

**PERFORMANCE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES IN IMPROVING THE
WELL-BEING OF STREET CHILDREN IN NAKURU TOWN, NAKURU COUNTY
KENYA**

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**A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate School in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for
the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Sociology of Egerton University**

EGERTON UNIVERSITY

JULY, 2023

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Declaration

This is my original work and has not been presented in this university or any other or the award of a degree.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my loving wife Jannet Nelima Nyukuri,

My son Trevor Adams Okumu

My daughter Trisha Nawal Okumu

My late Dad who was very passionate about this PhD study, Mum, Brothers and Sisters

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ABSTRACT

The phenomena of street children have taken global attention due to the increasing number of children the streets. The increase has been explained in terms of push and pull factors. Private and public agencies have developed social assistance programmes (SAPs) with a view to providing social assistance to the street children so as to improve their well-being. The SAPs have yielded mixed results with some children successfully rehabilitated and others running back to the streets. This study sought to evaluate the performance of these SAPs in improving the well-being of street children in Nakuru Town Kenya. Specifically, the study sought to assess the efficiency, examine the relevance, examine the effectiveness and explore the constraints of SAPs in improving the well-being of street children. The study was anchored on the theory of change and the theory of constraints. The study used survey research design and a multi-stage sampling method. The total number of research participants was 289. Data was collected using structured interview method, semi-structured questionnaires, in-depth Interviews, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), key informant guide and structured non-participant observation, taking cognizance of various ethical consideration. Data was analyzed both descriptively and inferentially to determine relationship between the performance of the SAPs and improvement of the well-being of the street children. Descriptively, measures of central tendency and cross tabulation was used. Qualitative data was analyzed thematically using Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) Miner Lite. Inferentially, the data was analyzed using Chi-Square, Phi Coefficient and Cramer's V test with aid of Scientific Package for Social Science (SPSS). The findings of the study indicate that there is a weak, positive and statistically significant relationship between efficiency of SAPs and improvement of well-being of the street children. In addition, the levels of relevance measured against secondary outcomes yielded weak, positive and statistically significant association. Further, the study established that there is a non-statistically significant association between effectiveness, relevance and improvement of the well-being of street children. In addition, the study identified programmatic, institutional and individual child related constraints. Despite the constraints, the SAPs have improved the well-being of the street children and contributed to the realization of Vision 2030, African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The study recommends an expansion of the definition of vulnerability as espoused in the Policies and Legislation to accommodate children on the streets as beneficiaries of social assistance.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	ii
COPY RIGHT	iii
DEDICATION.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRACT.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
LIST OF PLATES	xvi
LIST OF BOXES	xvii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xviii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.3.1 Broad Objective	4
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	4
1.4 Research Questions	5
1.5 Justification of the Study.....	5
1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study	7
1.7 Operational Definition of Terms	9
1.8 Organization of Thesis	10
CHAPTER TWO	12
LITERATURE REVIEW	12
2.1 Introduction.....	12
2.2 Efficiency of the SAPs on the Well Being of Street Children	12

2.3 Relevance of SAPs in Improving the Well Being Street Children	13
2.3.1 SAPs Addressing the Needs of Street Children	13
2.3.2 Consistency of SAPs to Policies	15
2.4 Effectiveness of the Social Assistance Programmes for Street Children	17
2.5 Constraints of Social Assistance Programmes for Street Children	19
2.6 Theoretical Framework	20
2.6.1 Theory of Change.....	20
2.6.2 Theory of Constraints.....	21
2.6.3 Synthesis of the Theory of Change and Theory of Constraints	22
2.7 Conceptual Framework	22
CHAPTER THREE	25
METHODOLOGY.....	25
3.1 Introduction.....	25
3.2 Research Design	25
3.3 Study Area	25
3.4 Population and Sampling Procedure	27
3.4.1 Units of Analysis.....	27
3.4.2 Population and Sampling Frame	27
3.4.3 Sample Size.....	28
3.4.4 Sampling Procedure	29
3.5 Methods of Data Collection	30
3.5.1 Structured Interview Method.....	30
3.5.2 Semi-Structured Questionnaire	31
3.5.3 In-depth Interview.....	31
3.5.4 Key Informant Interviews (KII)	32
3.5.6 Structured Non-Participant Observation.....	32
3.5.7 Focused Group Discussion (FGD)	32
3.5.8 Secondary Data	32
3.6 Reliability and Validity	32
3.7 Methods of Data Analysis	33

3.8 Ethical Considerations	36
CHAPTER FOUR.....	37
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	37
4.1 Introduction.....	37
4.2 Description of the Respondents.....	37
4.2.1 Nature of the Institutions	37
4.2.2 Age and Gender of the Institutionalized Children	40
4.2.3 Ethnic Group of Institutionalized Children	43
4.2.4 Religious Affiliation of Institutionalized Children	45
4.2.5 Children with Parents at the time of Departure from Home	46
4.2.6 Factors that drive Children to the Streets of Nakuru	48
4.2.7 The Children’s Journey to the Streets.....	54
4.2.8 Life of Street Children on the streets.....	59
4.2.9 From the Street to the CCI	62
4.3 Well Being of the Street Children	70
4.3.1 Services Provided in the CCIs.....	70
4.3.2 Role of Children in the Service Provided	76
4.3.3 Adequacy of Services Offered	78
4.3.4 Contacts with the Family.....	80
4.3.5 Children Outcomes of SAPs	81
4.4 Efficiency of SAP in Improving Well-being of Street Children.....	83
4.4.1 Documentation of Children Information	84
4.4.2 Management Board	87
4.4.3 Staffing Practices and Procedures	94
4.4.4 Cost and Asset Utilization.....	109
4.4.5 Level of efficiency of the SAPs in Improving Well-Being of Street Children	111
4.5 Relevance of SAP in Improving Well-being of Street Children.....	121
4.5.1 Relevance of SAPs: Institutionalized Children’s Perspective.....	122
4.5.2 Relevance of Social Assistance Programmes: CCI Staff Perspective.....	129
4.5.3 Comparison of Level of Relevance by Institutionalized Children and CCI Staff	146

4.5.4 Relevance of SAP and Improvement of Well-Being of Street Children	147
4.6 Effectiveness of SAP in Improving Well-being of Street Children	155
4.6.1 Social Assistance Programme Objectives	156
4.6.2 Social Assistance Program Activities Plans	157
4.6.3 Coverage of Programs	160
4.6.4 Target Beneficiaries	162
4.6.5 Institutionalized Children’s Satisfaction with Services	164
4.6.6 Life without the SAPs	168
4.6.7 Significant Changes to the Institutionalized Children attributed to SAPs	168
4.6.8 Overall Level of Effectiveness of the SAPs	170
4.7 Constraints of SAPs in Improving Well-being of Street Children	175
4.7.1 Perspective of Institutionalized Children.....	176
4.7.2 Perspectives of the Reintegrated Children.....	181
4.7.3 Perspective of the Children who ran back to the streets	185
4.7.4 Perspective of CCI Staff.....	194
CHAPTER FIVE	199
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	199
5.1 Introduction.....	199
5.2 Summary of Findings.....	199
5.2.1 Efficiency of SAP in Improving the Well-Being of Street Children	199
5.2.2 Relevance of SAP in Improving the Well-Being of Street Children	201
5.2.3 Effectiveness of SAP in Improving the Well-Being of Institutionalized Children	203
5.2.4 Constraints of SAP in Improving the Well-Being of Street Children	205
5.2.5 Performance of SAP in Improving the Well-being of Street Children	206
5.3 Conclusions.....	206
5.3.1 Empirical Conclusions	206
5.3.2 Theoretical Conclusions	207
5.4 Recommendation	209
5.4.1 General Recommendations	209
5.4.2 Policy Recommendations	212

5.5 Areas for Further Research	214
REFERENCES.....	215
APPENDICES.....	230
Appendix I: Structured Interview Schedule for Institutionalized Street children	230
Appendix II: Semi Structured Questionnaire for Managers and Social Workers	240
Appendix III: In-depth Interview Guide	255
Appendix IV: Key Informant Interview	258
Appendix V: Structured Non-Participant Observation Guide	261
Appendix VI: Focused Group Guide.....	261
Appendix VII: Ethical Approvals and Considerations	262
Appendix VIII: List of Children who ran Back to the Streets	271
Appendix IX: Funding for the PhD Study.....	273
Appendix X: Journal Publication	275

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Distribution of Respondents	29
Table 3.2 Data Analysis Matrix	35
Table 4.1 Religious Affiliation of the Institutionalized Children	45
Table 4.2 Factors that Push Children to the Streets	48
Table 4.3 Factors that Pull the Children to the Streets	53
Table 4.4 Services Provided to the Children	71
Table 4.5 Overall Academic Performance in School.....	75
Table 4.6 Comparison of the Role in Services Provided	78
Table 4.7 Comparison of the Adequacy of the services	80
Table 4.8 Contacts with the Family/Guardians.....	80
Table 4.9 General Children Outcomes.....	82
Table 4.10 Children who Ran Back to the Streets	83
Table 4.11 Personal Information Collected from the Institutionalized Children.....	85
Table 4.12 Achievement of the Functions of the Management Board	91
Table 4.13 Attitudes towards CCI Staff	98
Table 4.14 Levels of Attitude of Institutionalized Children towards CCI Staff.....	99
Table 4.15 Indicators of Compliance with Staff Code of Conduct.....	103
Table 4.16 Estimated Annual Budget	110
Table 4.17 Financial Audits.....	111
Table 4.18 Indicators of Efficiency of the Programme.....	113
Table 4.19 Efficiency of the SAPs Adequacy of Services.....	116
Table 4.20 Efficiency of the Social Assistance across Presence of ICCP	117
Table 4.21 Efficiency of the Social Assistance Across Outcomes of the Programme	119
Table 4.22 Hopes of the Institutionalized Children	123
Table 4.23 Parameters of relevance of SAP by the Institutionalized Children	126
Table 4.24 Levels of Relevance of SAP according to Children in CCIs	128
Table 4.25 CCI staff involved in Identification of the needs of Children	133
Table 4.26 Knowledge of Contents of ICCP	135
Table 4.27 Relevance of Donor Policies.....	138

Table 4.28 GoK Policies	139
Table 4.29 Duration Spent in the CCI	141
Table 4.30 Conditions under which children are discharged from CCI	142
Table 4.31 Indicators of relevance of the programme	144
Table 4.32 Levels of Relevance of SAPs.....	147
Table 4.33 Relevance of SAPs and Identification of Needs.....	148
Table 4.34 Level of Relevance of SAPs and Leisure Activities.....	149
Table 4.35 Relevance of SAPs and Access to Information on Rights.....	150
Table 4.36 Relevance of SAPs and Adequacy of Services.....	151
Table 4.37 Relevance of SAPs and Outcomes of the Programme.....	152
Table 4.38 Objectives of the Institutions	156
Table 4.39 Factors that Inform Development of Activity Plans	159
Table 4.40 Indicators of Implementation of Activities.....	160
Table 4.41 Percentage of Children covered by the SAP.....	162
Table 4.42 Level of Satisfaction with Services at Home, Streets and CCIs.....	164
Table 4.43 Life in the Absence of SAPs.....	168
Table 4.44 Significant Changes Attributed SAPs.....	169
Table 4.45 Parameters of Effectiveness of SAPs.....	171
Table 4.46 Levels of effectiveness of Social Assistance Programme	172
Table 4.47 Effectiveness of the SAPs and Outcomes of the Programme.....	173
Table 4.48 Constraints of SAPs	194

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of Performance of SAP and Well-being	23
Figure 3.1 : Map of the Study Area	27
Figure 4.1 Nature of Institution according Institutionalized Children.....	38
Figure 4.2 Nature of Institution according CCI staff	39
Figure 4.3 Age of the Institutionalized Children	41
Figure 4.4 Gender of the Institutionalized Children	42
Figure 4.5 Ethnicity of the Institutionalized Children	44
Figure 4.6 Children with Parents at the time of Departure from Home	47
Figure 4.7 Mapping Departure Areas to Nakuru Town Streets	58
Figure 4.8 Life on the Streets.....	60
Figure 4.9 Pathways into the CCI.....	63
Figure 4.10 Level of Education	74
Figure 4.11 Role in the Choice of the School.....	76
Figure 4.12 Role in the Services Provided.....	77
Figure 4.13 Adequacy of Services	79
Figure 4.14 Compliance in the Composition of the Board	89
Figure 4.15 Levels of Achievement of The Functions of The Management Board	93
Figure 4.16 Staff with Job Descriptions	95
Figure 4.17 Staff having the Requisite Qualification for the Job	96
Figure 4.18 Read and Signed Code of Conduct.....	100
Figure 4.19 Levels of compliance with the code of conduct in the CCIs	105
Figure 4.20 Violation of the Code of Conduct	106
Figure 4.21 Existence of Staff Training Plan.....	108
Figure 4.22 Levels of Efficiency of Social Assistance Programme	115
Figure 4.23 Identification of Needs	124
Figure 4.24 Existence of Guidelines for Pre-Admission Assessment	130
Figure 4.25 CCI Pre-Admission Assessment.....	131
Figure 4.26 Existence of Guidelines for Identification of Needs	132
Figure 4.27 Existence of ICCP	134
Figure 4.28 Existence of Donor Policies	137

Figure 4.29 Levels of Relevance of SAPs	146
Figure 4.30 Existence of Activity Plans in the CCIs	158
Figure 4.31 Coverage of SAPs.....	161
Figure 4.32 Perceptions on changes in the Institutions.....	176
Figure 4.33 Institutional Changes Suggested.....	177

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 3.5.1: A Pre-In-depth Interview Engagement	31
Plate 4.3.1 Food supplies and Cooked Vegetables in the Kitchen of one of the CCI.....	72
Plate 4.3.2: Children Lining up for Food	72
Plate 4.7.1: Sleeping Area in a CCIs.....	180
Plate 4.7.2: Food Served for two Children in CCI.....	187
Plate 4.7.3: Children Enjoying their Freedom on the Streets	189
Plate 4.7.4: Mbaroko's Identity	193

LIST OF BOXES

Box 4.2.1: Challenges through the Journey to the Streets	56
Box 4.2.2: Duration of the Journey to the Streets.....	57
Box 4.2.3: FGD with Children Rounded up in 2018 by County Council Askaris	66
Box 4.2.4: FGD Children Rounded up in 2017 by County Council Askaris and the Police	67
Box 4.2.5: FGD with Institutionalized Children Rounded Up by CCI staff.....	68
Box 4.6.1 Definition of Target Beneficiaries by CCI staff.....	163
Box 4.7.1 Ambush as a Recruitment Process	183
Box 4.7.2 Bullying in CCIs.....	185
Box 4.7.3 Quantity of Food	186
Box 4.7.4 Reason for running back to the Streets.....	190
Box 4.7.5 Violence in the CCI.....	192
Box 4.7.6 Challenges of Recruitment.....	197

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A	Achieved
AFCIC	Action Children in Conflict
AUC	African Union Commission
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CBD	Central Business District
CCI	Charitable Children Institution
CIPEV	Commission Investigating Post Election Violence
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ICCP	Individual Child Care Plan
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMA	Institute of Management Accountants
KII	Key Informant Interviews
NA	Not Achieved
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NCCS	National Council of Children Services
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NYS	National Youth Service
OVC	Orphan and Vulnerable Children
OVC CT	Orphan and Vulnerable Children Cash Transfer
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UK	United Kingdom
PA	Partially Achieved
PCO	Provincial Children Officer
PEV	Post Election Violence
PMD	Project Management for Development

PWD	People with Disability
R	Respondent (Children)
RS	Respondent (CCI staff)
SAP	Social Assistance Programmes
SAR	Street Action Report
SCRTF	Street Children Rehabilitation Trust Fund
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SFRT	Street Families Rehabilitation Fund
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
VCO	Volunteer Children Officers

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Globally, the phenomenon of street children is alarming and ubiquitous both in developing and developed countries. However, the phenomenon is prevalent in Latin America, Asia and Africa and is expected to increase as global population rises and countries continue to urbanize (Hossain & Alam, 2016; Pinzon-Rondon et al., 2008; Wachira et al., 2016). The global population of street children is estimated to be 100 million (Action for Children in Conflict [AFCIC], 2011).

The population of street children in Africa was estimated to be 16 million and was expected to double to 32 million by the year 2000 (Huser & Hatloy, 2005). African street children have been characterized as predominantly male and disproportionately from Sub-Saharan Africa (Cumber & Tsoka-Gwegweni, 2015). They further stated that the street children in Africa are of two categories namely; street children of the streets and street children on the streets. Street children of the streets are those that have no contact with their families. Street children on the street are those that sleep at home but are based on the streets during the day.

These statistics by scholars (AFCIC, 2011; Huser & Hatloy, 2005) could have influenced policy and program design. On the other hand, Bakker et al. (2016), Beazley (2003), and Thomas de Benitez (2011) argue that these estimates are inaccurate and are not based on any scientific research. They further argue the number of street children may not have increased, but the level of awareness has. Coren et al. (2016), points out that the number of street children often varies depending on whether the estimate by and NGOs or government. On the other hand, Endris and Sitota (2019) and Raemdonck and Seedat-Khan (2017) argue that due to fluidity and unpredictable lifestyle of street children, it is impractical to estimate the accurate number of street children worldwide. Further, Dutta (2020) pointed out that there has never been consensus on the population of street children globally. Despite these contentions, these statistics are indicative of the scale of the phenomena of the street children.

Kenya has experienced an increase in the number of street children in all major towns and is estimated to be between 250,000 and 300,000 with Nairobi leading in prevalence (Adama, 2019, Downing 2008; NCCS, 2015; Wachira et al., 2016). Previously, Onyiko and Pechacova (2015) had indicated that there are over 500,000 actual and potential street children in Kenya. The

number of street children was further exacerbated by the 2007/8 Post Election Violence (PEV) leading to 37% of the children running to the streets (Steffen, 2012). Nakuru Town was one of the most affected areas by PEV and is currently host to over 700 street children (PCO Report, 2011/12; PCO Report, 2012/13). Perhaps, this explains the prioritization of renovation of rehabilitation center for street children by Nakuru County government (GoK, 2013). However, it is not known whether the County Government has other social assistance programmes for the street children apart from the renovation of the center.

Children are often impelled to the streets by several factors including poverty, harassment and violence by guardians, orphan-hood, family disintegration, peer influence, abuse and neglect (Alem & Laha, 2016; Crombach et al., 2014; Dutta, 2020; Greenwald, 2016; Hossain & Alam, 2016; Kisirkoi & Mse, 2016; Manjengwa et al., 2016; National Council of Children Services [NCCS], 2015; Parveen, 2019; Salihu, 2019). In addition, they are also pulled to the streets by; excitement of town life, desire to improve one's life, independence, opportunity for more play time than they would at home, earn once income thus build self-confidence, self-esteem and autonomy that comes with being on the streets (Kisirkoi & Mse, 2016; NCCS, 2015). These studies adequately explain why the children end up on the streets. However, it is not clear whether the social assistance programmes meet the needs of the street children since one would expect that the push and pull factors form objectives of the programmes seek to address.

On the streets, the children face numerous problems including; violence, low self-esteem, emotional disorders, physical, psychological and sexual exploitation, early and unwanted pregnancies, STIs and HIV/AIDS, ill-health, lack of shelter, and discrimination in the hands of the public and the government security agents, no access to education, drug and substance abuse, suicidal ideation, social exclusion, lack of parental care, perceived as criminals and diminished possibility of a decent future (Bakker et al., 2016; Gwanyemba et al., 2016; Hossain & Alam, 2016). Actors have established care institutions and social assistance programmes geared towards addressing these problems that the street children experience (Crombach et al., 2014; Onwong'a, 2013). However, the capacity of these agencies has not been studied to determine their ability to address these problems that street children face.

The Government of Kenya has progressively developed policies on social protection targeting three main areas namely Social Assistance, Social Security and Health Insurance (GoK, 2011).

As part of social assistance, the Kenya Government launched the removal of the street children from the street in 2003 and took them to National Youth Service (NYS) to for rehabilitation and re-integration back to the society. The Government further implements the Street Children Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SCRTF) that focuses on rehabilitation (Onwong'a, 2013).

A number of institutions have been created to provide assistance to the street children increasing the number of institutionalized children (Chege & Ucembe, 2020). Nakuru County has 10 institutions (out of 123) that provide social assistance specifically to street children. The other services that the street children receive include; education support, medical care, psychosocial and social support (ADF & SI, 2012; Karabanow & Clement, 2004). Street Action Report ([SAR], 2010), criticizes these programmes for not meeting the needs of the street children though well intentioned. Greenwald (2016), also argues that the programmes do not yield optimum outcomes. If these programmes neither meet the needs of the street children nor yield optimum outcomes, how are the needs of the street children diagnosed?

Some studies (Njoroge et al., 2013; Onwong'a, 2013) indicate that some of the street children who were admitted on the NYS program ran back to the streets after receiving various services. In addition, Baker et al. (1996), argues that social workers get frustrated by the many failures including street boys' running back to the streets after they have provided all they think the street children need. With this, it is not clear whether there are any constraints that the social assistance programmes for street children face either in terms of the capacity of the staff, institutional constraints or street child-based constraints that push the children back to the streets.

While the above studies (ADF & SI, 2012; Karabanow & Clement, 2004; Onwong'a, 2013) have clearly documented SAPs targeting street children, their outcomes are not clear as pointed out by Greenwald (2016), Onwong'a (2013), and Njoroge et al. (2013). In addition, the challenges they face hence cases of relapse, the design of the programmes considering that they do not to meet the needs of the children as argued by the SAR (2010) is equally not document.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Kenya in general and Nakuru in particular, has witnessed an increase in the number of street children. The children are pushed to the streets of Nakuru Town due to poverty, violence at home, inter-ethnic conflicts and pulled to the streets by the desire for town life, and independence. Once

on the streets they face several problems including; drugs and substance abuse, sexual violence among others. To mitigate these street related problems, non-state actors SCANN, AGC Children Ministry, Child Welfare Society of Kenya, and Catholic Diocese of Nakuru among others in Nakuru have developed programmes to provide social assistance geared towards reforming the street children to be useful members of the society. Despite the existence of these programmes, the number of street children in Nakuru Town continues to increase. In fact, others grow to adulthood raising questions on the performance of these programmes. Indeed, some of the children who have gone through the CCIIs and gained basic education skills, find their way back to the streets. In addition, neither the outcomes nor the constraints that these programmes face are documented. The study examined these questions with a view to documenting the performance of the SAPs with a view to establishing why the children continue running back to the streets consequently contributing to the realization of various national (Kenya National Social Protection Policy, Kenya's Vision 2030), regional (AUC Agenda 2063) and global policies (UNs Sustainable Development Goals-SDGs).

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by both broad and specific objectives as shown below.

1.3.1 Broad Objective

The broad objective of the study was to evaluate the performance of the social assistance programmes in improving the wellbeing of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were;

- i. To assess the efficiency of the SAPs in improving the well-being of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County.
- ii. To examine the relevance of SAPs in improving the wellbeing of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County.
- iii. To examine the effectiveness of the SAPs in improving the wellbeing of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County.
- iv. To explore the constraints of SAPs for street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County.

1.4 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following questions;

- i. How efficient are the SAPs in improving the well-being of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County?
- ii. What is the relevance of SAPs in improving the well-being of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County?
- iii. How effective are the SAPs in improving the well-being of the street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County?
- iv. What are the constraints of the SAPs for street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County?

1.5 Justification of the Study

Children in general and street children in particular are commonly excluded from children policy conversations, implementation and eventual evaluation of the same. This is despite the fact that both local and international children policy and legal instruments provide for child participation, including street children, in matters concerning them. This study elicited the voices of the Street children and documented the same. The study has exposed false beginnings in the process of recruitment and identification of needs of street children from the perspective of the children and not as often generically defined CCI staff. The study has demonstrated that the needs of the street children are unique and go beyond the food and accommodation to include education and leisure. This documentation will go a long way in initiating a policy conversation where children in general and street children to be specific play a leading role in designing policies, implementing and evaluation of the same. The participation of children in matters that concern them is not only a constitutional requirement, but also provided for in the National Standards for Best Practices in Charitable Children Institutions.

The Kenya National Social Protection Policy (GoK, 2011) and the Social Assistance Act (GoK, 2013a) envisages Social Assistance as a policy measure whose goal is to ensure universal access of services by the vulnerable populations. However, all these policies do not provide the mechanism for inclusion of these vulnerable street children who have very unique experiences and needs. The study has established that despite the provisions of Social Protection Policy of 2011, Social Assistance Act 2013 and Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022, the street children have not benefited from these provisions. The study has exposed the gaps

in these policy frameworks that require a review to enable them incorporate and address the unique needs of the street children.

The government has progressively expanded social protection programs (GoK, 2012; GoK, 2010). The expanded social protection mechanisms for children including; Orphaned and Vulnerable Children-Cash Transfer, expanded school feeding program, secondary education bursary fund, older persons cash transfer, National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and National Social Security Fund (NSSF), Civil Service Pension and recently free maternity services among others (GoK, 2012). In addition, the government enacted the Social Assistance Act 2013 which provides for the assistance of those in need including orphans, has been abandoned by the parent, is not under the care of a guardian (GoK, 2013a). The study has demonstrated that despite the expansion of the social protection (assistance), the street children are still left out of the policy definition of the beneficiaries. With a narrow definition of the beneficiaries, focusing on individuals who are working or in a family set up, street children have no space to benefit from the expanded social protection efforts.

There has been renewed international drive towards de-institutionalization anchored on the assertion that the family set up is the best environment for children. The study has established that in some of the CCIs, the institutionalized child suffer abuse or have their other rights violated. Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022 had identified Social Protection for vulnerable groups (OVC, People with Disability-PWD, old/aged and street children as one of its development priorities (GoK, 2013). While social protection for OVC, PWD and old/aged was aligned to national policies on social protection, the street children, the county has prioritized renovation of rehabilitation centers. This confirms the County's desire to continue institutionalizing children despite the global shift towards family centered care for vulnerable populations.

Kenyan authorities developed the Vision 2030 a development blue print that envisages in its social pillar, a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. Kenya is also a party to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that seek to address child hunger and poverty, protect children from violence, exploitation, and abuse and enhance inclusion and African Union Commission Agenda 2063 that among others seeks to care for its children as outlined in aspiration number 6 (AUC, 2015; Cutter et al., 2015). The study has

demonstrated that the SAPs are contributing towards the improvement of the well-being of the street children by providing services and making efforts towards ensuring that the children do not run back to the streets albeit with minimal success. However, the continued increase of the number of children on the streets, efforts that favor institutionalization, those that are in the institutions facing abuse and some running from the institutions of care the achievement of these national and global commitments are highly compromised.

This study further contributes to the understanding of street children by articulating not only the factors that drive them to the streets and their lives on the streets, but also their experience of journey to the streets, recruitment process and life within the CCIs. Similarly, this study contributed juvenile criminology as it examines the life of the children running away from home; a socially controlled environment, to an environment that has no restriction hence criminality thrives. Lastly, the study has, in detail, discussed and demonstrated the level of effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the SAPs.

1.6 Scope and Limitation

The study was conducted in Nakuru Town with a focus on social assistance programmes for street children hence the conclusions and generalizations made are limited to social assistance for street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County. Nakuru Town constitutes the current Nakuru Town East and Nakuru Town West constituencies.

The study examined the performance of the social assistance programmes on the well-being of current and former street children aged between 12 years and below 18 years since they are able to articulate the performance of the programmes. Further, the study was limited to those who have been in the program for at least 2 years because children are expected to be in institutions up to a maximum of 3 years and this can only be varied in a court of law (GoK & UNICEF, 2013). The study targeted ex street children who graduated from the rehabilitative programmes and the street children who ran back to the streets of Nakuru town from the institutions.

The study faced some limitations including shyness among some of the institutionalized children. To successfully navigate through this limitation, the interviews were done after the social worker assured the children that there would be no harm in the process of the interviews. Further, getting the children who ran back to the streets took some time. The researcher was forced to go to the

street very early in morning before the children could move away and also to get them when they were still sober.

In addition, there were fears and suspicion by the institutional managers and social workers (CCI Staff) of possible victimization. To mitigate this, the researcher shared with the CCI staff the approval documents for the research. In addition, the staff were assured of the confidentiality of the information they provided.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Performance: Performance is defined as achievement of project results (PMD pro, 2011). In this study performance was evaluated in terms of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and constraints that the programmes face in improving the well-being of the street children.

Efficiency: In this study, efficiency refers to SAP that meets requirements for Cost (funds), asset (facilities) utilization, functioning board, clear staffing practices and procedures, staff who have the requisite qualification for the job, and street children information is documented.

Relevance: In this study, a program is relevant if it meets the needs of the street children as prioritized by them, addresses the needs, is consistent with donor and government policies and geared towards improving the well-being of street children.

Effectiveness: Stetson et al. (2007), defines effectiveness as the achievement of activities, outputs and outcomes. This study defines effectiveness as the extent to which social assistance programmes achieve their objectives, planned activities, outputs, the intended outcome, targeting the right beneficiaries, coverage of the programmes and the factors that determine the successes of the programmes.

Constraints: This study adopted Johnsons et al. (2016) definition that conceives constraints as factors or bottlenecks that limit or hinder the organization from achieving its goals or objectives of improving the well-being of street children.

Social Assistance: For purposes of this study, Social Assistance Programmes included programmes that provide rehabilitation, counseling, adoption, shelter, education, reintegration, income, food and nutrition services to the street children to improve their well-being.

Street Children: For purposes of this study, Street children refers to any child aged between 12 and is below 18 years whom streets of Nakuru Town was his/her habitual abode, source of livelihood, unprotected, unsupervised, or undirected by responsible adult, have been recruited in an institution of care and have been in the institution for at least 2 years, or is re-integrated back to the family or has ran back to the streets from the institutions.

Social Assistance Program/Project: PMD Pro (2011), a project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result. In this study, programmes and projects are used interchangeably to mean, temporary endeavors undertaken by the state or non-state agencies providing social assistance services to the street children to improve their well-being.

Well-being: Senefeld et al. (2009) and Nyangara et al. (2009) conceptualizes wellbeing of children to be; access to food and nutrition, shelter and care, safety of street children from all forms of abuse, access to health care and education, emotionally stable and is rehabilitated and or reintegrated back into the family or alternative care. This study defines well-being as either primary or secondary outcomes. The secondary outcomes were access to education (level of education, choice of school, academic performance and vocational training), protection (access to information on rights and responsibilities, leisure activities, safe and secure toilet, role in services offered), shelter and care (clothing and accommodation), access to nutritious food, access to health care, rehabilitation (life skills, contacts with family, attitudes towards service providers, satisfaction with the institution, friends on the streets), identification and provision of needs (how the needs are identified, who provides the services), and adequacy of the services. The primary outcome in this study meant, no child runs back to the streets.

Institutionalized Children: In this study, institutionalized children is used to mean, children who were on the streets, recruited by the Charitable Children Institutions (CCI) and have been placed in the CCI for care.

1.8 Organization of Thesis

The thesis is organized in five chapters namely; introduction, Literature review and theoretical framework, Methodology, Results and Discussions and lastly, summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations.

Chapter 1 Introduction

The introduction provides a background of the study, the problem, objectives, justification and scope of the study.

Chapter 2 Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Chapter two describes the thematically reviewed literature showing the gaps in existing literature, theoretical framework that explains the study and the conceptual framework showing the relationship between performance of social assistance and the well-being of the street children.

Chapter 3 Methodology

Chapter three describes the study site, the research design that the study deployed, the population and respondents of the study, sampling process, data collection instruments and how the data was analyzed to answer the research questions.

Chapter 4 Results and Discussions

Chapter four presents the findings of the study and discusses the same along the objectives. Objective One (assessment of the efficiency of the SAPs in improving the well-being) was analyzed in terms of source funding, utilizations of the funds and assets, availability of the staffing procedures and practices and documentations of individual street child information. The objective is concluded with an examination of the relationship between efficiency of SAPs and the well-being of street children. Objective two (examination of the relevance of social assistance programmes in improving the wellbeing of street children) was analyzed in terms of; recruitment process, identification of their needs, consistency to donor and government policies. Further, the objective was analyzed in terms of the relationship between relevance and well-being of street children. Objective three (examination of the effectiveness of the social assistance programmes in improving the wellbeing of street children) was analyzed based in terms of existence and implementation of project plans, targeting of the right beneficiaries, coverage of the project and factors that influence the success of the projects and the analysis was concluded with analysis of the relationship between effectiveness and well-being of street children. Lastly, objective four; exploration of the constraints of social assistance programmes for street children.

Chapter 5 Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

Chapter five presents a summary of the findings along the study objectives, conclusions (empirical conclusions along the objectives and theoretical) and recommendations (general and policy based). The chapter ends with a suggestion of areas for further research.

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents reviewed literature based on sub-themes drawn from the specific objectives; namely, Efficiency of the SAPs, Relevance of SAPs, Effectiveness of SAPs, Constraints of SAPs and the Theoretical framework (Theory of Change and Theory of Constraints. The chapter also presents the conceptual framework that shows the causal relationship between the independent and dependent variables of the study.

2.2 Efficiency of the SAPs on the Well Being of Street Children

Efficient programmes require relevant training for the staff, committed staff giving adequate time for the job, necessary equipment, and adequate resources and using the correct strategies. Skhosana et al. (2014), argued that financial support, support from private and public sector and networking facilitated service delivery to the street children. Karabanow and Clement, (2004) on the other hand posits that individual, family and experiential therapy, counseling, family reunification, mentorship, peer-based intervention are critical strategies for social assistance for street children. Karabanow and Clement (2004) and Skhosana et al. (2014) are clear on the source of funding for services that the street children receive and on the strategies for assistance for street children. However, these studies have not documented the processes of providing social assistance to the street children nor the link between these efficiency processes and well-being of the street children.

Faith-based organization adopted a family-based model where small groups of street children live in rented houses owned by the agency, and the non-state actors have adequate experience and technical capacity useful in delivery of social assistance projects respectively (Huysse & Vaes, 2014; Kaime-Atterhog, 2012). However, despite the existence of family-based model, (Kaime-Atterhog, 2012) and the adequate experience and technical capacity (Huysse & Vaes, 2014), it is not known why the children returned to the streets after being recruited in the CCIs.

Further, it has also been argued that non-state actors are largely strong in emergency and humanitarian programming but their strength in social assistance is not known (Barrientos & Hulme, 2008). On the other hand, Huysse and Vaes (2014) and Kaime-Atterhog (2012) have noted

that non state actors possess technical capacity and experience necessary for addressing the needs of the street children.

While previous studies (Barrientos & Hulme, 2008; Huyse & Vaes, 2014; Kaime-Atterhog, 2012; Karabanow & Clement, 2004; Skhosana et al., 2014) have documented the technical capacity and experience that the non-state actors possess, the funding sources, adoption of family model and experiential therapy to address the needs of the, this study examined the existence and functionality of the boards, documentation of the street children information at the point of recruitment. In addition, this study examined the overall levels of efficiency and their effect on the well-being of the street children.

Further, high work load/understaffing and poor remuneration, overcrowding, hinder efficiency of social assistance programmes (Crombach et al., 2014; Lombard, 2005 (as cited in Skhosana et al., 2014; Velaphi, 2012). While these studies are useful in explaining the factors that impede efficiency this study examined the overall staffing procedures and practices, the existence of training plans to address capacity gaps that may exist or improve the skills.

Lastly, this study not only examined the indicators of the efficiency including functionality of the board, documentation of the street children information, and existence of a clear and signed code of conduct, staffing procedures and practices but also consolidated these dimensions into composite efficiency index score to generate levels of efficiency. The levels of efficiency were then cross-tabulated against the well-being (primary outcome; children returning to the streets) of streets children to determine the strength and direction of the association between the two variables.

2.3 Relevance of SAPs in Improving the Well Being Street Children

2.3.1 SAPs Addressing the Needs of Street Children

Several factors drive children to the streets. These factors include but not limited to; poverty, harassment and violence by guardians and parents, orphan hood, family disintegration, abuse, neglect, with poverty being the leading factor (Crombach et al., 2014; Hossain & Alam, 2016; Manjengwa et al., 2016) However, some of these children are born on the streets. In addition, several factors pull the children to the streets including; excitement of town life, hope of

improving their life, independence, opportunity for more play time, earn their own money consequently build self-confidence, self-esteem and autonomy (Dowling, 2008). A relevant program must therefore seek to address these drivers and pull factors. It is not clear whether the social assistance programmes implemented in Nakuru Town deal with the push and pull factors that drive the children to the streets.

Social assistance programmes that have been initiated that seek to address these factors include; educational programmes (Babajanian, 2013; Coren et al., 2016; International Labour Organization [ILO], 2014; Kisirkoi & Mse, 2016), rehabilitation and re-integration programmes (Cradle, 2004; De Moura, 2005; Onwong'a, 2015), food and nutritional (Babajanian, 2013; ILO, 2014), psycho-social support and health, place to sleep (Crombach et al., 2014), Skill building (Kabaranow & Clement, 2004), and rights programmes (Thomas de Benitez, 2011). While these scholars have explained programmes that target street children, the role street children in designing, planning and development of the programmes remains unclear. In conformity to the International and national legal and policy frameworks, the study examined whether the street children participated in designing the SAP programmes that target them. Coren et al. (2016) notes that participation is key to the success of the program.

According to SAR (2010), the social assistance programmes are well intentioned but they often do not meet the needs of the street children because they are; uncoordinated and are neither monitored nor evaluated. To Hermenau et al. (2011) they do not address the attachment needs of the street children and they are focused on the needs of the street children as defined by the adult social workers (Talinay, 2010). This study examined the role that the street children played in the process of identification of their needs.

Once the children are recruited into the CCI, Talinay (2010) indicates that most institutions concentrate on school attendance, drug rehabilitation and a reintegration into society without any adequate concern for the street children search for fun, freedom, respect, belonging and basic needs such as food and clothes. While Talinay described social assistance provided in institutions generally, this study examined the social assistance provided to street children in the CCI.

Beers (1996), findings indicated that street children neither trust the field workers nor appreciate efforts to remove them from the streets. Trust is important in any relationship more so between social or field workers and vulnerable children who have lost trust even on family members. The study examined not only the attitudes that street children have towards social workers but also other CCI staff who provide SAP.

The complexity of the street children's lives and the varied routes they took to the streets, demands individual case management model in the areas of rehabilitation and re-integration and not uniform model for all (Pandey et al., 2013; Ray et al., 2011). Further, studies by Smeaton (2009) and Rizzini et al. (2010) in Brazil and UK respectively provide that greater attention to street children voices, personalities and life experiences sensitive to gender, age and ethnicity in developing targeted policies is critical. However, targeted interventions have been criticized by Panter-Brick (2002) for stigmatizing children by labeling them as street children. While Rizzini et al. and Smeaton advocate for the voices of the street children, Panter-Brick (2002) indicate that individualized service provision would stigmatize the children. This study examined whether the identified needs influence individualized social intervention or whether the interventions are general to all institutionalized children.

Overall, this study sought to examine the relevance of these programmes in terms whether they meet the needs of street children, the diagnosis of the needs and whether they target individual or address general needs in anticipation that individual street child's needs will be met within the general intervention.

2.3.2 Consistency of SAPs to Policies

According to Welsh (2015), a program is deemed relevant if it not only meets the needs of the target beneficiaries, but is also consistent to the donor and government policies. Projects or programmes are often a product of a policy framework developed by a donor or a government. According to Thomas de Benitez (2011), policies that deal with street children have been insufficient considering that the phenomena has been a research issue for over three decades. The repressive, protective and human rights-oriented policies conceptualized in 1994 still dominate the policy landscape (Thomas de Benitez, 2003).

Despite Thomas de Benitez (2011; 2003) assertions, significant progress has been made in terms of policy development and implementation targeting street children. The progress includes the Russian broad based Medical based approach for street children that divided the policy approaches into three; Primary Prevention approach, that is, universal prevention that targets the general population, secondary prevention that is meant to minimize the effects of the problem through early detection and treatment and tertiary prevention that focusses on rehabilitation (Belachova et al., 2008). Belachova et al. (2008) has demonstrated existence of Russian Government broad based medical approach; however, it does not explain whether the SAPs implemented are consistent with these policies.

Further, the broad-based policies such as the Russian model are anchored on families, civil registration such as birth certificates that leads to exclusion of the poor and vulnerable people and children outside family set up or formal employment such as the street children (Graham, 2011; Njoroge et al., 2013; Thomas de Benitez et al., 2003). De Moura (2005) and Thomas de Benitez et al. (2003) affirm the deficiencies of the broad-based policies by pointing out that they are least successful and not feasible because they do not respond to the unique realities of the street children. This study not only examined the existence of these broad-based or targeted policies but also their relevance in guiding the implementation of SAPs.

Kenya and many other African states have also made progress in policy development that seeks to address the needs of street children. The policies have either been broad based or targeted (Graham, 2011; Nyanamba & Omiti, 2007). Targeted policies on the other hand are designed to address specific target population with various services such as education, shelter, health care services or job opportunities (Graham, 2011). However, the targeted policies have a tendency of stigmatizing the target beneficiaries.

The Kenyan broad-based social protection policies include Cash Transfers, school feeding programmes, NSSF, NHIF, Free Primary Education, Youth Enterprise Development Fund, and Secondary Schools Bursary Fund among others (GoK, 2011; Nyanamba & Omiti, 2007). Others include, Kenya National Social Protection Policy (GoK, 2011), Social Assistance Act 2013 (GoK, 2013a), National Standards for Best Practices of CCIs 2013 (GoK & UNICEF, 2013) and Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan 2013 (GoK, 2013). While this progress is commendable;

this study sought to establish whether the CCI staff know of the existence of these government policies and which ones are most relevant to SAPs.

The inadequacy of the broad-based policies has led to the development of the targeted policies. The targeted policy process for street children in Kenya has been defined as highly political (Droz, 2006). The Kenya Government launched Street Families Rehabilitation Trust (SFRT) in 2003 targeting street children, under the then Ministry of Local Government with the aim of rehabilitating and re-integrating street children back to the society (Onwong'a, 2015). Similarly, the Government in collaboration with National Youth Service (NYS) started a rehabilitation policy that was to offer vocational training to the street children (Cradle, 2004). However, it is not clear to what extent SFRT and the NYS programmes were consistent with existing policies. These initiatives might be better suited for street children because they directly target them, but they run the risk of addressing the symptoms of this phenomena instead of factors that drove or pulled the children to the streets and may lead to stigmatization (Graham, 2011; Huyse & Vaes, 2014). If the broad-based policies run the risk of exclusion and the targeted policies run the risk of addressing symptoms and stigmatizing the street children, then what or which is the appropriate policy option for street children? In addition, this study examined the extent to which the CCI interventions are consistent with these Government policies.

2.4 Effectiveness of the Social Assistance Programmes for Street Children

An effective programme has been conceived by Gentle et al. (2011) and Severinsson (2018) to be one that has demonstrable benefits for the target beneficiaries compared to the life of the beneficiaries in the absence of the programme. Stetson et al. (2007) on the other hand conceived effectiveness of a programme to be the extent to which programmes achieve their objectives, activities and targets the right beneficiaries. This implies that the programme is designed to benefit the target beneficiaries and there must be a difference between the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with similar socio-economic characteristics in the same context.

There are over 300,000 non-state actors operating in Kenya, Ethiopia, Ghana, Senegal, Uganda and Tanzania that have been designed social interventions geared towards helping the needy children including those on the streets (Partnership for Africa Social and Governance Research [PASGR], 2012). The programmes include; education (Coren et al., 2016; Babajanian, 2013; ILO,

2014), rehabilitation and re-integration (Onwong'a, 2015), nutritional support (Babajanian, 2013; ILO, 2014), psychological care support and medical care (Crombach et al., 2014), vocational training, therapy and counseling (Kabaranow & Clement, 2004; Ouma, 2004) and places to sleep (Crombach et al., 2014). While the above studies are useful in explaining the interventions targeting the street children, they are deficient in the extent to which they explain the change in the life of the target beneficiary.

Programmes would fail if they have poorly defined objectives and poorly planned. In other words, ineffective programmes are poorly planned and the objectives are equally poorly defined hence they fail to change the life of the beneficiaries (Young, 2006). Further, Young has effectively demonstrated why programmes fail, however, the explanation is deficient in explaining how the planning should be done to prevent the project from failing. This study not only set out to examine whether the SAPs have plans, clarity of their objectives but also the factors that inform those plans.

On the other hand, Coren et al. (2016) outlined the determinants for a successful street children programme. These determinants include; ethnicity, gender, religion, disability and age of the child; contextual factors such as experience of sexual abuse, violence, low literacy, migration, poverty and mechanism of exclusion. Coren et al. further notes that participatory model would be key in enhance success of these programmes as it provides space for the children to demonstrate why and how they went to the streets. However, Coren et al. (2016) does not explain whether targeting the right beneficiaries is a factor of success of street children programming. This study examined targeting of the correct beneficiaries as a factor of successful street children programming.

In the study of effective strategies and approaches for reaching street and working children, Leornardos (1995) established that a mix of educational (formal and non-formal those that avoid “formal school” requirements such as uniforms) approaches were more successful. Leornardos further points out that effective interventions must fall in six categories namely; Contextualized and Individualized supportive approaches, Networking, comprehensive and integrated strategies coupled with flexible approaches, involvement of the street children and their families and the neighborhood in program activities, recognizing and linkages with employers, seeking alternative approaches to education and provision of training for staff as part of staff development.

Karabanow and Clement (2004), points out that successful interventions need to be flexible, comprehensive and integrated. While these are indicative factors for street children programming, the effectiveness of these strategies demonstrated by the satisfaction of the target beneficiaries and the change attributable to the SAPs is not captured. This study sought to explain effectiveness of these SAPs on the basis of satisfaction of the services provided to these children in the CCIs and also the change attributable to the SAPs.

Coren et al. (2016) established a significant progress in rehabilitation and reintegration of street children after going through SAPs especially in reforming their behaviors and school attendance. On the contrary, Panter-Brick (2002)) and Thomas de Benitez (2011 reported negative outcomes of these programmes including failure to reintegrate children back to the families from non-family care units and increased mistrust of adults hence making successful re-socialization unattainable. Similarly, the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust (SFRT) and National Youth Service (NYS) launched by the Kenya government to rehabilitate and integrate the street children did not achieve much as some children ran back to the streets while others became more ruthless and hardened (Cradle, 2004; Onwong'a, 2015). These studies (Coren et al., 2016; Cradle, 2004; Onwong'a, 2015; Panter-Brick, 2002; Thomas de Benitez, 2011) have effectively explained the outcomes of the street children rehabilitation, this study sought to explain how the life of these children would be in the absence of the SAPs.

While Coren et al., (2016), Kabarnow and Clement (2004) and Leonardos (1995), have identified positive outcomes, activities and factors that determine success, Cradle (2004), Onwong'a (2013), Panter-Brick (2002) and Thomas de Benitez (2011), point to negative outcomes of these programmes. This study therefore, examined the effectiveness of the social assistance programmes in terms of whether the objectives and planned activities are achieved, what are the outcomes and what are the factors that have influenced or hindered their success.

2.5 Constraints of Social Assistance Programmes for Street Children

This study conceptualized constraints as factors or bottlenecks that prevent or hinder CCIs or a SAPs from achieving the desired objective of improving the well-being of the street children who have been recruited into the CCIs. This conceptualization implies that programmes may not

achieve their objectives or face foreseen and unforeseen bottlenecks if they do not critically analyze their context.

Inadequate or incorrect understanding of the needs of the target beneficiaries, poorly designed projects, unrealistic expectations, inadequate resources, project delays, natural disasters, monitoring systems that do not provide accurate information, political instability or project stakeholders may undermine the project success (PMD Pro, 2011). PMD Pro is useful in analyzing the constraints that projects generally face. However, it is not clear whether social assistance programmes for children face similar bottlenecks.

In addition, other factors that hamper service delivery to the street children include; poor funding, unstable workforce, poor recognition of staff and shortage of social workers, insufficient collaboration with the state departments and ineffective legal restrictions (Crombach et al. 2014; Skhosana et al. (2014). Crombach et al. (2014) indicated that some of those institutions of care had detrimental effects on the development of children since they are overcrowded, understaffed, and accustomed to violence. While Crombach et al. (2014) and Skhosana et al. (2014) identified institutional factors that hamper delivery of service this study examined constraints that are both within and without the institutions care and whether the constraints affect government and private agencies in similar way.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

This section presents the theoretical frameworks that guided the study. The study was guided by two theoretical perspectives namely; the theory of change and the theory of constraints. The two theories guided the study.

2.6.1 Theory of Change

The evolution of the theory of change can be drawn from two streams of development and social program practice; evaluation and social practice (Natsios, 2010; Stein & Valters, 2012). Natsios (2010) indicated that from an evaluative viewpoint, the theory of change is part of broader program analysis while in the development field, it grew out of the traditional logical framework method developed in 1970s. From a social practice standpoint, there has been advocacy for conscious reflection on the theories of development as a basis of social learning and action (James, 2011; Vogel, 2012).

Theory of change has been defined by Weiss et al. (1995), as a theory of how and why a program works. To Stein and Valters (2012), theory of change is a planning tool, an extension of the “assumption” box in a log frame or a way of thinking of how a project is expected to work. Theory of change is further described by Vogel (2012) as a process intended to generate a description of a sequence of events that is expected to lead to a desired outcome. Theory of change model seeks to uncover and interrogate ideas, hypotheses and assumptions people and organizations have about how the change occurred (Guijt et al., 2015; Weiss et al., 1995).

The values of theory of change as an evaluative approach are in the analysis of the intended outcomes of projects, activities to be implemented to achieve the outcomes and the factors that may have a consequence on implementation of activities and desired outcomes (Vogel, 2012). In development practice, many agencies are therefore more comfortable with theory of change as a modification of a logic model. The theory of change can be summarized into “if...then” statements (Stein & Valters, 2012). In the context of this study, if the social assistance programs are relevant, effective and efficient, then the desired outcomes of these programs; well-being, of street children will improve.

This theory was relevant for this study as it anchored the examination of performance of the SAPs. However, the theory of change was incapable of explaining the component of constraints that the SAPs face in the efforts to improve the well-being of street children. This component of study (constraints) was explained by the theory of constraints.

2.6.2 Theory of Constraints

The theory of constraints was developed by Goldratt (an Israeli Physicist) in 1984 and extensively used it in project management in the year 2009 (Johnson et al., 2016; Tulasi & Rao, 2012). The theory is considered a managerial philosophy that contemplates a limited number of assumptions designed to provide a process of continuous improvement (Watson et al., 2007). This theory has been described as management by constraints; with constraints viewed as anything that limits the system’s performance (Balakrishnan et al., 2008).

Central to this theory, is the thinking that any organization or system has constraints that dominate the entire system and prevent them from achieving their goals or lowers their performance (Tulasi & Rao, 2012). According to this theory, the success of an organization is dependent on its ability

to manage these constraints or limitations (Johnson et al., 2016). Proponents of this theory argue that project managers should focus on effectively managing these constraints to improve the performance of the organization.

This theory was useful in explaining objective four of the study that seeks to explore the constraints of social assistance programmes for street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County. The theory was useful in explaining why some children ran back to the streets after receiving social assistance or the factors that may hamper improvement of their well-being.

2.6.3 Synthesis of the Theory of Change and Theory of Constraints

The two theories complement each other, and they are relevant in explaining the different aspects of the study. While the theory of change explains the efficiency, relevance and effectiveness of the social assistance programmes, the theory of constraints explains the constraints or limitations that would hinder the success of social assistance programmes.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

This section presents the conceptual framework that shows the independent variables (relevance, effectiveness and Efficiency) the dependent variable (wellbeing of the street children) and the intervening variables. The relationship is as shown in the Fig 2.1.

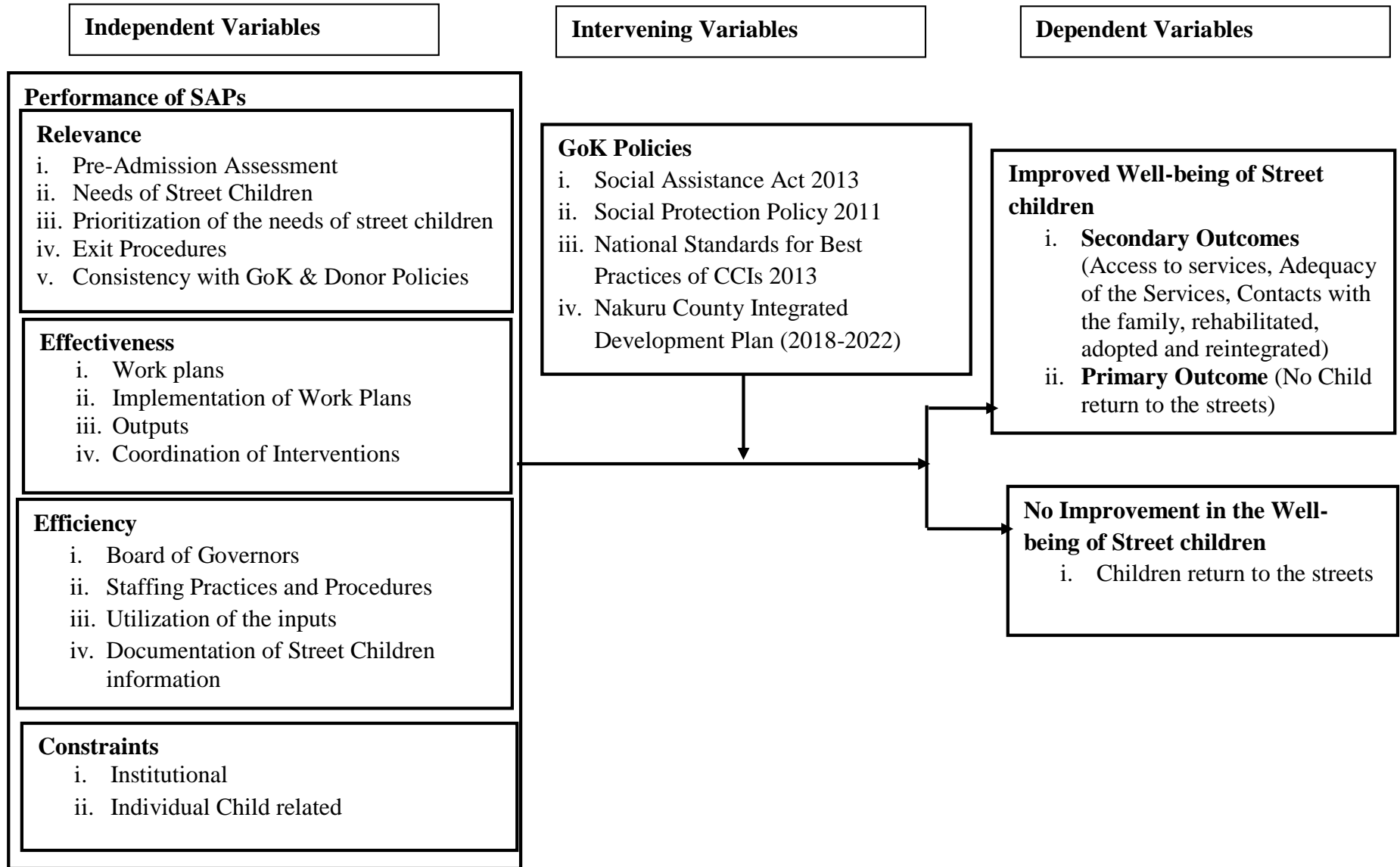


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of Performance of SAP and Well-being

Figure 2.1 shows the relationship between the performance of SAPs and the well-being of the street children. The Figure shows that the performance of SAPs either improves the well-being of the institutionalized children (Primary and Secondary Outcomes) or there may be no improvement in the well-being of the children. The framework indicates that if the programmes are relevant (pre-admission assessment is conducted, the needs of the children are prioritized, exit procedures are clear and the programmes are consistent with Government and donor policies), effective (have clear workplans which are implemented, there are outputs and the interventions are coordinated), efficient (existence and functional board, clear staffing practices and procedures and the children's information is properly documented) and the constraints (administrative, financial and the rights of the children) are minimized then the well-being (secondary-access and adequacy of the services and primary outcome-no child runs back to the streets) of the institutionalized children will be improved. If the SAPs are irrelevant, ineffective and inefficient accompanied with constraints, then the institutionalized children will run back to the streets hence no improvement in the well-being of the children.

CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the study site, the research design that was used and the population that was included in the study, how the respondents were sampled, the instruments used to collect data and how the data collected was analyzed to answer the set objectives.

3.2 Research Design

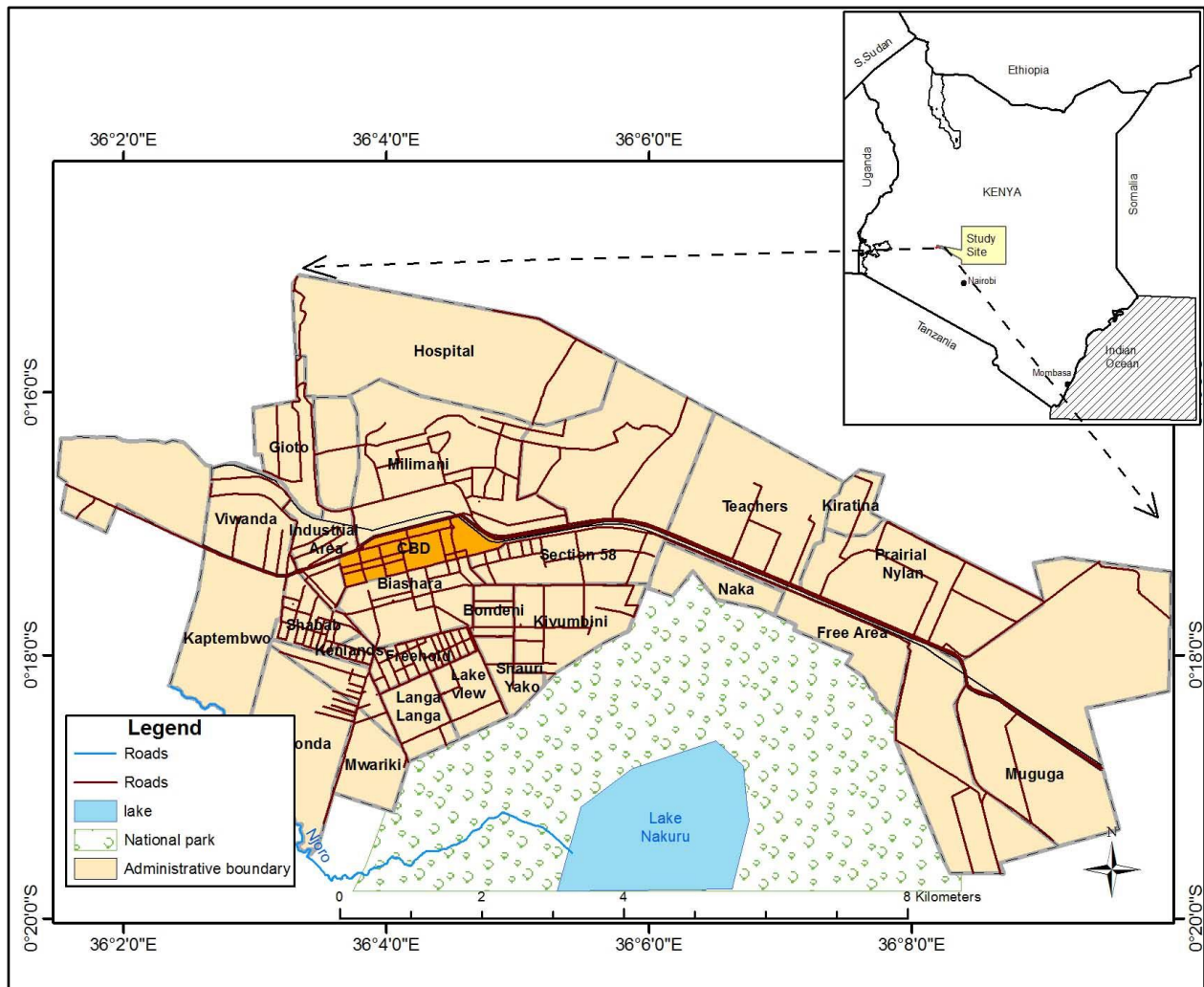
The study used survey design where the independent and dependent variables are measured at the same time, (Oladipo et al., 2015). The survey design was appropriate for the study due to its versatility, generalizability and efficiency (Chambliss & Schutt, 2019; Schutt, 2019). The appropriateness of this design was in the fact that the study sought to make generalization on the performance of social assistance provided to street children, within a specified timespan and use multiple data collection methods (both quantitative and qualitative) (Bhattacharjee, 2012; Chambliss & Schutt, 2019; Oladipo et al., 2015). Further, the study used Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) approach to be able to examine a detailed painful experience of selected children (Finlay, 2011). The data for the study was collected from current and former street children, staff of institutions and key informants making these design the most appropriate.

3.3 Study Area

The study was conducted in Nakuru Town (formerly Nakuru Town Constituency now Nakuru Town East and Nakuru Town West Constituencies), Nakuru County (see Figure 3.1 page 27). The study focused on Nakuru Town that hosts the highest number of street children (761) compared to other sub counties such Molo (619), Naivasha (567) in Nakuru County (Steffen, 2012). Nakuru County and specifically Nakuru Town was one of the epicenters of post-election violence (PEV) during the 2007 elections (Commission of Inquiry into the Post-Election Violence-CIPEV, 2008; GoK, 2013). CIPEV (2008), indicates that the number of street children increased by 300% between 1992 and 1996, implying a relationship between violence and children running to the streets. Similarly, Steffen (2012), argued that 21% of children joined the streets of Nakuru County due to post election violence in 2007/8 with 25% of these joining the streets of Nakuru Town.

The Government of Kenya initiated the resettlement programmes for PEV Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in 2009 to enable them to rebuild their lives away from the camps. The program focused on the IDPs in the camps without regard to the children who ran to the streets due to loss of parents, abandonment or unable trace their parents (Steffen, 2012). The study area Nakuru Town, was purposively selected having recorded an increase in number of street children in Nakuru County (Provincial Children Officer [PCO] Report, 2012/2013; Steffen, 2012).

In addition, the Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022, has identified social protection for street children as a key development concern and it recommended the renovation of the rehabilitation center for street children. This perhaps, may have been influenced by reports from the children department that showed consistent increase in the number of street children in conflict with the law from 2009 to 2013. However, the implementation section of the Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan does not show how this was to be actualized. In addition, the renovation of the rehabilitation centre goes contrary to the global narrative that favor “family like” care for children as opposed to institutionalization (Deb et al., 2020).



Source: Cartographer Egerton University, 2018

Figure 3.1: Map of the Study Area

3.4 Population and Sampling Procedure

This section presents the study population, sampling frame and the sample that was included in the study, the sampling procedure that was adopted by the study and unit of analysis.

3.4.1 Units of Analysis

The units of analysis for this study were street children aged between 12 to 18 years, managers of institutions and social workers who offer social assistance programmes to the street children.

3.4.2 Population and Sampling Frame

The study population was former street children in institutions that offer social assistance. GoK and Aphia Plus (2013) indicates that, Nakuru County has a total of 123 institutions that deal

with children, with 10 institutions specifically targeting street children. The 10 institutions had approximately 960 street children under social assistance. Of these, about 746 had been in the social assistance program for two years and above and 432 and were aged between 12 to 18 years constituting the sampling frame. From the 10 institutions, the study included one manager and one social worker totaling to 20 CCI staff. Through snowball sampling, 14 street children who ran back to the streets and 8 re-integrated back to community were included in the study. Further; County, Sub County children officers and Volunteer Children officers (VCO), AAC chairmen were also included in the study.

3.4.3 Sample Size

The study used Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table for determining sample size. From the table, for a population of 432 (Street children) which falls between 420 and 440, the study considered the population to be 440 which had a corresponding sample of 205.

The study used a census method to select the 10 institutions that deal with street children. From these institutions, 10 managers and 10 Social Workers were purposively selected from the 10 institutions that targets the street children. Similarly, the study included 9 key informants namely the County Coordinators of Children Services, Sub County Coordinator of Children Services, County Social Development Officer, Volunteer Children Office, Sub County Probation officer, and Chairperson of the Sub County Area Advisory Council and 2 chairpersons of the Locational Area Advisory Council and Police officer in charge of the Gender Desk. The study, through snowball sampling, identified 27 children who returned to the streets. Of those who returned back to the streets, 14 who were accessible were interviewed, 5 who were reintegrated back to the society and 15 who were exited and back to the streets for failing to attain the required marks to lead them to a tertiary institution. The total number of respondents for the study were therefore 289 distributed as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1
Distribution of Respondents

Respondents	Population	Sample
CCIs	123	10
Street Children in CCIs for 2 years above & aged 12-18 years	432	205
Managers	10	10
Longest Serving Social Workers per Organization	10	10
Children who Returned to the Streets	27	14
Children who were re-integrated		5
County Officials	9	9
Children exited from the CCI and went back to the streets	15	5
3 FGDs	21	21
Graduates of CCI who are Walking	3	3
Total		271

3.4.4 Sampling Procedure

The study used multi-stage sampling method that involves sampling in stages (Bhattacharjee, 2012; Kothari, 2004). This sampling method was suitable for the study since the study area was large and this sampling method enhanced representation.

The study area Nakuru Town was purposively selected having recorded an increase in number of street children in Nakuru County (Steffen, 2012). GoK and Aphia Plus (2013), indicates that Nakuru County has a total of 123 institutions that deal with children, with 10 institutions specifically targeting street children and situated in Nakuru Town. The 10 institutions were purposively selected since they provide social assistance to street children who were the primary respondents.

Proportionate random sampling was used to distribute the 205 street children drawn from the institutions. This enabled the researcher to ensure distribution of respondents according to population strength. Systematic random sampling was used after the construction of the sampling frame of the children in institutions. This involved selection from the sampling frame

that is listed progressively (Mugenda, 2008). The random starting point was selected using a table of random numbers. Systematic random sampling was useful for this study since it guarantees reproduction of population characteristics in the sample. Further, the study purposively selected managers and a social worker to be included in the study.

In addition, the study used snowball sampling also referred to as chain sampling that useful in situations where the population is not only hard to identify but also a sampling frame is not possible but the respondents somewhat are interconnected (Schutt, 2019). Those identified by the first sample formed the first wave and those identified by the first wave formed the second wave and the wave was final when no new member is identified (Mouton, 2001). Snowball sampling method was used to select street children who ran back to the streets and those who were re-integrated back into the society, family, or adopted.

The Key informants (KIs) were purposively selected from the organization or institutions that have knowledge and expertise in social assistance for street children. The key informants included the County Coordinator of Children Services (CCCS), Sub County Coordinators of Children Services (SCCCS), County Social Development Officer (CSDO), Chairpersons of Area Advisory Councils (AAC), Volunteer Children Officers (VCO), and Probation Officers. The key informants provided expert opinion on the consistency of the social assistance programmes to government and donor policies. In addition,

3.5 Methods of Data Collection

The study used interview method specifically; structured interview schedule, semi-structured questionnaires, in-depth interview, Telephone Interviews (Adults who were beneficiaries of SAPs and working outside Nakuru Town), Key informant interviews, structured non-participant observation and Focused Group Discussion.

3.5.1 Structured Interview Method

The study adopted structured interviews for street children in institutions. Structured interviews involved the use of a pre-determined list of questions often referred to as interview schedule that is standardized (Oladipo et al., 2015). This method was suitable for the study since it allows for standard response and face to face interaction with the 205 street children, generalizations and higher response rate.

3.5.2 Semi-Structured Questionnaire

Questionnaires represent a set of questions designed to extract information relating to a survey in a definite order and can be delivered to the respondents via email or researcher-administered (De Vaus, 2014; Kothari, 2004). The semi structured researcher administered questionnaire targeted 10 managers and 10 social workers working in the institutions had the advantage of higher response rate (De Vaus, 2014; Oladipo et al., 2015).

3.5.3 In-depth Interview

The study conducted in-depth interviews also referred to as unstructured interviews guided by pre-determined questions but not fixed implying the questions are open ended and the respondent has the freedom to provide extensive answers (Oladipo et al., 2015). The in-depth interviews targeted 14 children who ran back to the streets, 8 who were re-integrated and 6 who were exited due low academic performance and ended back on the streets. Plate 3.5.1 shows the researcher's initial engagement with children on the streets before beginning the interview with the middle child who ran back to the streets.



Plate 3.5.1: A Pre-In-depth Interview Engagement

3.5.4 Key Informant Interviews (KII)

The study conducted 9 KII namely, CCCS, SCCC, CSDO, 2 Chairpersons of AAC, VCO, Probation Officers and Police Officer in Charge of the Gender desk. KII will be guided by key informant Guide. This method was suitable for the study as enabled the researcher to investigate the development and implementation of policy frameworks on social assistance and recommend appropriate policy measures for social assistance of street children.

3.5.6 Structured Non-Participant Observation

The study used structured non-participant observation to collect data that involved researcher specifying what was to be observed and how the measurements are to be recorded. This method was useful for the study in measuring the wellbeing.

3.5.7 Focused Group Discussion (FGD)

This study conducted 3 focused group discussions of 7 children each to examine the journey of the children into the CCIs. The total number of the children included in the FGD totaled to 21 children. The FGD participants were children in Secondary school, were either rounded up by the Police or County Council askaris in 2017 and 2018 and willing to participate in the FGD. The participants were seated in horse shoe shape under a tree within the CCIs and the discussions were open with minimal interjections by the researcher.

3.5.8 Secondary Data

The study reviewed literature from books and journals from Egerton University Libraries and County Government children's department for comparison.

3.6 Reliability and Validity

To ensure reliability of data and results, the data collection tools was piloted in Naivasha to help identify any omissions and errors that may exist. The research assistants underwent a training on the data collection tools and standardized methods of writing field reports (Smith, 2006). The study used Cronbach's alpha (α), a measure of reliability, to measure internal consistency; that is, how closely sets of items are related as a group (Mugenda, 2008). Cronbach's alpha; a co-efficient of reliability values ranges from 0-1 with the higher score showing reliable scale (Field, 2009). The study used 0.7 score recommended by Field (2009) as an acceptable score of reliability.

In assessing the validity of the data collection tools, the study focused on content validity. The study ensured that the sample size is as representative, avoid leading questions, transcription was verbatim, and every effort was made to minimize interview bias. In addition, the study sought expert opinion to validate the data collection tools.

3.7 Methods of Data Analysis

The data collected was analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methods. Qualitative data was analyzed thematically while descriptive statistics (measures of central tendency and cross tabulation) was used to summarize, organize and describe the characteristics of the population (Chambliss & Schutt, 2019). Cross tabulation was used to show relationships or patterns of association between performance (efficiency, relevance and effectiveness) and well-being of street children. Qualitative data on the other hand was analyzed using QDA Miner Lite. QDA minor Lite analyses open ended response and has the ability to code, retrieve and store files in an internal database (LaPan, 2013).

Inferentially, the study used Chi-square (χ^2), Cramer's V, and Phi Co-efficient (ϕ) to test whether the relationship is statistically significant. Chi Square test (χ^2); a non-parametric approach that is used together with Contingency or cross tabulation tables to show whether there is a relationship between variables or not (Bryman, 2012). Phi Co-efficient (ϕ) was used to establish whether the relationship is statistically significant in a 2 by 2 table. Phi values range from -1 to +1 indicating the direction of the relationship while Cramer's V was used to show the strength of the relationship. Cramer's V was used to determine the correlation in cases of more than 2 by 2 tables. Cramer's V only take positive values ranging from 0 to 1. The closer the value is to 1, the stronger the relationship. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used in this analysis.

Objective 1 of the study (assessment of the efficiency of the SAPs in improving the well-being of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County) was analyzed descriptively using measures of central tendency and cross tabulation and inferentially using chi-square (χ^2) and Phi Co-efficient (ϕ) to test whether the relationship between efficiency of social assistance and well-being of the street children is statistically significant. In addition, objective 1 was partly analyzed qualitatively using QDA minor. Objective 2 of the study (examination of the relevance

of social assistance programmes in improving the wellbeing of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County) was analyzed descriptively (measures of central tendency and cross tabulation) and inferentially using Chi-square (χ^2), Cramer's V, and Phi Co-efficient (ϕ) to test whether the relationship between the relevance of social assistance and improvement of well-being is statistically significant. Objective 3 (examination the effectiveness of the social assistance programmes in improving the wellbeing of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County) was analyzed both descriptively and inferentially. Descriptively, the data was analyzed using measures of central tendency and cross tabulation while inferentially the data was analyzed using chi-square (χ^2) and Phi Co-efficient (ϕ) to test whether the relationship between effectiveness of social assistance and well-being of street children. Lastly, objective 4 was analyzed thematically; identifying the constraints that social assistance programs face albeit qualitatively.

Table 3.2**Data Analysis Matrix**

Specific Objective	Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	Type of Analysis
To assess the efficiency of the SAPs for street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County	Efficiency: i. Board of Governors ii. Staffing Practices and Procedures iii. Utilization of the inputs iv. Documentation of Street Children information	Well-being i. Primary Outcome	i. Chi-Square Analysis ii. Thematic Analysis iii. Descriptive Analysis
Examine the relevance of SAPs for street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County	Relevance: i. Needs of Street Children ii. Process of Identification of the needs of street children iii. Consistency with GoK Policies	Well-being i. Primary ii. Secondary Outcomes	i. Chi-Square Analysis ii. Thematic Analysis iii. Descriptive Analysis
To examine the effectiveness of the SAPs for street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County	Effectiveness: i. Work plans ii. Implementation of Plans iii. Outputs iv. Coordination of Interventions	Well-being i. Primary Outcome	i. Chi-Square Analysis ii. Thematic Analysis iii. Descriptive Analysis
Explore the constraints of SAPs for street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County	Constraints: i. Fund ii. Staff Capacity iii. Program Design iv. GoK Policies	Well-being i. Primary ii. Secondary Outcomes	i. Thematic Analysis ii. Descriptive Analysis

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The researcher sought authorization from; Egerton University Ethics Review Committee, NACOSTI and the County Government of Nakuru before embarking on the study.

The researcher provided information of the purpose and objective of the study so as to gain informed and understood consent from the respondents (Oladipo et al., 2015; Schenk & Williamson, 2007). The managers and the social workers were encouraged to seek clarification and informed that their participation in the study was voluntary and the consent may be withdrawn at any stage. This helped in addressing expectations that could not be met by the study. For the children in the institutions, consent was sought from the institutions' management. In addition, children's assent was also sought before embarking on the interviews. On the other hand, those already reintegrated back into society, they individually granted assent and the County Director of children Services provided consent. The children who ran back to the streets, consent was sought from the County Director of Children Services.

In addition, deliberate effort was made by the researcher to ensure confidentiality of personal information. This included non-inclusion of identities of the respondents in the data collection tools and usage of data only for the intended purpose hence protecting the children from stigmatization and managers from victimization by the employers. The hard copies of the data collected have been stored in a lockable cabinet and the soft copies are password enabled.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher presents the results of the study that examined the performance of the SAPs in improving the well-being of street children. The performance of SAPs was examined along four dimensions namely; efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and constraints. In addition, the study discusses the findings by examining their congruence or difference with existing literature that relate to social assistance for street children.

4.2 Socio-Demographic Description of the Respondents

This section describes the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents who were involved in the study. This description is useful to the study because it forms the basis for further analysis. In addition, this description has a bearing on the change towards well-being of the street children. The study examined, inter alia, the nature of organizations that offer social assistance to the street children, social characteristics (age, gender, ethnicity, religion, nature of the family), push and pull factors that account for the presence of the children on the streets and life on the streets. In addition, to be able to capture the unique experience of the children, the study examined the journey of the children to the streets, recruitment process and the exit of the street children in the post social assistance.

Lastly, to be able to adequately examine the relationship between performance indicators (effectiveness, relevance and efficiency) and well-being of the street children, it was vital to examine the wellbeing of the children. Broadly, the well-being of the children was examined with reference to access to food, health, shelter and care, education, rehabilitation and adoption among others.

4.2.1 Nature of the Institutions

The nature of institutions is discussed from the perspective of the children in the institutions and from the perspective of the CCI staff. The section begins with the perspective of children.

Nature of Institutions According to the Children

The nature of an institution defines its approach and or motivation for social assistance. Religious agencies have different motivation and or approach from private, CBOs and NGOs. This study sought to examine the nature of the organizations that provide social assistance to

street children. The nature was examined from two perspectives; the children’s and workers perspective. According to the children, the organizations that provide social assistance for them are predominantly private (60%), followed by NGOs (21.5%), CBOs (13.7%) and religious organizations (4.9%). Figure 4.1 shows the children’s perspective of the social assistance organizations.

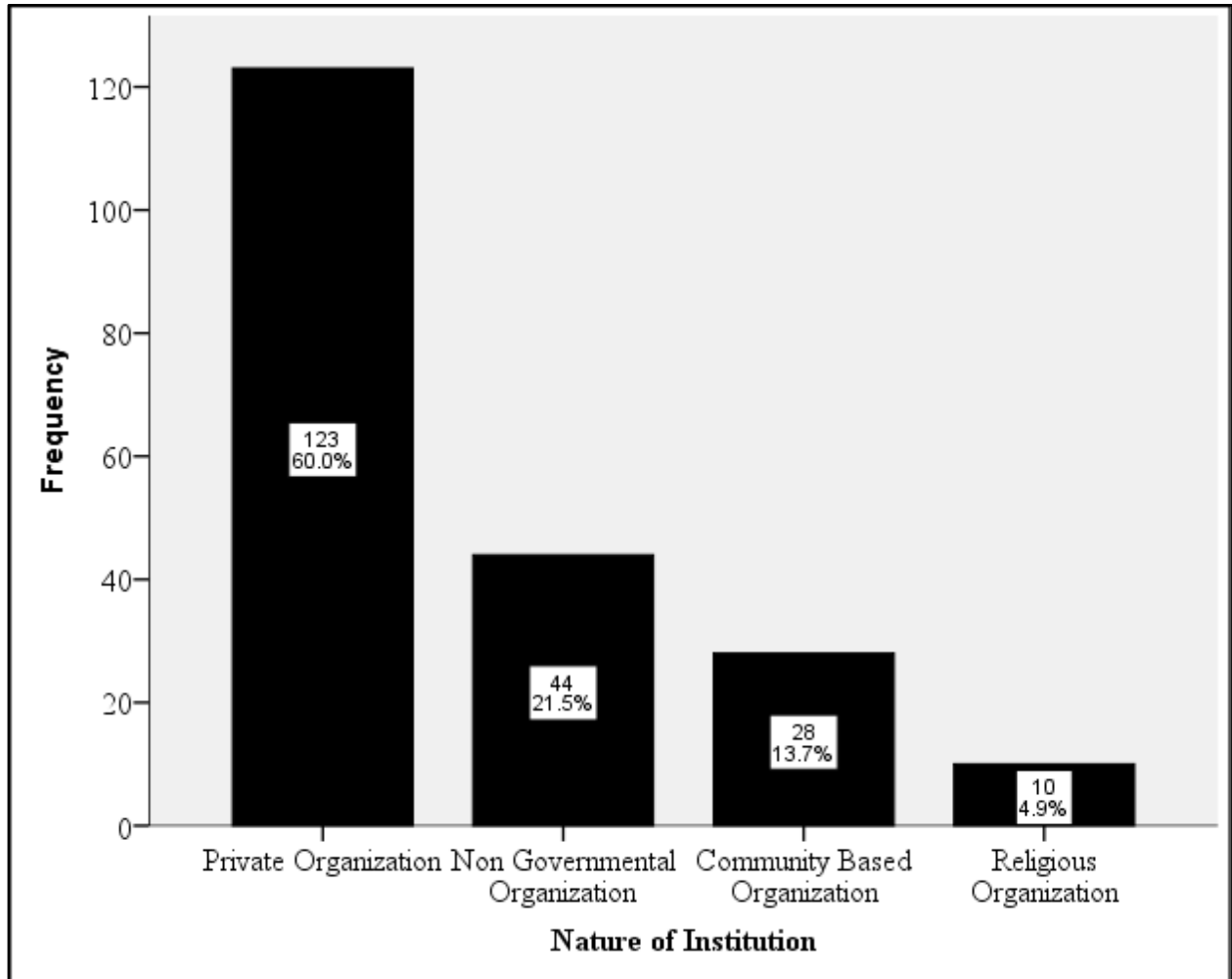


Figure 4.1 Nature of Institution according Institutionalized Children

Nature of Institutions According to CCI staff

According to the managers and social workers, the organizations that provide social assistance can be categorized into three. These are, NGOs (50%), FBO (40%) while the CBOs constituted 10% as shown in Figure 4.2.

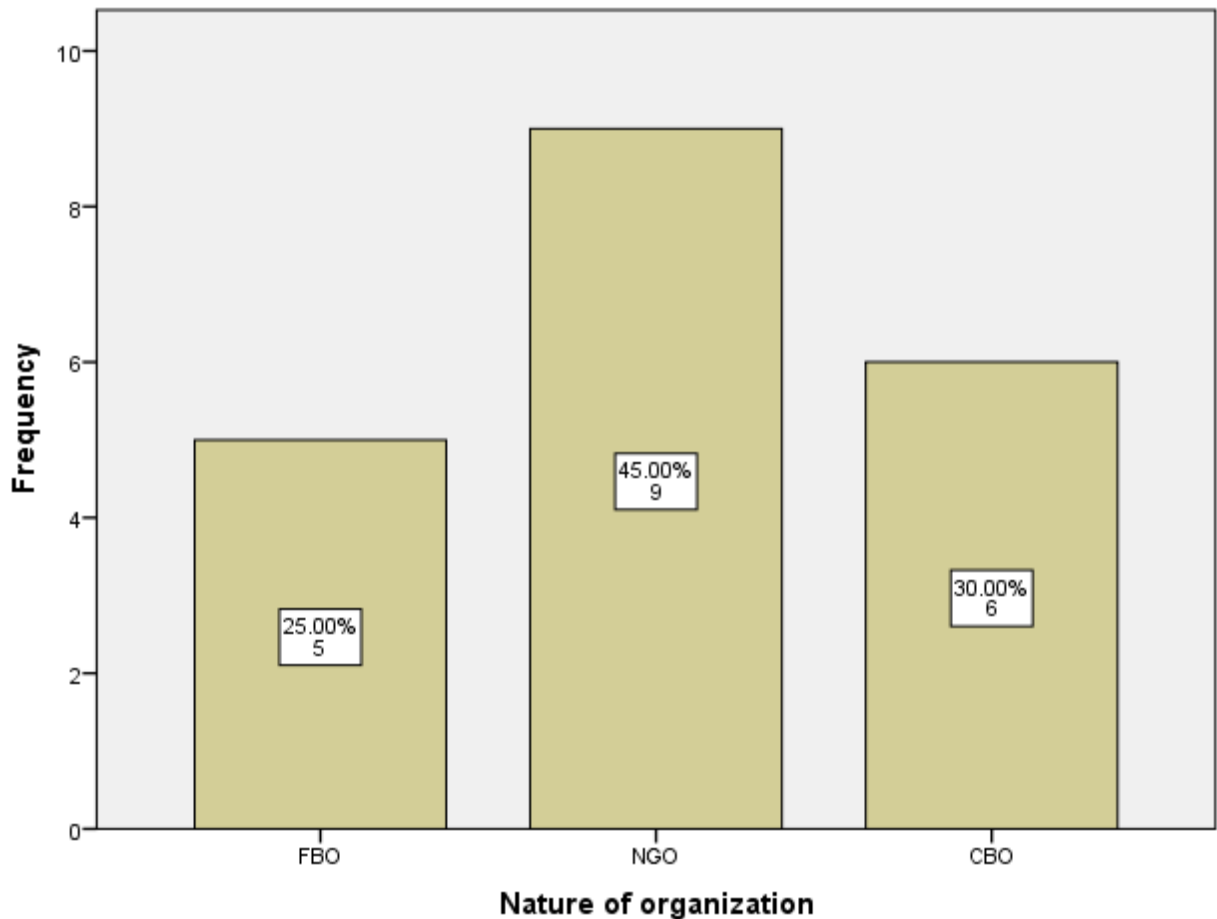


Figure 4.2 Nature of Institution according CCI staff

The children and the CCI staff generally agreed that the CCIs are either NGOs, FBOs and CBOs except for private organizations as identified by 60% of the institutionalized children. However, the children and the CCI staff vary in the percentage of respondents who identify particular type of organization. While 21.46% of the children identified CCIs as NGOs, 48% of the CCI staff indicated that they NGOs. The variations continue in the identification of the CCIs as FBOs with 4.88% of the children identifying the CCIs as religious while CCI staff reporting 25%. On the other hand, 30% of the CCI staff indicated that the CCIs are CBO while 13.66% of the Children reporting that the CCIs are CBOs.

The variations in nature of the CCIs is attributed to the interaction between the children and the private individuals who provide social assistance hence the assumption that the institutions are

private. In addition, the major concern for the children is the services they received and not the nature of the organization. Further, this implies that the CCIs have not sensitized the children enough to know the nature of the CCIs. These findings on the nature of the organizations are consistent with the findings by Mokomane and Makoe (2015), Onwonga (2015) and Velaphi (2012) who pointed out that most of the programmes for street children are largely implemented by NGOs. Onwonga (2013) established that 37.8 % of the institutions were NGOs while 20% were FBOs.

4.2.2 Age and Gender of the Institutionalized Children

Age and gender are important social characteristics of an individual. The age of an individual influences his/her ability to make decisions, the nature of the decision notwithstanding. The study examined the ages of the children receiving social assistance in the institutions. The findings indicate that the range of the ages of the children range between 10 years and 19 years (2%). The minimum age of the children in the institution is 10 years while the maximum is 19 years making the range to be 9 years with mean age being 14.38 years and a standard deviation (1.707) as shown in Figure 4.3.

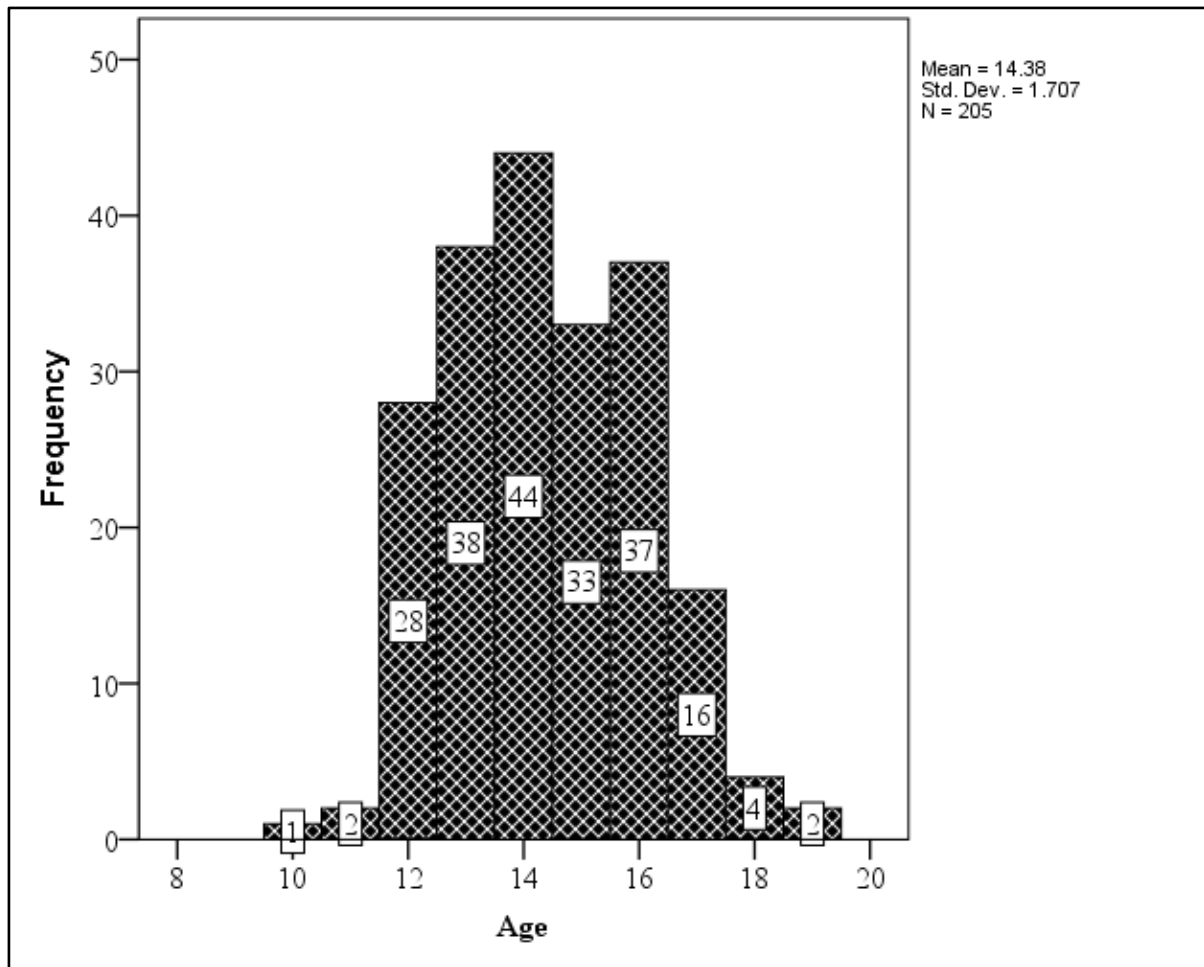


Figure 4.3 Age of the Institutionalized Children

Figure 4.3 shows that a greater percentage of the children in the institutions fall in the second quantile hence normally distributed. In addition, the mean age of the children on the streets was 14.38. This is attributable to the beginning of teenage hood and adolescent period where the children have not fully developed the resilience to withstand the challenges at home and also of this phase of development. These findings are in agreement with those of Diallo et al. (2015) who found that the ages of street children in Bamako, Mali were between 9-17 years. The findings further affirm studies by Mokomane and Makoae (2015) and Seidel et al. (2017) that established that age of street children ranges between 10-17 years and a mean age of 14.8 respectively.

The study examined the gender of the children in the institutions receiving social assistance. The findings show that about 90% (184) of the children in the institutions were male while

about 10% (21) of the children were female. Figure 4.4 shows the gender of the institutionalized children.

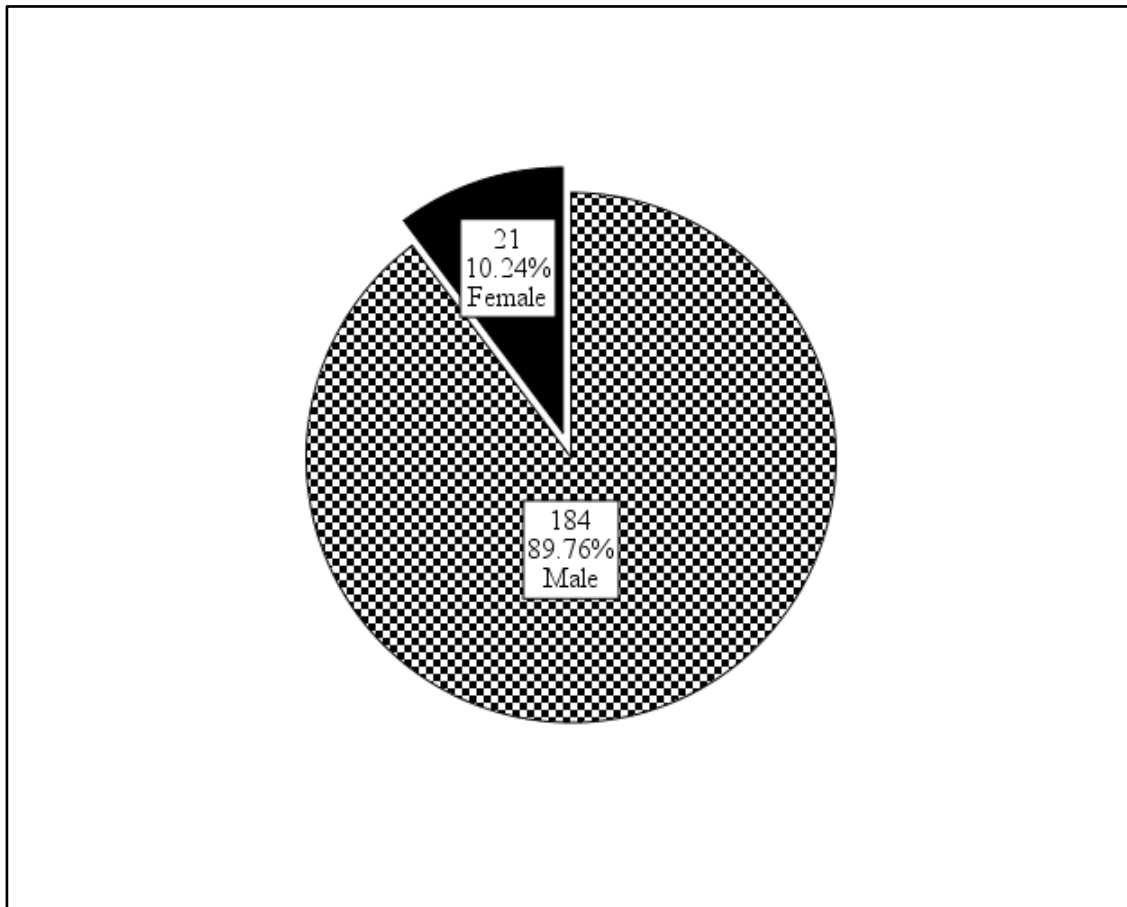


Figure 4.4 Gender of the Institutionalized Children

The findings in Figure 4.4 can be explained in a number of ways; firstly, the focus of the institutions that provide social assistance. There is a traditional conception that street children are male and consequently the institutions by design (structure and personnel in the institutions) recruit only male street children. In addition, the street children are disproportionately male making the institutions to generally focus on males. Since the study was focusing on the institutionalized children and the institutions by design recruit boys, the wide gender variation arose out of the context of the study. Secondly, the wide gender difference is due to the invisibility of girls on the streets hence are not recruited by the institutions that provide social assistance even if they were keen on recruiting them. The few girls on the streets often dress like boys and paint their faces with oil to protect themselves against potential sexual violence. This makes it difficult to identify them as girls. It is also factual that there are more boys than

girls on the streets as established by Alem and Laha (2016). In their meta-analysis study of livelihood of street children, they established 71.84% of the street children were boys with 28.16% being girls. They argued that this due to the hidden nature of street girls. The findings further agree with Mokomane and Makoae (2015), who pointed out that street children in South Africa are typically male.

4.2.3 Ethnic Group of Institutionalized Children

Ethnic identity is an important component of self-concept and particularly among young people as it influences their perceptions and practices (Roberts et al., 1999). The behavior of children and decisions they make (such as run to the streets) are influenced to a great extent by the socio-cultural ethos of a particular ethnic group. This study sought to establish the ethnic groups of institutionalized children receiving social assistance. Figure 4.5 shows that the institutionalized children are largely Agikuyu (59.5%), followed by the Luo (12.9%), Luhya (11.2%) and Kalenjin (9.3%). The other ethnic groups (Kamba, Kisii and Turkana) constituted less than 5% each while there was 1 (0.5%) child who was not aware of his ethnic group. Ethnic groups that are largely capitalistic are likely to have more children on the streets than those that are communal in nature. Communal communities are likely to influence their children to stay longer within the family.

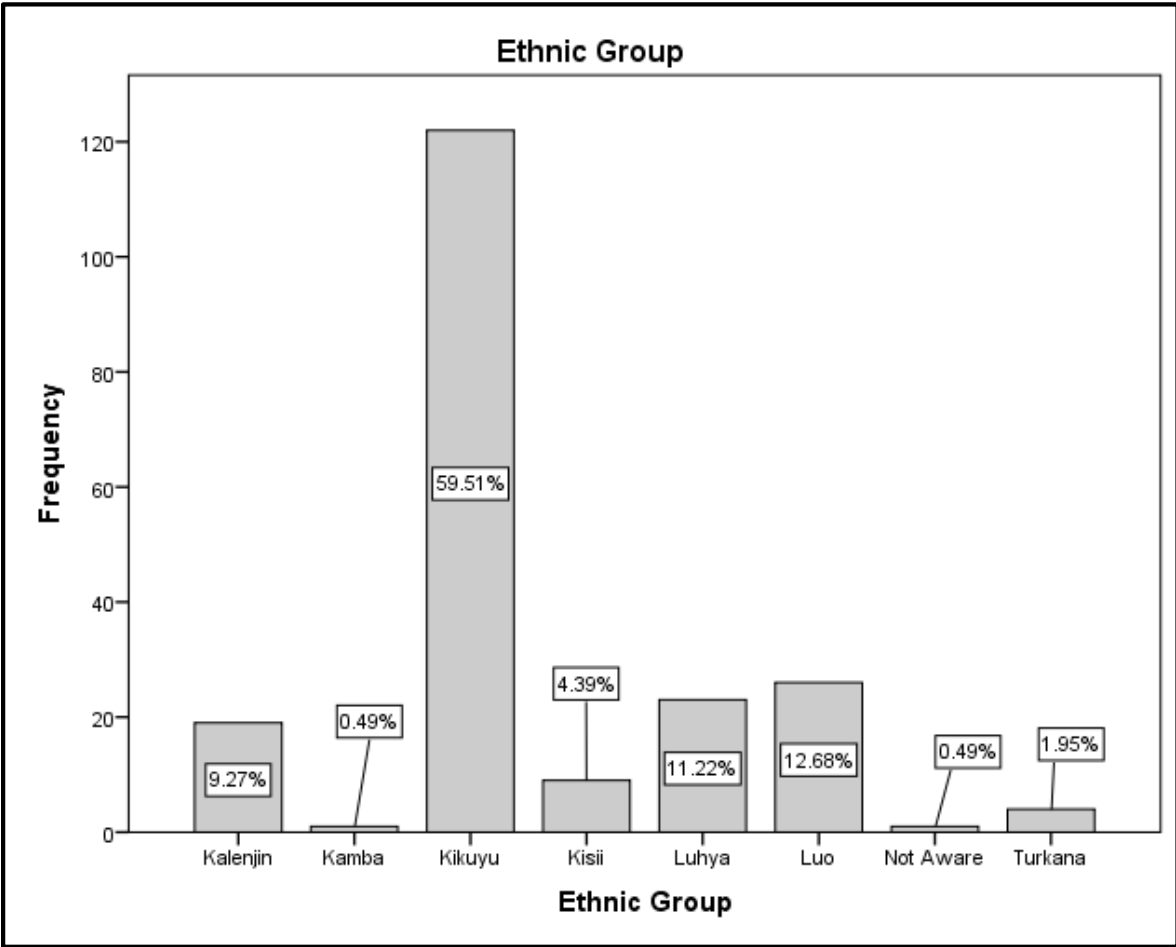


Figure 4.5 Ethnicity of the Institutionalized Children

The ethnic composition of the institutionalized children can be explained in terms of the ethnic configuration of the population residing in Nakuru Town and its environs. Nakuru Town Sub County and its neighboring sub counties is dominated by the Agikuyu community, Luo, Luhya and the Kalenjin community. The ethnic representation can therefore be explained on the basis of ethnic dominance in the study area. According to the census report (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics [KNBS], 2019), the Agikuyu community is the most dominant in the area in terms of population. This perhaps explains the dominance of the children from the Kikuyu community since greater percentage of the children come from within the community. In addition, the Central Business District which hosts most of the children is cosmopolitan and is host to other communities including the Luo and Luo who reside predominantly in Nakuru West. Nakuru West host predominantly low-income earners and since poverty is a major factor that drive

children to the streets, this explains the number of Luo and Luhya community represented children in the CCIs.

These findings are consistent with ethnic representation in the county of Nakuru that shows that Agikuyu community is the dominant in terms of population followed by Luo and Luhya. However, it also important to note that street children often travel far and wide to get to their destination. This argument agrees with Young (2003) study of complex migration geographies of Ugandan Street Children that established that majority of the street children originated in the close proximity to the capital. For those who came far from the capital made stop overs for days or months in the nearest towns before setting off for the capital.

4.2.4 Religious Affiliation of Institutionalized Children

Religion is an important factor in the life of every individual, children included as it provides meaning and purpose in life (Bunge, 2014). Bunge, further points out that religion has a positive influence in the lives of children since they are taught values of service and compassion and that children involved in religious activities perform better in school, health and even job placement. The study examined the religious affiliations of the street children and the findings are as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1

Religious Affiliation of the Institutionalized Children

Religious Affiliation	Frequency	Percent
Protestant	177	86.3
Catholic	8	3.9
Muslim	20	9.8
Total	205	100.0

Table 4.1 shows that majority (86.3%) of the children in the institution are protestants, 3.9% are Catholics while 9.8% are Muslims. This mirrors the national statistics on religion that shows that majority (85.5%) of Kenyans are Christians (Protestants 33.4%, Catholics 20.6% and Evangelical Churches 20.4%) and Muslims accounting for 11% of the population (KNBS 2019). Further, these statistics (Table 4.1 and KNBS 2019) shows the religious affiliations also demonstrating the beliefs and practices of these religious groups.

The data show that the children are predominantly Protestant or generally Christians who have been described as orthodox implying that there is more emphasis on beliefs, theologies and are more liberal but minimal individualized support (Al-Mateen & Afzala, 2004). This implies that protestant children are often exposed to the social problems of the society hence a higher likelihood of running away from home. However, the Catholics, though Christians, through the Catholic Social Teachings (CST) which is at the heart of the catholic faith, specifically social solidarity affirms that the good of individual is predicated with the development of the whole community (Beyer (2015)). This implies that the Catholics are more inclined to protecting the children hence preventing them from running to the streets.

Al-Mateen and Afzala (2004) supposition that Islam is orthopraxy; implying emphasis on laws and rules of *Umma* (community) life. In fact, they argue that Islam has a strong sense of social responsibility requiring that the needs of all in the community must be met. Sozeri and Altinyelken (2019) on the other hand indicated that Islam emphasizes the importance of giving children a purpose that they hope they will not depart from as they grow. The orthoprax nature, provision of purpose and social responsibility explains the low presence of institutionalized children from Islamic families.

4.2.5 Children with Parents at the time of Departure from Home

To be able to understand the background of the children, the study sought to establish whether the children had parents prior to running to the streets. The presence of parents is important in ensuring the child can access basic needs, is protected from abuse and live in a secure environment. As Lieten and Strehl (2015) pointed out, social norms world over provides that children live with their parents or guardians or a responsible adult. In the absence of a caregiver, the children become alienated and contacts with family diminish. Figure 4.6 shows whether the child had parents or not prior to departing from home to the streets.

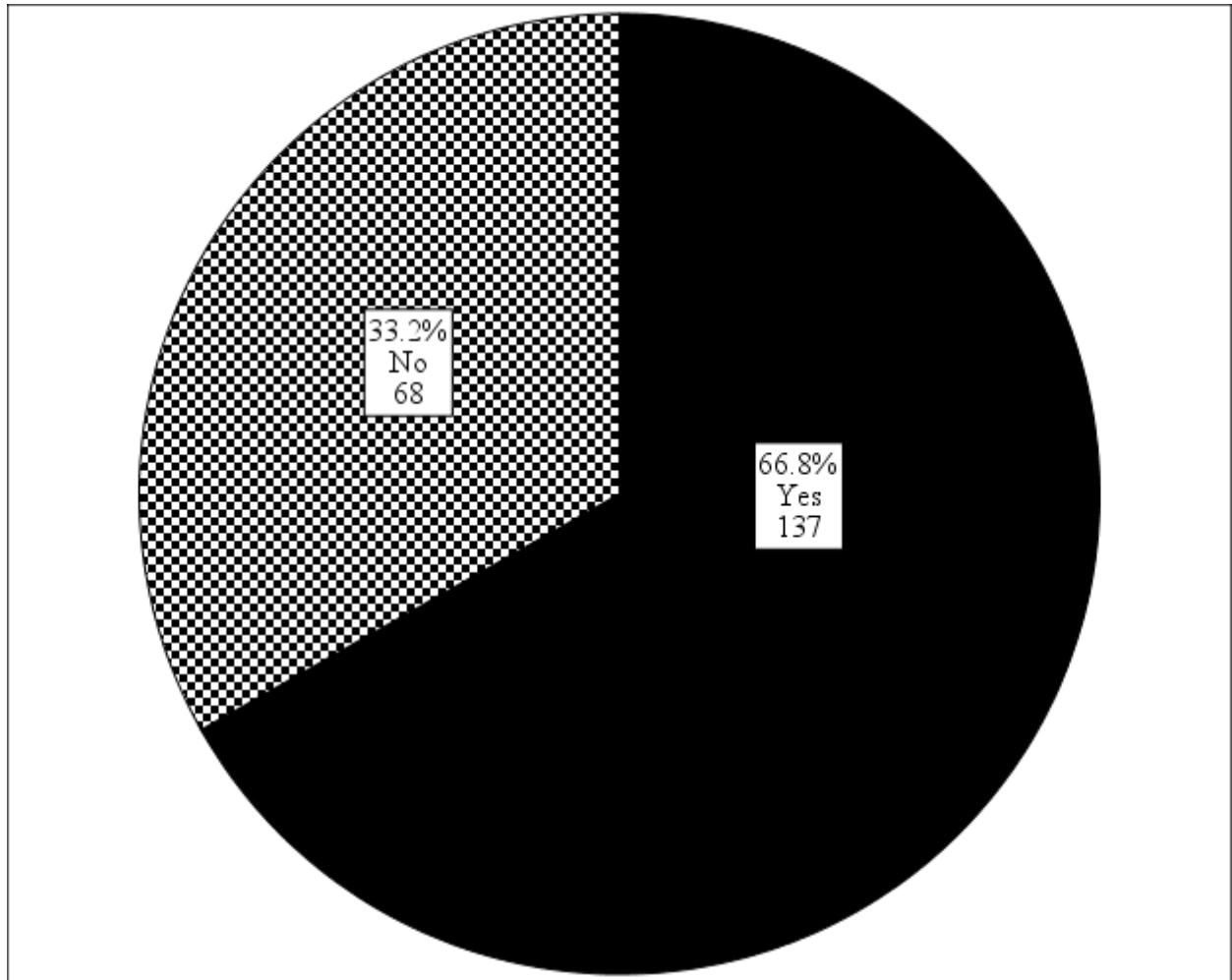


Figure 4.6 Children with Parents at the time of Departure from Home

The study findings in Figure 4.6 show that prior to departing home for the streets, majority 137 (66.8%) of the children had at least one parents while only 66 (33.2%) had no parents. This negates the vulnerability notion attributed to “orphanhood” that street children have no parents. Of those who had parents (137), 54.7% (75) had both parents alive, 28.5% (39) had only mother alive while 16.8% (23) had only the father alive. Further, the study established that of the children with parents, 65.9% (135) were living with the parents before running to the streets, 32.2% (66) were living with a guardian while 2% (4) were living with a neighbor or alone. These findings agree with Walakira et al. (2015) who pointed out that majority (64%) of the children in child care institution had at least one living parent. Further, these findings agree with Deb et al. (2020) who noted that it is unfortunate that a big number of children in the institutions are not supposed to be there since they have parents who should live with them.

4.2.6 Factors that drive Children to the Streets of Nakuru

Factors that drive children to the streets can be categorized into push and pull factors. This study examined these two sets of factors that drive the children to the streets.

Factors that Push the Children to the Streets

To be able to understand these two sets of factors, the study began by examining the factors that compel the children to the streets. These factors are deemed to be advantages that child get from the streets that supersedes the benefits of staying at home (Lieten & Strehl, 2015). Table 4.2 shows the factors that push the streets to the streets.

Table 4.2

Factors that Push Children to the Streets

Push Factors	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of or inadequate basic needs	130	63.4
Child abuse	79	38.5
Lack of parental care	59	28.8
Desire of education	31	15.1
Dysfunctional family	28	13.7
Loss of parents	14	6.8

Table 4.2 shows that 63.4% (130) of the children ran to the streets due to lack of or inadequacy of the basic needs, followed by child abuse 38.5% (79), lack of parental care 28.8% (59), desire for education 15.1% (31), dysfunctional family 13.7% and lastly loss of parents 6.8% (14) driving children from home.

The inadequacy of the basic needs was expressed as poverty, desire for better clothes, space to sleep and hunger or lack of food. Some of children indicated that they would go without food for days hence they had to look for alternatives. These is demonstrated by the sentiments of one of the respondents as follows;

“.....At home we really struggled; no food, no clothes and I could not even go school.

Children in the neighborhood always laughed at my clothes”.

The lack of basic material needs is further affirmed by Kwejo's narration below;

“We were very poor; going without food for a whole day was a normal occurrence, I couldn't go to school, I had old and dirty clothes. At times I would beg for food from our neighbors” (Kwejo, 15 years Male).

The above sentiments demonstrates that the lack of access to food, clothing and education which are basic material needs of any child together with other factors had an expelling effect from the home. The children could not survive with this important necessity of life; food, and there they had to seek to survival elsewhere and the streets were the better option at that point. Clothing is another basic material need that the children lacked. The lack of clothes invites ridicule among peers and the children had to seek a way of escaping this ridicule. This lack of basic rights of survival left them with no option but to seek alternative means of survival. The migration to the streets in this sense is a coping mechanism to the family inability to provide the basic materials needs of the children (Conticini & Hulme, 2007). These findings affirm Chege and Ucembe (2020), Lieten and Strehl (2015) and Diallo et al. (2015) assertions that one common factor that drives children to the streets is poverty expressed through lack of basics of survival.

This was followed by child abuse which manifested itself in terms of severe corporal punishment or physical abuse by guardians/Parents, too much work at home and insults by the parents/guardians or verbal abuse. Physical and emotional abuse of the children was also reported by children. *Bobo Shanti*, a 12-year-old boy was at pains (observed from his furrowed brow) recalling the way his step brother mistreated him; *“my step brother; I lived with my step brother in Nyahururu who mistreated me as though I was a stranger after the death of my parents. He was so mean to me. He would punish me for no reason; even coughing when he was on phone”*. *Orina* (not his real name), a 14-year-old boy had similar experience and he indicated thus, *“My parents were really cruel and violent towards me. Sometimes I would be violently punished and chased away from home”*.

The abuse concocted as punishment was meted on the children by fathers, mothers, step fathers or guardians left the children with no choice but to migrate from home and seek alternatives for

an imagined safer environment (Abebe, 2008; ACPF 2014; Conticini & Hume, 2007). Mokomane and Mokoae (2015), noted that the lack parental skills pushed the children to the streets in search of care and affection. ACPF (2014) established that 60% of children in Zambia, Morocco and Uganda while 50% of children in Mali and Ethiopia experienced violence in the form of punishment in the family. The findings further affirm Yu (2015) assertion that children face chronic abuse and neglect that prompts them to depart to the streets hoping to escape abuse.

The study further established that lack of parental care (28.8%) and loss of parents (6.8). The loss of parents led the children to lose a significant figure in their lives consequently depriving them of care. In other cases, the parents were available but did not provide care to the children. R16 (Male 15 years) captures the lack of parental care by indicating thus, “*I stayed with a parent who did not care whether I ate, took a birth or not*”. Inadequate care is further affirmed by R17 (Male 16 years) thus, “*when all my parents died, I had no one to take care of me. I had to fend for myself*”. Parental or guardian care is critical in development of the child. In the absence of parental care, the child is left to make his/her decision which may or may not be in line with societal norms and values. Running to streets became an easier solution to the lack of parental care.

Lack of parental care can further be understood in terms of absence of fathers at home, drug addicted mothers and fathers and over-strict parents who resort to corporal punishment at the slightest mistake committed by the child. One of the children (R169; Female, 12 years) indicated thus;

“My mother brought different men to the house almost every day. One day she came home with a man and she was very drunk. She fell on the floor and slept. The man raped me and then ran away. Sadly, my mother was never bothered”.

Post defilement period is very traumatizing more when the people expected to provide social support system do not perform this function. The lack of care after being defiled as indicated by R169 provided the child with two options; either to stay on in an environment where she has

been defiled and the mother does not care or depart for the streets in search of care and protection.

Another respondent (R183; Male, 12 years) indicated that;

“My mother came home with a man and as usual, my dad was absent. She demanded that I have to address him as my father. I refused and that attracted a lot of beating. I ran away from home never to return”.

The lack of parental attention/neglect is further explained partly by drug abuse and parental misbehavior, as was captured by the excerpts of *Kamtiki* narration, a 15-year-old boy who ran away from home to the streets, returned home after 3 months, recruited into a CCI and ran back to the streets. *Kamtiki*; grinding his teeth, says; ... *“initially he would go drinking and most of the time he would spend his nights wherever he went drinking. The few occasions he returned home; he would tell me to go back to the streets where I had run to. I wondered whether he was truly my biological father”.*

The excerpts from the narration by R169, R183 and *Kamtiki* are consistent with Olsson (2016) assertion that, majority (90%) of the children had been violated by parents or relatives while 81% of them had been physically abused by other adults. Similarly, Deb et al. (2020) and Pundir et al. (2019) also found out that children suffered violence from parents with one child found to have run to the streets after being burnt by a cigarette. Lastly, these findings affirm MLSP (2019) finding that indicated that over one billion children suffer violence annually.

The other factor that drives children to the streets is desire for education as reported by 15.1% of the institutionalized children. Due to poverty in the households, the parents/guardians of the 15.1 percent of children were not able to pay for the education of the children. The children opted to run to the streets in the hope that they would make money and go to school. For instance, R27 (Male 17 years without parents) indicated that he really wanted to go school. He indicated *“when I left home, I hoped I will make money and go back to school”.* On the hand, R9 (Male 15 Years) left home hoping that he will get someone to pay for his school fees. He indicated thus, *“I had thought I would get someone out there who would want to know why I was on the streets. This would have given me an opportunity to explain my desires. This is*

demonstration of burning desire that the children had for education. This is influenced by that children neighborhood would continue going to school hence making the children who are incapable of paying for their education to feel desperate for education hence resort to socially unapproved ways of seeking support including running to the streets. This is ironical since the very desire for education made the children loose more (protection, livelihoods among others). However, the decision to migrate to the streets is driven by imagined better future or opportunities that have been thought through over a period of time (Cotincini & Hulme, 2007). This expected better future or opportunities may not necessarily be met, but together with other factors, led to the migration to the streets.

The study established that 13.7% were pushed to the streets due to dysfunctionality of their families. This was expressed through constant conflicts between parents, fathers who came home and beat up the mother, the children and then chased them away from the house This demonstrated by excerpts from Mwangi wa Mtaa, a 15-year-old boy indicates thus;

“..... We lacked the basics of life. As if this was not enough the worst happened. My parents started fighting over things I didn't understand with accusation and counter accusations of cheating”.

In these families, the children not only suffered physical abuse but also emotional abuse. These experiences traumatized the children compelling them to seek alternatives for peaceful environment. This affirms Kaplan and Cuhadar (2020) established that most children are on the streets due to conflicts in the family in essence pointing to dysfunctionality of the families.

Factors that pulled the children to the streets

Apart from the factors that drive children from home to the streets, there are those who are attracted to the streets by a number of factors. Some of the children provided multiple answers on the factors that pulled them to the streets. The data presented in Table 4.3 shows the factors that attract children to the streets.

Table 4.3
Factors that Pull the Children to the Streets

Pull Factors	Frequency	Percentage of the total sample
Access to money	121	59.0
Food	94	45.9
Freedom	79	38.5
Friends	41	20.0
Drugs	21	10.2

Table 4.3 shows that majority (59%) of the children were attracted to the streets by the desire for money. The desire to make quick money in the streets pulled the children away from home. The money was not only expected to translate to better life but also, as Conticini and Hulme (2007) posits, money is also an avenue to freedom from the control of the parents or guardians.

As R173 (Female, 13 years) who narrates;

“..... He always left home in the morning for the streets. Some days he would come back and some days he would stay even for three or five days. One day he told me that he makes a lot of money (up to Kshs 250 on a good day) on the streets. He told me that if I was interested, I could join him. One day, I went with him hoping to make money, I got hooked to the streets and never went back home”.

The desire for money was followed by the need for food reported by 45.9 percent of the children. At the center of the desire for money, was meeting needs and one of the core needs of these children was food. The lack of food at home is demonstrated by the sentiments of R29 (Male, 14 years) indicating thus; *“my aunt used to beat me up and deny me food”*. R34 (Male, 16 Years) on the other hand indicated; *“I was left with my uncle after the death of my parent and he was very poor. We rarely had 2 meals a day”*. The sentiments of R34 and R29 is a demonstration that the children missed this basic right, access to food. In the case of R29, the lack of basic right to food was accompanied by a further abuse of the child’s right to protection

against abuse. These multiple violations of the rights pulled the children to the streets to seek survival needs.

Further, the children were pulled to the streets due to the need for freedom at 38%. The desire for freedom is explained in terms of the over-controlling parents who do not give room for the children to be children. Freedom for these children can be conceived as the ability to do whatever one pleases at whatever time. The streets seemed to provide this platform for self-regulation, away from the watchful eye of the parents and guardians. On the streets, the children had hopes of doing whatever one pleases devoid of any restriction. In addition, on the streets they also they would have the whole day to play without having attend to any chores. The departure from home by the children is indicative of control of their time, money and decision making (Beazly, 2003; Speak & Tipple, 2006; Ursin, 2014). Oshana (2006), conceives this as power and authority; control of ones choices, actions and goals and audacity to go against others and institutions that may want to impede the children hence providing a sense of autonomy.

Peer influence (friends) also incentivized the children to migrate from home to the streets reported by 20%. Living in a social environment that have children who have left home for the streets becomes a pull factor to the streets. The children on the streets have friends who still live at home. In the event children living at home face life challenges such as lack of food, punishment or lack of freedom, the thought of friends living on the streets and enjoying themselves, attracts those at home to join their friends who have left home for the streets.

Of the factors that pulled the children to the streets, drugs was the least pull factor reported by 10.2 percent. This due to peers influence especially those already on the streets, who could have created an impression that on the streets, these things are readily available and no one restricts the usage consequently facilitating the other children to join them.

4.2.7 The Children's Journey to the Streets

The study examined the experience of the street children's journey from home to the streets of Nakuru. The journey was long, risky and painful and some cases involving commission of crime to achieve the goal of getting to the streets. In some instance, the journey involved hanging on

trucks and trailers and taking between one to two days. The excerpts below from in-depth interviews with institutionalized street children affirm the foregoing assertion.

Some (at least 4) children walked long distances to get to Nakuru as illustrated by the following statement;

One day in 2007, I decided I can't take this anymore. I left home in Elementaita and started walking to Nakuru. For two days and 2 nights I walked with stop overs in various centres on the way. I stopped under some trees, cried and cried. But I was determined to get to Nakuru hoping to get food and peace. After the two days, I reached Nakuru's Free Area, tired and hungry. (R10; Male, 16 years, Nakuru).

This implies that the child had to walk for over 31Km to escape the problems at home risking their lives on the way to the streets. At least 2 children took money meant to buy something in the house and used it as fare as illustrated by below;

One day, in the year 2015, he came home drunk and lucky enough he had some money. He gave me Ksh 150 to go and buy food. I took the money and told myself that this is the day that I have to save myself. I went to the stage, boarded a Matatu to Nakuru and paid Ksh 100 leaving me with a balance of Ksh 50 (R1; Male, 17 years, Nakuru).

Two children indicated that they hanged on trucks or trailers to Nakuru as illustrated by the following excerpt;

At the market centre, I saw some children hanging on a lorry and they looked younger than me. I was convinced that I can do that too. I jumped onto the next lorry and there I was; in Nakuru. With no parents, no clothes and no knowledge of where I was, I went into some stall where I slept till morning (R3; Male, 14 years, Nakuru).

Most of the children also recalled how risky or tough the journey was. Some never had anything to eat and had to beg for food as they travelled to oblivion. Box 4.2.1 depicts a typical journey to the streets demonstrating some of the challenges that the children endured to get to the streets.

Box 4.2.1: Challenges through the Journey to the Streets

Study Participant: Street child who went back to the streets

Age of the Study Participant: 14 years

Gender of the Study Participant: Male

Place of the Interview: Shell near Bondeni Police Station

At about 4.30am I woke up and started walking towards Nakuru. I reached Subukia at around 11.am completely exhausted. I went to one of the food kiosks and begged for food. The owner of the food kiosk chased me away saying I should go to school like other children. I went to the next food kiosk and just before the owner chased me, one of the customers told her to give me Ugali and vegetables and that he will pay. I ate the food like someone who had not eaten for the last two days. It pained me so much and made me cry. I went into some unfinished building and slept there from around 1.00pm till about 6.00pm. I decided I will not go out since it was better for me to sleep and start my journey to Nakuru the next day. The following day, I woke up and started walking towards Nakuru. A lorry passed me and I saw some children hanging on it. I ran after the lorry and jumped on it

Interview Date: 30th Aug 2018

Source: Field Notes

Box 4.2.1, shows the risks throughout the journey for some of the children who had to hang on trailers or Lorries. Those who walked also reminisced their tiresome journey vividly. They all depicted an unbound determination to reach Nakuru which to them seemed as the instant solution to their social predicaments at home.

Most of the journeys took a day or two since most of the children came from surrounding towns. Although some journeys took up to 4 days for those coming far away from Nakuru town. This is illustrated by the statement in Box 4.2.2.

Box 4.2.2: Duration of the Journey to the Streets

Study Participant: Street child who went back to the Streets

Age of the Study Participant: 17 years

Gender of the Study Participant: Male

Place of the Interview: Flyover (Nakuru-Nairobi Highway)

“One day, I jumped onto a trailer and hid myself on the spare wheel. I kept changing positions; sometimes hanging on the container, sitting on the spare wheel until the trailer stopped at a place and I had to jump off before the driver saw me. I heard people call the place Total. At Total, there seem to be more trailers than Kericho. I was very tired having hanged on the trailer for over one hour. I desired to take some time before jumping on another trailer. I begged for food and the people here seemed very generous. After four nights, I jumped on another trailer and after about one hour hanging on the trailer, we reached another place called Salgaa. Just like Total, there were so many trailers in Salgaa. In Salgaa, I found some children who were playing but were sniffing something that I was to later learn it was glue. Having seen the children in Kericho sniff something similar, I concluded that this must be the source of their happiness. One of the children approached and told me as much. Since I was out in search of happiness, I tried it and became very dizzy. The children told me they will take me somewhere where I will sleep though this was like a dream for me. I slept for a long time, I don't even know whether it was a day or two or a week. But it was really a long time. I woke up very hungry and started scavenging for anything I could eat. The other children helped to get something to eat. After two or three days, I jumped onto another trailer and finally reached Nakuru. Most of these children started their journeys at night or in the evening”.

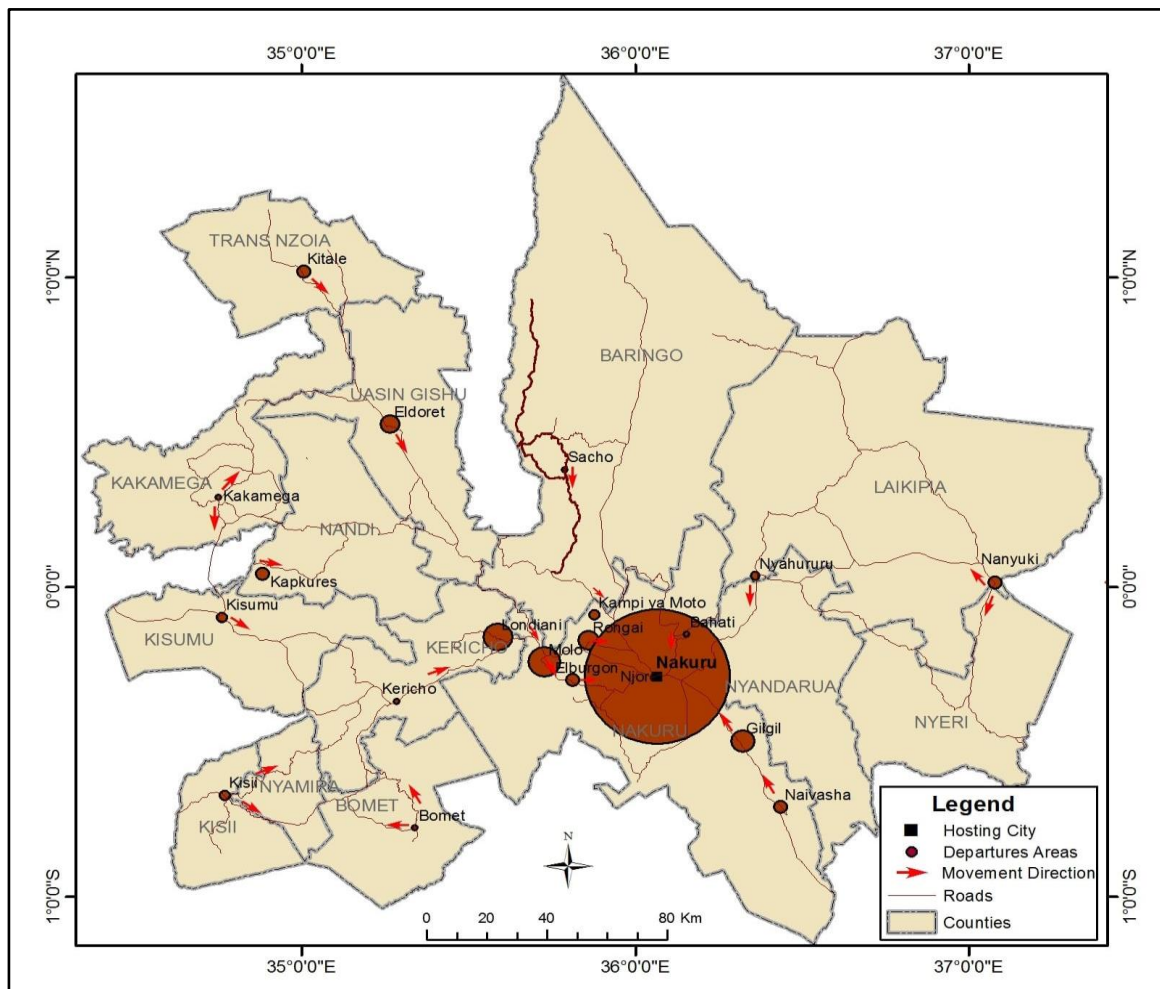
Interview Date: 10th September, 2018

Source: Field Notes

Box 4.2.2 demonstrates the extent to which the children were willing to go to escape from home. This is indicative of the level of desperation that the children found themselves in and the determination to survive. The risk they took (hanging on a moving vehicle) further affirms the level of desperation to get to this unknown destination despite the challenges involved and torturous nature. R2 journey to the streets also demonstrates the peer influence of the other children on the streets who help making the newer entrants on the streets to settle down. The

children had to endure the long distance without food and water. To the extent that they were ready to take up to 4 days on the road, is indicative of willingness to go an extra mile to “save” their lives or gain advantages that comes with being on the streets (Lieten & Strehl, 2015).

In some cases, the children were forced to hang on moving Lorries and trailers to be able to reach Nakuru Town completely ignoring their safety. This is not only a traffic offence but also a threat to the life of the child. Some children recalled these incidences with pain evident on their eyes. In addition, when the circumstance at the household became unbearable, some children were compelled to run away with the money meant for household goods and use it as fare to Nakuru Town.



Source: Cartographer Egerton University, 2022

Figure 4.7 Mapping Departure Areas to Nakuru City Streets

Figure 4.7 shows the departure points from where the children started their journeys to the streets of Nakuru. While some children moved from within Nakuru County to Nakuru town now city, others covered over 100 km to arrive at their destination. The size of the bubble is indicative of the population of the children who departed from that particular town. In other words, the bigger the bubble (such as Nakuru) demonstrates that more children departed from Nakuru town estates to the streets than Kitale, Nyahururu or Sacho among other towns. In addition, the arrows show the direction of that the children took to the streets of Nakuru streets.

The children who traveled from Kitale, Kakamega, Kisumu, Nyamira and Bomet all covered over 100 Km with Kitale (227km) being the furthest to Nakuru town

4.2.8 Life of Street Children on the streets

The perception of the children towards life on the streets is important in the process of rehabilitating the children towards normal life. This study sought the perception of the institutionalized children towards street life. Figure 4.7 shows the findings.

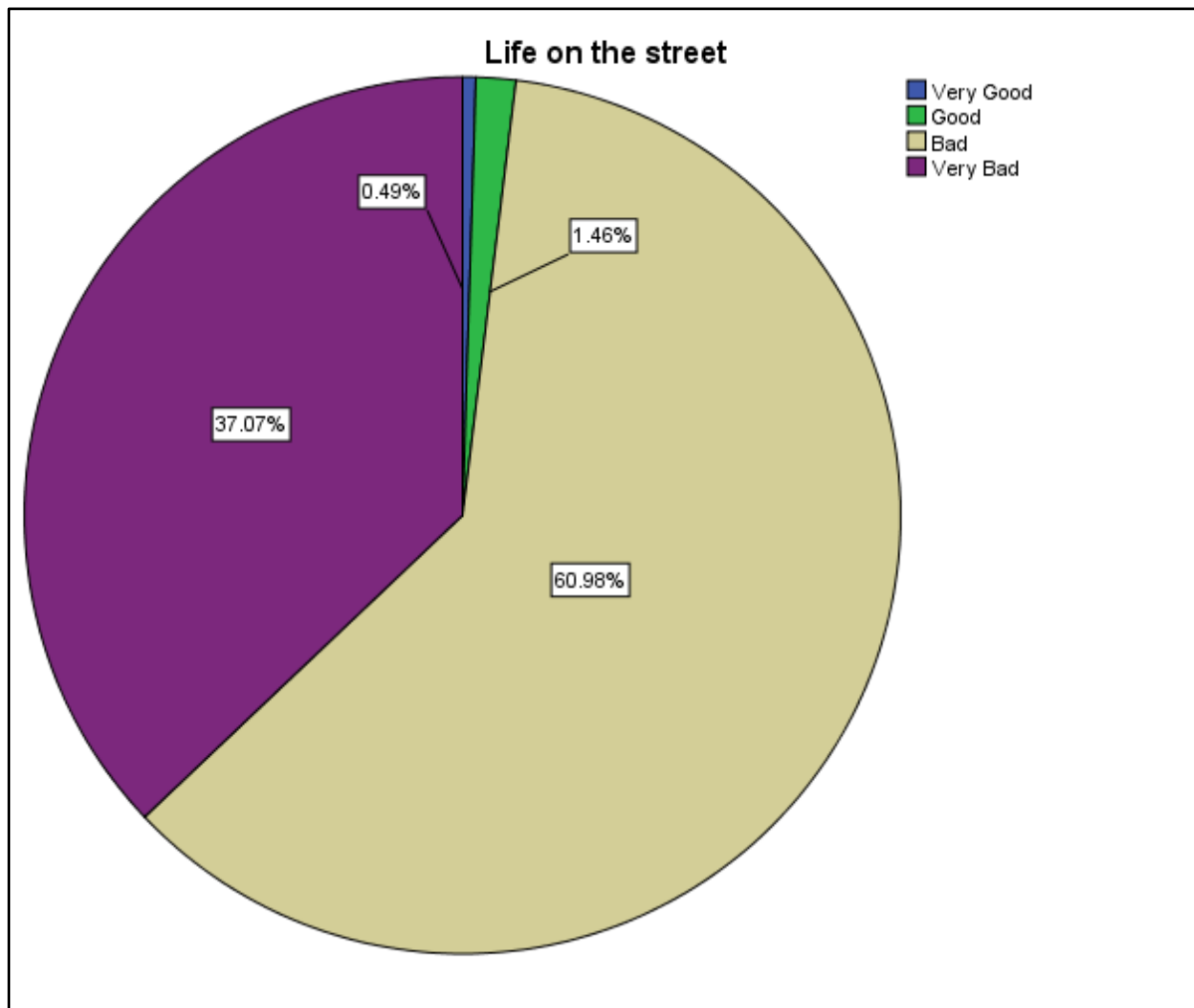


Figure 4.8 Life on the Streets

Figure 4.8 shows that majority (98.1%) of the children were of the opinion that life on the streets was either very bad (61%), or bad (37.1%). This perception is an important drive towards changing the life of the children since it discourages a relapse back to the streets. The perception of life on the streets as either bad or very bad is due to the arrival and generally life on the streets.

R13, R5 and R6 captures the problems they faced on arrival on the streets. R13 (Male 16 years) notes that *“On reaching Nakuru Town,one chokora came and threatened to beat me up. I begged him and even knelt down.”* R5 (Male 15 years) indicates *“I alighted and there I was, in the streets of Nakuru, no food and nowhere to go to”*. R6 on the pointed out that *“on my first night on the streets, if fought with some of the streets children”*. The respondents

(R13, R5 and R6) demonstrate the threats to the very survival that these children seek when they leave home for the streets. They not only suffer physical abuse but also lack of basic necessities of life; food and accommodation. This partly explains the frustrations with life on the streets.

Once the children are on the streets, the dreams and hopes that they carried with them when leaving home become shattered. The hopes of getting food, clothes and care all disappear and the achievement that the children remain with is freedom from work and abuse from the parents or guardians. The suffering occasioned by being on the streets is demonstrated through the sentiments of R142, R152, R161, R172 and R176. R142 (Female 14 years) and R176 (Female 13 years) reported that they were beaten by fellow streets children and the public on suspicion of being thieves. R161 (Male 17 years) and R 152 (Male 15 years) indicated that they suffered verbal abuse and name calling on the streets. R 172 (Female 14 years) on the other hand felt that it was embarrassing to eat left overs of food from local food kiosks. Apart from physical abuse, the children endured verbal abuse, lack of food and immediate suspects in the event there was a crime. These experiences, explains the determination that life on the streets was bad.

On the contrary 2% of the children had a positive view on the life on the streets with 1.5% indicating that life on the streets was good while 0.5% indicating that life on the streets was very good. These 2% would easily run back to the streets and therefore require targeted support. The 2% indicated that life on the streets was good because;

“On the streets, I was getting glue and enough food compared to this place where there is no glue and the food is rationed”. In addition, I had my money (some people were generous and would give you up to Ksh 50) and could do whatever I wanted with it” R75 (Male, 11 years).

R81 (Male, 16 years) *“On the streets, I had freedom and nobody controlled me. I had time to do anything;*

R107 (Male, 13 years) *“On the streets, I was collecting scrap metals, sell them and make money. There is a day I made Ksh 400. I was able to buy food and even sodas.*

These findings are consistent with the works of Lieten and Strehl (2015) that indicated that earning money and having control over same, freedom and independence importantly makes it easy for the children to make decision to stay on the streets in contrast to the poverty, violence and punishment and lack of affection that characterize their “former homes”.

4.2.9 From the Street to the CCI

The street children endured painful life experiences at home, while on the journey to the streets, and on the streets. The transition from the streets into CCI is another critical component of the life of the street children as it has a bearing ultimate transformation of the children. This study examined the journey of the street children into the CCIs to be able to understand the experiences. Figure 4.8 shows the pathways into the CCIs conceptualized from in-depth interviews with institutionalized children, managers and social workers.

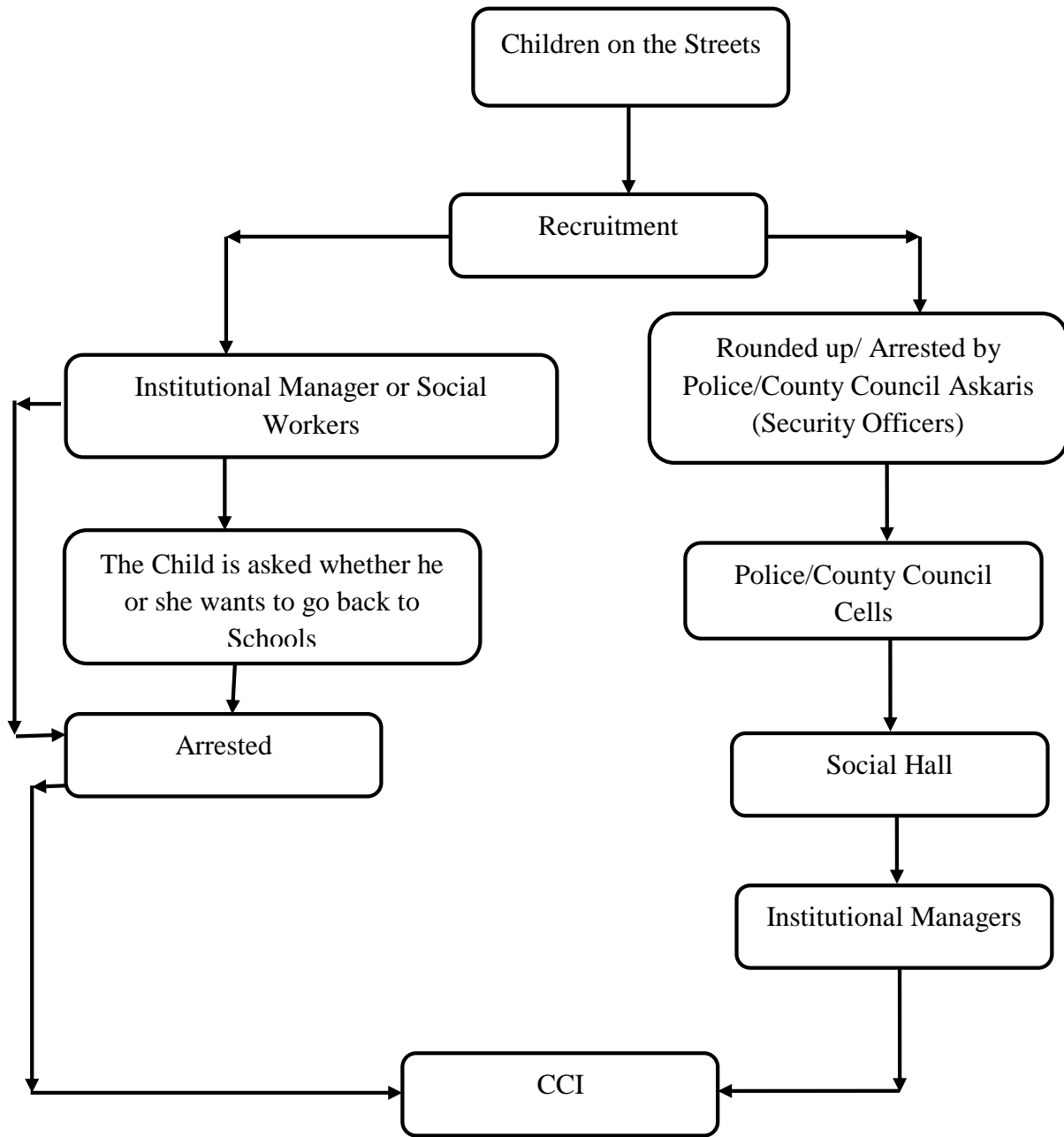


Figure 4.9 Pathways into the CCI

The recruitment of children from the streets into the institutions in Nakuru County takes two major pathways. The first pathway through which the children find themselves into the CCIs is through arrests by either the police or the county council askaris (Security Officers), while the second avenue is through the engagement of the children by the managers and/or social workers of the CCIs. Figure 4.9 shows these pathways.

The first pathway into the CCI involves arrested by the Police or council askaris. The police or the county council askaris appear on the streets in one given night, arrest/round up the children and take them to the police or county council cells where they are held for a period ranging between 3 days to 2 weeks before being dispatched to social hall. Once in Nakuru social hall, the managers of the institutions are invited and the children are distributed to the institutions. That marks the end of the recruitment process and the rehabilitations process or life in the CCI begins.

Violence meted against these children in the hands of law enforcement officers is not a new occurrence. The children were subjected to physical violence and threat of violence during the arrest. The children indicated that they were arrested and violently (pushed and slapped) buddled into waiting police or city askari vehicles. Violence against children is not necessarily a recent phenomenon of study as noted by Walakira et al. (2014). In their study of violence against and among street children in Uganda, they established that 24 percent of the children of the streets had experienced violent arrests in the hands of the police in the last 12 months. It is therefore unfortunate that practices that compromised the rights of these children continue to exist despite the 2010 Constitution of Kenya that amplified the rights of the children. Similarly, these findings of violence against street children confirms Olsson (2016) assertion that violence against children occurs in all settings including streets and residential care institutions. This implies that the rounded-up street children have no space whatsoever to express their opinions.

Interviews with Police Officer in charge of Gender desk affirms the arrests. The officer points out thus; *“The street children are a difficult group to engage. Half the time they are drunk out of sniffing glue and therefore the only way to help them is to arrest them then when they are sober they can be counselled”*. One of the police officers who was involved in the arrest pointed out that; *“These children on the streets are a security threat and the sooner we rid our streets of them the better”*.

According to the representative of County Council Enforcement Officer, plans are underway to grant Nakuru Town a city status. To gain city status, *“we must demonstrate that the town is clean and secure, but the presence of drunk children roaming the streets compromises this. We therefore have no choice as an enforcement team but arrest them because we can’t beg them”*.

The second path is the recruitment by managers and social workers. This path involves a brief engagement with the children on whether they want go to back to school before being rounded up. In the first avenue, the managers and the social workers come to the streets to engage the children for a period of time (up to two weeks) trying to convince the children on the need to join the institutions so as to be able to go back to school. Social workers and managers often use education as an incentive to generate desire and interest of the children of the street to agree to be recruited into the institutions. The brief engagement occurs in their bases or specific points on the streets of Nakuru Town. The brief engagement is followed up by managers and social workers rounding up the children of school going age and taking them to the CCIs. Considering the fluid lifestyle of the children of the streets, those engaged in one day are not necessarily the same ones who will be engaged in the days that follow.

The rounding up by the managers, by the police and the county council askaris is informed by the belief that these children do not know what is good for them and that the state and other legal agencies have a responsibility to ensure their well-being. In addition, Children affairs is a devolved function and therefore the county government is expected to act.

The common denominator is that whichever path that the children take, they are always rounded up. This approach to rehabilitations of children of the streets is driven by two schools of thought; firstly, children do not know what is good for them and therefore someone must “think” for them. Secondly, they are not only an embarrassment to the government and society at large but also a threat to security that is the core business of the state. These findings affirm Adama (2019), assertion that that street children were “rounded up” and taken to a rehabilitation center in Nairobi prior to the 2015 Global Entrepreneurship Summit.

The CCC and the SCCO on the hand indicate that the rounding up of children is ill advised and those involved must desist from the practice. They argue that this practice not only contravenes the national legal framework including the Children’s Act 2001 but also the UNCRC of 1989. CCC indicates, *“while child protection is one of our core mandates, we are underfunded and those who round up children rarely engage us. The underfunding compromises our ability to supervise and professionally help in the recruitment of these children. If we were involved, we have the necessary skills and expertise to help recruit these children without the violence and harassment that they are subjected to.”*

SCCO on the other hand indicates; *“until we begin to prosecute and jail those who harass and abuse the street children, this vice will never end. We have had meetings with these people who violate the rights of these children but they have refused to appreciate that children must participate in matters that affect them.*

Box 4.2.3, Box 4.2.4 and Box 4.2.5 are accounts of three FGDs (7 children per FGD) conducted for Institutionalized children rounded up in 2018 and 2017 demonstrating a false beginning of the journey of street children into the CCIs. The current study had sought to account for the experiences of the journey of street children to the CCI.

Box 4.2.3: FGD with Children Rounded up in 2018 by County Council Askaris

Study Participants:	Institutionalized Children who were ambushed by the Askaris
Number of the Study Participant:	7
Age of the Study of Participants:	12 years and above but below 18 years
Gender of the Study Participants:	Male
Place of the FGD:	CCI
<p>In 2018, County Askaris numbering about 10 ambushed us when we were asleep on the streets. Others were only woken up by the screams of others who were already arrested and screaming for help. Some of us ran but we could not outrun the askaris. On that day about 30 of us were arrested. We were beaten up and bundled into their vehicles which do not even have windows. There is a glass that acts like a window but it is covered with a wire mesh from outside and the door is locked also from outside. We were threatened with death in the event we tried to escape or break the “window”.</p> <p>We were then driven to the Juvenile Remand Home where we stayed for about 2 weeks. During this period, we were asked to provide details of our families. Those who were unable to provide details of our families like me, were distributed to the various children homes. For those who had details of their families, I assume were taken back to their homes. That is how I found myself in this institution. This was never my decision; it was entirely their decision.</p>	

Source: Field Notes

In explaining the process of recruitment, the anger that the children held through the process was evident in the faces. This discussion of the recruitment seemed a painful reminder of their past life. The arrests of children espoused in Box 4.2.3, where the county council Askaris pounced on the children as they slept on the streets, beaten and bundled in a windowless vehicle is driven by concerns for the town security without consideration of the rights of the children. The violence and threat of violence that the children faced was a violation of the not only The Children Act 2001 but also the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989. This method of recruitment not only enhances the suspicions that the children have but also hinders trust being that is crucial in rehabilitation. This arrest is further demonstrated Box 4.2.4.

Box 4.2.4: FGD Children rounded up in 2017 by County Council Askaris and the Police

Study Participants:	Institutionalized Children who were ambushed by the Askaris & Police
Number of the Study Participant:	7
Gender of the Study Participants:	Male
Age of the Study of Participants:	12 years and above but below 18 years
Place of the FGD:	CCI
<p>In 2017, about 15 county council askaris with the help of about 5 police officers, arrested us while we were sleeping on the streets in Nakuru Town. Some of us were arrested while asleep while others were arrested while running away. On that day about 25 of us were arrested. Sadly, they didn't tell us why we were being arrested and we were just sleeping peacefully! We were bundled in their car and driven to central police station. We stayed in the police cell for about 2 or three days and then taken to Juvenile Remand Home in Bondeni.</p> <p>In Bondeni, we were distributed to various children's homes. We were basically forced into these institutions. We were separated from our friends and the way we were tight. That is why some our friends run back to the streets. We know some of our friends who ran away from here back to the streets.</p>	

Source: Field Notes

The children were pained recalling how they were violently arrested on the streets by the county council askaris. The rounding up from the streets was not the end of the street children

predicament, their distribution into the different CCI was not based on any consideration. In fact, most of them indicated that they were just forced into these institutions.

Box 4.2.5: FGD with Institutionalized Children Rounded Up by CCI staff

Study Participants:	Institutionalized Children Rounded up by CCI staff
Number of the Study Participant:	7
Age of the Study of Participants:	12 years and above but below 18 years
Gender of the Study Participants:	Male
Place of the FGD:	CCI

Prior to our recruitment date, we received some very unusually friendly visitors where we often slept on the streets. They visited us for a period of like two weeks at least twice per week. Every time they came, they would talk to us. In most cases, they would ask; would you want to go to school? We all answered in unison; Yes. Not because we wanted to go back school but because we knew if we said no, they would not come back. That would mean missing the bottled water and the food they brought. We had seen people like them, who visit, behave as though they are good and then disappear.

Just when we were losing our guard, thinking they are genuine, they came while we were asleep at night, pounced on those of us who looked younger and could not fight back. We assumed they were policemen since the police are the ones who often harass and arrest us in the night. Some of our friends ran away and they were not caught. Those of us who were caught, were brought to the institution. On arrival, we were given a stern warning, that if we dared think of going back to the streets, we will be arrested and taken to the police. This fear of arrest by the police made us stay in the CCI.

Date of the FGD: 20th January 2019

Source: Field Notes

The 2017/2018 arrests depicted in Box 4.2.3, Box 4.2.4 and Box 4.2.5 indicate an eventful and dramatic false beginning in the journey of the street children into CCIs. The false journey starts with arrest by Council Askaris, bundled into a vehicle that is not conducive for children. The arrest is punctuated with abuse and threats of death. The start is not only false, but the journey to the CCI is equally uncomfortable; being driven in a vehicle without windows and locked as

though the children are criminals. Once the children are in custody, they are held in custody beyond the legally defined period of confinement of 24 hours according to the laws of Kenya.

This false beginning not only instills fear on the children, but also compromises the little belief the children would have in societal care, by emphasizing “we” verses “them” thinking but also contravenes both International and National child protection laws and policies. Similarly, the false start is devoid of the participation of the would-be beneficiaries in essence contravention the United National Convention on the Rights of Child (UNCRC) and Kenya National Guidelines for Child Participation. Lastly, false start denies the street children the right to information. The children are neither informed of why they are being arrested nor where they are being taken further infringing on their rights prescribed by the national laws.

The in-depth Interviews with managers corroborated the children’s perspective of false beginning. From the Interviews, it emerged that there are approximately 4 visits prior to rounding up. The 4 visits are completely inadequate bearing in mind the unique experiences of the street children. It is impossible to have a productive engagement with children who have had a difficult life at home and life-threatening experiences on the streets. Similarly, it is emerging that the street children have developed fatigue for the “*philanthropic tourism*”; those who visit them and behave as though they want to help and then disappear.

The affirmation of false beginning by managers is accompanied by the deceit and threats of undefined consequences that accompanies the arrests. According to the managers their efforts are driven by the best interest of the children. To the managers, the children are often high on glue (substance) that they commonly sniff making it difficult to have a productive engagement. This leaves them with one option; brief engagement and them rounded them up with the hope that they will appreciate post street life that the CCIs offers. Successful rehabilitation cannot be anchored on deceit and threats. Indeed, the deceit and threats that defines this false beginning, diminishes the little trust the street children have on the public and CCI staff. This perhaps explains why some children opt to run back to the streets.

These findings of non-engagement of children prior to recruitment are inconsistent with the findings from previous studies (Karabanow & Clement, 2004; Panter-Brick, 2002; Thomas de

Benitez, 2011; Walker, 2011), that pointed out that engagement of children not only helps in building trust and a relationship but is also an important determinant for successful intervention.

4.3 Well Being of the Street Children

This study sought to examine the contribution of performance of social assistance programmes on wellbeing, it was necessary to examine wellbeing. The wellbeing constituted; access to education (level of education, choice of school, academic performance and vocational training), protection (access to information on rights and responsibilities, leisure activities, safe and secure toilet, role in services offered), shelter and care (clothing and accommodation), access to nutritious food, access to health care, rehabilitation (life skills, contacts with family, attitudes towards service providers, satisfaction with the institution, friends on the streets), identification and provision of needs (how the needs are identified, who provides the services), adequacy of the services and the change that has occurred.

4.3.1 Services Provided in the CCIs

4.3.1.1 Services received according to Institutionalized Children and CCI staff

Identification of the needs of the children is the first step towards provision of services. Once the services are identified, they are expected to inform services that are provided to the children. Table 4.4 shows the services that were provided to the children since being recruited into the institution.

Table 4.4
Services Provided to the Children

Services	Children		CCI Staff	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Survival Related Services				
Food	204	99.5	20	100.00
Accommodation	198	96.6	18	90
Health services	204	99.5	18	90
Clothing	204	99.5	18	90
Access to clean and safe water	204	99.5	18	90
Access to safe and secure toilet	202	98.0	18	90
Developmental Related Services				
Education	205	100	18	90
Life skills	174	84.9	12	60
Leisure activities	201	98.0	9	45
Vocational training	0	0.0	7	35
Protection Related Services				
Access to information on rights	201	98.0	13	65
Psychosocial care and support	204	99.5	12	60

Table 4.4 shows that over 95% of the children have received survival related services (food, education, accommodation, health, Psychosocial support, clothing, access to clean and safe water, leisure services, access to information on rights, access to safe and secure toilet). Plate 4.3.1 and Plate 3.3.2 demonstrate the food provisions for the children. On the other hand, 90% of CCI staff indicated that they pointed survival related services with 100% indicating they provide food to the street children. These findings affirm Harris et al. (2011), the immediate needs of the children is food, medical care, clothing, affection, shelter and protection from the family and the harsh conditions of the streets.



Plate 4.3.1 Food supplies and Cooked Vegetables in the Kitchen of one of the CCI



Plate 4.3.2: Children Lining up for Food

According to the institutionalized children, over 84% indicated that they received developmental services (education, life skills, leisure) with none receiving vocational training. The CCI staff on the hand indicated that they provide education services (90%), life skills (60%), leisure activities (45%) and vocational training (35%). Of the sampled children, over

98% received protection services while the CCI staff indicated that over 60% were provided protection services.

The provision of multiple services to the institutionalized street children is important to the extent that the children carry with them unique needs from their homes to the streets and gain other needs on the streets to the institutions. This provision of multiple services is consistent with GoK and UNICEF (2013), Motala (2010) and Asian Development Bank ([ADB], 2003) findings that NGOs deploy multiple programmes to address the multiplicity of the needs of the street children and also due to the fact that the needs of the street children cannot be addressed singly.

4.3.2.1 Education Services

Education services is not only an important cog in the transformation of a child, it is a right to a child but also useful in breaking the cycle of poverty that seems to be a factor that drives children out of home to the streets as shown in Table 4.2. Figure 4.10 shows the level of education of the institutionalized children.

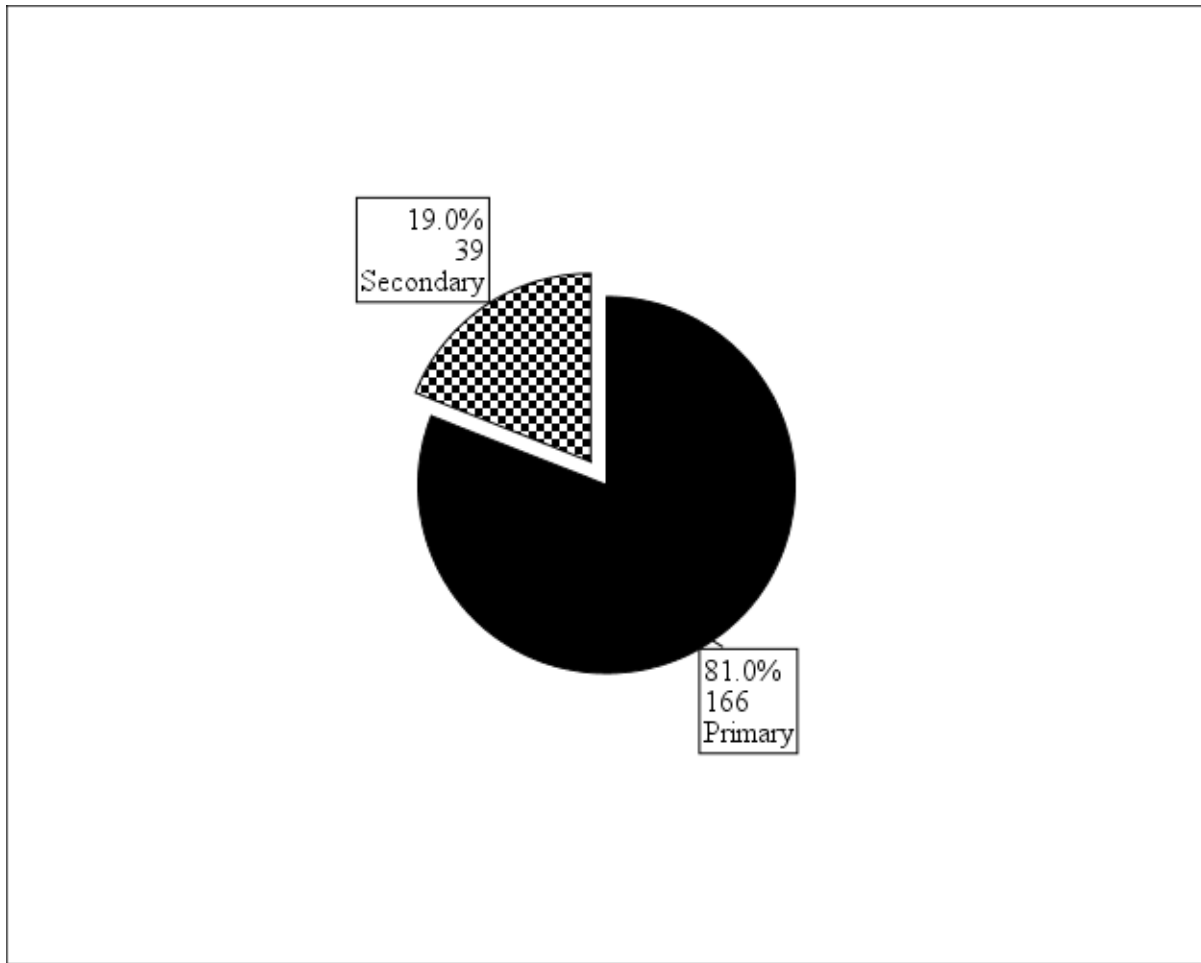


Figure 4.10 Level of Education

Figure 4.10 shows that 100% of the children in the CCI were receiving education services with majority (81%) of the children being in primary school while minority (19%) are pursuing secondary education. Education is considered to be an important cog in the success of reintegration of street children back to the society as it not only promises financial and social security but also enables an individual to delay their desires to a future time (Crombach et al., 2014). Similarly, Harris et al. (2011), pointed out that education is critical to the process of promoting recovery from substance abuse and reinsertion back to the society.

This study further examined the performance of the children receiving education services. Table 4.5 shows the overall performance of the children in school.

Table 4.5
Overall Academic Performance in School

Level of Performance	Frequency	Percent
Poor	53	25.9
Average	62	30.2
Good	90	43.9
Total	205	100.0

Table 4.5 shows that less than half (43.9%) of the children are posting good performance while over 50% are recording average (30.2%) and poor (25.9%) performance. This performance can be explained through unique experiences, social backgrounds and the struggles in life that these children had undergone before getting into the institutions. The experiences, social background and the struggles in life may have impacted negatively on the academic performance of these children. These findings agree with the previous study by Van Jaarsveld et al. (2011) that showed that street children exhibit high levels of developmental delays including their learning abilities.

Choice of the School

Participation is a good practice in building up the skills of a child of decision making. In addition, participation is a right of the child and considered one of the core principles of the UNCRC and by extension the Children's Act 2001. This study sought to establish whether the children had any role in the choice of the school as shown in Figure 4.11.

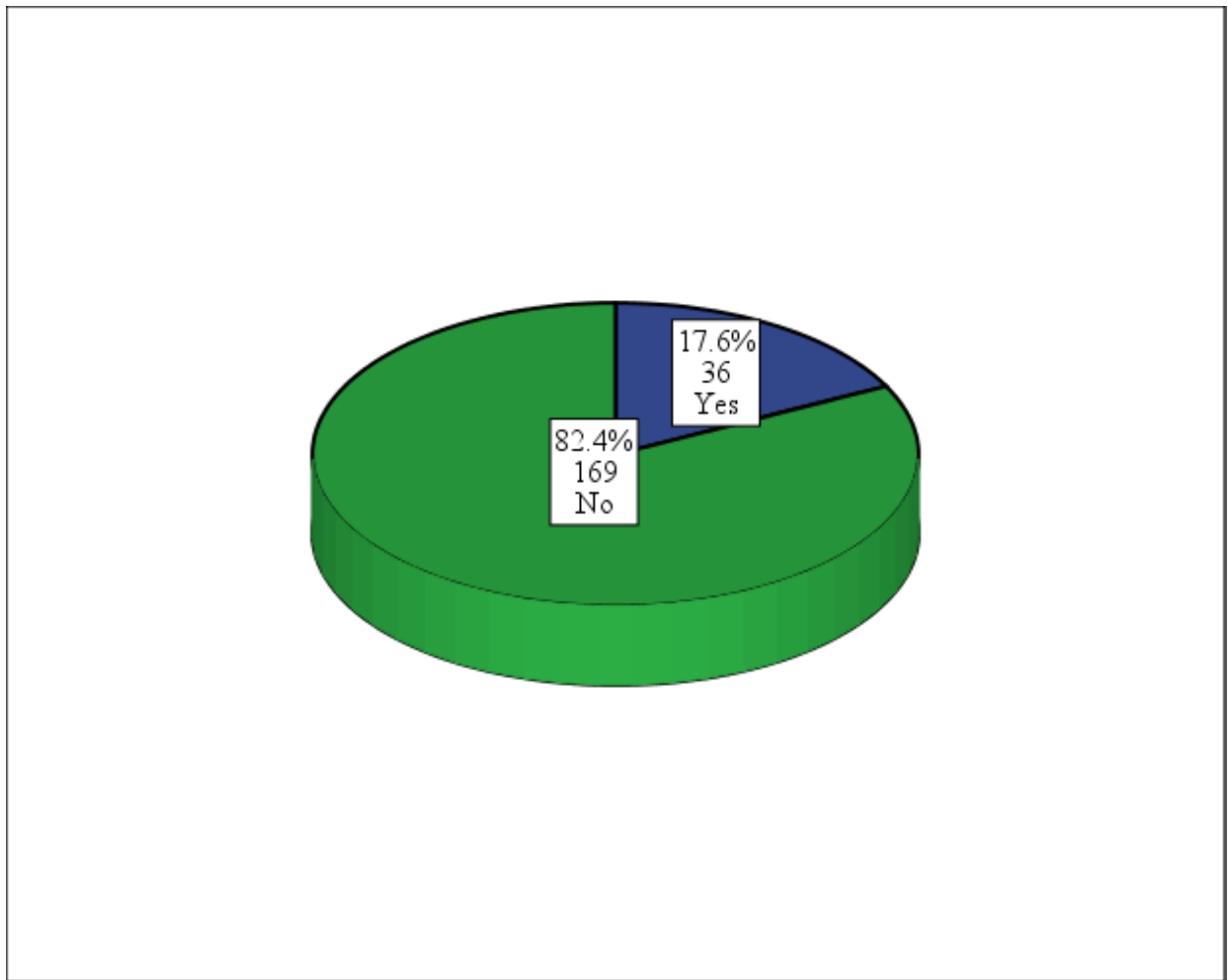


Figure 4.11 Role in the Choice of the School

Figure 4.11 shows that majority (82 %) of the children did not play any role in the choice of the school they go to while only 18% played a role in the choice of the school they attend. This is a missed opportunity to instill decision making skills among the institutionalized children. Non participation of children in the schools may make the children to develop negative interest in the school, leading to poor performance consequently running away from the institutions.

4.3.2 Role of Children in the Service Provided

Participation or involvement of children in matters that concern them has the potential of empowering and positively influencing their development (Ruiz-Casares et al., 2017). This study examined the involvement of children in determining the services that they receive. Figure 4.12 shows the findings of the study.

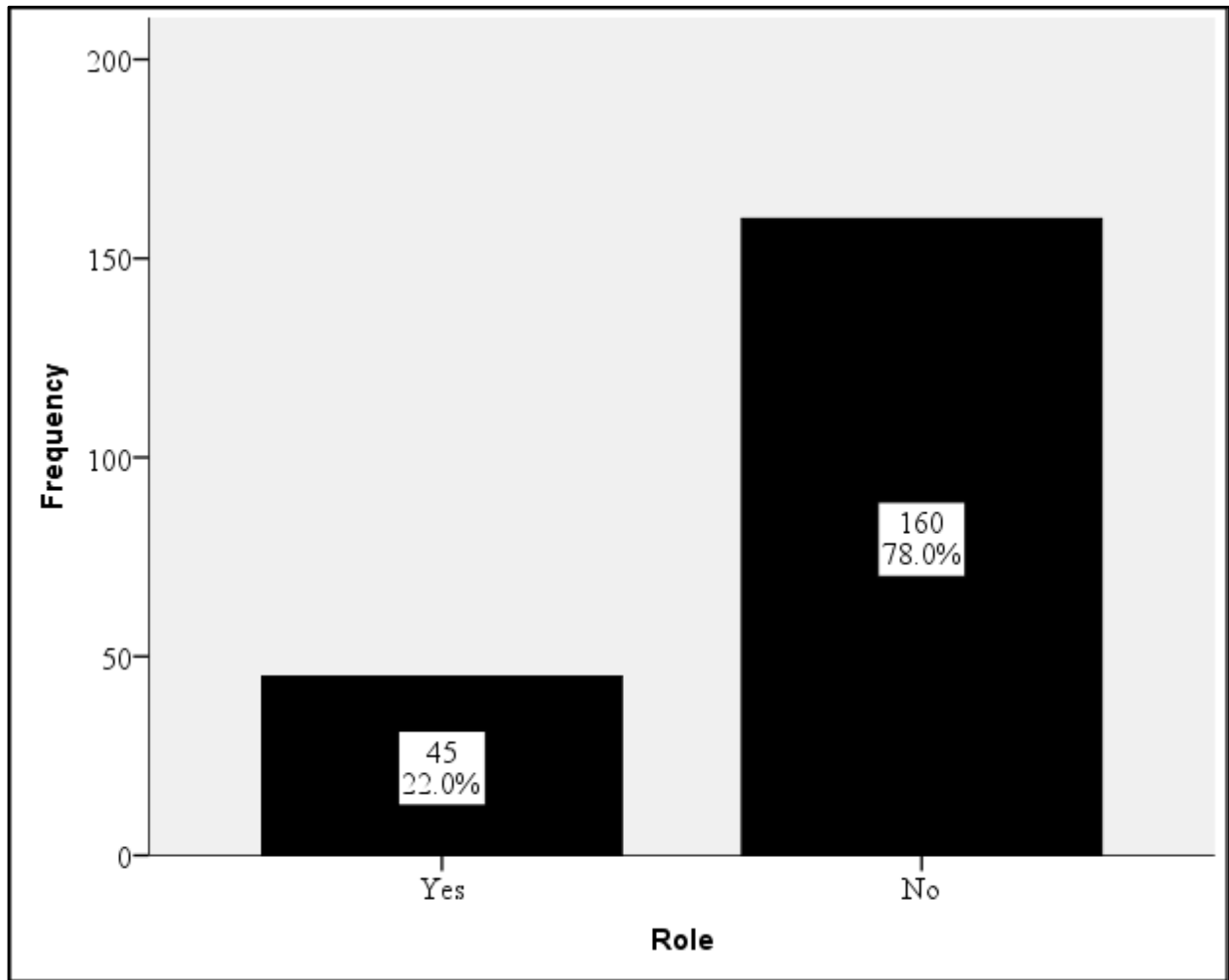


Figure 4.12 Role in the Services Provided

Figure 4.12 shows that a greater percentage (78%) of the children did not play any role in the services that they received. Only 22% of the children agreed that they played a role in the services that offered to them. This denies the children of participation right envisioned in the UNCRC and of which Kenya is a signatory to and it is unenlightened and repressive (Paterson & Panessa, 2008; UNICEF, 1989). Apart from the violation of the UNCRC provisions, opportunity to pass the decision-making skills is lost. In addition, as Paterson and Panessa (2008) noted, engagement of children and youth in development, implementation and evaluation is not only an ethical imperative but also important in reducing the harm that programmes may cause to them. Further, Kaime-Atterhog (2012) pointed out that street children cannot be kept away from the streets if we do not implement a participatory approach affirming the importance of participation.

This study further examined the perspective of the CCI staff concerning participation in the services provided. The findings show that, according to the staff, a greater percentage (80%) of institutionalized children have a role to play in the services provided while a minority (20%) reported that the children are not involved in the services offered. Table 4.6 show a comparison between the perspective of institutionalized children and the CCI staff rating.

Table 4.6
Comparison of the Role in Services Provided

	Children's Ratings		CCI Staff Rating	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	45	22.0	16	80.0
No	160	78.0	4	20.0
Total	205	100.0	20	100.0

Table 4.6 shows that a greater percentage (78%) of the children compared to 20% of CCI staff believe that the children do not play any role in the services provided to them. On the other hand, 22% of the children indicated that they play a role in the services provided to them. On the contrary 80% of the CCI staff believed that the children had a role in the services they play. From this comparison, the perspective of the children as beneficiaries is more critical and as Onwong'a (2018) and Clacherty and Walker (2010) indicated, these programmes face failure if the choices and voices of the children (beneficiaries) in service provision in not taken into account.

4.3.3 Adequacy of Services Offered

The perception of children towards adequacy of the services that are offered is useful in influencing their appreciation of the services. This study examined the level of adequacy of the services that the children receive from the perspective of the institutionalized children and from the perspective of the CCI staff. Figure 4.13 shows the findings of the study according to the institutionalized children.

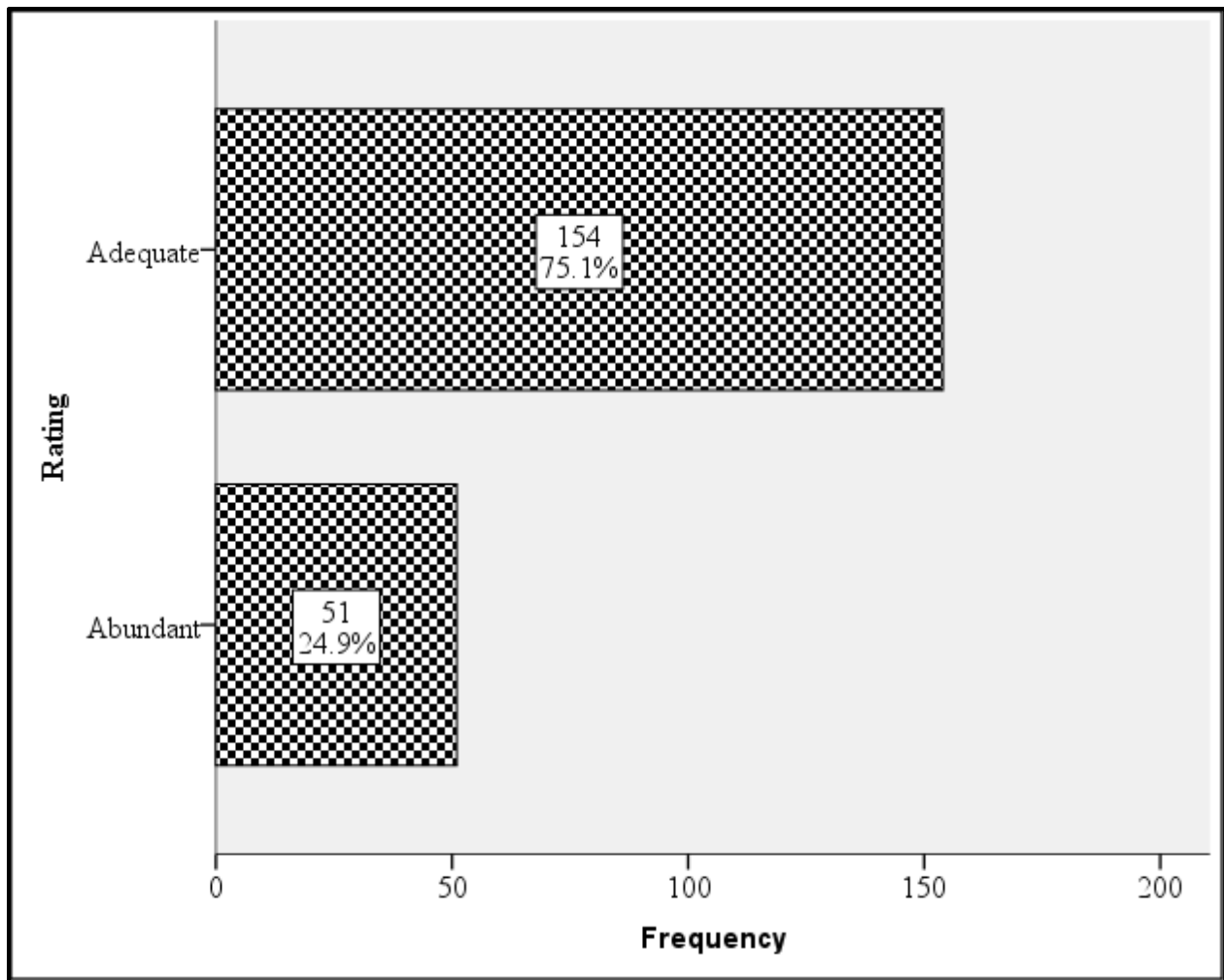


Figure 4.13 Adequacy of Services

Figure 4.13 shows that all the children rate level of adequacy of the services as either abundant (25%) or adequate (75%). The 24.9% of the children that reported that the services were abundant indicated that they had more than enough or excess services within the CCIs. On the hand, the 75.1% who indicated that the services were adequate explained that their needs were met and they would not complain. This is positive for the institutions as they try to meet the varied needs of the children in the institutions. Adequacy of the services is also important as it makes the children to stay comfortable and not to have thoughts of running away from the institutions due to services. Table 4.7 shows a comparison of the ratings of adequacy of the services according to the institutionalized children and the CCI staff.

Table 4.7**Comparison of the Adequacy of the services**

Level of Adequacy	Children's Ratings		CCI Staff Rating	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Adequate	154	75.1	17	85.0
Abundant	51	24.9	3	15.0
Total	205	100.0	20	100.0

Table 4.7 shows that a greater percentage of the institutionalized children (75.1%) and CCI staff (85%) rated the services as being adequate while a smaller percentage (24.9% and 15%) rated the services as being abundant respectively. The children's high rating of adequacy can be attributed to the comparison that the children make between the services they were getting at home and the streets and the services provided in the institutions. The CCI staff on the hand attributed their rating to among other factors, proper management of available funds and resources, clear administrative structure, services offered on need basis, periodic review of the services offered and staff with adequate knowledge.

4.3.4 Contacts with the Family

The family is an important institution in the upbringing of a child. The family is also important in in instilling values and connecting the children to the society. Contacts with the family is therefore an important step towards re-integration in the post social assistance programming. It is necessary to recall that 66.8% (137, Figure 4.6) of the institutionalized children had their parents and 32.2% had guardians. It was therefore necessary to establish whether the children have contacts with their families. The findings are presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8**Contacts with the Family/Guardians**

	Institutionalized Children		CCI Staff	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	139	67.8	18	90
No	66	32.2	2	10
Total	205	100.0	20	100

Table 4.8 shows that majority (67.8%) of the institutionalized children had contacts with their families. Majority (90%) of the CCI staff also indicated that the children had contacts with their families. In addition, minority (32.2%) of the children indicated they do not have contact with their families and a similar minority (10%) of the CCI staff indicated that the children do not have contacts with their families. Contacts with the family is important in maintaining the social network with the family. In addition, the contact implies that in the post social assistance, the child will be able to fit in the society easily without stigmatization. The findings of this study are consistent with Lieten and Strehl (2015) assertion that street children have contacts with their parents and have a relationship with them albeit the contacts are sporadic. Further, these finding agrees with Berckmans et al. (2012) that emphasizes the importance of contacts with the family by indicating that family contacts increase the feeling of being part of the family hence increasing chances of settlement when discharged from the institution.

4.3.5 Children Outcomes of SAPs

General Outcomes

This study sought to examine outcomes of the Social Assistance Programmes that street children receive. Table 4.9 shows the various outcomes of the SAPs.

Table 4.9**General Children Outcomes**

Children's Outcomes	Frequency	Percent
i. Reduced or stopped taking drugs	20	100.0
ii. Are in safe shelter in the institution	20	100.0
iii. Receiving at least 2 meals per day in the institution	20	100.0
iv. Regularly attending schools	14	70.0
v. Successfully been treated of the STIs	7	70.0
vi. Successfully recovered from the experience of sexual abuse	7	70.0
vii. Stayed in the institution but wanted to go back to the streets	12	60.0
viii. Successfully treated for malnutrition	12	60.0
ix. Are no longer involved in crime	11	55.0
x. Improved confidence level/self esteem	11	55.0
xi. Successfully Reintegrated	9	45.0
xii. Engaged in economic activities	7	35.0
xiii. Adopted by other people	4	20.0

Table 4.9 shows that 100% of the children who were taking drugs had stopped, 100% who were unsafe are now safely in the institutions, and 100% are receiving at least two meals per day. On the other hand, 70% of the children are regularly attending school, 70% of them were successfully treated for sexual abuse and 70% had recovered from sexual abuse. Table 4.9 shows that 60% had wanted to ran back to the streets but due to interventions managed to stay in the institution and 60% were successfully treated for malnutrition. The CCI staff also indicated that 55% who were involved in crime had stopped engaging in crime and a similar number had improved their self-esteem. Engagement in economic activities and adoption by other people received lowest rating 35% and 20% respectively.

Children Running back to the Streets

The ultimate goal of a street children project should be to ensure that the children do not run back to the streets. This implies that the children are either reunified or reinserted back to the family or alternative family, they live independently in the society providing for themselves or employed in some legitimate institutions or is transferred to another institution (Harris et al.,

2011; Raemdonck & Seedat-Khan, 2017). Ensuring that the children either ran back to the streets or not is dependent on a number of factors including, the services provided to them, the recruitment process among others (Kaime-Atterhog, 2012). This study sought to examine whether this ultimate outcome has been achieved by the SAPs. The achievement of this goal was examined from the perspective of the social workers and managers of the CCIs. Table 4.10 shows the findings.

Table 4.10
Children who Ran back to the Streets

Children going back to the streets	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	35.0
No	13	65.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 4.10 shows that in majority (65%) achieved the ultimate goal of ensuring that children do not ran back to the streets while a minority (35%) had children running back to the streets. The minority that indicated that children ran back to the streets affirms Onyiko and Pechacova (2015) findings that the increase in the number of the institutions providing assistance to street children has not deterred the increase in the number of street children.

4.4 Efficiency of SAP in Improving Well-being of Street Children

The first objective of this study sought to assess the efficiency of the social assistance programmes in improving the well-being of street children in Nakuru Town sub-County, Nakuru County. According to OECD (2019) and Welsh (2005), one of the criteria for evaluating the performance of projects and or programmes is efficiency. They noted that efficiency examines the use of inputs and whether the inputs are used in the best way possible to achieve the outputs, functionality of the institutional structures to be able to yield expected children positive outcomes. In addition, Sundqvist (2014), views efficiency as doing things in the right manner. In other words, whatever is done, is done in the most suitable way bearing in mind available resources.

This study measured the two concepts (efficiency and well-being) separately before establishing the association between the two concepts. In analyzing efficiency of the social assistance

programmes, the study examined how the institutions documented the information of the street children that they recruit in their programmes, presence and functionality of the board, staffing procedures and practices and the utilization of assets and resources for the improvement of the well-being of the street children. Well-being was examined along four dimensions namely; adequacy of the services offered to the recruited street children, availability of individual Child Care Plan (ICCP) as defined by the National Standards for the Best Practices in Charitable Children Institutions (2013), whether the CCIs harmonize their objectives with children's needs and lastly, the outcomes of the social interventions that prevent relapse back to the streets.

4.4.1 Documentation of Children Information

Documentation of information of children drawn from the streets by the CCI is critical at the recruitment stage. This is because, it is not only a right to be identified by a name but is also useful to plan for post institutionalization period. This study sought to determine how the institutions document personal information of the street children during recruitment. The study established that (100%) all the institutions document personal information of the street children recruited.

The study further examined the kind of information that institutions collect. Table 4.11 shows the information collected from the street children during recruitment.

Table 4.11**Personal Information Collected from the Institutionalized Children**

Personal Information Collected	Frequency	Percent
Three names (Surname & 2 given Names)	12	60
Gender	20	100
Ethnic group	14	70
Religious affiliation	13	65
Date recruited	16	80
Date of birth/age	19	95
Education level	17	85
Name of parents	11	55
Where child came from	15	75
Street found	17	85
Child accompanied	14	70
Duration on the streets	15	75
Language spoken	13	65
Photograph	14	70
Description of cloths of the Child	8	40
Health status	19	95

In order to design programmes that are efficient in transforming the life of the street children, baseline individual data about the child being recruited must be collected at the point of recruitment. Information that helps in identifying the child, information about their health needs, and information that would help through the reform process. The findings indicate that 60% of the organizations collect information on identity of the children; that is, 3 names of the child. The other 40% of the organizations only identify the children by two names. Identifying the child by name is useful since it is necessary to maintain the identity of the children. Identification by 3 names helps in tracing the lineage especially through the surname. In addition, the name of the parent(s) is also an important piece of information especially if reintegration is the ultimate goal.

The findings established that slightly more than half (55%) of the organizations collect information on the identity of the parents. Information on the identity of the parents is important during reintegration of the child back to the family. Lack of this information may impede the process of re-integration to be difficult or this is not intended from the onset. This is consistent with the findings of Mokomane and Makoae (2015), in a study of programmes offered to street children in South Africa that established that social background information is useful in the reintegration process which should be the ultimate intention of these social assistance programmes. On the other hand, Harris et al. (2011), notes that the information about the parents is valuable to the extent that the institutions begin to establish contacts with the family from the onset. Equally important, is information on where the child came from prior to recruitment. This helps in family tracing during reintegration process.

Health status is an important data that should be collected at the point of the recruitment of the street children. The study established that 95% of the agencies collect information on the health status of the children. Considering the context where the street children are found; the streets, where they are exposed to harsh physical environment and danger, health information is useful for early diagnosis of any sickness or physical injury that they may have. This helps in early treatment if need be.

From the streets, the children are brought to the institutions with varied problems, including drug and physical abuse, psychological problems, engagement in crime among others. Organization must therefore be able to track the change over time that children are experiencing. This is only possible if information on the date of recruitment and the duration on the streets is collected. The findings indicate that 80% of the institutions document the date of recruitment while 75% of institutions document the duration the child has been on the streets.

The date of recruitment helps to provide information on the rate of change while the duration on the streets determines the level of effort that may be required to bring about significant social change in the life of this child. The value of the data on duration on the streets supports Mokomane and Makoae (2015) findings that indicated that street children who are recruited when they are still new in the streets are easier to reintegrate. They pointed out that longer the duration on the streets, the more they learn the street subculture and the longer the duration that will be required to fully reintegrate them.

The findings also show that indicate that the institutions document information on gender 100%, ethnic group of the child 70%, religious affiliation 65%, language spoken by the child 65%, description of how the child was dressed 40%, date of birth 95%, education level 85%, the street where the child was found 85%, taking a photograph of the child 70% and whether the child was accompanied or not 70%. The documentation of this information helps in understanding of the child enabling the institution to design social intervention programmes for the child. This finding agrees with previous study by Coren et al. (2016) that emphasized the importance of various social factors including; gender, ethnicity, religion, age and citizenship among others as important individual factors that have an impact on social intervention outcomes. Crombach et al. (2014), on the hand noted that children arriving at the institutions when they are older, stay longer in the institutions. Further, Harris et al. (2011), noted that formal education is a predictor of successful re-insertion into the community. This argument affirms the importance of education data in the process of recruitment of the street children and also informs the level of placement of the child during enrollment in school.

4.4.2 Management Board

Existence of the Management Board

Board of Directors or Management Board is an important structure in the management of the institutions, ensuring compliance to Government policies that relate to social assistance and child protection and also the development of the polices for CCIs that would ultimately improve the well-being of the institutionalized children. As Ngo et al. (2019) notes, the Board is the highest governance structure in the institutions' organogram as it protects the interest and assets of an institution, developing policies for the organization and ensuring the operations of the institutions are smooth. The National Standards for Best Practices of CCIs (2013), provides that CCIs must have management boards. The Standards prescribes a generic roles and functions of a Management Board of a CCI. This implies that the success of an institutions in designing social assistance programmes that addresses the needs of these children is dependent on existence and functionality of the management board. The study examined the existence and functionality of the board.

The study established that 100% of the respondents reported that they have a management board. This shows that all the institutions providing services to the street children are in compliance with the Nationals Standards for Best Practices on the existence of the board.

The constitution of the board is defined by policy document that an institution must generate and operationalize from within even though the Standards provides for it. It is the policy document that is expected to prescribe membership and functions of the board. The study sought to establish the existence of such a policy on the existence of the board. The study established that 70% of the institutions have policy documents while 30% did not have any policy document establishing and defining the functions of the management board.

The absence of a policy document is partly due the formation process of these institutions. The institutions are formed by individuals driven by the desire to help the children with limited interest and capacity to develop policy framework to guide the institutions. The absence of the policy document establishing the board among the 30 percent of the institutions has negative implications on the functionality of board and delivery of the social assistance programmes. This implies that the board will be performing various functions without guidance on their roles and responsibilities. In addition, this can also lead to interference with functions of the secretariat consequently compromising the delivery of the social assistance programmes.

Composition of the Management Board

The diversity of the composition of the board is important in its functionality. The diversity enables the board to benefit from varied expertise, perspectives of the needs of the institutionalized children and how the needs should be addressed. Diversity in this context is conceived as a mix of gender, age, areas of expertise, ethnicity and or race of membership of the board (Mullins, 2018). The diversity in composition especially in the area of expertise brings to the institution diverse strategic thinking and knowledge consequently giving the institutions a competitive advantage. Indeed, Ngo et al. (2019) established that diversity had a statistically significant association with performance especially in financial aspects.

This study assessed the composition of the board on the basis of its compliance to the National Standards for Best Practices for CCIs. Figure 4.14 Compliance in the composition of the Management Board to National Standards for Best Practices for CCIs.

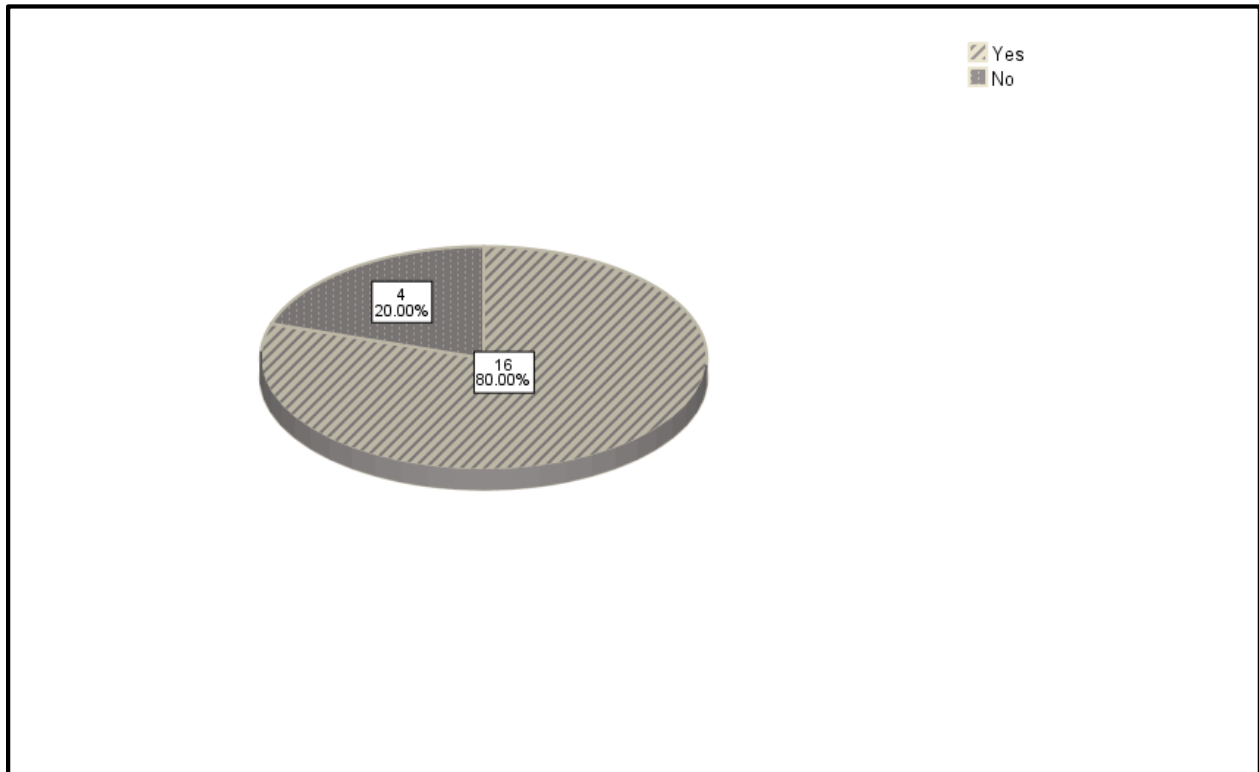


Figure 4.14 Compliance in the Composition of the Board

Figure 4.14 shows that majority (80%) of the respondents affirmed that the composition of the Management Boards complies with the National Standards while minority (20%) reported that their boards do not comply with the provisions of the standard. Compliance in the diversity of the board implies that the 80 percent of the institutions will benefit from the diverse expertise, perspectives on the issues that concern the institutionalized children and provision of social assistance programmes especially in terms of policy development and implementation.

Functions of the Management Board

Management Boards have specific defined functions that they are expected to achieve. The study examined the level of achievement of functions of the board. The level of achievement of the functions of the management board was assessed from a series of 8 statements seeking respondent's rating of various dimensions of the functions of the board. The 8 statements for

assessing the level of achievement of the functions of the board were adopted from the National Standards for the Best Practices of CCIs (2013). Responses to these statements were measured on a three-point Likert scale ranging from 1 to 3 (where, 1= not achieved - NA, 2 = partially achieved - PA, and 3 = achieved - A). The higher the score the higher was the level of achievement of the functions of the management board, and vice versa. Table 4.12 shows the distribution of their responses on the statements.

Table 4.12**Achievement of the Functions of the Management Board**

Functions of the Board	Freq	Response (%)			Means	Std. Dev
		Not Achieved	Partially Achieved	Fully Achieved		
i. Employing of staff of the institutions	20	10.0	35.0	55.0	2.45	0.686
ii. Coordination of implementation of financial management	20	20.0	20.0	60.0	2.40	0.821
iii. Planning day to day running of the institution	20	15.0	35.0	50.0	2.35	0.745
iv. Coordination of implementation of children programmes	18	22.2	27.8	50.0	2.28	0.826
v. Ensure implementation of policies, standards and procedures and compliance with regulations	19	15.8	42.1	42.1	2.26	0.733
vi. Coordination of human resource functions	20	15.0	45.0	40.0	2.25	0.716
vii. Monitoring and reporting implementation of children programmes	20	10.0	65.0	25.0	2.15	0.587
viii. Fund raising for the activities of the institution	18	33.3	44.4	22.2	1.89	0.758

Table 4.12 indicates that the respondents rated seven of the eight dimensions of the functions of the management board above average (mean greater than 2.00). Fundraising was rated lowest with a mean of 1.89 with the highest-ranking being employment of staff of the institutions. The

high ranking of the employment of staff may be due to the fact that all institutions require staff to provide services to the children. The low rating of fundraising for activities may be explained in terms of inadequate capacity for resource mobilization. From the sources of funds, the current study established that most of the resources for running the institutions are drawn from the founder or well-wishers.

Financial management function rated second against the other board functions is indicative of the hands-on management of the institutions by the founders but also the limited resources for running the institutions. This may be interpreted as poor performance on the board as noted by Ngo et al. (2019) that one of key functions of board is resource mobilization and management of finances. In addition, the hands-on management could have influenced the rating of planning day today running of the institution.

The performance of the board in achieving its functions are important in influencing the efficiency of the Social Assistance Programs consequently improving the well-being of the children from the streets.

The response to each constituent function of the management board was scored on a scale of 1, indicating low achievement, to 5, indicating high achievement. Since the functions of the management board were multidimensional considering various aspects of the institution, the individual scores of all the eight indicators were aggregated into a single numerical score for each respondent to form a composite index score known as achievement index score (reliability coefficient, $\alpha = 0.886$). The achievement index score varied from 8, indicating low achievement to 24, indicating high achievement of the functions of the board in the children's institutions ($8 \times 1=8$ Low Achievement, $8 \times 2= 16$ Average Achievement and $8 \times 3=24$ High Achievement). The higher the score, the higher the level of achievement of the functions of the board in the children's institutions, and vice versa.

The composite achievement index score had a mean score of 17.50 with a standard deviation of 4.501. To differentiate between the levels of efficiency, the index score was broken into ordinal categories among the respondents. This included a score of 7-16 (low level of achievement), 17-25 (average level of achievement) and 26-35 (high level of achievement). Figure 4.15 shows the level of achievement of the functions of management board.

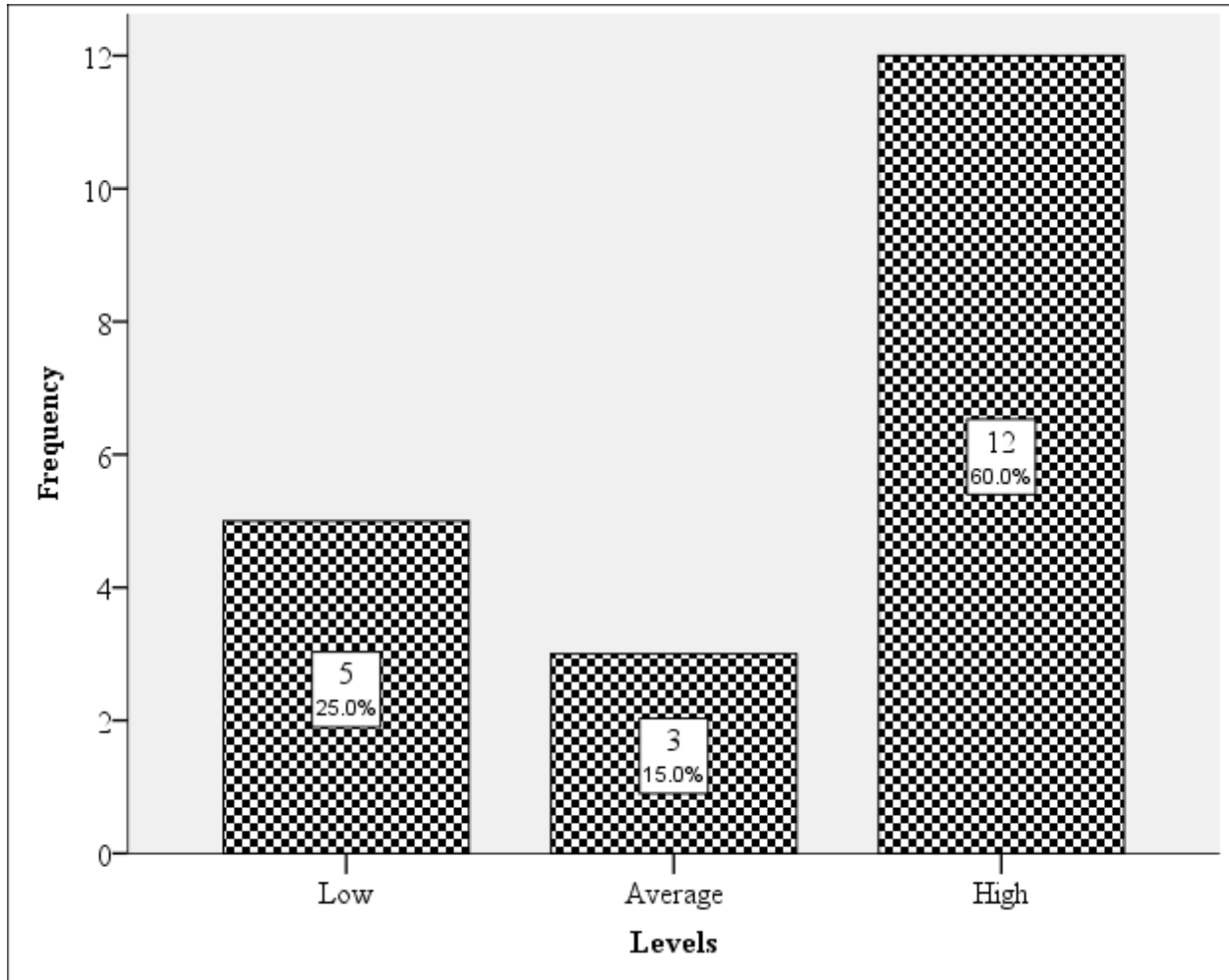


Figure 4.15 Levels of Achievement of the Functions of the Management Board

Figure 4.15 indicates that 60.0% of the respondents recorded high level of achievement of the functions of the management board, while 15.0% and 25.0% recorded average and low achievement, respectively. This suggests that the Management Boards are generally performing well in the achievement of their functions except the 25% that have a low level of achievement in their functions. This level of achievement of the could be attributed to compliance of the institutions to provisions of the National Standards for Best Practices of the CCIs 2013 that defines what the boards should do to make the institutions functions better. The level of achievement of the functionality indicators implies that SAPs will have qualified staff to deliver the programmes, comply with Government and donor policies, the programmes and policies will be monitored and evaluated to ensure accountability to the beneficiaries (institutionalized

children) and donors. In addition, the implementation of SAPs will be coordinated to ensure improvement in the well-being of the institutionalized children.

4.4.3 Staffing Practices and Procedures

The staffing practices and procedures are a critical cog in the performance and achievement of institutional objectives. The staff determine whether the desired goals and objectives will be met or not. The study examined the staffing practices and procedures through the following dimensions; availability of job descriptions, code of conduct that prescribes dos and don'ts, working hours and staff training.

Job description

Job description is an important document that defines the roles and responsibilities of a staff. The study sought to establish whether the staff of the CCIs have job descriptions that specify their roles in SAPs. The findings are as shown in Figure 4.16.

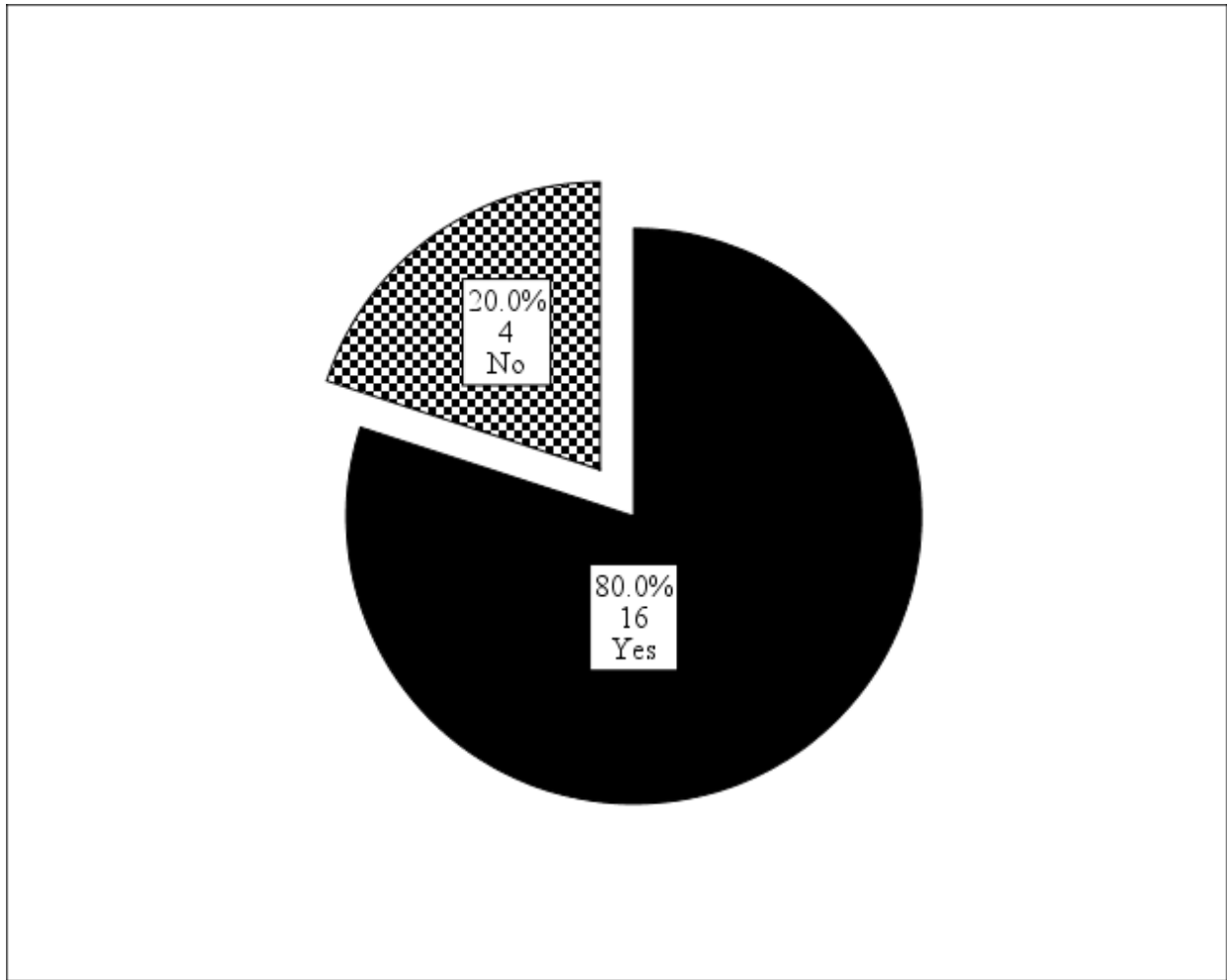


Figure 4.16 Staff with Job Descriptions

Figure 4.16 shows that 20% of the respondents do not have job descriptions while 80% had job description. According to the Nationals Standards for Best Practices, (GoK & UNICEF, 2013) all staff working in the Children Institutions must have a job description specifying their roles and responsibilities. The 80 percent of staff who have job description are likely to have clear performance targets in delivering the social assistance programmes for the improvement of the wellbeing of the institutionalized children. The 20% who do not have job descriptions are not only in contravention of the National Standards but also lacking specificity in their functions, performance standards, hence measuring their performance becomes subjective. This may also lead to frustration of the staff leading to low job satisfaction eventually having a negative implication on their performance.

Staff Qualification for the Job

Qualified staff are an important in not only delivering programmes but also delivering relevant programmes effectively and efficiently. The study sought to establish whether the staff had the requisite qualification to deliver the SAPs efficiently. Figure 4.17 shows the findings.

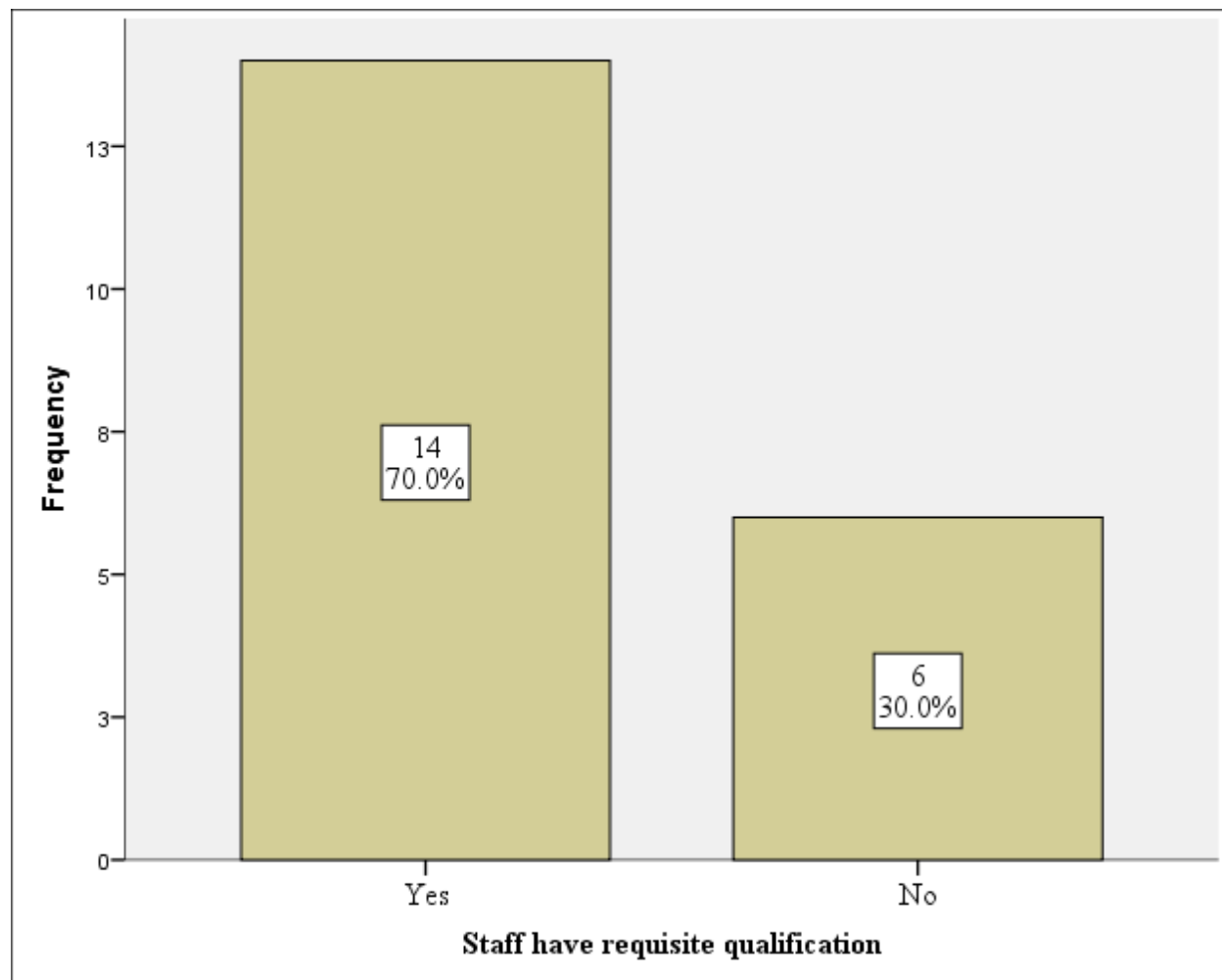


Figure 4.17 Staff having the Requisite Qualification for the Job

Figure 4.17 shows that 70 percent of the staff have the requisite qualification while 30 percent of the staff do not have. The 70 percent with the requisite qualification are able to implement relevant SAPs efficiently for the benefit of the institutionalized vulnerable children. With the right skills, improvement of the well-being of the institutionalized children is guaranteed. The 30% of the staff who are of the view that staff do not have requisite qualification, generally argue that the employment process does not allow for meriting individuals to be recruited. They point to “*owners’ syndrome*” where the founders employ whoever they want disregarding the

merit. The lack requisite qualification is likely to compromise the efficiency in delivery of the SAPs.

The finding that 70% of the staffing have the requisite qualification contradicts previous findings by Crombach et al. (2014), Onwonga (2013) and Van Ijzendoorn et al. (2011) who pointed out that the social workers received little training and therefore lacked technical knowledge to be able to handle these kinds of children who have diverse unique and painful experience. Crombach et al. (2014), noted that due lack of training, the social workers often believe in the use of corporal punishment as a correctional measure and a mechanism of demonstrating authority. Kaime-Atterhog (2012), further established that some caregivers working in the institutions had no specialized education and only drew their skills from experience. These previous studies are affirmed by the 30% of the staff who feel the staff do not have the requisite qualification for SAPs.

Attitudes of Institutionalized Children towards service providers

Attitudes tend to influence the way individuals and groups respond to events and issues. This perhaps explains why attitudes have been an important subject of Social Psychology due the fact that attitudes have been used to predict behavior (Rogers, 2003). As predictors of behavior albeit under certain conditions, Rogers (2003), points out that attitudes operate at the individual, interpersonal and intergroup level. At the individual level, attitudes influence individual perceptions, thinking and behavior while at interpersonal level they influence how people know each other and respond to each other. Considering the importance of attitudes, the study sought to examine the attitudes of institutionalized children towards CCI staff. Table 4.13 shows the attitudes of the children towards the workers in the CCIs.

Table 4.13**Attitudes towards CCIs Staff**

CCI Staff	Response (%)				Means	Std. Dev
	Very bad	Bad	Good	Very good		
Social workers	0	0	61.5	38.5	3.39	0.488
Manager	0	0	63.4	36.6	3.37	0.483
Counsellor	0	1.0	63.4	36.6	3.35	0.497
Cook	0	0	66.3	33.7	3.34	0.474
Nurse	0.5	0	68.8	30.7	3.30	0.489
Cateresses/nutritionist	1.5	0.5	64.9	33.2	3.30	0.555
Housefather/mother	0.5	0.5	69.3	29.8	3.28	0.493
Security guard	0.5	2.4	71.7	25.4	3.23	0.501
Account officer	0	0	76.6	23.4	3.23	0.425
Cleaner	0	2.0	73.7	24.4	3.22	0.463
Administrative assistant	0	0	77.6	22.4	3.22	0.408

N = 205

The responses to each constituent service provider were scored on a scale of 1, indicating least level of attitude, to 4, indicating highest level of attitude. The individual service provider scores were summed up to form an attitude index score for each respondent (reliability coefficient, $\alpha = 0.930$). The index score varied between 11, indicating the least level of attitude, and 44, indicating the highest level of attitude. The higher the score, the more positive was the attitude towards service providers, and vice versa. The index score had a mean score of 36.21 and Std dev. of 4.070 was later collapsed into three ordinal categories in order to differentiate between the levels of attitudes towards service providers among the sampled respondents. This included a score of 11-21 (negative attitude), 22-33 (neutral attitude) and 34-44 (positive attitude). Table 4.14 summarizes the levels of attitude.

Table 4.14**Levels of Attitude of Institutionalized Children towards CCI Staff**

Levels of attitude	Frequency	Percent
Negative	55	26.8
Neutral	96	46.8
Positive	54	26.3
Total	205	100.0

Table 4.14 indicates that slightly more than a quarter (26.3%) of the children in the CCIs had a positive attitude while a near similar number (26.8) a negative attitude towards service providers. On the other hand, nearly half (46.8%) of the children had a neutral attitude towards the CCI staff. The neutrality of the attitude may mean that the children are not sure of the attitude they hold towards the staff or fear to come out and state their opinion. The negative and neutral attitudes (73.6%) by the children is not good for the SAPs and CCIs. As noted by Rogers (2003), this may impact negatively on the behavior of the children hence undermine the process of rehabilitations.

The negative and neutral attitude suggests that institutionalized children (73.6%) may not positively receive or appreciate the social assistance support that are delivered by the CCI staff. This can be attributed to the process of recruitment, inadequate participation in the service provision among others. The negative and neutral attitude may lead some children running back to the streets despite the interventions by the CCIs as noted by Kaime-Atterhog (2012).

Staff Code of conduct

The code of conduct of an institution outlines the dos and don'ts when working with children in a given institutions. The code of conduct is useful in protecting both the target beneficiaries (institutionalized children) and the employees by defining acceptable and non-acceptable behavioral practices within the institutions. The study examined the existence of code of conduct in the Children institutions. The findings indicate that all (100%) of the institutions have a code of conduct that prescribes acceptable and unacceptable behavior in the institutions. This is important considering that these institutions handle vulnerable children who may be susceptible to abuse and exploitation. The existence of the code of conduct is important in

guiding the interaction between the CCI staff and institutionalized children in the process of provision of SAPs.

Commitment to the Code of Conduct

In order to strictly adhere to the code of conduct, it is important that the staff read and commit by signing to uphold the provisions of the code of conduct. The existence of the code of conduct alone does not in any way confer the expected behavior. This study sought to find out whether the staff have read and signed the code of conduct. Figure 4.18 shows the findings.

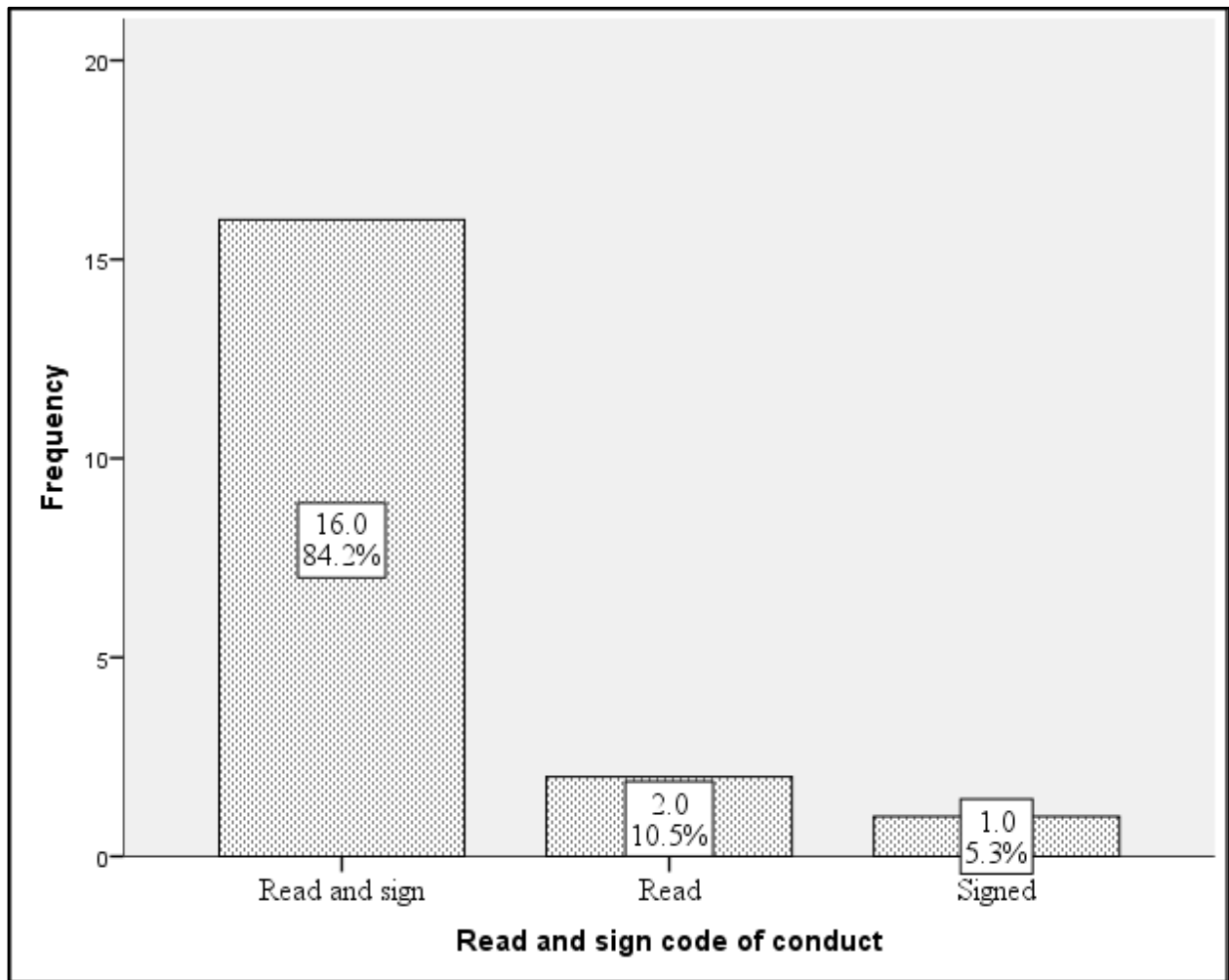


Figure 4.18 Read and Signed Code of Conduct

Figure 4.18 shows that majority (80%) of the respondents have read and signed the code of conduct. On the other hand, 10.5% of the respondents have only read but not signed, while 5% have signed without reading the code of conduct. This implies that the 5% who have signed without reading may not demonstrate the expected behavior envisaged in the code of conduct while the 15% who have read but have not signed the code of conduct may choose exhibit behavior envisaged in the code but they are not bound its provision since they have not committed to upholding the provisions.

This study established that the respondents who have only read (15%) the code of conduct (RS7, RS20 and RS19) were managers of FBOs and CBOs respectively. On the other hand, the one staff who only signed without reading was a Manager of an FBO (RS17). The status of these respondents in the institutions places the life of these vulnerable children in these institutions at risk. Considering that the institutionalized children have suffered varied and multiple forms of abuse, they are susceptible to further abuse in their interaction with staff who have not committed to any formal behavioral code for social control.

This implies that the managers who have only read, may choose to ignore any cases of violations of the code while the one who has only signed (5%) may never know situations where the code has been violated or not. In addition, the managers themselves may choose to violate the code knowing that they have not committed to it in writing. This not only exposes the vulnerable children in these institutions to abuse and neglect but also provides a leeway for 15% of the respondents to contravene the provisions of the code without any recourse on the part of the institution. Any form of abuse or exploitation of the institutionalized children will compromise efficiency in delivery of SAPs consequently impede the improvement of the well-being of these children.

Compliance with the Code of Conduct

This study assessed the level of compliance with the staff code of conduct. Agencies that work with children especially within institutions are expected to adhere to specific code of conduct so as to protect children from harm and exploitation. Family Health International (FHI 360), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), international agencies working with children, have codes of conduct that define expect behavior of staff that

broadly seek to protect children from harm and exploitation. In Kenya, GoK and UNICEF (2013) prescribes the contents of a code of conduct that all CCIs are expected to have. Among other things, the code of conduct should prohibit any intimate relationship with the children, discrimination and harassment.

This study examined compliance with code of conduct as defined by the National Standards for Best Practices for Best Practices in CCI (GoK & UNICEF, 2013). The Standards provide that a code of conduct for a CCI should address 7 aspects that seek to ensure that children in the CCIs do not suffer any harm. Each selected dimension was translated into a statement and respondents required to rate their level of compliance on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5. For instance, all children institutions must have a staff code of conduct or code of conduct must prohibit intimate relationship between children and staff. The scale was a continuum from low compliance to high compliance. From the scale, 1 meant strongly disagree (SD), 2 was disagree (D), 3 indicated neutral (N), 4 was agree (A) and 5 meant strongly agree (SA). The higher the score, the higher the level of compliance with the code of conduct, and vice versa. Table 4.15 depicts the rating of the compliance with staff code of conduct in the sampled children Institutions.

Table 4.15**Indicators of Compliance with Staff Code of Conduct**

Dimensions of the Code of Conduct	Response (%)					Means	Std. Dev
	SD	D	N	A	SA		
i. Code of conduct must prohibit intimate relationship between children and staff of the institution	0.0	0.0	5.0	35.0	60.0	4.55	0.605
ii. All children institutions must have a staff code of conduct	0.0	0.0	15.0	30.0	55.0	4.40	0.754
iii. Code of conduct should set out the expected behavior of the staff	0.0	0.0	15.0	30.0	55.0	4.40	0.751
iv. All staff must read, understand and sign staff code of conduct	0.0	0.0	10.0	55.0	35.0	4.25	0.639
v. Code of conduct must prohibit intimate relationship between members of staff within the workplace	0.0	0.0	15.0	45.0	40.0	4.25	0.716
vi. All children institutions must have acceptable dress code	0.0	0.0	25.0	60.0	15.0	3.90	0.641
vii. The language of communication in a children institution must be English or Kiswahili	0.0	10.0	15.0	50.0	25.0	3.90	0.912

n = 20

Table 4.15 indicates that the respondents rated all the seven dimensions of compliance with the code of conduct in the children's institutions above average (mean scores greater than 3.00). The finding shows that; Code of conduct must prohibit intimate relationship between children and staff of the institution received the highest rating having a mean of 4.55 with a standard deviation of 0.605 while the items that received the lowest rating was; all children institutions must have acceptable dress code and the language of communication in a children institution must be English or Kiswahili with a mean of 3.90 and a standard deviation of 0.641 and 0.912

respectively. The high rating on the prohibition of intimate relationship is positive for the CCIs as they provide social assistance to vulnerable institutionalized children. This implies that the children are protected from sexual abuse and exploitation. This safety is important as the CCIs seek to efficiently improve the well-being of the Institutionalized children.

The overall rating of the indicators was above average with indicator VII (The language of communication in a children institution must be English or Kiswahili) in Table 4.15 having the highest standard deviation implying higher deviation from the average. The low rating of indicator VI can be attributed to the fact that it's more personal and more often not easy to standardize. Further, the low rating of the prescription of the language of communication in the CCIs is due to the closeness that vernacular language brings to any conversation. In addition, the language spoken by the children on the streets is neither strictly English nor Kiswahili.

The rating of the (IV) item in Table 4.15 (All staff must read, understand and sign staff code of conduct) with a mean of 4.25 is attributable to the fact that 10.5 percent of the CCI staff have only read and not signed while 5.3 percent have signed without reading. This is indicative of the value attached to this statement. Similarly, the rating of item V (Code of conduct must prohibit intimate relationship between members of staff within the workplace) with a mean of 4.25 is due to notion that prohibiting relationship between members of staff who are over 18years old, hence, consenting adults may be encroaching in their social space. This demonstrates the low value attached to this item.

The response to each constituent dimension of compliance with the code of conduct in the children's institutions was scored on a scale of 1, indicating low compliance, to 5, indicating high compliance. Since compliance with the code of conduct in the children's institutions is a multidimensional concept, the individual scores of all the seven indicators were aggregated and summed up into a single numerical score for each respondent to form a composite index score known as compliance index score (reliability coefficient, $\alpha = 0.712$). The compliance index score varied from 7, indicating low compliance to 35, indicating high compliance with the code of conduct in the children's institutions ($7 \times 1 = 7$ Low Compliance, $7 \times 3 = 21$ Average Compliance and 7×5 High Compliance). The higher the score, the higher the level of compliance with the code of conduct in the children's institutions, and vice versa.

The composite compliance index score had a mean score of 29.65 with a standard deviation of 3.066. To differentiate between the levels of compliance, the index score was broken into ordinal categories among the respondents. This included a score of 7-16 (low compliance), 17-25 (average compliance) and 26-35 (high compliance). Figure 4.19 summarizes the levels of compliance with the code of conduct in the children's institutions among the sampled respondents.

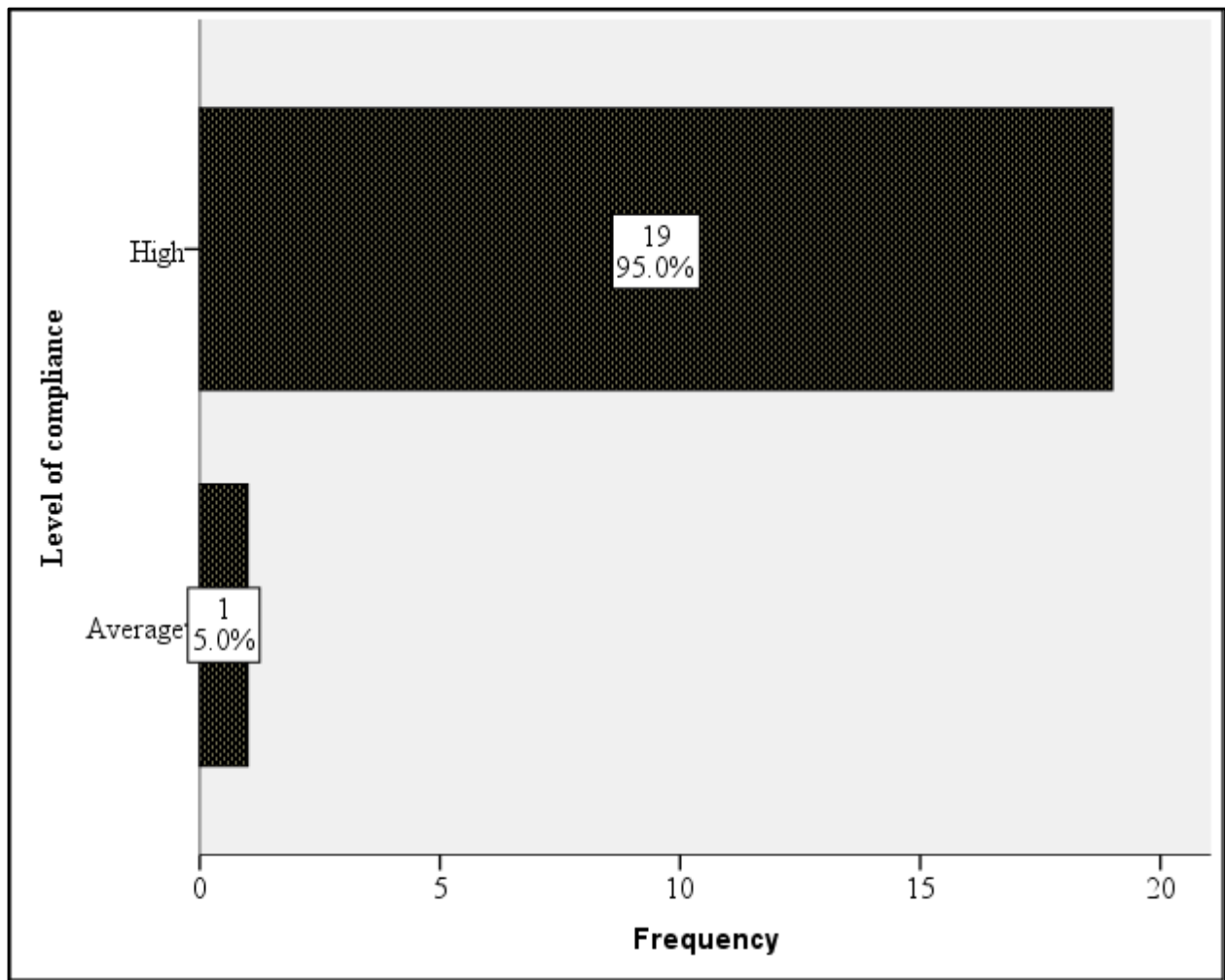


Figure 4.19 Levels of compliance with the code of conduct in the CCIs

Figure 4.19 indicates that 95.0% of the respondents reported high compliance with the code of conduct in the children's institutions while the remaining 5.0% recorded average compliance. This shows that most institutions are complying with the code of conduct as provide for in the

National Standards for Best Practices in the CCIs. This high level of compliance is attributable to the motivation of forming the institutions. The formation of these CCIs is driven by the desire to help the children through the provision of social assistance. Compliance to the code is one avenue through which delivery of SAPs can be efficiently be guaranteed.

Violations of the Code of Conduct

This study examined whether there have been any violations of the code of conduct. The findings are shown in Figure 4.20.

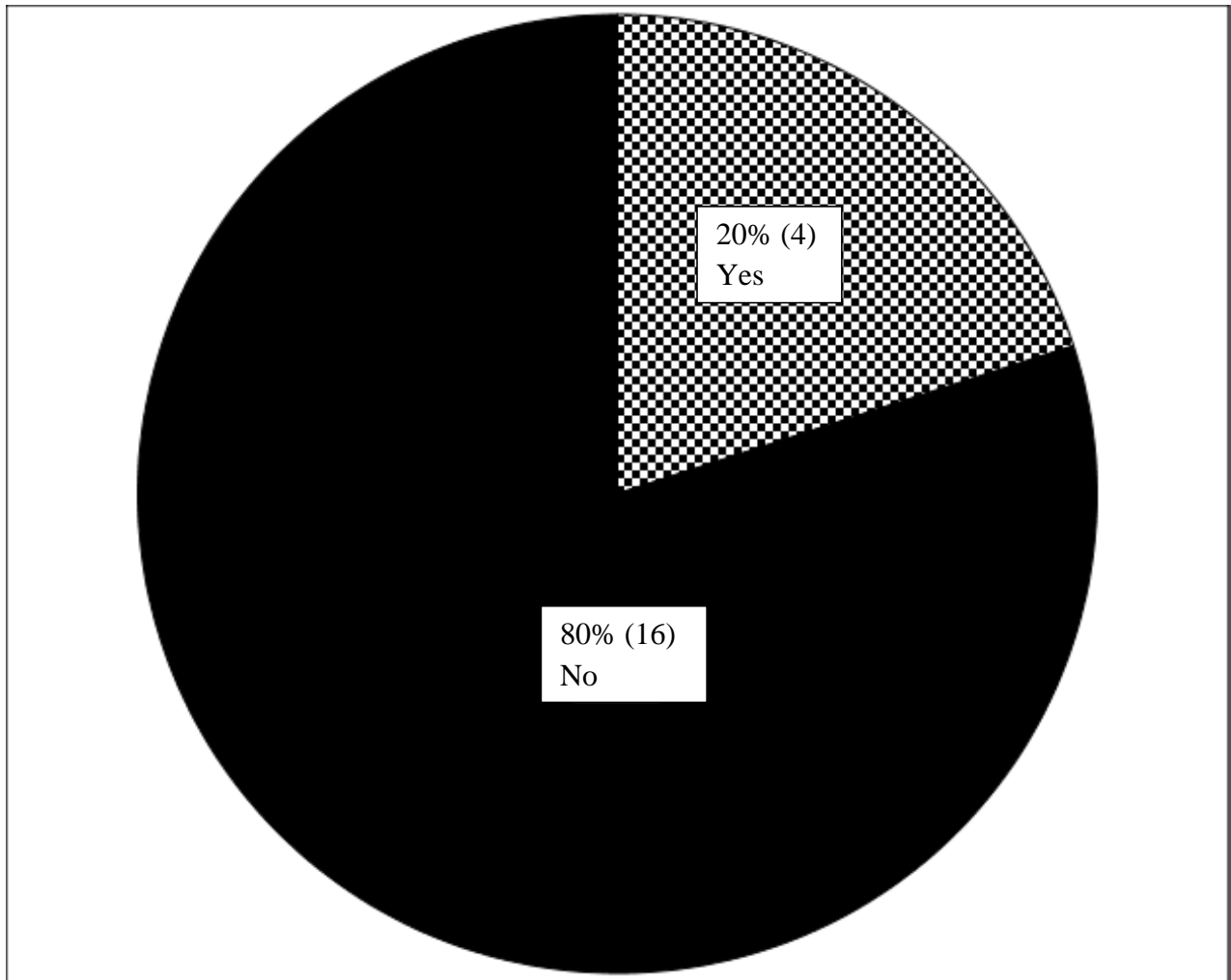


Figure 4.20 Violation of the Code of Conduct

Figure 4.20 shows that 80% of the respondents reported that there has never been any violation of the code of conduct while 20% of the respondents were of the contrary opinion that there have been cases of violations. The 20% of the respondents who reported violations of the code

of conducted further indicated that the violations have been occasional (sometimes). The respondents (RS10; FBO Social Worker, RS7; FBO Manager, RS2; NGO Manager) indicated that the provision that the language of communication in a CCI should be English and Kiswahili, is sometimes violated as people switch from Kiswahili to vernacular languages. RS10 (RS10; FBO Social Worker) further indicated that there exist intimate relationships between staff contrary to the prohibition against intimate relationship among staff.

In addition, RS1 (FBO, Social Worker) indicated that there have been cases of violation with some staff beating children within the institution contravening the provisions, not only the code of conduct defining expected behavior but also the children's Act 2001 that prohibits physical harm to children or corporal punishment. The corporal punishment was also reported by street children who ran from the institutions back to the streets. One of the street children who ran from the CCI stated thus *"I cannot go back there, they beat you as though you asked to be recruited into the institutions"* (Kwecho, Male 12 years old).

The physical abuse that *Kwecho* was subject to drove him out of the institution back to the streets is a demonstration of the consequence of violation of the code of conduct. This compromises the efficiency of the social assistance programmes and the wellbeing of the institutionalized children.

Staff Training

Continuous staff training empowers the staff with requisite skills and knowledge of handling children especially vulnerable ones like those from the streets. The study examined whether the institutions have staff training plans that may address the knowledge gaps that may exist consequently improve the efficiency in improving the well-being of the institutionalized children. Figure 4.21 shows the findings.

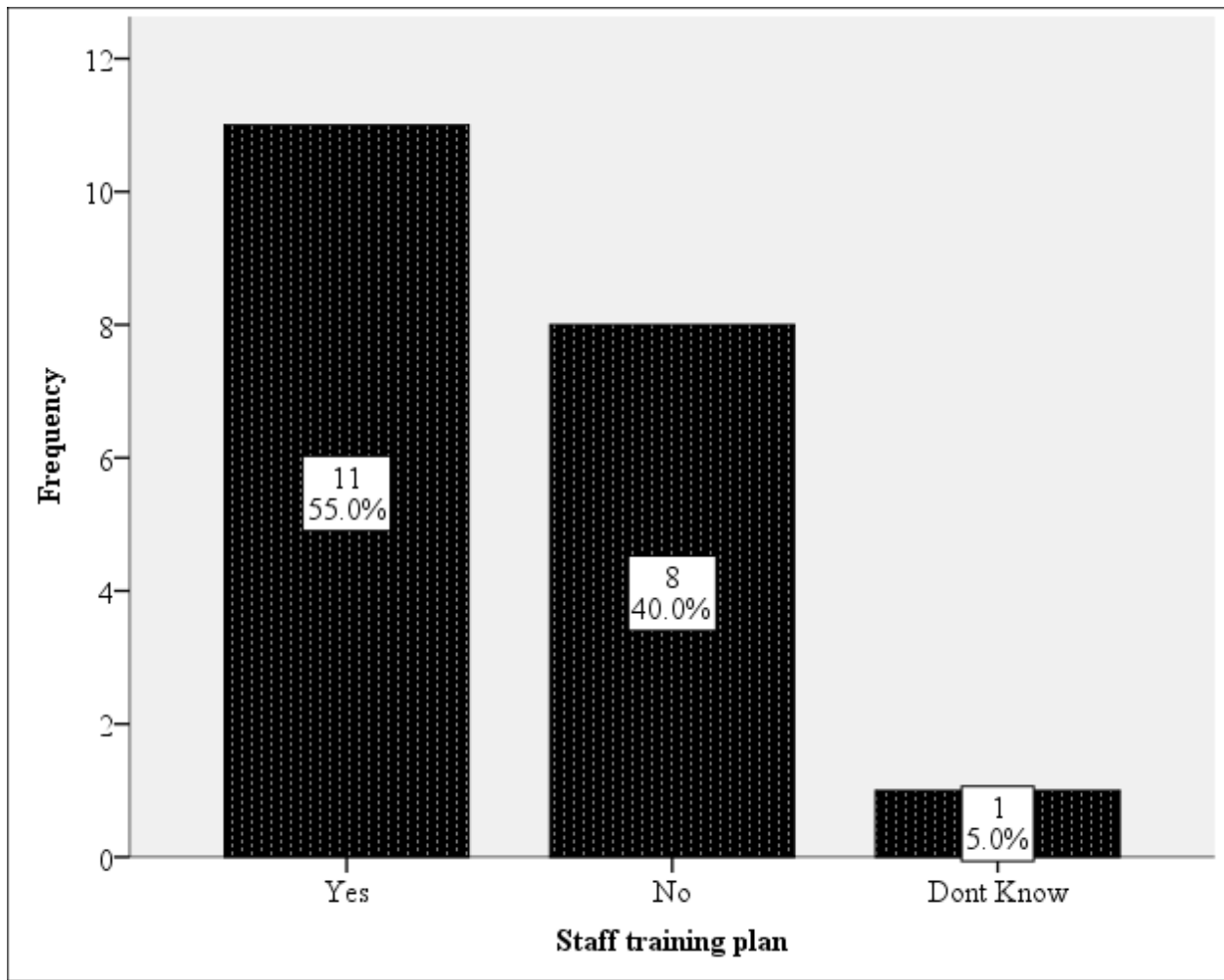


Figure 4.21 Existence of Staff Training Plan

Figure 4.21 shows that 55% of the institutions have training plans while 45% do not. The existence training plans signifies the importance that an institution attaches to capacity improvement. Training enables staff to acquire latest thinking on handling most vulnerable children such street children. The lack of training plan implies that the staff will be stuck with outdated knowledge of handling of street children. Of the 55% institutions who had training plans, 9.1% of them developed monthly plans, 36.4% quarterly plans, 36.4% planned semi-annually, while 18.2% had annual plans. The staff training and development plans is provided for in the Nationals Standards for best practices of CCIs and therefore the 55% of the CCIs are in compliance. The Standards provide that CCIs must conduct individual or group performance gaps be identified through training needs assessment. The 55% of the CCIs indicated that the training content included; child care, behavior management and social work skills among others.

The 45 percent of the institutions who either have no training plan (40%) or do not know (5%) will negatively impact on the efficient delivery of the SAPs goal of improving the well-being of the institutionalized children. The absence of training plan puts the delivery of social assistance programmes in jeopardy as the CCI staff will not be cognizant of the changes that have occurred in delivery of SAPs nor will the interventions be sensitive to the unique experience and needs of the institutionalized children hence compromise the efficiency of SAPs.

The need for training evidenced by a training plan, is important in re-tooling and continually updating the staff's knowledge to be able to efficiently handle these vulnerable children as established by Mokomane and Makoae (2015). In their study, they found out that lack of training of social workers was limiting factor in the performance of staff to deliver the programmes.

4.4.4 Cost and Asset Utilization

Prudent usage of institutional resources is critical to the efficiency of a programme. This study examined the cost and asset utilization of the institutional resources through an examination of source of funding, estimated annual budget and audits to ensure accountability of the SAPs.

Funding of SAPs

Funding sources for institutions that provide social assistance to street children is often varied. Institutions often receive funding from varied sources. These sources include governments, bilateral agencies including UN agencies, USAID among others, well-wishers' donations and Founders of the institutions. This study examined the sources of funds for the institutions and established most of the resources for the institutions are drawn from either well-wishers or the founders. The current study established that the founders contribute over 60% of the budgets and only 40% from well-wishers.

The study further sought to establish the annual budgets of the institutions. Table 4.16 shows the funding levels of institutions that provide SAPs.

Table 4.16**Estimated Annual Budget**

Estimated Annual Budget	Frequency	Percent
100000-200000	2	10.0
300001-400000	1	5.0
500001-1000000	9	45.0
more than 1000000	8	40.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 4.16 indicates that most (45%) of the institutions have an annual budget of between Ksh. 500,001 to one Million, 40% having an annual budget of more than one million. On the other hand, 10% of the institutions have an annual budget that range between Ksh 100,000 to 200,000 while 5% of the institutions have a budget of between ksh 300,001 to 400,000. The annual budgets are fairly low considering that the 10 institutions (with 2 respondents from each institution) sampled have an average of 100 children.

The lean budgets, except for the 40% that have an annual budget of over Ksh 1 million, the institutions will struggle to meet the demands of social assistance programming such as paying staff with adequate knowledge and skills, provision of services, suppliers and meeting the social assistance needs of the children. The CCI staff indicated that the meagre resources that they have are supplemented by having volunteers who do not require any pay, donations (food items, financial and clothing) from well-wishers. These are commonly not factored in the budget but substantially supplement the institutional budget. These findings on limitation of resources are consistent with previous studies by Velaphi (2012) and Mokomane and Makoae (2015). They affirmed that NGO that often implement social assistance programmes for street children are on verge of collapse. As a consequence of the limited resources, the institutions are unable to attract qualified staff and the existing vital staff are leaving the institutions for other better paying ones. Onwong'a (2013) further noted that social workers are poorly remunerated hence they had low morale hence may not efficiently deliver the programmes. The limited funding, further, undermines the ultimate goal of ensuring that the street children do not run back to the streets and this reintegration process is resource intensive and time consuming to be delivered efficiently (Crombach et al., 2014; Onyiko & Pechacova, 2015).

Financial Audits

Accountability of funds is an important aspect of programmes as it ensures programme resources are directed towards providing services to those who deserve. According to Rossi et al. (2019), investment of resources into programmes is only justifiable to the extent that they make a contribution for the benefit of the target beneficiaries. Accountability of institutions can be demonstrated through financial audits that are carried out periodically to ensure continuous compliance. Table 4.17 shows the frequency of financial audits.

Table 4.17

Financial Audits

Frequency of Audits	Internal		External	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Semi Annually	3	15.0	1	5.0
Annually	15	75.0	12	60.0
Every Two Years	1	5.0	3	15.0
Every Three Years	1	5.0	4	20.0
Total	20	100.0	20	100.0

Table.4.17 shows that majority (75%) of the institutions conducted internal annual financial audits while 15% of the institutions carried out semi-annual financial audits. Similarly, 60% (majority) of the institutions carried out annual external financial audits. On the other hand, 20% of the institutions conducted external audits after every three years while 15% of the institutions carried out external financial audits after every two years. The Financial audits are important in ensuring accountability of the limited social assistance fund and also ensuring the funds are only used for the intended purpose; efficiently improving the well-being of the institutionalized children. Availability of the hard copies of the audit reports indicated the intention and practice of accountability. In addition, the reports showed compliance with the laid accounting regulations.

4.4.5 Level of efficiency of the SAPs in Improving Well-Being of Street Children

This study assessed the level of efficiency of the SAPs from a series of seven dimensions of the functions of the board. The dimensions of efficiency were drawn from the National Standards for Best Practices of CCIs (GoK and UNICEF, 2013). The standards provide that there has to

be clear procedures admitting children in the CCIs, documentations of children's information, and Individual Child Care Plan (ICCP), proper staffing procedures and practices, and functional management board. The study adopted the indicators from the National Standards that were used to measure the level of efficiency of the institutions. Each selected dimension was translated into a statement and respondents required to rate their level of agreement or disagreement on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5. For example, clear procedures for documentation of children information; functional management board; clear and followed staff recruitment plan, etc. The scale was a continuum from low level of efficiency, average level of efficiency to high level efficiency. From the scale, 1 meant strongly disagree (SD), 2 was disagree (D), 3 indicated neutral (N), 4 was agree (A) and 5 meant strongly agree (SA). The higher the score, the higher was the level of efficiency of the social assistance programme, and vice versa. Table 4.18 shows the rating of the efficiency of the SAPs in the sample children's institutions.

Table 4.18
Indicators of Efficiency of the Programme

Tools	Response (%)					Means	Std. Dev
	SD	D	N	A	SA		
i. Clear procedures for documenting children information	0.0	0.0	15	35	50	4.35	0.745
ii. Resources available are used for the benefit of the children and are properly accountable for	0.0	0.0	30	35	35	4.05	0.826
iii. Functional management board	0.0	0.0	30	40	30	4.00	0.795
iv. Clear and signed staff code of conduct	0.0	0.0	15	70	15	4.00	0.562
v. Available assets are used for the benefit of children	0.0	0.0	25	50	25	4.00	0.725
vi. Clear and followed staff recruitment plan	0.0	0.0	45	40	15	3.70	0.733
vii. Clear and adhered to staff training plan	0.0	0.0	50	35	15	3.65	0.745

n = 20

Tables 4.18 indicate that the respondents rated all the seven dimensions of efficiency of the social assistance programme above average (mean scores greater than 3.00). The findings indicate the existence of clear procedures for documenting children information was rated highest with a mean of 4.35 and standard deviation of 0.745. This is due to the fact that institutions need to know the children they have in the institution hence they have to document their details. Further, this is indicative of the importance attached to this particular indicator. The least rated indicator was clear and adhered to staff training plan. This is due to the fact that some of the institutions (45%) do not have a training plan occasioned by limited resources.

The usage of resource available for the benefit of the children was rated second with a mean of 4.05 while Functional management board, clear and signed staff code of conduct and available assets are used for the benefit of the children were rates the same with a mean score of 4.0.

The response to each constituent dimension of efficiency was scored on a scale of 1, indicating low efficiency, to 5, indicating high efficiency of the SAPs. Since efficiency of SAPs is a multidimensional concept, it aggregated the individual scores of all the seven indicators and summed them up into a single numerical score for each respondent to form a composite index score known as efficiency index score (reliability coefficient, $\alpha = 0.887$). The efficiency index score varied from 7, indicating low efficiency to 35, indicating high efficiency of the SAPs. The higher the score, the higher the level of efficiency of the SAPs for street children's homes, and vice versa.

The composite efficiency index score had a mean score of 27.75 with a standard deviation of 3.985. To differentiate between the levels of efficiency, the index score was broken into ordinal categories among the respondents. This included a score of 7-16 (low efficiency), 17-25 (average efficiency) and 26-35 (high efficiency). Figure 4.22 summarizes the levels of efficiency of the SAPs among the sampled respondents.

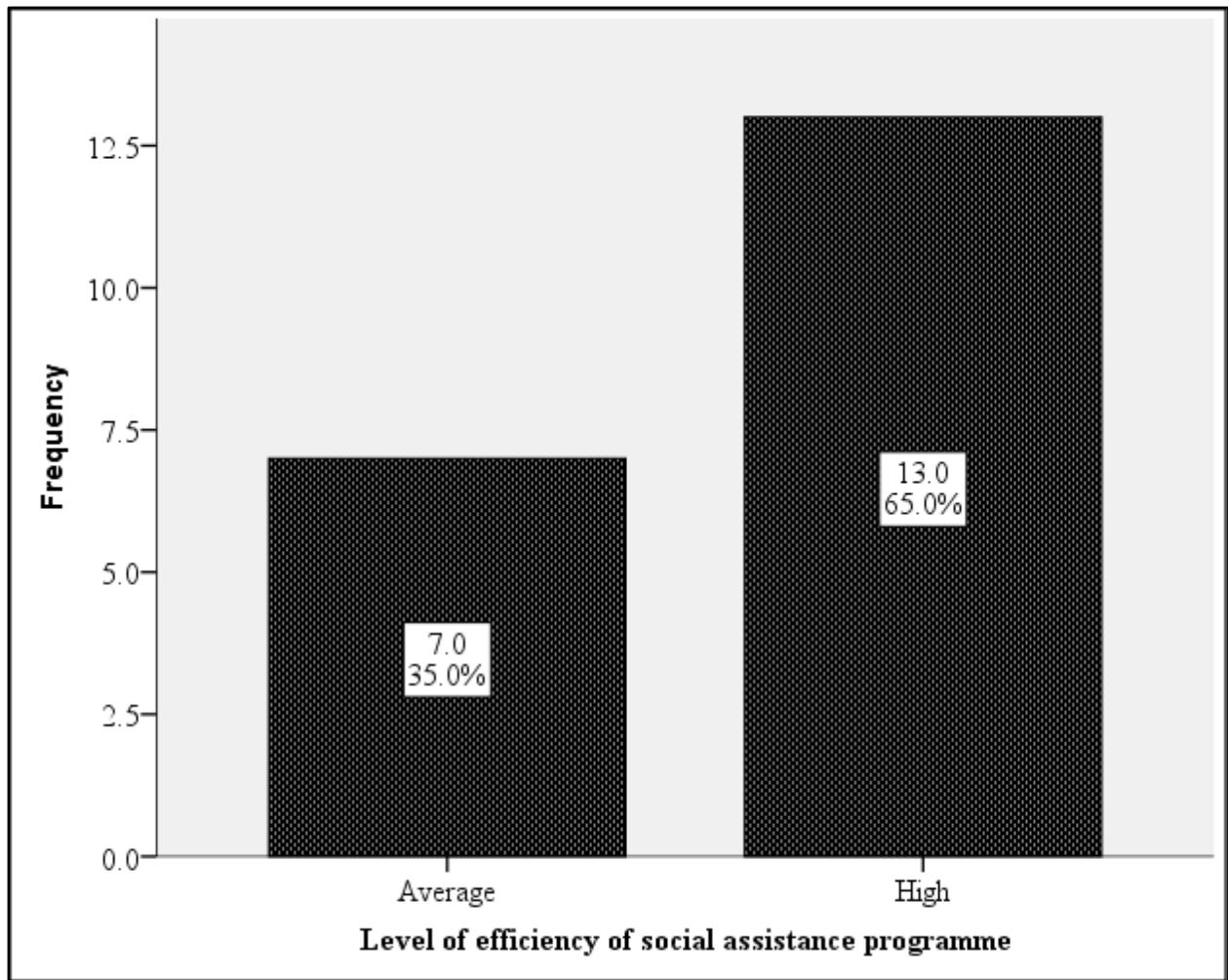


Figure 4.22 Levels of Efficiency of Social Assistance Programme

Figure 4.22 indicates that 65.0% of the respondents recorded high level of efficiency of the SAPs while the remaining 35.0% recorded average efficiency. This suggests that a higher rating of the individual indicators also implies a higher level of efficiency. This can be attributed to efforts that the institutions make towards conformity to the government regulations. In addition, the expected monitoring and supervision by Sub County Children Officer (SCCO) and Area Advisory Council (AAC) could be a factor in ensuring efficiency of the programmes. According to the interview with SCCO; they have, together with the AAC, visited each children institution at least twice in a year. The excerpt below demonstrates the sentiments of SCCO and chair of the AAC.

“We have a sacred mandated provided for by the Children Act 2001, to ensure that all children are safe and taken care without any form discrimination or abuse. As a result, we carry out monitoring visits to the CCIs” (SCCO- Nakuru East).

The assertion by SCCO, is indicative of the mandate of the County Children Office has in ensuring the safety of the children as provided for by the Children’s Act 2001.

The high rating of the level of efficiency and the rating of the prudent use of available resource affirm Zidane and Olsson (2017) indication that high level of efficiency is measured by the use of minimum resource to realize specified results. These institutions are using minimal resource demonstrated by their annual budgets to achieve their objectives.

4.4.5.1 Level of Efficiency and Adequacy of service offered

This study sought to establish the influence of service offered by the sampled children’s institutions on the level of efficiency of the social assistance programme. The study used Pearson’s Chi-Square test (χ^2). This was preferred because the two variables being studied were categorical variables measured in ordinal levels - level of efficiency of the SAPs (low, average and high) and level of adequacy services offered (scarce, adequate and abundant). Therefore, the study cross-tabulated the level of efficiency of the social assistance programme by level of adequacy services offered and used χ^2 test to compare the frequency of cases across the categories. The results are presented in a contingency table summarized in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19
Efficiency of the SAPs and Adequacy of Services

		Adequacy of the services		Total	
		Adequate	Abundant		
Level of efficiency of social assistance programme	Average	Count	6	1	7
		%	35.3%	33.3%	35.0%
	High	Count	11	2	13
		%	64.7%	66.7%	65.0%
Total		Count	17	3	20

$\chi^2 = 0.004$ $df = 1$ $p = 0.948$

Table 4.19 shows that, majority of the respondents in the two categories of adequacy of the services recorded high level of efficiency of the social assistance programme. These findings suggest that the high-level efficiency implies that adequacy of services will also improve. This can be attributed to high rating of indicators of efficiency including use of available resource for the benefit of street children rated second with a mean of 4.05 and clear procedure for documenting children information). As a result, available limited resources are directed toward service provision.

This study further assessed this by the χ^2 test value $\chi^2_{0.05,1} = 0.004$ (significance level 0.05 and 1 degree of freedom) with $p(0.948 > 0.05)$ significance level suggesting no significant association between levels of efficiency of the social assistance programmes and levels of adequacy of services offered.

4.4.5.2 Level of Efficiency and Presence of Individual Child Care Plans (ICCP)

This study sought to establish the influence of presence of ICCP in the sampled children's institutions on the level of efficiency of the SAPs. The study cross-tabulated the level of efficiency of the SAPs by the presence of ICCP in the institution and used χ^2 test to compare the frequency of cases across the categories. The results are presented in a contingency table summarized in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20

Efficiency of the Social Assistance across Presence of ICCP

		ICCP		Total	
		Yes	No		
Level of efficiency of social assistance programme	Average	Count	3	4	7
		%	23.1%	57.1%	35.0%
	High	Count	10	3	13
		%	76.9%	42.9%	65.0%
Total		Count	13	7	20
$\chi^2 = 23.21$		$df = 1$	$p = 0.128$		

Table 4.20 shows that out of the 13 respondents whose institutions had ICCP, 76.9% of them recorded high level of efficiency of the SAPs. From the other 7 respondents who did not have

ICCP, 57.1% recorded average efficiency while 42.9% had high efficiency of the social assistance programme. This implies that institutions that highly efficient institutions providing social assistance to the children also have ICCP. However, the χ^2 test value $\chi^2_{0.05,1} = 23.21$ with $p(0.128 > 0.05)$ significance level suggesting no significant association between levels of efficiency of the SAPs and presence of ICCP.

ICCP is an important tool that not only defines individualized needs, but also ensures that provisions of services that target individualized needs of the children. This is because, children from the streets carry with them unique experiences through their journey from home to the streets and the streets to the CCIs. This implies that even though the results are not statistically significant, ICCP is important avenue towards provision of services. Individualization of service provision defined by ICCP affirms, Harris et al. (2011) and Mokomane and Makoae (2015) indicated that the most immediate need of the children at the point of admission is survival related services (food, medical attention, accommodation, clothing and affection) and this must be provided first before embarking on the next face which involves developmental and protective services that are necessarily individualized. Harris et al. (2011) further recommends individualized therapy sessions and reinforcement of individual positive behaviors. These processes are only achievable through an individualized plan.

Efficiency and Child Outcomes (Running back to the streets)

This study sought to establish the influence of level of efficiency of the social assistance programme on children's outcomes in the sampled children's institutions. The study cross-tabulated the level of efficiency of the SAPs by the children's overall outcomes of the institution and used χ^2 test to compare the frequency of cases across the categories. The results presented in a contingency table summarized in Table 4.21.

Table 4.21**Efficiency of the Social Assistance across Outcomes of the Programme**

			Outcome		Total
			Negative (Yes)	Positive no child running away (NO)	
Level of efficiency of social assistance programme	Average	Count	6	1	7
		%	85.7%	7.7%	35.0%
	High	Count	1	12	13
		%	14.3%	92.3%	65.0%
Total		Count	7	13	20

$$\chi^2 = 12.175 \quad df = 1 \quad p = 0.000$$

Table 4.21, shows that majority (92.3%) of the 13 respondents whose children did not ran back to the streets indicating high level of efficiency while the remaining 7.7% (1) recorded average level of efficiency of the SAPs. On the contrast, majority (85.7%) of the remaining 7 respondents whose children ran back to the streets indicated average efficiency while the remaining 14.3% (1) recorded high level of efficiency of the SAPs. This suggests that, as the level of efficiency increases the outcomes of the SAPs also improves. This finding of study is further supported by the χ^2 test value - $\chi^2_{0.05,1} = 12.175$ with $p(0.000 < 0.05)$ significance level suggesting a significant association between efficiency of SAPs outcomes. The outcomes of the SAPs include; regular attendance of school's 70 percent, the children no longer engaged in crime 100 percent, reduced or stopped usage of drugs 100% and children have at least 2 meals a day 100% and adoption rated 20%. The ultimate success of the SAPs is that the children do not relapse back to the streets.

However, as an omnibus test, the χ^2 test value only determines significance of the association. The test does not measure the degree (strength and magnitude) of the association between the two variables - efficiency of SAPs and the outcome of the programme (children running back to the street). Therefore, to determine the strength and magnitude of the association between efficiency of SAPs and the outcome of the programme (children running back to the street), Phi coefficient (ϕ) as a measure of association was used. The Phi coefficient value of $\Phi = 0.780$

(0.780) suggests a significant and strong association between efficiency of SAPs and the outcome of the SAPs (children running back to the street). This indicates that institutions must strive towards high level of efficiency so that the SAPs can yield the ultimate goal, positive outcome; no child running back to the streets but is reintegrated back to the society either in their original families or alternative family set up. However, Crombach et al. (2014), notes that reintegration of children back to the family structure is still weak in the Eastern African region.

These findings support previous studies (Crombach et al., 2014; Hermenau et al., 2011) that affirmed the value of reintegration over provision of food, shelter, and education). The studies indicated that re-integration of the former street children into the society that may take the form of a return to their families or help them begin an independent production life or enter an alternative family is the ultimate or should be the ultimate goal of the children's institutions. This implies that programs that provide adequate individualized services but have children running back to the streets have failed to achieved their goal. However, this is not to devalue the critical role of provision of the provision of these services (education, food and shelter) as they provide the link towards to full reintegration. In addition, Ray et al. (2011), further points to reintegration as being preferred to institutionalization of children and institutionalization should only be a temporary measure as alternative measures are being sought.

Previous studies; such as those by Zidane and Olsson (2017) studied indicators of efficiency, Harris et al. (2011) and Makomane and Maokoae (2015) studied the services offered, Skhosana et al. (2014) identified the source of funding for SAPs as being private and public sector, Kaime-Atterhog (2012) demonstrated the models used in social assistance for street children, Huyse and Vaes (2014) pointed out that the non-state actors had the experience and the technical capacity to deliver programmes for children. Crombach et al. (2014) on the other hand demonstrated the constraints of the SAPs as understaffing, overcrowding in the institutions of care and poor remuneration for the staff. This study has examined not only the indicators of efficiency but also the link between the levels of efficiency and well-being of street children.

This study began by an examination of the efficiency indicators, collapsed the indicators into levels of efficiency which was then cross-tabulated against the different well-being indicators and the ultimate children outcome; no child returning back to the streets. The study findings

show that the CCIs are highly efficient (65%), while a minority (35%) are ranked averagely efficient.

Further, the current study has demonstrated that while there is no significant statistical association between the level of efficiency and adequacy of services, the level of efficiency influences the adequacy of services offered. That is, as the level of efficiency improves from average to high, the adequacy of the services also increased. As the efficiency indicators improve, resources are prudently used, availing the much-needed resources for service delivery.

In addition, this study demonstrated through examination of the association between the levels of efficiency of SAPs and the presence of the ICCP, that, highly efficient institutions also had ICCP, even though the association is not statistically significant. This implies that highly efficient institutions are able to provide individualized services (child centered interventions) guided by the ICCP. ICCP accounts for the unique needs of the street children that when addressed, the children are unlikely to return back to the streets.

Lastly, this study has demonstrated that there is a statistically significant association between the level of efficiency of the SAPs and the programme outcomes. This implies that the higher the level of efficiency of the SAPs, the better the programme outcomes; the less the number of children returning to the streets.

4.5 Relevance of SAP in Improving Well-being of Street Children

In objective two, this study examined the relevance of SAPs in improving the wellbeing of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County. This objective was informed by literature that indicate that there are push factors (Crombach et al., 2014; Greenwald 2016; Hossain & Alam, 2016; Kisirkoi & Mse, 2016; Manjengwa et al., 2016; NCCS, 2015) that drive the children to the streets and pull factors; (Kisirkoi & Mse, 2016; NCCS, 2015) that attract the children to the streets. The objective therefore sought to examine the extent to which social assistance programs addressed the needs of the children consequently improve the well-being of the institutionalized children.

According to Welsh (2015) a relevant program is one that meets the needs of the beneficiaries and is consistent with the both donor and government policies. This study conceptualized relevance as a programme that meets the needs of the street children as prioritized by them,

addresses the needs, is consistent with donor and government policies and geared towards improving the well-being of street children. In addition, GoK and UNICEF (2013), provides how children programmes within CCIs should be run. These include; pre-admission assessment done and there has to be a clear procedure for conducting the assessment, existence of ICCP, clear exit strategy that must also be followed. This study adopted the definition by Welsh (2015) that views relevance of a project as a project that meets the needs of the beneficiaries and is consistent with requisite policies. From this definition and the provisions of GoK and UNICEF (2013), the parameters of relevance were adopted.

Relevance of SAPs implemented by CCIs was examined from two perspectives; namely, from the beneficiaries (street children) perspective and the implementers (Social Workers and Managers of the institutions) perspective. The discussion below, begins with relevance of the SAPs as perceived by the institutionalized children before discussing the perspectives of the services providers.

4.5.1 Relevance of SAPs: Institutionalized Children's Perspective

Relevance of SAPs from a children's perspective was examined through two broad dimensions, namely; the process of identification of needs and the overall level of relevance that examined five parameters of relevance.

Identification of Needs: Children's Perspective

The perspective of the institutionalized children concerning identification of their needs is central to the provision of individualized needs as opposed to generically defined needs that may not meet the needs of the target beneficiaries. In examining the perspective of the children concerning the identification of their needs, the study began by examining the hopes that the children carried with them when they departed home for the streets before examining the process of identification of needs. This is because, hope is important in defining present needs of the street children.

Hopes/Needs of the Children

Hope is important in keeping an individual focused towards a goal. Like all other children, institutionalized children had specific hopes when they were forced to depart from home. Table 4.22 shows their hopes.

Table 4.22**Hopes of the Institutionalized Children**

Hope of the Children	Frequency	Percentage
Basic needs	79	38.5
Education	77	37.6
Care and support	65	31.7
Earn money	30	14.6
Freedom	27	13.2
No more abuse	25	12.2

The findings in Table 4.22 shows that apart from earning money, a greater percentage (38.5%) had hope of getting basic needs on the streets, followed by desire for education (37.6%) while 31.7% were hoping for care and support that they were missing from home. The hope of making money (14.6%) can be seen as an expression of the desire to access basic needs including education. It was an avenue for achieving other hopes. Some (13.2%) of the children had hope of getting freedom that was lacking at home while 12.2% had hope of finally being free from abuse.

Assistance in Identification of Needs

The process of identification of needs is a critical step towards provision of social assistance as it informs programming and also means that SAPs provide assistance based on needs rather than being generic. This study sought to understand how the needs of the children were identified. Figure 4.23 shows how the needs were identified.

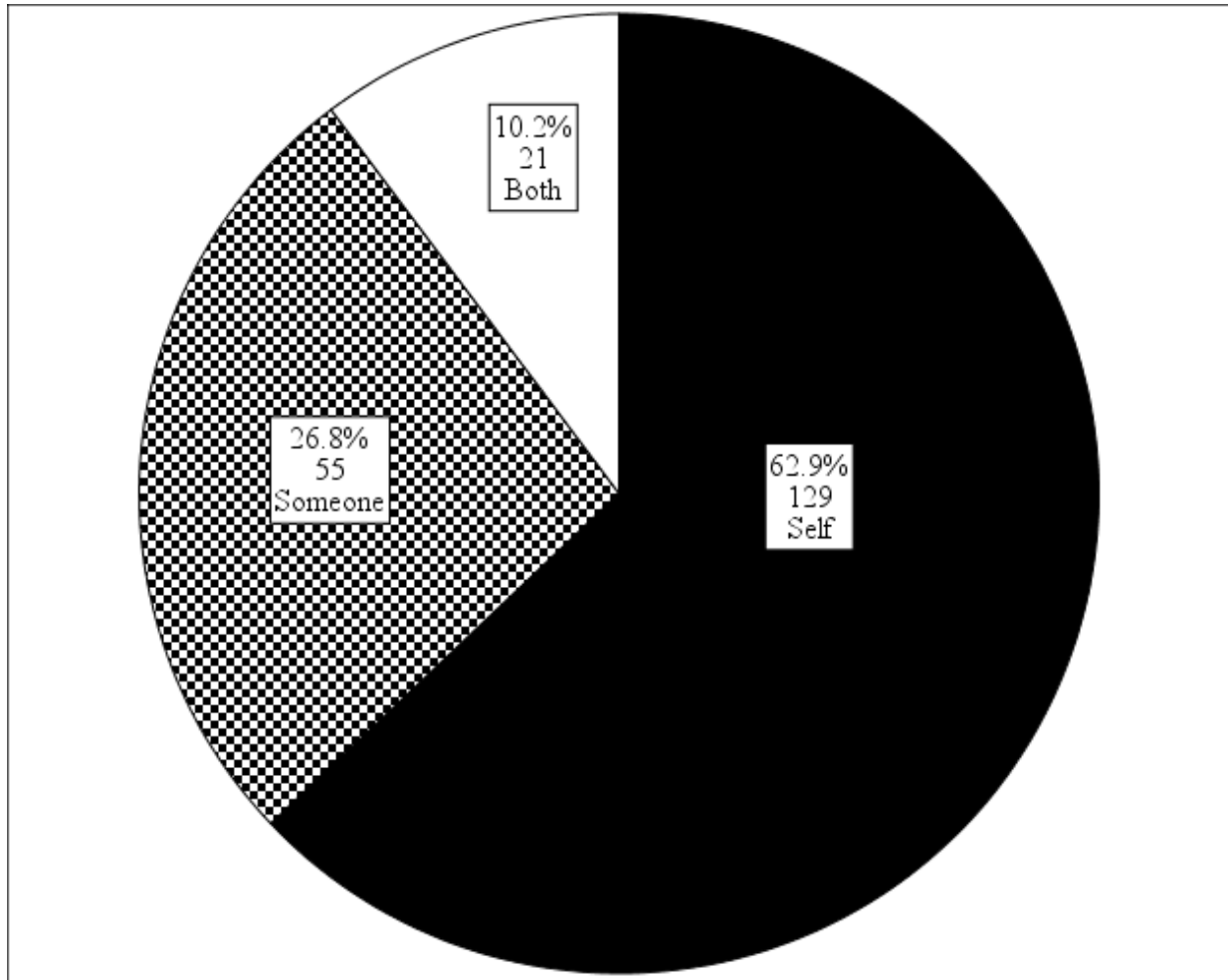


Figure 4.23 Identification of Needs

Figure 4.23 shows that majority (62.93%) of the children identified their needs on their own. This implies that when implementing the SAPs, they will be addressing the true needs of the children as identified by them. This is useful as pointed out by Desai (2010), that best interest of the child requires the recognition that children have valid insights and solutions on their well-being. Similarly, it also amplifies both international and local laws that provide for child participation. On the hand, 10.2% of the street children jointly identified the needs with CCI staff. This, according to Desai (2010), supports participative interventional approach which allows the social worker to help the client, in this case street children, to build their own capacity to identify their problems and define their solutions.

This study established that about 37% were helped to identify the needs of children; of these, 28.9% were helped by the managers, 56.6% by social workers while Nurses, cooks and security guards all helped 3.9% each and the counselors 2.6%. Diagnosis of the needs of the street children must be done right to be able to successfully address them. This process requires technical knowledge and skills. The involvement of managers, nurses, cooks and security guards further not only affirms the false start in dealing with the needs of the children but also contravenes the provisions of the National Standards for Best Practices in CCIs (GoK & UNICEF, 2013).

The National Standards provide for pre-admission assessment of the needs of the children and this is to be done by a trained professional preferably a social worker. The social workers are deemed to have the technical knowledge to participatorily tease out the needs of the children and may recommend for further examination if need be. Further, Walakira et al. (2015), prescribes the roles of different staff in children's Institutions including; cook's role is to cook, security guard to provide security while social workers to offer guidance, counseling services and identification of needs of the children. This negates the involvement of other non-line staff involvement in the identification of needs.

Further, the current study established that 26.8% of the children had their needs identified by someone else. Identification of needs by someone else would easily lead to provision of generic services without meeting the needs of the targeted children. This is another case of false beginning of life of the street children in the CCIs because, if the needs of the children are not met, the potential for running back to the streets increases. The identification of the needs of children by someone else other than themselves, contravenes the international and local laws that emphasize the fact that children actually the issues that affect them. Adama (2019), captures this by pointing out that, an open platform that allows the beneficiaries' influence the program has a high potential for achieving desired outcomes.

Overall Relevance of SAPs: Children's Perspective

To be able to establish the overall level of relevance from the children's perspective, this study used a Likert scale that elicited varied responses from the sampled institutionalized children.

The level of relevance from the perspective of the children was examined through a series of 5 statements namely; clarity of document procedures for identification of children to be recruited in the programme, process of identification of needs, whether the programmes meet the needs of the children, adherence to the exit procedures and clarity of the exit procedures to the children. Table 4.23 shows the distribution of their responses on the statements.

Table 4.23

Parameters of relevance of SAP by the Institutionalized Children

Parameters of Relevance	Response (%)					Means	Std. Dev
	SD	D	N	A	SA		
i. Procedures for identification of children to be recruited is clearly document	0.0	1.0	14.6	59.5	24.9	4.08	0.655
ii. The programmes meet your needs	0.0	1.5	17.1	59.5	22.0	4.02	0.671
iii. Your needs are identified during admission	0.5	1.0	17.1	60.5	21.0	4.00	0.682
iv. The procedures for discharging or exiting children is followed strictly	0.0	2.4	26.8	58.5	12.2	3.80	0.672
v. The procedures for discharging or exiting a child is clear to the children and is properly documented	0.0	3.4	29.8	56.6	10.2	3.74	0.685

N = 205

Table 4.23 shows the varied responses to the 5 parameters of relevance. From the table, the children ranked existences of procedures for identification of children to be recruited clearly document with a mean of 4.08. This was the highest ranked parameter of all the parameters indicating the level of knowledge the children have on the recruitment process. The homogeneity of the children in the CCIs; children from the streets shows existence of a guideline/procedure for identification of children to be recruited. Just like the procedures for

identification of the children to be recruited, the ranking of parameter (ii) and (iii) can be explained on the level of knowledge of children to these parameters and also the fact they have experienced these parameters.

The question of whether the programmes meet the children's needs had a mean of 4.02 ranked second against the parameters of relevance. This ranking can be attributed to the fact that of the services provided in the CCIs, 95% of the children have received food, education, accommodation, health, Psychosocial support, clothing, access to clean and safe water, leisure services, access to information on rights, access to safe and secure toilet. In addition, 75.1% indicated that the services they receive are adequate while 24.9% indicated that the services are abundant. These explains why the children ranked the programme meeting the needs highly.

Pre-Admission assessment or identification of the needs was ranked number three with a mean of 4.00. This ranking can be attributed to the fact that there are needs that the children presented prior to admission. Majority (90.2%) indicated that basic needs was their priority, followed by education (69.3%) and lastly, care and support (9.8%). In addition, existence of pre-admission identification of needs can be affirmed by fact that 62.9% identified their needs on their own, 26.8% were helped by someone while 10.2% jointly identified the needs with a staff from the CCI.

The low ranking of parameters on exit (procedures for discharging or exiting a child is clear to the children and is properly documented and is strictly followed) can generally explained on the absence of the exit strategy by the CCIs. The children have no knowledge of the circumstances that may lead to their exit from the institution.

According to interviews with graduates of the CCIs who have been reintegrated, the reasons that lead to exit from the CCIs is largely academic performance in form four Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education examinations or extreme levels of indiscipline. From the interviews, it emerged that if one scores a grade that doesn't qualify to join a degree course or diploma that automatically leads to termination of life in the CCI. This assertion is consistent with Gwenzi (2018) that also indicated academic performance may be hampered by situational and circumstantial factors that most of the child care institutions do take into consideration. The perception of the children that exit only comes through poor academic performance would have

a negative implication on the relevance of the SAPs ultimately compromising achievement of the outcomes.

The responses to each constituent indicator of relevance were scored on a scale of 1, indicating least level of relevance, to 5, indicating highest level of relevance. The individual statement scores were summed up to form a relevance index score for each respondent (reliability coefficient, $\alpha = 0.836$). The index score varied between 5, indicating the least level of relevance, and 25, indicating the highest level of relevance. The higher the score, the higher was the level of relevance, and vice versa ($5 \times 1 = \text{Low Level of Relevance}$, $5 \times 3 = 15 \text{ Average Level of Relevance}$, $5 \times 5 = 25 \text{ High Level of Relevance}$).

The index score had a mean score of 19.65 and Std dev. of 2.615 was later collapsed into three ordinal categories in order to differentiate between the levels of relevance among the sampled respondents (Kothari, 1990; Edward & Kenney, 1946) This included a score of 5-11 (low relevance), 12-18 (average relevance) and 19-25 (high relevance). Table 4.24 summarizes the levels of relevance.

Table 4.24
Levels of Relevance of SAP according to Children in CCIs

Levels of relevance	Frequency	Percent
Average	60	29.3
High	145	70.7
Total	205	100.0

Table 4.24 indicates that 70.7% of the respondents reported that the SAPs were highly relevant while about 30% rated the level of relevance of the SAPs as average. This rating can be attributed to the fact that the respondents predominantly agree and strongly agree to pre-admission assessment of needs and the SAPs meeting their needs. This rating can further be explained from the fact that comparatively, the environment where the children were previously living in (streets and homes) were without predictable access to basic needs. The basic needs are now available for the children including access to education which is one of hope/needs of the children. These findings are similar to those of H and H Consulting (2012) that evaluated

the social reintegration of street children and found out that programmes are relevant when they address the needs of the children based on some assessment such as the process of identification of needs.

4.5.2 Relevance of Social Assistance Programmes: CCI Staff Perspective

The second perspective in the examination of relevance was elicited from the CCI staff, namely; social workers and managers. This perspective was considered key as these staff are the drivers of SAPs. The perspective was examined in the following ways; identification of needs of the children (pre-admission assessment, guidelines for identification of needs, existence of ICCP), consistency with (GoK and Donor) policies and overall rating of the level of SAPs.

Identification of Needs: CCI staff's Perspective

The perspective of the CCI staff in identification of the needs of the children as the service providers is imperative as they are the ones that offer the services to the institutionalized children. For compressive understanding of the process of identification of needs from the CCI staff perspective, the study examined existence of a pre-admission assessment, whether the institutions conduct pre-admission assessment, and concludes with how the needs of the institutionalized children is identified.

Pre-Admission Assessment

This study sought to establish whether the institutions had guidelines for pre-admission assessments as provided for by the National Standards for Best Practices of charitable children Institutions (2013). The findings are as shown in Figure 4.24.

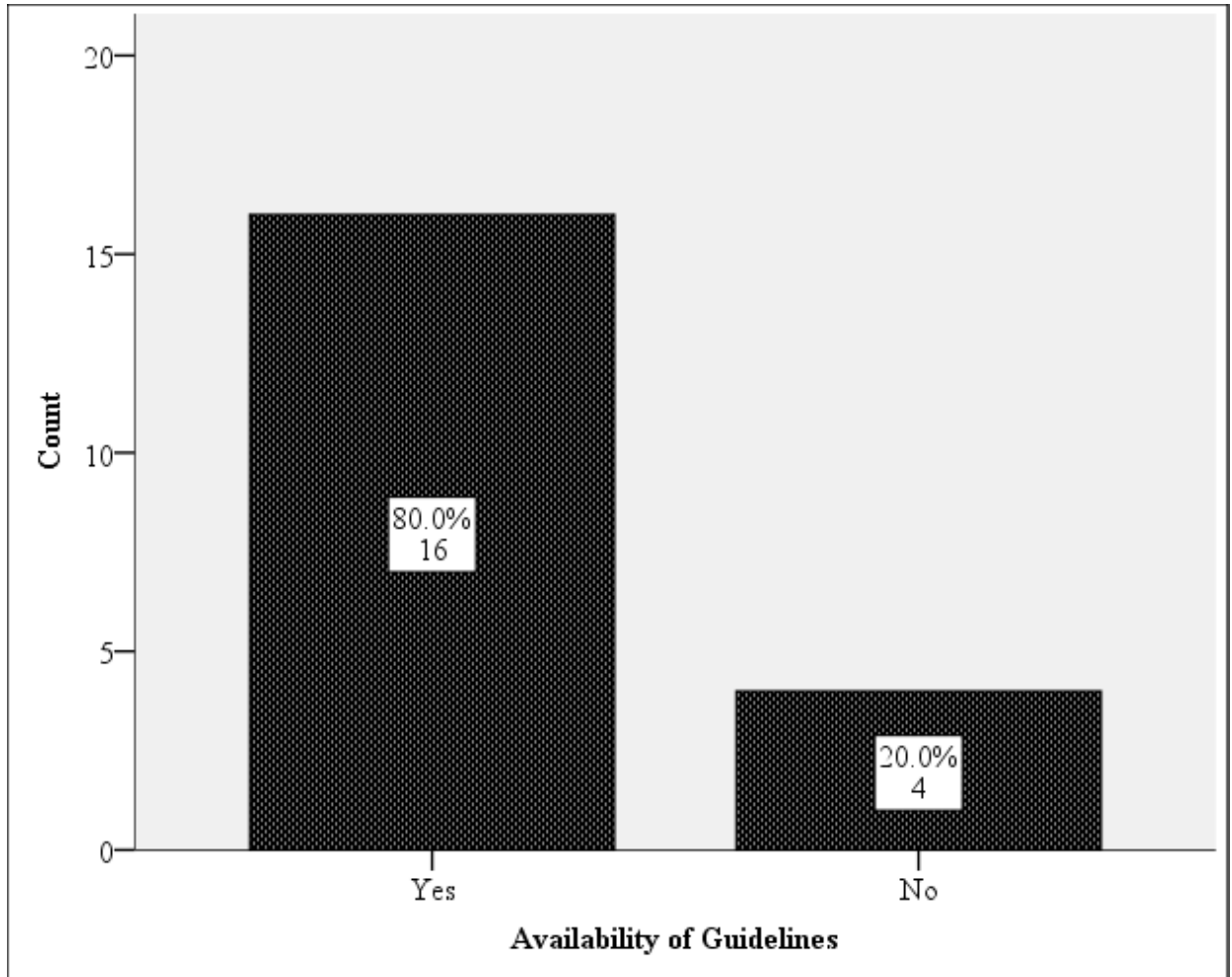


Figure 4.24 Existence of Guidelines for Pre-Admission Assessment

Figure 4.24 shows that majority (80%) of the institutions had guidelines for pre-admission assessment while a minority (20%) of the institutions had no guidelines for pre-admission assessment. This implies that, these institutions do not have a standardized process of determining the needs of the children as they join the institutions. The current study further examined whether the institutions conducted pre-admission assessment. Figure 4.25 shows the findings.

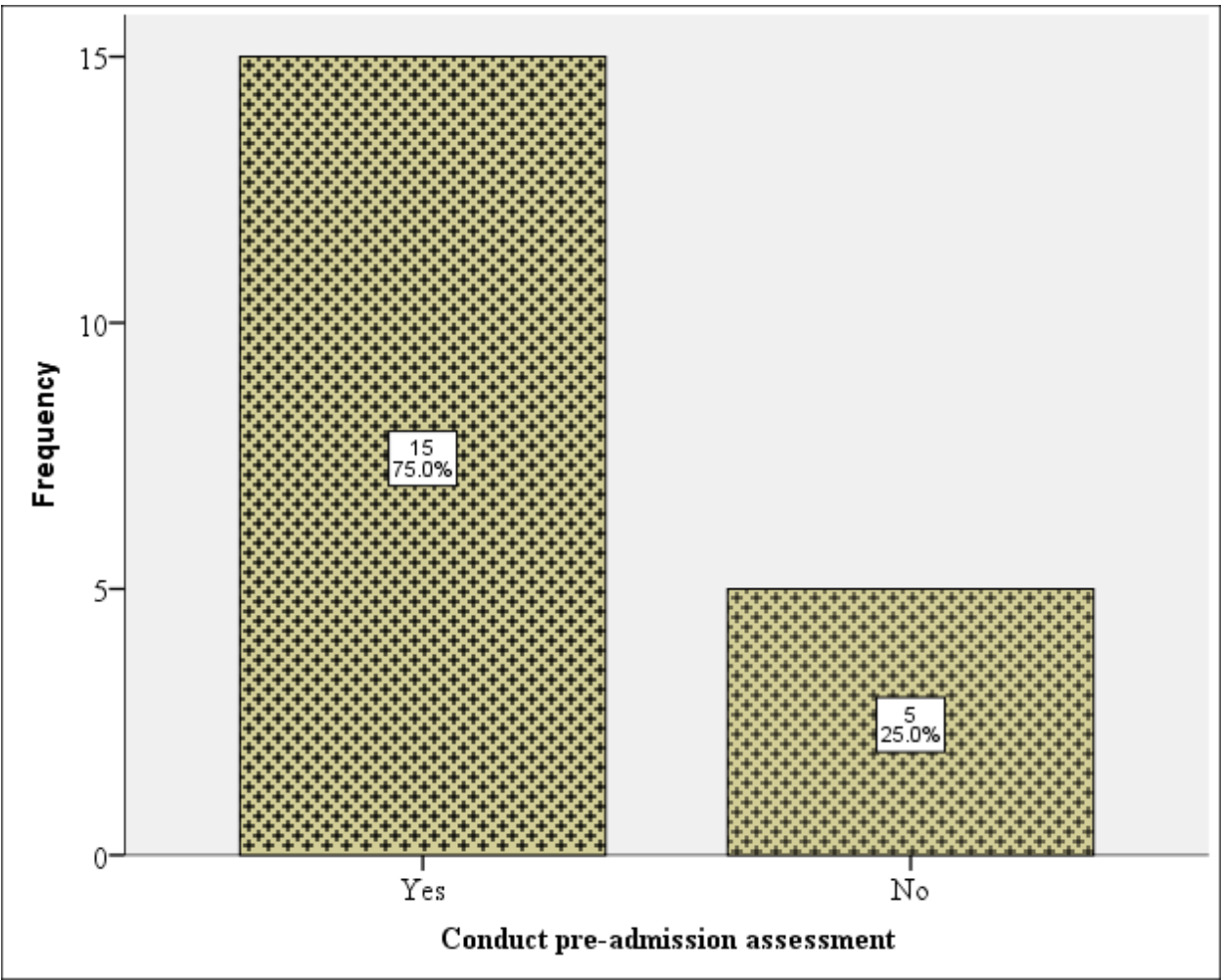


Figure 4.25 CCI Pre-Admission Assessment

Figure 4.25 shows that 75% of the institutions conducted pre-admission of the children while 25% did not. This implies that there are 5% of the institutions that have guidelines for pre-admission assessments but they do not conduct pre-admission assessment. The fact that some institutions do not conduct pre-admission assessment implies that the social assistance services that are provided lack the input of the beneficiaries, consequently, limited in their ability to meet the needs of the children. It further implies that the social assistance services provided are largely generic and may not address the unique needs of the children as they leave the streets to join the CCIs. According to Harris et al. (2011), engaging the children prior to admission in the CCIs on whether they want to be part of institutional programmes or not is deemed important as it provides a framework of operation and demands responsibility on the part of the children. Those who agree with the terms are recruited knowing there are responsibilities that would be demanded of them.

Guidelines for Identification of Needs

Identification of the needs require that there should be clear guidelines that provide a broad framework that not only standardizes process but ensures that all aspects of the needs of the children are examined. This study sought to establish whether the institutions had guideline that steered the process of identification of needs. Figure 4.26 shows institutions with guidelines for identification of needs and those that do not have.

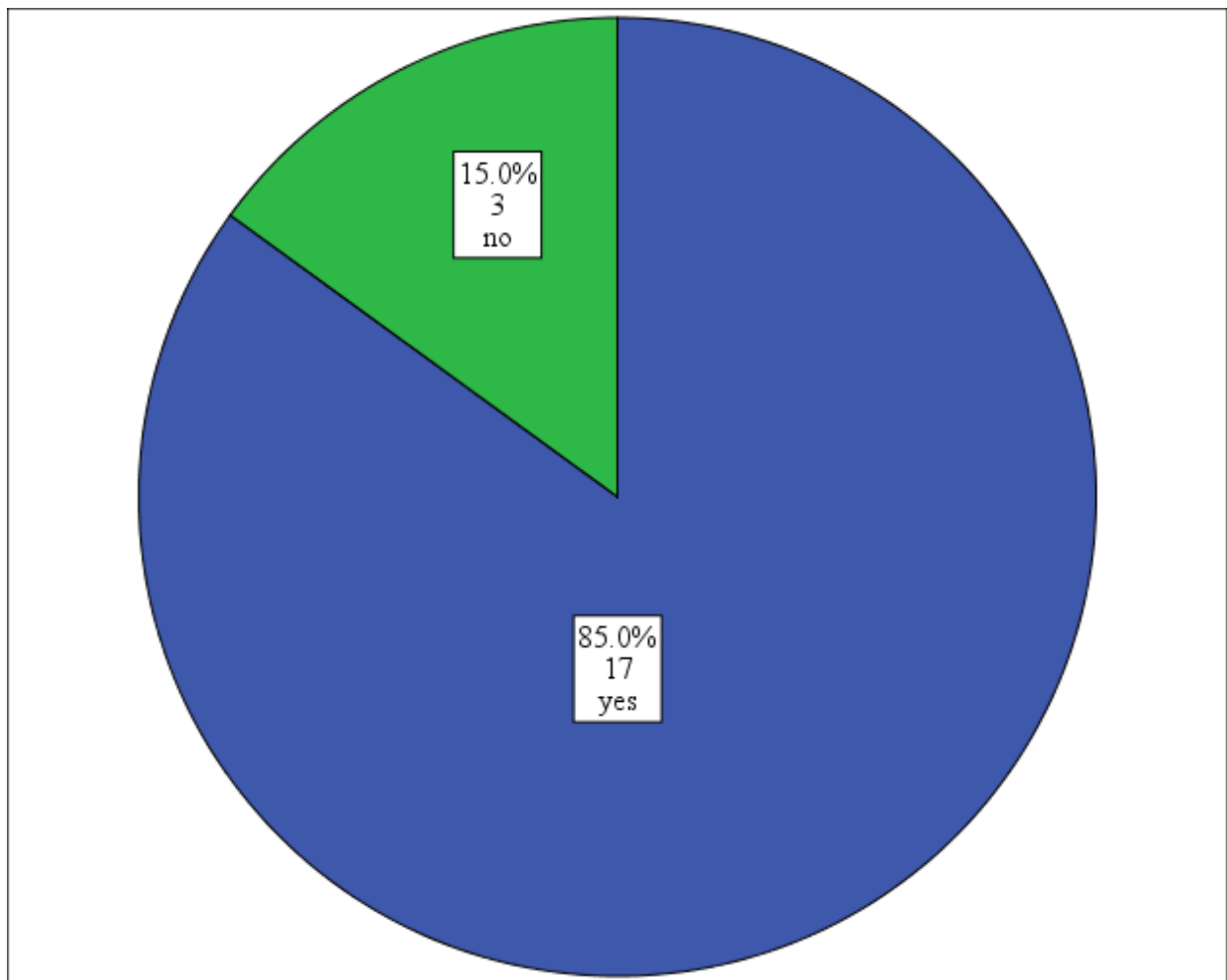


Figure 4.26 Existence of Guidelines for Identification of Needs

Figure 4.26 shows that majority (85%) had guidelines that directed the process of identification of needs while a minority (15%) did not have. The absence of the guidelines for identification of needs of the children implies that the identification of the needs of the children is left to the discretion of the CCI staff or what they may recall during the examination. Identification of

needs left to the memory of the CCI staff will not exhaustively examine all the unique aspects of the needs of the children.

Further, this study examined which CCI staff was involved in helping the institutionalized children in identify their needs. Table 4.25 shows the staff involved in the identification of needs of the children.

Table 4.25
CCI staff involved in Identification of the needs of Children

CCI Staff	Frequency	Percent
Social worker	19	95.0
Housefather/mother	13	65.0
Manager	9	45.0
Counsellor	8	40.0
Nurse	6	30.0
Administrative assistant	4	20.0
Cook	3	15.0
Cleaner	2	10.0
Security guard	1	5.0

The findings in Table 4.25 shows that according to the CCI staff, nearly all the staff are involved in the identification of needs of the children except accounts officer and the nutritionists. Social Workers are predominantly (95%) involved in identification of the needs of the children followed by the housefathers (65%). The security guards were identified by 5% of the respondents. The involvement of the security guard was explained as being important since some of the children are a security threat during the recruitment process. The involvement of different cadre staff in the identification of needs of the children is not only contrary to the requirements of National Standards on Best Practices of Charitable Children’s Institution (2013) but also the findings of Walakira et al. (2015). The National Standards prescribes that the pre-admission assessment and identification of needs of the children be done by a qualified

staff preferably social worker. Walakira et al. on the other hand indicated that institutional staff should each stick to the tasks that they are employed to provide.

Individual Child Care Plan (ICCP)

Street children carry with them unique traumatic experiences that require careful diagnosis and individualized planning to successfully rehabilitate and ensure that they do not relapse back to the streets. ICCP is an important tool that helps in individualizing plans for the rehabilitation of the children. This study examined the existence of ICCP in the sampled institutions. Figure 4.27 shows the existence of the ICCP.

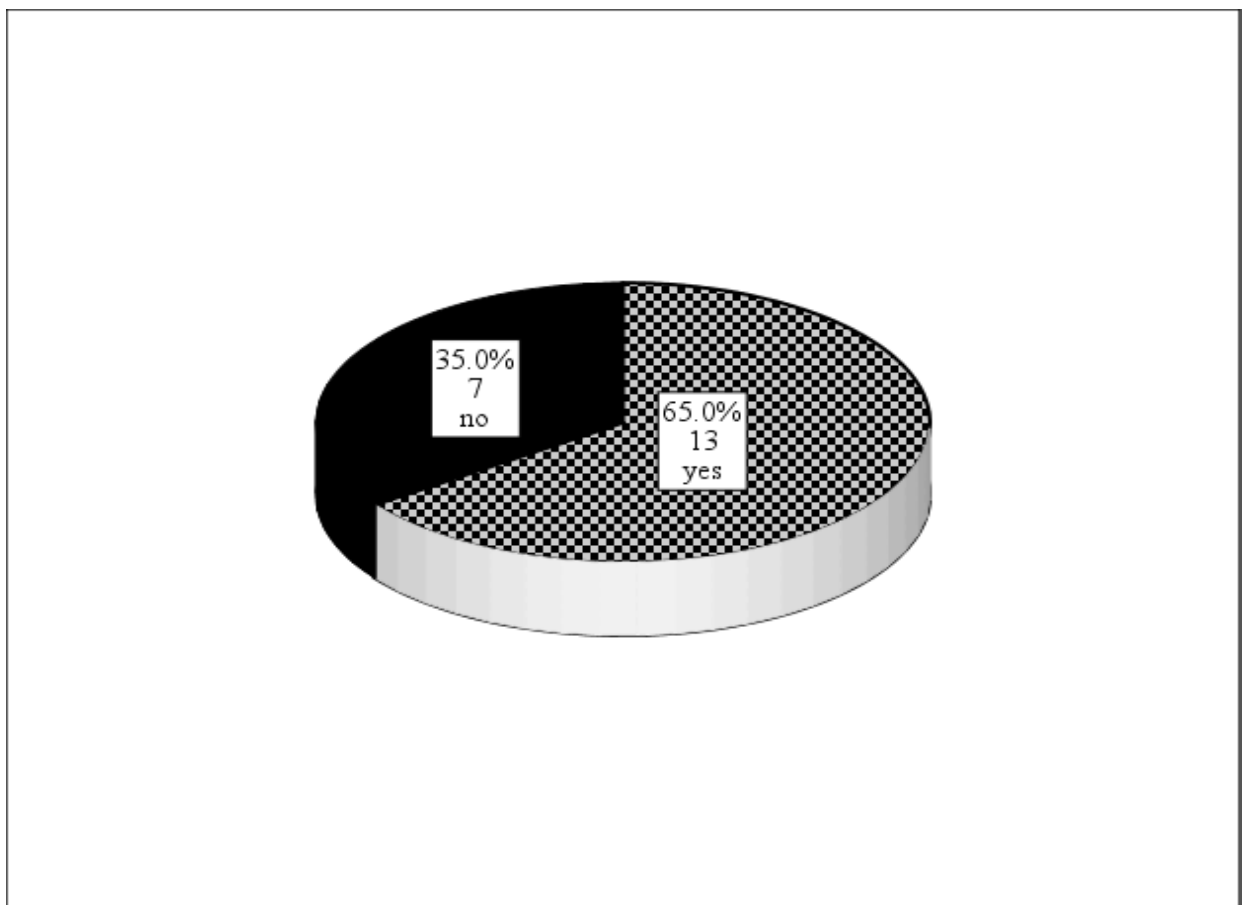


Figure 4.27 Existence of ICCP

Figure 4.27 shows that majority (65%) of the institutions have ICCP for the children while minority (35%) do not have ICCP. The absence of ICCP may imply provision of generic social assistance consequently compromising rehabilitation process ultimately leading to relapse back

to the streets by the children. This is because provision of generic social assistance may not address the individual needs of the children.

Of the 65% institutions that had ICCP, the study examined awareness of the contents of the ICCP by the CCI staff. Table 4.26 shows awareness of the contents ICCP.

Table 4.26

Knowledge of Contents of ICCP

Contents of ICCP	Frequency	Percent
i. Education arrangements	13	100.0
ii. How the child will be cared for on a day-to-day basis	12	92.3
iii. Health care arrangements	12	92.3
iv. Spiritual growth	12	92.3
v. Arrangements for psychological and emotional support	11	84.6
vi. How the children contact with parents/relatives will be enhanced	11	84.6
vii. Clear plan of dealing with special needs if the child has special needs	11	84.6
viii. Actions to be taken to ensure the child exits the institution as soon as possible	8	61.5
ix. Aftercare follow up plans after leaving the institution	8	61.5

Table 4.26 shows that 100% of the 65% who had ICCP were aware that ICCP contains educational arrangements for the children. In addition, knowledge of daily care, health care arrangements and spiritual growth of the children received a rating 92.3 percent. On the hand, 84.6% of the 65%, were aware of psychological and emotional support, contacts with the parents, special needs plans contained in the ICCP. Awareness of exit and follow up plans received the lowest rating at 61.5 percent. The high rating of the educational arrangements can be explained on the basis of the fact that education is seen as the best avenue towards securing a future consequently preventing relapse to the streets. On the other hand, the low rating on

actions to be taken to ensure children exit as soon as possible and aftercare plans is indicative of minimal emphasis that the institutions put on post rehabilitation.

Consistency to Policies

Consistency to policies, both donor and Government is an important aspect in determining the relevance of not only social assistance programmes but any programme. Development programmes and implementation of policy frameworks are intricately intertwined. Indeed, development programmes are conceived and implemented from policies with an aim of addressing social problems for instance; the phenomena of children on the streets (Carothers & De Gramont 2013; Rondinelli, 2013; Rossi et al., 2019). This is because, policies provide a framework through which social problems are addressed. In programme implementation, there are two sets of policies, donor and government. This study examined the existence of donor and government policies, their relevance and consistency of activities to these policies.

Donor Policies

This study sought to establish the existence of donor policies that guide these programmes. Figure 4.28 shows the existence of donor policies as indicated by social workers and managers of the CCIs.

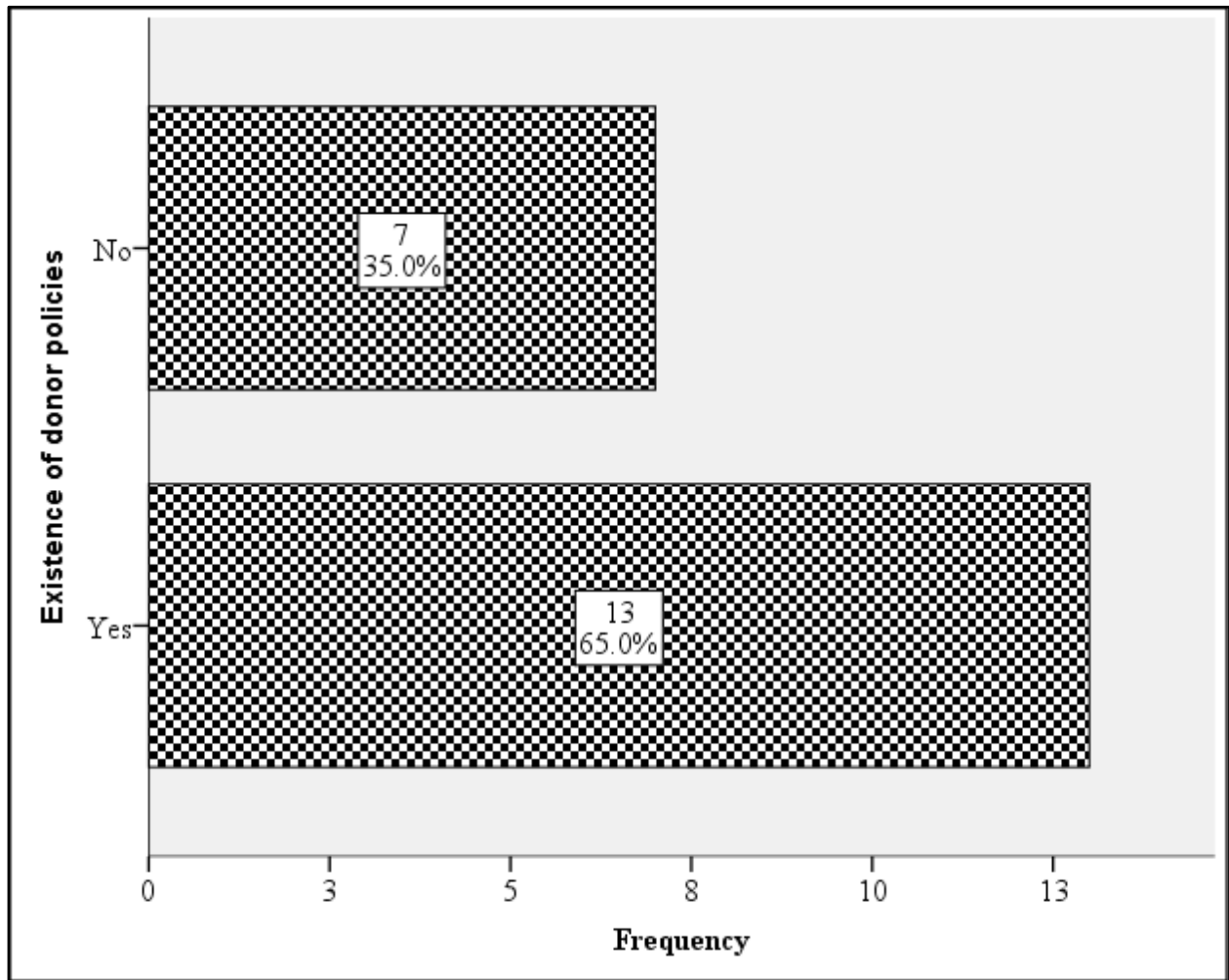


Figure 4.28 Existence of Donor Policies

Figure 4.28 shows that majority (65%) of the staff indicated that there are donor policies that guide implementation of the activities while a minority (35%) indicated that there are not donor policies. The minority that indicated lack of donor policies are staff who indicated that the funding for the CCIs is entirely drawn from the founder and well-wishers and therefore no specific policy or implementation guidance.

This study further examined the relevance of these donor policies to the objectives of the institutions in delivering the SAPs. Table 4.27 shows the relevance of the donor policies as perceived by the 65% of the respondents who indicated existence of donor policies.

Table 4.27**Relevance of Donor Policies**

Levels of Relevance	Frequency	Percent
Neutral	5	25.0
Relevant	5	25.0
Very relevant	3	15.0
Total	13	100.0

Table 4.27 shows that 40% of the 65% of the respondents who indicated existence of donor policies rated the donor policies as relevant (25%) and very relevant (15.0%). On the other hand, 25% remained neutral on relevance of these donor policies. The respondents who were neutral for relevance of the donor policies were social workers except one who was a manager. The funders of these organization, are either well-wishers or founders who are also the donors of these organizations. The neutrality in the rating of relevance of the policies can be due to the feeling among the respondents that they are not involved in the development of these policies while they are the core team involved in implementation of these policies.

Government of Kenya (GoK) Policies

Apart from the donor policies, there are Kenya government policies that provide a framework within which CCIs operate. This study sought to find out whether CCI staff were aware of any Kenya government policies that guided the work that they do. All the sampled respondents (100%) indicated that they were aware of existence of government policies that regulated their work.

This study further sought to establish these policies that the guided the work of the CCIs. Table 4.28 shows the GoK policies that the CCI staff are aware of and that guided SAPs.

Table 4.28**GoK Policies**

Policies	Frequency	Percent
i. The Constitution of Kenya 2010	15	75.0
ii. Social Assistance Act 2013	11	55.0
iii. The Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2011	10	55.0
iv. The National Standards for Best Practices of CCIIs	7	35.0

Table 4.28 shows that most (75%) of the institutions are aware of the existence of the Constitution as framework for implementation of the SAPs. This level of awareness can be attributed to the process of constitution making that involved public mobilization to either vote for or against. In addition, the Kenyan constitution chapter four section 53 that has significantly dealt with the rights of children. Slightly more than half (55%) of the respondents indicated awareness of the existence of Social Assistance Act 2013. This can be attributed to the importance of this policy as it defines the eligibility for social assistance (Section 19) and what social assistance is (section 18). Similarly, the awareness of the National Social Protection Policy 2011 by 50% of the respondents can be attributed to the broadness of the policy as it goes beyond social assistance to include health insurance and social security that are not necessarily provided by the CCIIs. Lastly, the low level of awareness (35%) of the National Standards for Best Practices for CCIIs can be attributed to inadequate awareness creation on the part of the children's department.

Consistency of CCI activities with the GoK policies

CCIIs are expected to carry out a number of activities that are geared towards improving the well-being of the children from the streets. The National Standards for Best Practices in CCIIs, and the National Plan of Action for Children in Kenya 2015-2022 provide for interventions that target children. These activities included can be broadly categorized into four groups, namely; survival interventions, child development, child protection and child participation.

This study sought to establish the consistency of CCI activities with GoK policies. The respondents measured the level of consistency of the activities with the policies on a four-point likert scale ranging from 1 to 4 (where, 1= very inconsistent - VI, 2 = inconsistent – I, 3 =

consistent and 4 = very consistent - VC). The higher the score the higher was the level of consistency of activities with policies, and vice versa. Table 4.29 shows the distribution of their responses on the statements.

Table 4.29 Consistency of activities with GoK policies

GoK policies	Frequency	Response (%)				Means	Std. Dev
		VI	I	C	VC		
i. The Kenya constitution 2010	16	0.0	0.0	81.3	18.7	3.19	0.403
ii. National Standard for Best Practices in Charitable Children Institutions 2013	10	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	3.10	0.310
iii. Social assistance Act 2013	12	0.0	8.3	75.0	16.7	3.08	0.515
iv. The Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2011	11	0.0	9.1	81.8	9.1	3.00	0.447

Tables 4.29 indicates that the respondents rated the consistency of all the four activities with the policies as above average (mean greater than 2.00). Table 4.29 further, shows that the CCI activities are highly consistent with the Constitution of Kenya with a mean of 3.19 followed by the National Standards for Best Practices in CCIs. This implies that the activities of CCI are implemented under the framework of the two policies. On the hand, Social Assistance Act and Social Protection Policy was rated third (with a mean of 3.08) and fourth (with a mean of 3.00) respectively.

Exit from CCIs

Exit from a CCI is an important step in the post institutionalization of the children. If this stage is not carefully designed or embedded in the entire programming process, the beneficiaries may not fully reintegrate into the family or the community but could easily relapse back to the streets (Schrader-McMillan & Herrera, 2016). This study examined the duration that the children took before by exited from the CCIs. Table 4.29 shows the duration that the children take before exiting.

Table 4.29**Duration Spent in the CCI**

Duration	Frequency	Percent
Less than 1 year	4	20.0
3 Years	1	5.0
Above 3 years	15	75.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 4.29 shows that most (75%) of the CCIs institutionalize children for more than 3 years while 5% limit the duration to 3 years. Interviews with the children in the CCIs on the year when they were recruited affirms this finding. Most of children had stayed in the CCI for more than 3 years with others having stayed in the CCI for up to 5 years. The CCI staff indicated that the children stayed longer in the CCI because, either they were recruited when they were still very young or they have not been completely rehabilitated that they can be reintegrated. In addition, they noted that some of the children take too long to change.

The CCI that had the children within the institution for more than 3 years are in contravention of the National Standards for Best Practice in CCIs that provides that children can only stay in the CCI for a maximum of 3 years and any extension of the length of stay must be authorized by a court of law. From this provision, it is only 25% (less than one year 20% and 3 years 5 %) of the institutions that conform to the Standards. Despite this provision, Harris et al. (2011) noted that the longer a street child stayed in a programme, the higher the likelihood that they would be successfully be reinserted back to the community.

The study further examined the circumstances that influence discharge of children from the CCIs. Table 4.30 shows the conditions under which institutionalized children are discharged from CCI.

Table 4.30**Conditions under which children are discharged from CCI**

Reasons for Discharge	Frequency	Percent
i. When the child attains 18 years	13	65.0
ii. Reintegrated back to the family	11	55.0
iii. Successfully adopted by an alternative family	7	35.0
iv. When the child has been referred to another children institution	3	15.0
v. After 3 years in the institution	1	5.0

Findings in Table 4.30 shows that the major reason for discharge from a CCI is attainment of 18 years. This is due to the fact that these are children’s institutions and when attains 18 years they cease being children as per the Children’s Act 2001 and the Constitution of Kenya. However, this will undermine the rehabilitation process considering that institutionalized children often have delayed milestones and attainment of 18 years doesn’t necessarily mean that rehabilitation process is complete.

Attainment of 18 years if followed by reintegration back to the families at 55% and alternative family rated 35%. These two reasons are important as they imply the children will brought up in a family set which is preferred over institutionalization. These results are consistent with Gwenzi (2018) that established that institutionalized children are expected to age out of institutions at the age of 18 years in most sub-Saharan African states.

Referral to other institutions and after 3 years are the least reasons for exit. While referral is identified as a reason for exit, there was no evidence of any referral process or procedures as demonstrated by the case of *Kamtiki* who was identified by more than 4 institutions as having ran from the institutions back to the streets. Despite the four institutions identifying *Kamtiki* as run-away child, none of the CCI captured *Kamtiki* as having come from another CCI. While the CCIs provided these reasons for exit, adherence to same is not clear since none of the CCIs was able to provide a documented procedure for exit.

Overall Relevance of SAPs: CCI staff Perspective

This study assessed the level of relevance of the social assistance programmes from a series of seven dimensions of relevance. While the institutionalized children were expected to respond to five parameters that include; procedure for identification of target beneficiaries, identification of needs during admission, provisions of services that address the needs, existence of procedures of exit or discharge and strict adherence to the exit procedures, the managers and social workers were expected to respond to additional two parameters which were; activities and programmes are consistent with donor policies and activities and programmes are consistent with government policies. These parameters were drawn from the National Standards for Best Practices in CCI (2013) and Welsh (2015) conceptualization of relevance of a programme.

Each selected parameter was translated into a statement and respondents requested to rate their level of agreement or disagreement on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5. The scale was a continuum from low relevance to high relevance. From the scale, 1 meant strongly disagree (SD), 2 was disagree (D), 3 indicated neutral (N), 4 was agree (A) and 5 meant strongly agree (SA). The higher the score, the higher was the level of relevance of the social assistance programme, and vice versa. Table 4.31 depicts the rating of the relevance of the social assistance programme in the sample children's homes.

Table 4.31
Indicators of relevance of the programme

Indicators	Response (%)					Means	Std. Dev
	SD	D	N	A	SA		
i. The needs of the children are identified during admission	0.0	0.0	15.0	60.0	25.0	4.10	0.641
ii. Procedures for identification of street children is properly document	0.0	0.0	25.0	45.0	30	4.05	0.759
iii. The programmes meet the needs of the children	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	4.00	0.725
iv. The procedures for discharging or exiting children is properly documented	0.0	0.0	30.0	50.0	20.0	3.90	0.718
v. The procedures for discharging or exiting children is followed strictly	0.0	0.0	55.0	35.0	10.0	3.55	0.686
vi. Activities and programmes are consistent with donor practices	0.0	5.0	40.0	50.0	5.0	3.55	0.686
vii. Activities and programmes are consistent with government policies	0.0	0.0	50.0	45.0	5.0	3.55	0.605

n = 20

Findings in Tables 4.31 indicate that the respondents rated all the seven dimensions of relevance of the SAPs above average (that is, the mean scores greater than 3.00). Table 4.31 shows that identification of the needs of the children was ranked highest with a mean score of 4.10 followed by existence of procedures for identification of the street children with a mean score of 4.05. These rankings may be due to the efforts by the CCI staff to understand the needs of the children. The question of whether the programmes meet the needs of the children was ranked number 3 with a mean score of 4.00. This ranking may be attributed to the fact that the needs of these children may be overwhelming hence may not be wholesomely met. The ratings related to exit

(3.90 and 3.55) may be attributed to lack of clarity in the procedures or none existence of exit procedures or plans. The CCI staff rated consistency of activities to donor and government policies least (3.55). This is attributable to lack of awareness of these policies and inadequate enforcement by government agencies charged with this responsibility especially the Children's department.

The response to each constituent dimension of relevance was scored on a scale of 1, indicating less relevance, to 5, indicating more relevance of the SAPs. Since relevance of SAPs is a multidimensional concept, it aggregated the individual scores of all the seven indicators and summed them up into a single numerical score for each respondent to form a composite index score known as relevance index score (reliability coefficient, $\alpha = 0.843$). The efficiency index score varied from 7, indicating less relevance to 35, indicating more relevance of the SAPs. The higher the score, the higher was the level of relevance of the SAPs of children homes, and vice versa.

The composite relevance index score had a mean score of 26.70 with a standard deviation of 3.466. To differentiate between the levels of relevance, the index score was broken into ordinal categories among the respondents. This included a score of 7-16 (less relevance), 17-25 (average relevance) and 26-35 (more relevance). Figure 4.29 summarizes the levels of relevance of the SAPs among the sampled respondents.

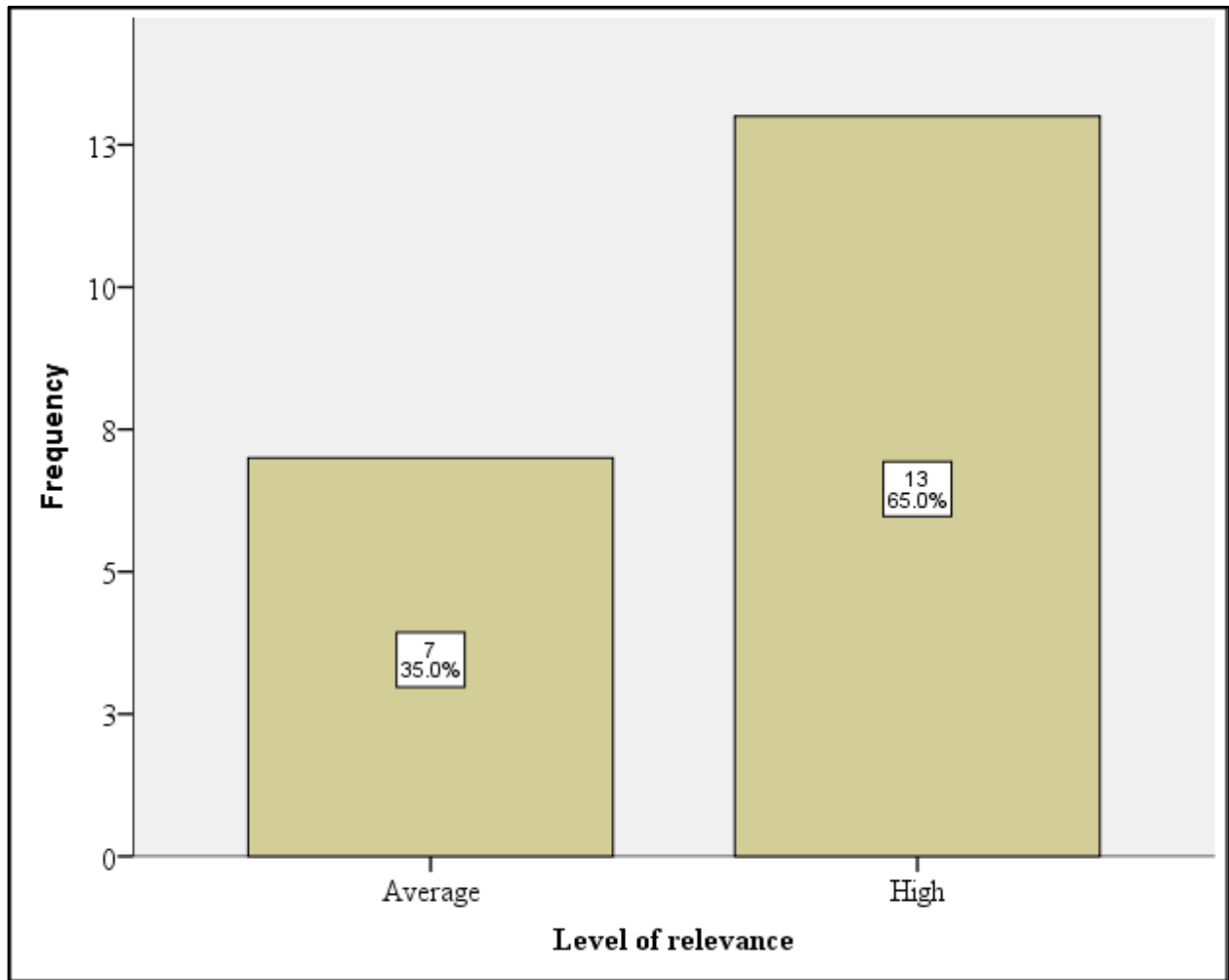


Figure 4.29 Levels of Relevance of SAPs

Figure 4.29 indicates that 65.0% of the respondents recorded high relevance of SAPs while the remaining 35.0% recorded average relevance. This suggests that most of the SAPs are relevant to the target beneficiaries. This can be attributed to the fact even though the services provided to the institutionalized children largely generic, they go a long way in addressing the gaps in access to the services that children experience on the streets.

4.5.3 Comparison of Level of Relevance by Institutionalized Children and CCI Staff

To be able to have an overall picture of the levels of relevance, Table 4.32 shows a comparison of the levels of relevance by institutionalized children and CCI staff.

Table 4.32
Levels of Relevance of SAPs

Levels of relevance	Institutionalized Children		CCI staff	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Average	60	29.3	7	35.0
High	145	70.7	13	65.0
Total	205	100.0	20	100.0

Table 4.32 shows that majority (70.7% and 65%) of the institutionalized children and CCI staff respectively rated level of relevance of the social assistance programmes as high. On the other hand, minority (29.3% and 35%) of the respondents rated the levels of relevance average. Both sets of respondents; Institutionalized children (beneficiaries) and CCI staff (service providers) did not have any rating of low level of relevance. This comparison demonstrates that both the beneficiaries and the SAPs providers agree that the SAPs have either average or high levels of relevance.

4.5.4 Relevance of SAP and Improvement of Well-Being of Street Children

In assessing relevance of SAPs in improving the wellbeing of the street children, the study cross classified level of relevance against selected well-being indicators. This study selected well-being indicators from the Children’s perspective and also well-being indicator from the CCI staff perspective. The well-being indicators from the children’s perspective included; identification of needs, Leisure service, access to information on rights and responsibilities and adequacy of the services provided while the well-being indicator from the CCI staff perspective was the ultimate outcome; either children running back to the streets or not.

Relevance of SAPs and Well-Being of Street Children: Children’s Perspective

This study sought to determine the relationship between relevance of SAPs and the well-being of the street children from the perspective of the children and also from the perspective of the CCI staff. The relationship between relevance of SAPs and well-being of the street children was examined through cross tabulating; levels of relevance and identification of needs, leisure activities, access to information on rights and responsibilities and adequacy of the services offered. The section, begins with cross tabulation of levels of relevance against identification of needs as shown in Table 4.33. This is because, the process of identification of the needs of

the children is an important step towards provision of services that meet the needs of the children as defined by them.

Table 4.33
Relevance of SAPs and Identification of Needs

			level of relevance of SAPs		Total
			Average	High	
How the above needs were identified	Self	Count	30	99	129
		%	50.0%	68.3%	62.9%
	Someone	Count	19	36	55
		%	31.7%	24.8%	26.8%
	Both	Count	11	10	21
		%	18.3%	6.9%	10.2%
Total			60	145	205

$\chi^2 = 8.411$ $df = 2$ $p = 0.015$ Cramers V = 0.203

Table 4.33 shows that there is a significant relationship between identification of needs (self, someone else or jointly by the beneficiary and service providers) and level of relevance. It can be observed that out of 145 who ranked the level of significance high, 68.3% had identified their needs by themselves. Even for the 60 who rated the level of significance average, 50% of them identified the needs by themselves. This association is supported by chi-square value 8.411 ($p < 0.05$ significance level) which suggests a significant association between level of relevance and identification of needs. This is further confirmed by the Phi value (0.015) and Cramers V value (0.203) that indicates a weak, positive and significant relationship between level of relevance and identification of needs of the children.

Apart from the process of identification of needs of the children, one of the major needs of the children involvement in Leisure activities. Leisure is an important need in the development of the children. This study examined the relationship between levels of relevance and the leisure activities. The findings of this examination is shown in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34
Level of Relevance of SAPs and Leisure Activities

		Leisure Activities		Total	
		Yes	No		
Level of	Average	Count	57	3	60
Relevance of		%	28.4%	75.0%	29.3%
SAPs	High	Count	144	1	145
		%	71.6%	25.0%	70.7%
Total		Count	201	4	205

$$\chi^2 = 4.121 \quad df = 1 \quad p = 0.042 \quad \Phi = 0.142$$

Table 4.34 shows that there is a significant relationship between relevance of SAPs and provision of leisure as a service. It can be observed that of the 201 institutionalized children who reported receiving leisure as a service, majority (76.6%) of the reported higher level of relevance, while majority of those without leisure activities recorded average level of relevance. This association between level of relevance and involvement in leisure activities is supported by chi-square value 4.121 ($p < 0.05$ significance level) which suggests a significant association between level of relevance and leisure activities. This is further confirmed by the Phi value (0.142) that indicates a weak, positive and significant relationship between level of relevance and involvement in leisure activities.

Access to information on rights and responsibilities for the children is critical for the respect for and observance of the same (UNICEF, 1989). The claim of the children's rights require that the children are made aware of these rights. The study examined the relationship between relevance of SAPs and access to information on rights and responsibilities. Table 4.35 shows this relationship.

Table 4.35
Relevance of SAPs and Access to Information on Rights

		Access to Information on Rights			
		Yes	No	Total	
Level of Relevance of SAPs	Average	Count	57	3	60
		%	28.4%	75.0%	29.3%
SAPs	High	Count	144	1	145
		%	71.6%	25.0%	70.7%
Total		Count	201	4	205
$\chi^2 = 4.665$		$df = 1$	$p = 0.022$	$\Phi = 0.412$	

Table 4.35 shows that there is a relationship between level of relevance and access to information on rights and responsibilities. It can be observed that of 201 institutionalized children who reported to have access to rights and responsibilities, majority (71.6%) rated the level of relevance high. Even the 4 who reported to have no access to information on rights and responsibilities, majority (75%) rated the level of relevance average. This association between level of relevance and access to information on rights and responsibilities is supported by chi-square value 4.665 ($p < 0.05$ significance level) which suggests a significant association. This is further confirmed by the Phi value (0.412) that indicates a weak, positive and significant relationship between level of relevance and involvement in leisure activities.

CCIs provide various services to the children as part of the rehabilitation process. Table 4. 4 shows the services that the CCIs provide to the children. This study assessed the relationship between the level of relevance and the level of adequacy of the services provided by the CCIs. Table 4.36 shows the relationship.

Table 4.36
Relevance of SAPs and Adequacy of Services

		Level of Relevance of SAPs			Total
		Average	High		
Adequacy of the services offered	Abundant	Count	9	42	51
		%	15.0%	29.0%	24.9%
	Adequate	Count	51	103	154
		%	85.0%	71.0%	75.1%
Total		Count	60	145	205

$$\chi^2 = 4.429 \quad df = 1 \quad p = 0.035 \quad \Phi = 0.147$$

Table 4.36 shows that there is a significant relationship between the level of relevance and adequacy of the services offered through SAPs. It is observed that majority 82.4% (42) of those who rated the services offered as abundant also rated the level of relevance high compared to those who rated it just as adequate. In addition, majority of those who indicated that the services were adequate, still a majority (103) 66.9% rated the level of relevance high. This association is supported by the chi square value of 4.429 ($p < 0.05$ significance level) which suggests a significant association between level of relevance and adequacy of SAPs services offered. This is further confirmed by the Phi value (0.147) that indicates a weak, positive and significant association between level of relevance and adequacy of the services offered through SAPs. This implies that relevant SAPs (meeting the unique needs of the children), makes resources available by ensuring that needs are properly diagnosed and targeted. In other words, services are directed to meet specific needs of the children.

Relevance of SAP and Well-Being of Street Children: CCI staff's Perspective

From a CCI staff perspective, the relationship between relevance of SAPs and well-being of SAPs was examined on the basis of the ultimate goal of the CCIs; children do not run back to the streets. The well-being was measured by the extent to which the children institution met the key outcomes of these programmes. This study cross-tabulated the level of relevance of the SAPs by the outcomes of the programmes (in terms of children running back or not to the streets) and used χ^2 test to compare the frequency of cases across the categories. The results presented in a contingency table summarized in Table 4.37 shows the relevance of the SAPs according to CCI staff.

Table 4.37
Relevance of SAPs and Outcomes of the Programme

		Ran back to the Streets		Total	
		Yes	No		
Level of relevance of SAPs	Average	Count	3	4	7
		%	42.9%	30.8%	35.0%
	High	Count	4	9	13
		%	57.1%	69.2%	65.0%
Total		Count	7	13	20

$$\chi^2 = 0.292 \quad df = 1 \quad p = 0.589$$

From Table 4.37 shows that there is no significant association between level of relevance of SAPs and children running back to the streets. It can be observed that in all cases, majority (57.1% and 69.2%) of the respondents whose children ran back to the streets and those who did not run back to the streets, respectively, indicated high level of relevance. This suggests that even as the level of relevance increase, it may not have a bearing on the children running back to the streets or not. The lack of statistically significant association between level of relevance and children running back to the streets is supported the χ^2 test value $\chi^2_{0.05,1} = 0.292$ with $p(0.589 > 0.05)$ significance level suggests no significant association between relevance of SAPs and the outcome of the programme (children running back to the street). This implies that even if the SAPs meet the needs of the children, other factors, including the fact that they have friends who ran back to the streets or remained on the street during recruitment is potentially a pull factor to the streets.

Despite the fact that there is no statistically significant association between the level of relevance and the overall outcome of the programme, it is observed that CCIs that had high relevance also had a higher (69.2%) of children who did not run back to the streets. The non-statistical significance can therefore be attributed to the sample size (20 respondents- Managers and Social Workers) drawn from all the CCIs in Nakuru Town that focus on street children.

Previous studies (Greenwald, 2016; Hossain & Alam, 2016; Kisirkoi & Mse, 2016; Manjengwa et al., 2016; NCCS, 2015) document push and pull factors that determine the presence of the

children on the streets. On the other hand, GoK and UNICEF (2013) provided guidelines the framework for operations of CCIs. This current study not only affirmed the factors that push and pull the children to the streets but also documented the hopes/needs of that the children carry with them to the streets. These hopes mirror the factors that drive the children to the streets.

The current study further documented the process of identification of the needs of the street children as they begin life in the CCI. The study established that majority (62.9%) of the children identified their needs on their own. The identification of needs by the target beneficiaries (street children) is not only empowering the children but also upholds the international and local legal requirements of child participation.

Similarly, this study exposed the violations of the provision of the National Standards for Best Practices of CCIs (2013) and Walakira et al. (2015) prescription of the roles of various CCI staff. This include the provision that identification of the needs of the children in the CCI should be supported by social workers. This current study noted that the needs of the children were identified by CCI staff including managers, cooks and even security officers. The identification of the needs of the children supported by staff who may not have the technical knowledge to discern the needs of children who have suffered traumatizing and unique experiences that these children have.

Studies by H and H Consulting (2012) and Welsh (2015) define the features of a relevant program while GoK and UNICEF (2013) provides for a framework of how these needs of the children should be addressed. This current study went a step further and analyzed the parameters of relevance, collapsed these parameters into three ordinal scales (levels of relevance; low, average and high). The study established that majority (70.7%) of the SAPs were ranked as highly relevant and a minority (29.3%) rated as average in terms of relevance.

In addition, the current study examined the process of admission into the CCI according to the CCI staff. The study established that majority (80%) of the CCIs had guidelines for the pre-admission assessment, however, only 75% of the CCIs conducted pre-admission assessment.

This implies that 5% of these CCIs have pre-admission assessment guidelines but they do not implement them. This further implies that 25% of the CCIs do not conduct pre-admission assessment hence run the risk of providing services that do not meet the needs of the children as defined by themselves. If the needs of the children are not met, then, the primary goal (no children running back to the streets) will only be met by default.

Further, the current study demonstrated that the majority (65%) of the CCIs had ICCP while 35% did not. ICCP is a tool that documents individual child's needs and how those needs will be addressed both individually and collectively. In the absence of the ICCP, the services that the CCIs provide generic and the SAPs may needs meet the needs of the children.

The second perspective of relevance examined by the study was the level of consistency of the SAPs to policies; both government and donor policies. Policies are important since the programmes implemented are often drawn and guided by the same policies. In examining the existence of donor policies, the study demonstrated that majority (65%) of the CCIs had donor policies that guided their implementation. Out of these 40% reported that the donor polices were either relevant (25%) or very relevant 15% although 25% remained neutral on the question on whether the donor policies were relevant.

Apart from examining the relevance of the donor policies, the study has documented the awareness of CCI staff to the government policies that guide the implementation of SAPs. This study established that majority (75%) of the staff are aware of the existence of the Kenya Constitution 2010, followed by Social Assistance Act 2013 (55%), Kenya National Social Protection Policy (55%) and lastly the National Standards for Best Practices of CCIs (35%). The current study has shown that the CCI staff are less aware of one of the critical policy frameworks that should guide the operations of a CCI.

The study further explored the options available that would help address the plight of the street children. To be able answer this, the study sought the opinion of the children who ran back to the streets. The interviewed children indicated that whoever wants to help them, needs to address the issues that led them to the streets in the first place. This implies that policy decisions

that seek to address the phenomena of street children must seek to tackle the factors within the family set up that let the children run to the streets.

Lastly, this study examined the link between relevance of SAPs and the well-being of the street children. In assessing this association, this study established that there; is a weak, positive and significant association between levels of relevance of SAPs and the process of identification of the needs of the children, levels of relevance of SAPs and leisure, levels of relevance of SAPs and access to information on rights, and levels of relevance of SAPs and adequacy of services. Further, this study established that there is no association between levels of relevance of SAPs and the overall outcome of the programme (no child runs back to the streets).

4.6 Effectiveness of SAP in Improving Well-being of Street Children

This study examined the effectiveness of the social assistance programmes in improving the wellbeing of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County in objective three. The study examined effectiveness and well-being separately before analyzing the relationship between the variables. Effectiveness, according to Gertler et al. (2011) and Severinsson (2018), should seek to answer among other questions; how effective is the programme in comparison to the absence of the program? Which is the most effective alternative of programme implementation alternative among the many options? To what extent does the project achieve its target? Do the project beneficiaries appreciate the programme? Were there any significant changes in the life of the beneficiaries?

In this study, effectiveness sought to answer the following questions; what were the programme objectives and were there plans to ensure these objectives are achieved. Was there a way of demonstrating achievement of the planned activities? How did the programme conceptualize street children (beneficiaries) and were they the ones who were targeted? Do the beneficiaries appreciate the programmes? What would have happened if the street children were not recruited into the SAPs? What were the significant changes in the life of the street children who were recruited in the programme?

4.6.1 Social Assistance Programme Objectives

Programme objectives are important as they guide social interventions geared towards addressing the needs of the street children. As Blair (2013) indicated, the success of a project can only be defined in terms of clarity of the objectives. The importance of objectives is further emphasized by OECD (2019) that defined the effectiveness of a project in terms of the extent to which a project achieves or is expected to achieve its set objectives. This demonstrates the value of objectives to project effectiveness. This study sought to identify the objectives of the programmes implemented by the children's institutions. Table 4.38 shows the objectives of the programmes.

Table 4.38

Objectives of the Institutions

Objectives of the Institutions	Frequency	Percent
i. Provision of Basic Needs	15	75
ii. Rehabilitation of Street Children	13	65
iii. Reintegration of Street Children	6	30
iv. Nurturing the Talents	2	10

Table 4.38 shows that majority (75%) of the institutions had the objective of provision of the basic needs of the children. The basic needs of the children included; food, accommodation, clothing, health services that provided by the institutions. Table 4.4 (Services offered to the children-Page 73) shows that over 95% of the institutionalized children received these basic needs while the staff of the CCIs rated the provision of these services at 90 percent.

The second rated objective of the institutions was Rehabilitation of the children. Rehabilitation of the children was an objective for 65% of the institutions. Table 4.9 shows rehabilitation successes included; reduction in drug and substance use (100%), regular attendance of school (70%), non-involvement in crime (55%) and successful recover from experience from sexual abuse (70%).

Of the sampled institutions, 30% had reintegration as one of the objectives. This indicates that the social interventions of the institutions are predominantly concern with provision of basic

needs and rehabilitation of the children. The limited focus on reintegration is also reflected in the cases Table 4.9 (General Children outcomes-Page 84) that shows that only 45% of the institutions had successful reintegration while 55% have not had any successful reintegration in the previous 3 years.

On the other hand, 10% of the institutions committed to nurturing the talents of institutionalized children. These findings agree with previous study by Onyiko and Pechacova (2015), that established objectives of institutions in Nairobi County were; street work that entailed provision of medical services and provision of basic needs (19%), reintegration (22%), rehabilitation (54.3%) and outreaches (4.8%). Further, while the institutions were able to list their objectives, the objectives were not documented in a way that lends itself to evaluation making it difficult to determine the achievement of the objectives or not. The non-documentation of the objectives in a coherent logical framework is similar to the findings of GoK (2012).

4.6.2 Social Assistance Program Activities Plans

To be able to realize the set objectives of a programme, there has to be activities that must be implemented. These activities must be planned to be able to achieve the set objectives. This study sought to establish the existence of organizational activity plans. Figure 4.30 shows the existence of activity plans in the institutions.

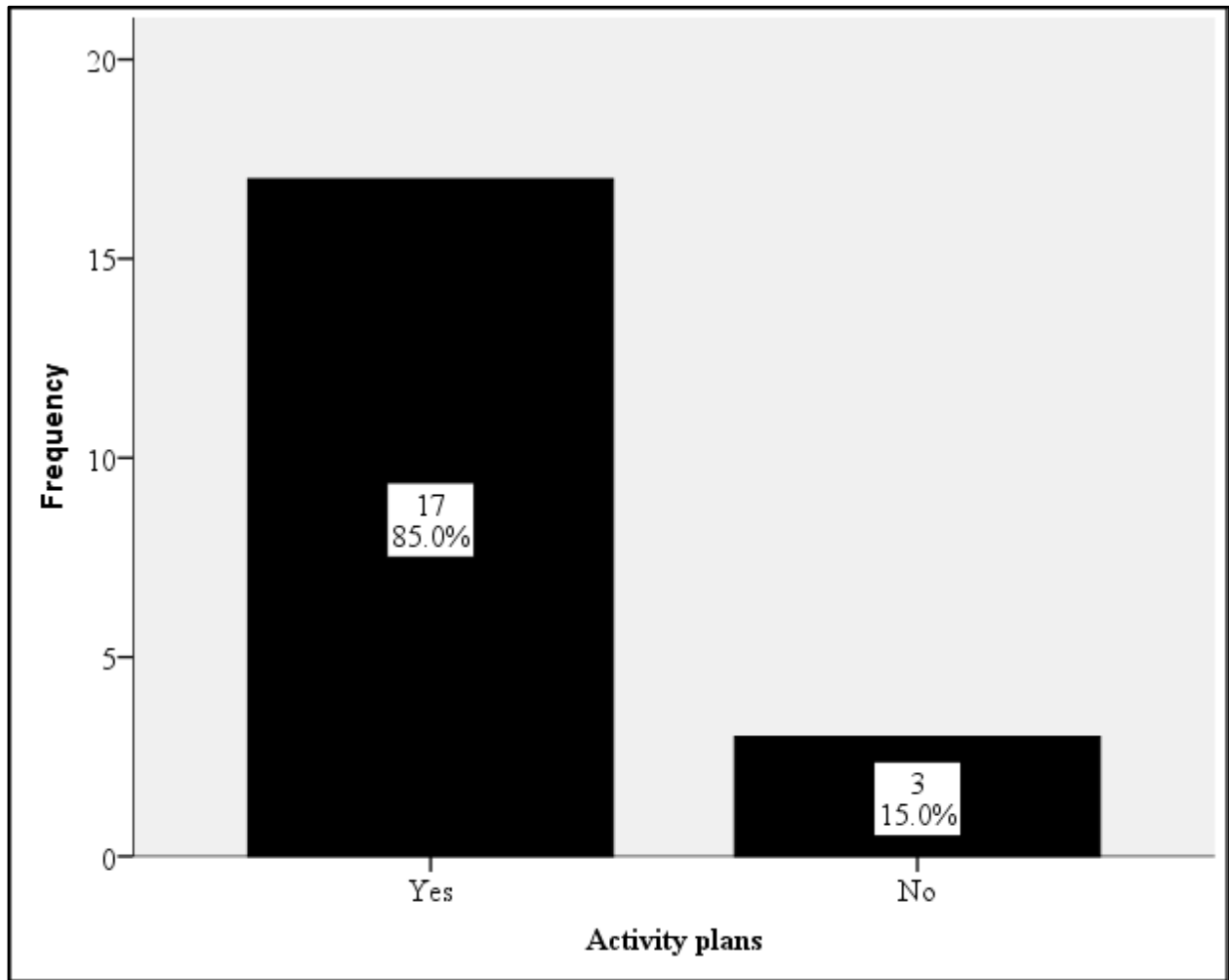


Figure 4.30 Existence of Activity Plans in the CCIs

This study established that majority (85%) of the institutions had activity plans while 15% of the sampled institutions did not have activity plans. The absence of an activity plan implies that the institutions that do not have plans may never know whether they are still on track to achieve the objectives not when they are actually achieved. It further implies that any result will be considered a success or an achievement. The institutions that develop activity plans, indicated that the process of the development of activity is often consultative and a bottom-up approach. This involves individual staff develop their own plans which is then consolidated through consultative meetings to form organizational activity plan. This consultative meeting not only enhance ownership of the plans but also improves understanding of the same. This affirms Maore and Kidombo (2019) conclusion that participatory planning is an important ingredient towards success of a project. According to the staff (Managers and Social Workers), the

achievement of the planned activities is a step towards of achievement of the objectives. As RS 16 (FBO Manger) notes;

“Our activity plans are done in consultation with the entire staff and the activity plans are drawn from our objectives. Achievement of these activities is a demonstration of achievement or journey towards achievement of the objectives”.

Further, the County Director of Children Services notes *“to a large extent, these organizations achieve their objectives at least on the implementation of the activity plans that they often share with us”.*

The above statements imply that when the activity plans are achieved, the objectives of the organizations are also achieved. While this is a measure of achievement, it is a lower level of outcome as it only measures output level of outcomes. These findings are consistent with previous studies by Bayiley and Teklu (2016) and British Association for Project Management (2013) that established that planning is a critical step towards successful implementation of any project and the achievement of objectives is a determinant of effectiveness of a project.

This study further examined what informs the development of activity plans. Table 4.39 shows the factors that inform the development of activity plan.

Table 4.39
Factors that Inform Development of Activity Plans

Factor	Frequency	Percent
i. Objectives of the Organization	12	60
ii. Available Resources	11	55
iii. Needs of the Children	8	40

The findings in Table 4.39 indicate that in most of the institutions, the objectives of the institutions are the most important factors in the development of activity plans with a rating of 60 percent. This implies that the objectives of the institutions (Table 4.38 Objectives of the institutions) determine the plans. This is followed by availability of the resources with a rating

of 55 percent. The least of the influencers is the needs of the children rated 40 percent. The fact that the needs of the children is the least factor of consideration when designing activity plans may easily compromise the ability of the programmes to meet the needs of children.

This study further examined the evidence that the planned activities are achieved from the perspective of the institutions. The 4.42 shows the indicators that planned activities have been delivered or not.

Table 4.40
Indicators of Implementation of Activities

Indicators	Frequency	Percent
i. Activity reports	14	70
ii. Feedback from the children	8	40
iii. Budget expenditure	4	20

The findings in Table 4.40 shows that the implementation of the activity plan is measure largely by the activity reports. Of the sampled institutions, 70% of them compiled activity reports to shows successful implementation of the activity plan. Of the institutions, 40% relied on the feedback from the children to show that the activities have been implemented. The least mechanism for tracking successful implementation of activities was budget expenditure with only 20% of institutions relying on this indicator.

4.6.3 Coverage of Programs

This study sought to answer the effectiveness question on whether the SAPs adequately cover all the children who require assistance. The findings are show in Figure 4.31.

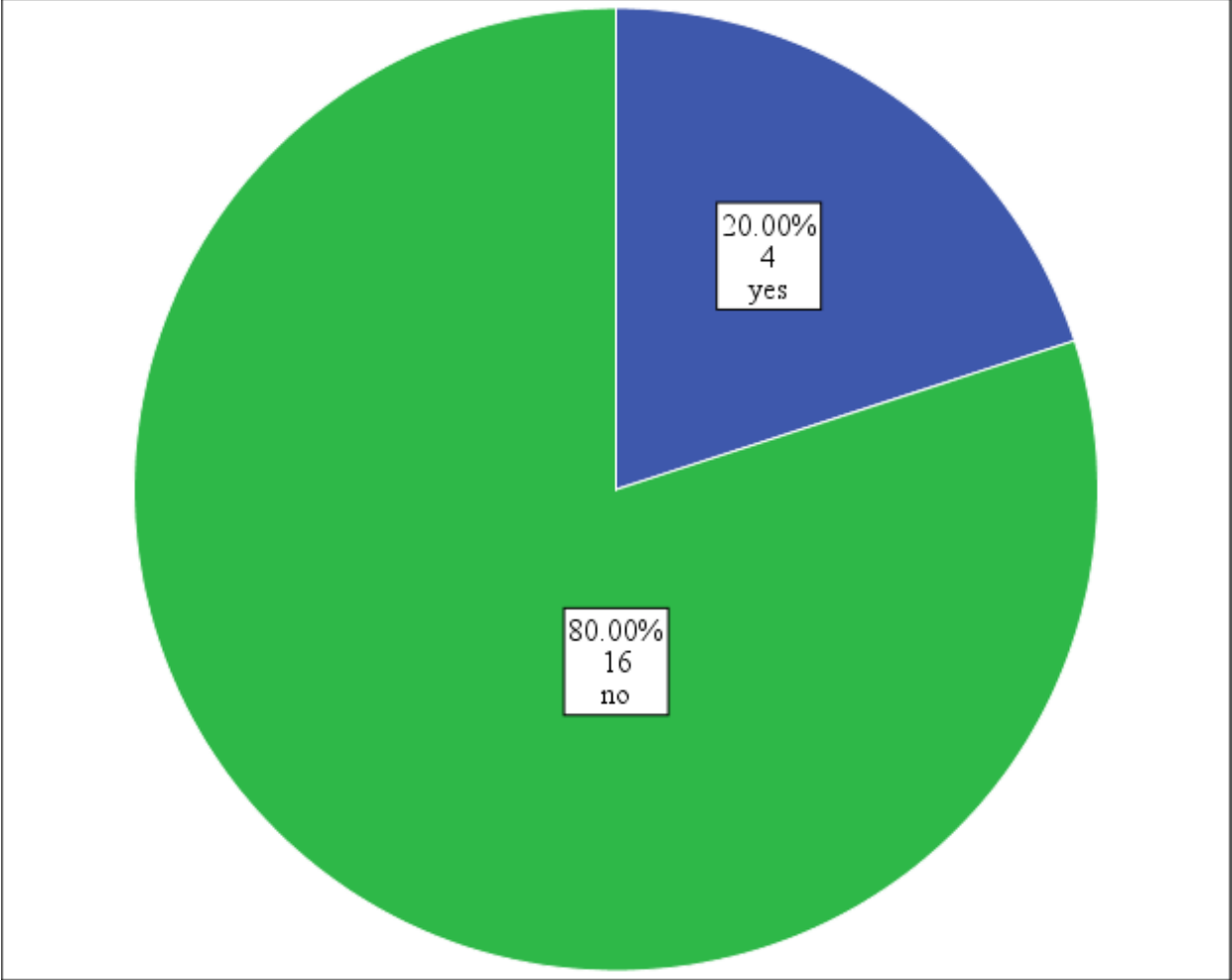


Figure 4.31 Coverage of SAPs

Figure 4.31 shows that according to CCI staff sampled, only 20% agree that all the children who require social assistance are covered. Majority (80%) of the staff indicated that not all the children who require Social Assistance are covered. This can be attributed to the resource limitations of the institutions and the fact that as the institutions recruit children from the streets, there limited interventions that seek to prevent children from going to the streets. The study further examined the percentage coverage of the SAPs. Table 4.41 shows the percentage of the children covered by the SAPs.

Table 4.41
Percentage of Children covered by the SAP

Percentiles	Frequency	Percent
0-25	10	62.5
25-50	4	25.0
50-75	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0

Table 4.41 shows that the coverage of social assistance programmes is averagely between 0-25% as reported by 62.5% of the respondents. On the other hand, 25% of the respondents who reported inadequate coverage of the SAPs reported only children between 25-50% are covered by the SAPs. Lastly only two (12.5%) respondents indicated that the children covered by SAPs ranges between 50-75 percent. This implies that the many children who need social assistance are left out due a number of factors including resource limitations and the general infrastructure. This low coverage of the SAPs is consistent with previous study by GoK (2012), Kenya Social Protection Sector Review that established that there has been an increase in the coverage of social protection programmes but the coverage remained low at 13% of the population.

4.6.4 Target Beneficiaries

A clear definition of the target beneficiaries is a critical first step towards providing services to right beneficiaries. This study sought to establish what kind of children qualify to be considered a street child hence be recruited in the SAPs. The definitions were varied as shown in the excerpts below.

Box 4.6.1 Definition of Target Beneficiaries by CCI staff

Study Participants: CCI staff (Managers and Social Workers)

Gender of the Study Participant: Mixed (Male and Female)

Survey Sites: CCIs

“A child found on the streets and have no idea where his home is nor his or her parents”.
(Male, Manager).

“A child who only knows the street as his/her home” (Male, Social Worker).

“Children found on the streets and whose family can not immediately be established”
(Female Social Worker).

“Those who have made the streets to be their habitat”. (Male Manager).

“Children found on the streets without parents, spend their nights and day on the streets”
(Male Social Worker).

Surveys Dates: 10th October to June 2019

Source: Survey Data

The findings contained in Box 4.6.1 shows the common features of the target beneficiary as defined by the CCI staff include; being a child, found on the streets, with no parents and has made the streets a habitual residence. The excerpts above demonstrate the varied conceptualization of the children on the streets. This disharmony in the understanding of street children implies that institutionalized children in the different institutions may not necessarily be the same in terms of conceptualization of street children. The features are useful in determining the beneficiaries, however, when used singly, one is likely to have some children who should not be in the SAPs or institutionalized.

For instance, a definition of street children as *“Children found on the streets and whose family can not immediately be established”* stretches the definition of street children to the extent that one may recruit non deserving children. This is because the *“immediacy”* in establishing the family may not easily be determined. This may mean that even if the child parents are established days or months after recruitment, he or she remains in the institution.

These variations in conceptualization of street children permits any child who is vulnerable to be admitted into social assistance programmes. The variations in the way different agencies and

people conceptualize street children is consistent with Onyiko and Pechacova (2015) assertion that there is no clarity in the understanding of the concept street children and as a consequence, is under clarification process. Further Deb et al. (2020), points out that effectiveness of streets children programmes can only be achieved through proper identification of the correct street children.

4.6.5 Institutionalized Children’s Satisfaction with Services

Satisfaction with the service is a critical step towards the rehabilitation and improvement of the well-being of the Institutionalized children. The importance of satisfaction of beneficiaries is elaborated by Mir and Pinnington (2013), who note that project success may vary from one project to next but a key denominator of success is the satisfaction of the beneficiaries. This study examined the level of satisfaction with services at home, streets and the CCIs. The level of satisfaction was measured using Likert scale (very satisfied, satisfied, neutral, dissatisfied and very dissatisfied). Table 4.42 shows the level of satisfaction.

Table 4.42
Level of Satisfaction with Services at Home, Streets and CCIs

Level of Satisfaction	Home		Streets		CCIs	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Very Dissatisfied	91	44.4	57	27.8	0	0
Dissatisfied	61	29.8	97	47.3	0	0
Neutral	44	21.5	39	19.0	29	14.1
Satisfied	9	4.4	12	5.9	136	66.3
Very Satisfied	0	0	0	0	40	19.5
Total	205	100.0	205	100.0	205	100

Table 4.42 shows that 4.4% of the respondents were satisfied with the services that they were receiving at home while 21.5 percent were neutral to this rating. This points to having children in the CCIs who should not have been in the CCIs in the first place. This is due to the indiscriminate recruitment of children from the streets without further assessment of the socio-

economic background of the children upon arrival in the CCI. If the child was satisfied with the services, they were receiving from their homes then they should not be in the CCIs. The 4.4% (9) respondents that were satisfied with services at home were; 3 females and 6 males of whom, 7 lived with guardians 2 lived with their mothers. Of the 9 children, 4 were pushed to the streets by lack of or inadequate basic needs at home, 3 were pushed to the streets by lack of parental love while 2 were due to child abuse at home.

The satisfaction with services at home was due to; being institutionalized in a Christian based institution while the child was a Muslim (R21, 17 years old male). The child indicated thus; *“even though I am being helped, I would have loved to continue practicing Islam. At home, I was going to the Mosque to pray. In this place I have no chance, no one to encourage me practice my religion”*. This implies that personal data on religion was not collected as demonstrated by 35 percent of the CCIs that indicated that they do not collect data on religion. In addition, the CCIs that target street children in Nakuru are driven by the desire to help the children without consideration of religion. The inadequate attention given to religion in this case, may compromise the ultimate goal of effectively ensuring that these children do not return to the streets.

In other cases, the children indicated that even with the problems at home, their sisters loved them. For instance, R129 (Male 14 years old with 4 sisters), indicated that *“although my guardian would beat me up, my four sisters would always console me. I miss their love”*.

In addition, less children (19%) were neutral in rating the level of satisfaction with services on the streets compared to the neutral on the level of services at home (21.5%). This is attributable to the fact that the decision to leave home for the streets is often influenced by the imagined better life on the streets compared to the home, hence making a definitive decision of imagined better life on the streets does not require much thought. This further explains existence of children in the CCIs who should have been supported to exit for home as opposed to being in the SAPs. This category of children who choose to remain neutral on the level of satisfaction with services at home and streets may easily run back to the streets. This argument is anchored on the fact that the children have been in the programme for over 3 years, and therefore should be more definitive about the level of satisfaction with services they have received.

Further, 5.9% of the children were satisfied with the services they received on the streets. The 5.9% (12) of the children who were satisfied with the life on the streets had various reasons for their ratings. The reasons for satisfaction with services on the streets included; money (3 respondents), quantity of food (3 respondents) and freedom (6 respondents). The excerpts below indicate the reasons for the ratings;

On the streets I was getting money, in here, nobody gives you a coin. Without money, I am a nobody, I can't even buy a sweet! (R147. 18 years, Male).

R158 (12 Years, Male) on the other hand indicated; *on the streets, I had freedom. I woke up and do whatever I please. I would wake up the time I want, go places. I was in charge of my time or what I wanted. In this place, I am forced to wake up at a given time, you eat when they want and you only do what they want.*

R180 (12 Years, Male) affirming his satisfaction with the streets indicated that; *on the streets I get "mlima" (big ugali) unlike here where I am given a small piece that sometimes I don't even get satisfied.*

The reasons given for satisfaction with the services on the streets are similar to the needs that the children had wanted met at the time of recruitment into the CCIs. In other words, the needs that made them accept to be recruited into the CCIs have not been met and therefore they would be more comfortable on the streets than being in the CCI receiving social assistance that does not meet their needs. This satisfaction with services on the streets carries with it a potential threat of relapse back to the streets.

The children rating their satisfaction with the services provided in the CCIs as shown in Table 4.42 is positive except for the 14.1% who were neutral. The neutrality to the question on the level of satisfaction demonstrates either inability to assess the level of satisfaction or non-satisfaction to the services hence unwillingness to commit. This non commitment in assessing the level of satisfaction increases the propensity to run back to the streets or away from the institution. This argument is consistent with Conticini and Hulme (2007) findings that established that the children would still run back to the streets even if they are provided with food, shelter and income often in search of social networks that improves access to economic opportunities.

The ratings are good for the CCIs since majority (85.8%) were very satisfied (19.5%) and satisfied (66.3%) with the social assistance services offered in the CCIs. This positive affirmation is important in the journey towards rehabilitation progresses and consequent reintegration. Comparing very satisfied and satisfied ratings, CCI (83.9%) ranks high compared to home (4.4%) and street (5.9%). Both home and streets have 0% for very satisfaction which implies that CCIs are still the best place for these children at least comparatively.

On the other hand, 74.2% of the children were either very dissatisfied (44.4%) or dissatisfied (29.8%) with the services they received at home. This is expected considering that circumstance within the home environment contributed to the departure of the children to the streets. The dissatisfaction with life at home is affirmed by the fact that, slightly more children (5.9%) were satisfied with life on the streets than at home (4.4%).

In comparison, slightly more children, 75.1% (very dissatisfied 27.8% and dissatisfied 47.3%) with the services on the streets compared to the 74.2% (very dissatisfied 44.4% and dissatisfied 29.8%) with services at home. This is positive for the SAPs since, the more the children are dissatisfied with services on the streets, the more likely they would be motivated towards rehabilitation and consequent reintegration.

The dissatisfaction with life on the streets is positive as it implies that the likelihood of the child going back to the streets is minimal. However, dissatisfaction with life at home (44.4% very dissatisfied and 29.8% dissatisfied) and neutrality on the level of satisfaction with the services in the CCI portends danger for the SAPs. This implies that the child is uncomfortable in the CCI and this may hinder the process of rehabilitation hence relapse back to the streets. Similarly, the dissatisfaction with life services at home implies that the child may not be willing to go back home even after the SAPs.

The positivity towards the services offered in the CCI are indicative of success of the SAPs at least on the strength of Bayiley and Teklu (2016) study that pointed out that factors of project success can be measured in terms of beneficiary satisfaction with the services offered. To that extent, with 83.9% of the children in CCIs satisfied with the services is positive indicator of potential success of the SAPs offered to the institutionalized children. The study further examined how the future would be for these children in the event there was no SAPs.

4.6.6 Life without the SAPs

Effectiveness of a programme is partly be demonstrated by examining what would it be like in the absence of the programme. This study sought the reflections of the institutionalized children on how their life would if they were not recruited into the SAPs. The findings are show in Table 4.43.

Table 4.43
Life in the Absence of SAPs

Life without the SAPs	Frequency	Percent
Beggar	103	50.2
Criminal	90	43.9
Drug addicts	49	23.9
Dead	16	7.8
Bad health	13	6.3

Table 4.43 shows that over 50% of the children believe that without SAPs they would be beggars, 43.9% believe that they would be criminals while 23.9% believe that they would be drug addicts. On the other hand, 7.8 percent believed they would be dead while 6.3% indicated that their health would have deteriorated were it not for the SAPs. These findings show that there is progress towards improving the well-being of these children since they are able to recognize how life would be if there was no social assistance. This further implies that without the SAPs, the lives of these children would be lost with the number of beggars, criminals and drug addicts increasing significantly in the county and the country at large. Similarly, other children's lives would have been lost and others suffering bad health. This study findings are consistent with previous studies by Alem and Laha (2016), Diallo et al. (2015), Vemeghi et al. (2012), and Yu et al. (2019) that established that street children engaged in begging, criminal activities as default survival strategy. In addition, Seidel et al. (2017) established that street children suffer health risks and engage in drug addiction on the streets.

4.6.7 Significant Changes to the Institutionalized Children attributed to SAPs

Personal reflection on what has changed in the life of an individual and how life would have been without SAPs is important in effectively furthering the improvement in the well-being of

the institutionalized children. Table 4.44 shows the change that have occurred in the life of the children and what life would have been if they were recruited into SAPs respectively.

Table 4.44
Significant Changes Attributed SAPs

Changes attributable to SAPs	Frequency	Percent
i. Acquiring education	102	49.8
ii. Healthy	68	33.2
iii. Disciplined	48	23.4
iv. Free from drug abuse	44	21.5
v. Improved self-efficacy	23	11.2
vi. No change	4	2.0

Table 4.44 shows that nearly 50% of the children have acquired education that they would have not received if they were not in the programme. This further confirms hopes of education the children identified when they left home (Table 4.2). This was followed by access to health care that receive 33.2% rating. Bearing in mind the environment where the children lived (streets) with no one caring about health, this perhaps explains this rating. The changes in terms of discipline (23.4%), improved self-efficacy (11.2%) and free from drug abuse (21.5%) are important towards rehabilitation and especially that it is the perception of the target beneficiaries. However, 2% (4) of the children (R36, R37, R51 and R84) feel that there is no change that they have realized since they were recruited into the SAPs. These findings are in agreement with Haris et al. (2011) that indicated that street children programmes are implemented so as to provide them with better alternatives in life. Similar findings by Ziviani et al. (2012) that indicated that street children projects had positive outcome.

The 2.0% of the children who reported no change were protestants, males, in Primary school except one who was in secondary and they all identified their needs by themselves. The overall academic performance of the children (R36; 16-year-old Male, R84; 14-year-old Male) is poor, while R37 and R51, (15-year-old Male children) have average and good performance respectively. The reporting of no change among these four children could be as a result of the frustration emanating from their ages (R36 16 years old Male, R37 15 years old Male, R84 14 years old Male) and they still in primary school and posting poor or average academic

performance. In addition, one of the major factors that attracted them to the streets was to access money. By being in the institution, access to money is not forth coming and therefore leading to frustrations hence the indication that there is no change.

4.6.8 Overall Level of Effectiveness of the SAPs

This study assessed the level of effectiveness of the social assistance programmes from a series of six dimensions that are indicative of effectiveness. The dimensions were drawn from Stetson et al. (2007) who defined effectiveness in terms of achievement of activities, outputs and outcomes and Gertler et al. (2011) and Soverinsson (2018) who pointed out that effective evaluations should examine whether the right beneficiaries are targeted with the programmes and the coverage of the programme. The conceptualization of effectiveness by Gertler et al. (2011) and Soverinsson (2018) and Stetson et al. (2007) was adopted by the study to determine the overall level of effectiveness of the SAPs.

Each selected dimension was translated into a statement and respondents requested to rate their level of agreement or disagreement on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5. The scale was a continuum from low effectiveness to high effectiveness. From the scale, 1 meant strongly disagree (SD), 2 was disagree (D), 3 indicated neutral (N), 4 was agree (A) and 5 meant strongly agree (SA). The higher the score, the higher was the level of effectiveness of the social assistance programme, and vice versa. Table 4.45 depicts the rating of the effectiveness of the social assistance programme in the sample children's homes.

Table 4.45
Parameters of Effectiveness of SAPs

Indicators	Response (%)					Means	Std. Dev
	SD	D	N	A	SA		
i. The institution has a clearly developed activity plans	0.0	5.0	20.0	50.0	25.0	3.95	0.826
ii. The intended outcomes are achieved	0.0	0.0	30.0	60.0	10.0	3.80	0.616
iii. The institution targets the right beneficiaries	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	3.80	0.768
iv. The activities are implemented as planned	0.0	0.0	35.0	40.0	20.0	3.75	0.851
v. The institutions clearly document reports of all activity	0.0	0.0	50.0	40.0	10.0	3.60	0.681
vi. Adequate coverage of social assistance programmes for the street children in need	0.0	25.0	35.0	40.0	0.0	3.15	0.813

n = 20

Table 4.45 indicates that the respondents rated all the six dimensions of effectiveness of the SAPs above average (mean scores greater than 3.00). Table 4.45 shows that the highest ranked indicator of effectiveness was; clearly developed activity plan with a mean score of 3.95 and a standard deviation of 0.826 while the lowest ranked indicator was adequate coverage of the SAPs with a mean score of 3.15 and Standard deviation of 0.813. The second highest ranked indicators were; indicators targeting the right beneficiaries and intended outcomes are achieved with a mean score of 3.80 each. Documentation of activity reports was ranked fifth with a mean score of 3.60.

The ranking of clearly developed activity plans is consistent with the findings presented in Figure 4.30 that shows 85% of the institutions developed activity plans. Similarly, the low ranking of adequacy of the coverage of the SAPs are equally consistent with the findings show on Figure 4.31 that showed that 80% of respondents pointed that the coverage is inadequate. This implies that there more children on the streets that require social assistance but they are not covered.

The response to each constituent dimension of effectiveness was scored on a scale of 1, indicating low effectiveness, to 5, indicating high effectiveness of the SAPs. Since effectiveness of SAPs is a multidimensional concept, it aggregated the individual scores of all the six indicators and summed them up into a single numerical score for each respondent to form a composite index score known as effectiveness index score (reliability coefficient, $\alpha = 0.754$). The efficiency index score varied from 6, indicating low effectiveness to 30, indicating high effectiveness of the SAPs. The higher the score, the higher was the level of effectiveness of the social assistance programme of children homes, and vice versa.

The composite relevance index score had a mean score of 22.05 with a standard deviation of 3.067. To differentiate between the levels of effectiveness, the index score was broken into ordinal categories among the respondents. This included a score of 6-13 (low effectiveness), 14-22 (average effectiveness) and 23-30 (high effectiveness). Table 4.46 summarizes the levels of effectiveness of the SAPs among the sampled respondents.

Table 4.46
Levels of effectiveness of Social Assistance Programme

Level of Effectives	Frequency	Percent
Average	9	45.0
High	11	55.0
Total	20	100.0

Table 4.46 indicates that 55.0% of the respondents recorded high effectiveness of the SAPs while the remaining 35.0% recorded average effectiveness. This suggests that the institutions are highly effective bearing in mind that there were no institutions that was rated low in terms

of effectiveness. In addition, the average level of effectiveness (45%) was much lower than the highly effective institutions.

This could be attributed to the participatory efforts in the development of activity plans by the programme staff. The participation of the staff in the development of the activity plans in terms builds commitment among the staff consequently ensuring delivery of the plans. Some of the organizations also indicated that they engage with other stakeholders such as the Government agencies especially the Children Department. The influence of the department includes but not limited to referring children to the institution consequently having the right beneficiaries. Lastly, the commitment to the institutional objectives could also explain the high level of effectiveness posted by the institutions. These findings are in agreement with study by Zidane and Olsson (2017) and Yamin and Sim (2016) that established that an effective project is one that satisfies the priorities of the beneficiaries and meets the objectives of the project.

4.6.8.1 Effectiveness of SAPs and Well-being

This study sought to establish the influence of well-being of street children in the sampled children's institutions on the level of effectiveness of the SAPs. In this study, well-being was measured by the extent to which the children institution met the outcomes of its programmes. The study cross-tabulated the level of effectiveness of SAPs by the outcomes of the institution (in terms of children running back or not to the streets) and used χ^2 test to compare the frequency of cases across the categories. The results presented in a contingency table summarized in Table 4.47.

Table 4.47
Effectiveness of the SAPs and Outcomes of the Programme

			Ran back to the Streets		Total
			Yes	No	
Level of effectiveness of social assistance programme	Average	Count	4	5	9
		%	57.1%	38.5%	45.0%
	High	Count	3	8	11
		%	42.9%	61.5%	55.0%
Total		Count	7	13	20

$$\chi^2 = 0.642 \quad df = 1 \quad p = 0.423$$

Table 4.47 shows that 57.1% of the 7 respondents whose children ran back to the streets had average effectiveness compared to 42.9% who registered high effectiveness of SAPs. In addition, 61.5% of the 13 respondents whose children did not run back to the streets had high effectiveness compared to 38.5% who registered average effectiveness of the SAPs. This suggests that the higher the level of effectiveness, the lower the number of children who ran back to the streets. The results therefore, shows a positive association between the level of effectiveness and well-being of the children (no running back to the streets). Programmatically, one expects the association between the level of effectiveness and well-being is expected to be significant, however, the χ^2 test value - $\chi^2_{0.05,1} = 0.642$ with $p(0.423 > 0.05)$ significance level suggests no significant association between effectiveness of SAPs and the outcome of the programme (children running back to the street). These findings affirm Onwong'a (2018) that noted the difficulty in running an effective street children intervention since street children's phenomena is a manifestation of global and national socio-economic concerns that require much broader interventions. The fact that the programmes are realizing their long-term purpose or consequence, albeit progressively, is considered a measure of effectiveness (Zidane & Olsson, 2017).

This study has demonstrated that CCIs that operate in Nakuru Town have objectives targeting street children and they can be summarized into three; namely, provision of basic needs, rehabilitation and reintegration of street children and lastly, nurturing the talents of the children. These objectives are delivered through activity plans that are developed periodically and are often informed by the CCI objectives, availability of resources and to a less extent, the needs of the children.

The current study further showed that the coverage of SAPs is inadequate with only 20 percent of the CCI staff reporting that the street children are adequately covered by the programmes. This implies that a greater percentage of street children who require social assistance do not receive the services hence compromising their future.

In terms of targeting the right beneficiaries, the study established that the definition of the street children varies from CCI to another. This implies that the children in one CCI may not

necessarily bear similar socio-demographic characteristics not deserve to be in the CCI. The definitions provided by the CCI staff to a great extent do not conform to the widely used UN definition of street children.

The current study further determined the effectiveness of the SAPs on the basis of the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries in the CCI. The study established that a majority (85.8%) of the children in the CCI are either satisfied or very satisfied with the SAP service. This depicts a level of effectiveness of the SAPs. This study has further demonstrated that in the absence of the SAPs, the street children would have become beggars, criminals, drug addicts, and even suffer death occasioned by mob violence. This depicts the SAPs as effective and is further affirmed by the changes in the life of the street children that is attributable to the SAPs. These include access to education, health services, free from drug and substance abuse and improved self-efficacy.

Lastly, the current study has demonstrated the levels of the SAPs targeting the street children. The study established that SAPs are average (45%) or high (55%). On further analysis, the study has demonstrated that there is no statistically significant association between effective and well-being of the street children.

4.7 Constraints of SAPs in Improving Well-being of Street Children

In objective four, the study, explored the constraints of SAPs for street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County. The data for this objective was collected through in-depth interviews and key informant interviews. The constraints were analyzed thematically in terms of factors or bottlenecks that limit or hinder the organization from achieving its goals or objectives of improving the well-being of street children through four perspectives. The perspectives include; institutionalized and reintegrated children, CCI staff and the children who ran back to the streets. Analysis of the challenges that may be hindering the achievement of the desired goal of rehabilitating the children is critical since they are the same factors that could potentially lead children back to the streets. The analysis of these factors was done in four perspectives;

- i. Perspective of Institutionalized Children
- ii. Perspectives of the Reintegrated Children

- iii. Perspective of CCI Staff (Managers and Social Workers)
- iv. Perspective of the Children who ran back to the streets

4.7.1 Perspective of Institutionalized Children

This study examined whether there should be any changes in the institutions. The changes that the institutionalized children identified can be deemed as constraints that can potentially impact negatively on the process of improving the well-being of the children. Figure 4.32 shows the findings of the study demonstrating whether there should be changes or not according to the institutionalized children.

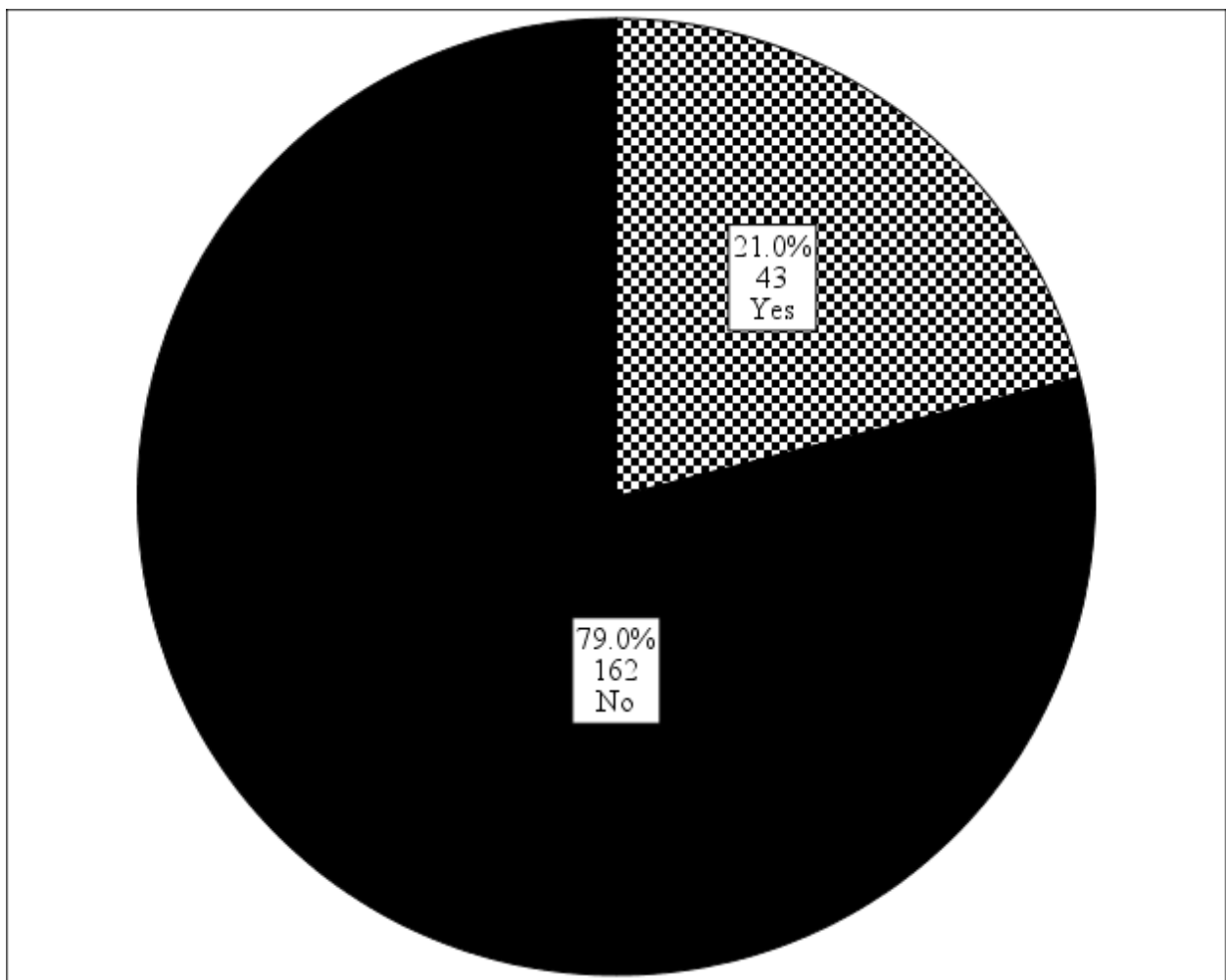


Figure 4.32 Perceptions on changes in the Institutions

Figure 4.32 shows that about 21% (43) of the children are of the opinion that there should be changes in the institutions to make it better. This study further examined the changes that need to be made. It is important to note that these changes could potentially hinder the ultimate goal of ensuring that these children to run back to the streets. The following are the changes that the 21% institutionalized children recommended:

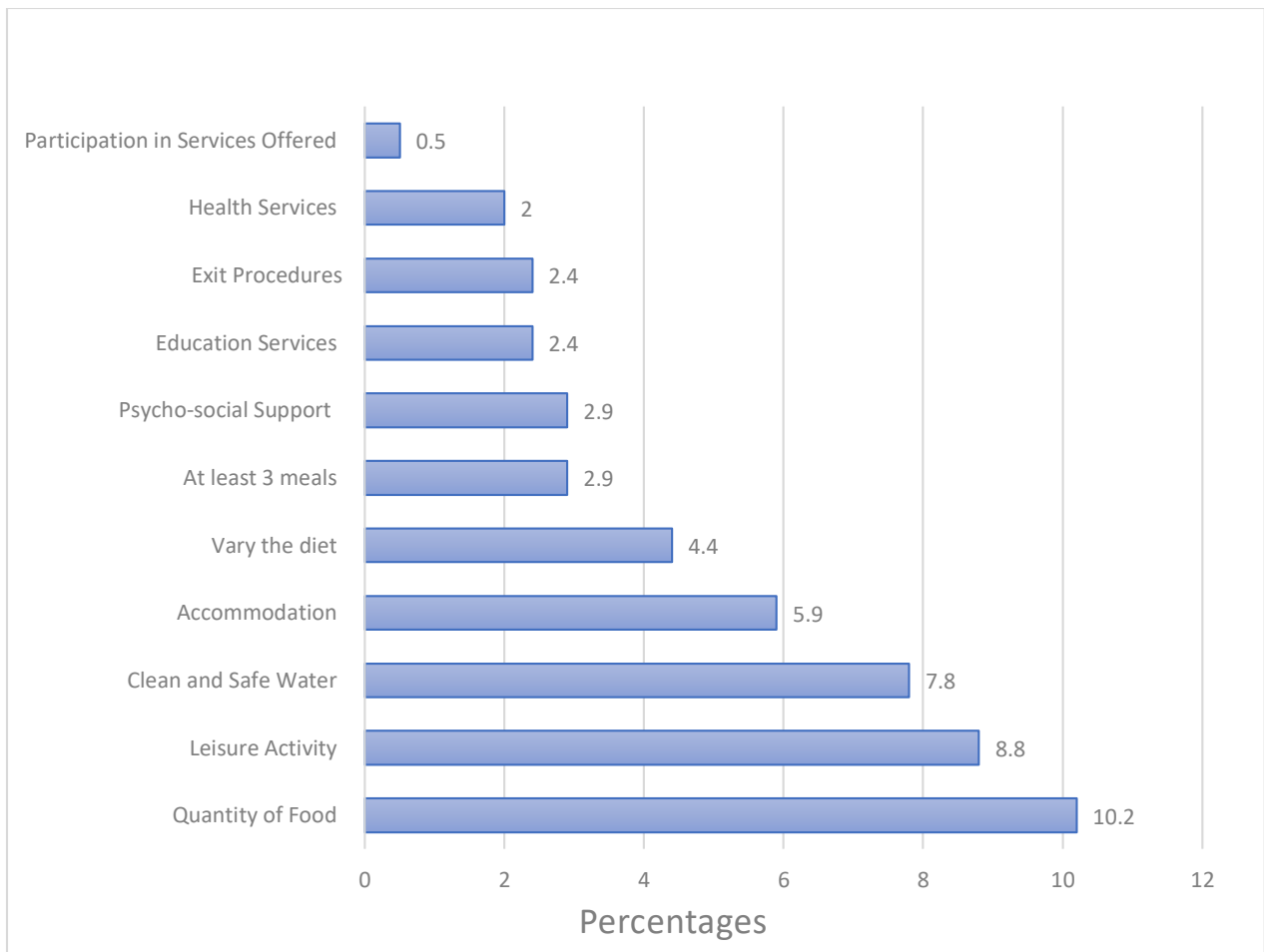


Figure 4.33 Institutional Changes Suggested

Figure 4.33 shows that one of the major concerns of the institutionalized children is the quantity of food. Of the 21% (43) of the children who indicated the need for changes (Figure 4.32), about 50% (21), indicated that the quantity of the food that was provided is so small that one doesn't get satisfied. In addition, 4.4% (9) indicated that the diet should be varied while 2.9% (6) indicated that they should be provided with at least 3 meals in one day. The following verbatim by R104, R105 (12 years Male and 12 years Female respectively) demonstrate the small quantity of food that is provided.

“Sometimes the quantity of the food that is provided cannot even satisfy an infant”.

On the hand, 4.4% pointed out that the diet needs to be varied. They indicated that the diet needs to be hanged from “*Githeri*” (Maize and Beans) to other times of food. Verbatim statement by R106 (13 years Male) indicates thus;

“This diet needs to change sometimes. We cannot be eating Githeri every day, sometimes we need to eat beans and rice sometimes. Githeri, Githeri every day is not good.

Similarly, 2.9% indicated that there should be at least 3 meals a day. According to the children, they are given two meals a day and sometimes its just one meal. R89 and R65 (13 years and 16 years Males respectively) indicated thus;

“Other Children get 3 meals in a day. For us here, if you get 2 meals it’s a favor”.

This finding on quality and quantity of food, is inconsistent previous studies by Deb, Sunny and Majumdar (2020) whose findings indicated that children reported receiving three meals a day, adequate quantity and with right quality. The quantity and quality of food as demonstrated by the sentiments of the institutionalized children above is a constraint to the SAPs. Considering that previous studies by Alem and Laha (2016), Chege and Ucembe (2020), Onyiko and Pechacova (2015) and Yu, Gao and Artkinson-Sheppard (2019) have demonstrated that one of the factors that drive children to the streets is poverty that if often expressed in terms of lack of or inadequate food or generally basic needs, the concerns of quality and quantity of food in the institutions may potentially hamper the process of improving the well-being of the institutionalized children. This further implies that the factors that drive children to the streets persist in the CCIs hence the children returning back to the streets.

Figure 4.33 further shows that the children are also concerned with leisure activities and facilities that the institutions are offering. Of the 21% of the children with concerns that need to be addressed, 8.8% (18) of them indicated that the leisure facilities are inadequate. R117 (13 years old female) sums up this concern thus;

“In this institution, there is only one ball, no TV, no swimming no nothing. We are over 50 in this institution; how are we supposed to play with one ball”?

On the streets, the children have various modes of recreation, and the absence of recreational activities within the CCIs will only make the streets more attractive leading to them returning to the streets. This finding affirms studies by Makomane and Makoae (2015) that pointed out that the conditions of the recreational facilities were not only deplorable but also substandard. They further indicate that these facilities are critical in developing talents that may be useful to the children beyond the education that they receive.

The children's other concern was provision of clean and safe water that was identified by 7.8% (16) of the children. The children indicated that they are provided with water from a borehole that is not treated and they have no choice but to drink it. The fact that children are consuming water that is not treated could be contributing to the 2% (R54, R103, R118, and R124) who have concerns with ill health. R89 observations captures the concerns over clean water and health as indicated below;

“We are given water that is not treated. A number of us have complain of stomach pains that could be coming from this untreated water”.

Some (5.9%) of the children were concerned with status of their accommodation. They indicated the institution has placed them in single hall and they are so many. They are forced to share beds and even blankets. This concern over accommodation is captured by R22 (16 years old male) sentiments below;

“We are crowded here like animals. Some of us share beds, we share blankets. These people do not understand how we used to sleep comfortably on the streets without someone pushing you. Even though its not cold here but why should share beds? It would be betters to just have sacks on the floor but everyone with his space”.

The above sentiments of R22 indicates the unique services and interests of individual children within the CCI. R22 seems to value his space more than the comfort. However, this may not be case in all the CCI as shown by observed sleeping area shown in Plate 4.7.1.



Plate 4.7.1: Sleeping Area in a CCIs

The first sleeping area shown in Plate 4.7.1 indicates the congestion that exists in the CCI while the second photo (plate 4.7.1) the beds are fairly spaced but the floor is peeling off.

The experience on the streets by the children is not only unique to every child but also traumatizing. These children therefore require psychosocial support to able to overcome the street experience. Some (2.9%) of the children indicated that the institutions need to provide psychosocial support to them. The children indicated that from recruitment, they are given blankets and clothes and they are just expected to adapt to the environment. R65 (16-year-old Male) observation represents this this concern;

“When I was recruited, I expected someone to ask me where I came from, why I was on the streets, and at least understand what I have gone through. This has never happened and I am in my third year in this institution”.

Figure 4.33 (page 139) also indicates that the children were also concerned about education services (2.4%), and exit procedures (2.4%). The children who were concerned with education services are five children in day secondary schools while they would have preferred boarding schools. According to them, they should be given a choice to decide whether they want to be in boarding school or not. This thinking is exemplified by R62 sentiments (14 years Male) who indicated that if he was in boarding school, his academic performance would be much better. He notes that;

“In boarding school, my performance would be much better unlike now that I have to walk to school, come back and get disturbed by new recruits”.

This implies that the non-participation of the institutionalized children in determining the choice of schools had negative implication on their academic performance. The other 2.4% who were concerned about exit procedures, indicated that they do not know what is going to happen to them when they clear class eight. According to them, they are never told what is going to happen when they leave the institutions.

4.7.2 Perspectives of the Reintegrated Children

This study through snowball sampling identified 10 reintegrated children who had been through SAPs and conducted in-depth interviews for them. The 10 were interviewed both through face-to-face interview (7 respondents) and others through telephone interviews (3 respondents). The three respondents were those who received social assistance in the CCI and were working outside Nakuru Town. The following are the factors that constrain SAPs that potentially led some of the friends back to the streets;

Recruitment Process: The CCI and the government authorities often ambush the children from the streets with minimal engagement. The ambush of the children while asleep on the streets as a way of recruitment only makes the children to develop negative attitude towards the institution even before the SAPs begin. Once they arrive in the CCI there is minimal engagement to diagnose the factors that drove the children to the streets, their experiences on the streets and what would be their aspirations. In the CCI the children are provided with a blanket, a bed and mattress. There is minimal engagement to determine the aspirations, the challenges and the unique experiences that the children come with to the streets. According to the police, the

children are often drunk and therefore cannot be engaged hence, “*arrest them and when they are sober, they can be counselled*”. This is further corroborated by the perspective of the managers that, “*it is impossible to have a meaningful discussion with these children with these children*”.

Multiple interviews affirm the “ambush story” as two beneficiaries described in the excerpts in Box 4.7.1

Box 4.7.1 Ambush as a Recruitment Process

Age of the Study Participant: 25 years

Gender of the Study Participant: Male

Place of the Interview: Egerton University, Health Science Nakuru Town

“In my case, I was ambushed and taken to the CCI. Once in the CCI, I was given a blanket, mattress and shown a bed. Nobody talked to me for over a week. I would go eat and come back without talking to anyone. I kept wondering what I was doing in that place. I contemplated escaping from the CCI many times. I felt dizzy, and frequent headaches (because of missing glue) many times and with no one talking to me, I felt so bad. After about three weeks, one of the staff came and told me that I have been enrolled in a school. I was excited not because I was going to school but because this was my avenue to escape and regain my freedom”.

Interview Date: 24th September 2018

Age of the Study Participant: 22 years (Working in Thika-Interviewed when he visited his former CCI for mentorship Program)

Gender of the Study Participant: Male

Place of the Interview: Egerton University-Nakuru Town College Campus

“The Institution should just stop this business of ambushing children on the streets. It is not only barbaric but it gives the impression that the children are criminals”

Interview Date: 20th November, 2018

Box 4.7.1 demonstrates that even the street children who are successfully rehabilitated and reintegrated back to the society are not in support of the “ambush” recruitment process. The ambush creates a criminal like feeling and also resentment of the whole intervention.

Despite being justified by the police and the managers of the institutions, the ambush of children not only violates the rights of the street children to participation but also leads to resentment. UNHCR (2012) noted that outreach support by social workers is effective and a good practice that helps in building a relationship with the street children consequently minimizing children’s rights violations that drive them to the streets in the first place.

Ignoring other Talents that the children Possess: The CCI are preoccupied with provision of education without taking cognizance of other talents that the children may have. While formal education is important, focusing on it as though it is the only need for the street children often clouds the talents that other children have. Having been on the streets for some time, some of the children have lost the desire for education. By confining them to the formal education and ignoring other potentials and talents only works against the purpose and process of rehabilitation consequently resulting in rebellion and poor performance in the formal education.

These talents can only be identified and tapped if there is a process of engagement of the children during recruitment. Identifying these talents would trigger much more efficient and effective reform process. The identification of other talents as a constraint is attributable to the fact that on the streets, the children often use these talents as a pass time and entertainment. These talents such as dances, acrobatics, playing are important to these children and a good avenue towards transformation. This study finding agrees with the study by Yu et al. (2019) that indicated that the desire to earn money impels street children to develop useful skills and talents that if tapped would be valuable in transforming their lives. These talents include acrobatic activities that are sometimes ignored by the institutions.

Exit from the CCI: In most of the CCIs, one of the most major reasons for exit is academic performance. If child scores lower than a C grade in Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education examination, they are automatically exited from the CCI. This reasoning fails to appreciate the unique experiences of the children in their homes, journey to the streets and on the streets. This experience (psychological, and Social) may work against the academic performance of these children consequently compromise their ability to compete with other students in a functioning family set up. By throwing these “rehabilitated street children” back to the streets only serves to create dangerous grown-up street children who are angry with everyone else who can easily drift to become intelligent criminals.

“The idea that when one gets a D or less than a C Plain in KCPE should not be the end of his life. Dropping these children from institutional support throws them back to the streets”. (Male 22 years old, Working in Thika).

These findings are consistent with the findings by Gwenzi (2018) who established that sometimes children are left on their own in the post institutionalization making them end up in the streets even more vulnerable. In addition, Gwenzi, indicated that institutions do not seem to consider both circumstantial and structural factors that may account for the poor academic performance of these children.

4.7.3 Perspective of the Children who ran back to the streets

This study, through snowball sampling method, conducted in-depth interviews with 10 children who were previously ambushed/recruited into the CCI but for some reason ran back to the streets. The following, are the reasons why the children ran back to the streets.

i Bullying in the CCIs:

Newly recruited children into the CCIs are often subjected to bullying and stigmatized by those who have been in the CCI longer. The newly recruited children are often forced to wash the plates, polish shoes and make beds for those who have lived in the CCIs longer. Box 4.7.2 is an excerpt from Kwejo narration; one of the street children who was recruited and ran back to the streets.

Box 4.7.2 Bullying in CCIs

Age of the Study Participant: 15 years
Gender of the Study Participant: Male
Place of the Interview: Mburu Gichua Road – Opposite Stagematt Supermarket
“I was a leader respected by my peers in our base. I am ambushed and taken to the CCI then someone expects me to polish his shoes and worse still wash his plates. I got so annoyed with this arrangement and took off and I don’t think I will ever return to any CCI”.
Interview Date: 18th Jan 2019

Coming from the streets, where some of the recruits were in charge of their bases or a leader of a number of street children, the bullying that occurs in the CCI brushes their egos and some of them may not stand the bullying hence decide to ran back to the streets as shown in Box 4.7.2. The bullying is often accompanied by threats of undefined consequences. The assertion by *Kwejo* is an affirmation of Oino and Auya (2013). Oino and Auya in their study of the Social

Network Relations among street children in Kenya noted that street children live in bases and each base has a base leader. The base leader together with a team, is responsible for protecting the members of the base.

ii Unmet Food Needs:

Studies by Endris and Sitota (2019), as well as Manjengwa et al. (2016) indicate that food is one of factors that drives children out of their homes into the streets. It therefore forms the major component of the needs that must be met by the institutions. According to multiple interviews conducted with children who ran back to the streets, the quantity, quality and the frequency of the food that is provided in the CCI need to be changed. Some CCIs provide only two meals per day; breakfast and supper. The breakfast constitutes a cup of tea and two slices of bread. Mwangi wa Mtaa; one of the children back on the streets from a CCIs describes the quantity of the food as shown in Box 4.7.3.

Box 4.7.3 Quantity of Food

Age of the Study Participant: 14 years

Gender of the Study Participant: Male

Place of the Interview: Kaptembwa-Near Mother Kevin Health Clinic

“I was given a small cup of tea and two slices of bread on the first and second day. On the second day, I knew I will die if I stayed there longer. I couldn’t understand why someone can be so mean to do this to me. On the streets I can get even 2 cups or more, and bigger cups of tea for that matter and even a half a loaf of bread for myself. I had to save myself and so I ran away.”

Interview Date: 30th Aug 2018

The amount of the food that is provided for supper is also inadequate according to the children who ran back to the streets. Apart from the quantity, the CCI also do not vary the foods. The diet is commonly composed of bean and Maize, ugali with vegetables and occasionally rice and green grams. Akaranga, a street child who was recruited and ran back to the streets indicated that the lack of variation in the kind of food that is provided in the CCIs forced him out of the CCIs. The excerpt below is indicative of his feelings about the food provided in the CCI.

“On the streets, I get variety of foods. I eat meat, rice, beans, chapatis among others and in most cases, I decide the quantity. I could not be confined to beans and maize”.

(Akaranga, Male aged 13 years).

Akaranga’s feelings were confirmed through observation as indicated in the picture below.

Plate 4.7.2 taken during lunch hour shows rice served with green grams.



Plate 4.7.2: Food Served for two Children in CCI

Plate 4.7.2 shows rice and green grams served in one plate for two children. This is, according, to Akaranga inadequate. The inadequacy and low quality of food provided in CCIs is an affirmation of Csaky’s (2009) report that pointed out that children in institutions may only get one meal a day and “life-threatening poor nutrition”.

iii Desire for Money:

Having been on the streets, the children are used to earning money. They receive tips from those parking their cars, those who need help with heavy luggage, sympathizers, cleaning spaces for

those who want to sell their wares, selling scrap metals collected from the dust bins and plastic bottles. Once the children get into the institution, their access to money is curtailed. This assertion on lack of access to money was affirmed by Barubaru as demonstrated in the following excerpt.

“I was completely helpless. I was at the mercy of the CCI for food and everything else. I was not used to this kind of life. I wanted to be in-charge of my life and money is critical component of being in-charge”. (Barubaru, 16 years old, Male)

This finding confirms the study by Onyiko and Pechacova (2015) that noted that some of the children from the streets take long to change. For them, the delay in change is occasioned by addition to the street life by the children where they earn money and have freedom.

iv Quest for Freedom

One of the factors that pull children from home to the streets is the desire for freedom. Indeed, this study established that about 39% of the children are pulled to the streets out of the desire to have freedom (Table 4.3). In addition, on the streets, the children have the freedom to do anything they want with almost no restriction; they move from one street to another, play and eat when they want. In the CCI, there are restrictions on every aspect of life. Since the search for freedom pulls children to the streets, restrictions without appreciating the freedom the children enjoyed on the streets is counterproductive on SAPs. A street child; Orina shared his views as captured in the statement below.

“That was a prison! How do people live there? How can someone be confined there, in such a small area? You are not even allowed to think, someone else does the thinking for you”.

(Orina, Male aged 14 years)

The excerpt from the conversation with Orina, are consistent with Lieten and Strehl (2015) arguments that streets offer advantages including freedom and independence that they neither get at home nor in the CCIs. Further, Raemdonck and Seedat-Khan (2017) noted that within the institutions, freedom comes to an abrupt end and a structured life begins. For the children, this sudden change of life style is not fair. They would rather stay on the streets play, sniff glue or hang on moving vehicles from point A to B. This therefore, makes the streets more attractive

over the CCIs and the children's home of origin. The freedom that is available to the children on the streets is shown in Plate 4.7.3.



Plate 4.7.3: Children Enjoying their Freedom on the Streets

Plate 4.7.3 shows some of the street children sniffing their glue without any form restriction. In the CCI, as part of the rehabilitation process, such drugs are not allowed. For these children, that denial of freedom to do whatever pleases them, causes them to run back to the streets.

v Search for Opportunity to Practice Talents:

CCIs tend to focus on improving educational outcomes among children which is very commendable. Education is an important ingredient in inspiring change among children and building a foundation for future opportunities. However, education is not the only foundation for future life. According to the children who ran back to the streets, there are other better things other than education. Kima Daniel, a ran away street child had this (statement below) to say about talents.

“On the streets here, I had learnt acrobatics and I love it. When I was in the CCI, I asked one of the social workers if they could introduce acrobatics. She flatly said no no no. She told me that I should focus on my education. I was very disappointed and escaped and here I am”.

(Kima Daniel, Male, 13 years)

From this assertion, it is clear that the focus education by the CCI leaving other talents that the children possess, hinders the process of rehabilitation. This is because for the children who do not excel in academics will be left with no option but ran back to the streets.

vi To Rejoin Friends on the Streets

The recruitment of the children from the streets is an eventful ambush where some of the children are able to escape through the business stall while some are caught unawares and taken to the CCIs. Apart from those who escape ambush, some are left out on account of being “too aged” to be rehabilitated. This ambush therefore breaks the social networks that the children had established during their stay on the streets. The social networks become a factor why some children abandon the SAP and the CCIs for the streets. *Bobo Shanti* (12 years Male) and *Kamtiki* indicated that the fact that they left their friends on streets made them run back to the streets. *Kamtiki* had ran away from at least two CCIs and his sentiment are contained in the excerpts in Box 4.7.4.

Box 4.7.4 Reason for running back to the Streets

Study Participant: Street child who went back to the Streets

Age of the Study Participant: 15 years

Gender of the Study Participant: Male

Place of the Interview: Flyover (Nakuru-Nairobi Highway)

“They ambushed us and unfortunately for me, I was arrested while all my friends escaped. I was taken to the CCI with restrictions, no friends, and no one to talk to. From that day on, I knew, I was not going to stay there for long. One day, I just scaled the fence in evening and ran back to the streets. When I reached the streets, it was a celebration among my friends. We were very happy together”. (Kamtiki Male aged 15 years).

Date of the Interview: 5th February 2019

Source: Field Notes

Kamtiki's statement is demonstration of existence of social networks that street children create as a means of protection and survival. The friends on the streets become surrogate families that provide attempt to replace the affection that is not provided on the streets or at home. The value of friends on the streets in this context is viewed as very critical the children that they may not survive without. This finding affirms Mezan and Ofofu-Kusu (2010) study of street children in Accra, Ghana; that established that friendship on the streets is means to survival on the streets. The study further agrees with Oino and Auya (2013) observation that street children establish friendship from the day they arrive on the streets to the day they cease being street children. They pointed out that friendship on the streets enhances social solidarity and survival.

vii Child Abuse:

One of the common factors that pushed children from their homes into the streets is child abuse. According to the Children Act 2001, child abuse is conceived as physical, sexual, psychological, and mental harm to a child. This study established that 38.5% of the children were pushed out of their homes to the streets by physical violence (Table 4.2). The children who ran away from the CCI argued that they were physically abused by the guards as a means of instilling discipline. This affirms the findings of Kaplan and Cuhadar (2020) and Steffen (2012) who noted that children exposed to violence in the family and on the streets. Physical abuse in the CCI undermines the process of rehabilitation hindering the success of SAPs. Crombach et al. (2014), argues that due to inadequate skills and training, the social workers are accustomed to the use of corporal punishment. However, this is the same reason that drives the children out of the CCI back to the streets. This is evidenced by excerpts of Mbaroko, contained in Box 4.7.5.

Box 4.7.5 Violence in the CCI

Study Participant:	Street child who went back to the Streets
Age of the Study Participant:	13 years
Gender of the Study Participant:	Male
Place of the Interview:	Shell Petrol Station along Mburu Gichua Road
“They should stop beating children in the CCIs. Robinson security (a security firm that provides security in the CCI), beats children on very flimsy grounds as though they are criminals. (Kugongwa na rungu ya jembe na kufungwa cell kama mwizi. Siwezi rudi huko, labda niuwawe kwanza- Being beaten with a handle of a jembe and locked in cell like a thief! I can never go back there unless someone kills me first”.	
Date of the Interview:	8 th February 2019

Source: Field Notes

Box 4.7.5 demonstrates the existence of child abuse in the CCIs. This is not only a violation of National Standards for Best Practices of CCIs (GoK & UNICEF, 2013) but also the global and national legal framework such as the UNCRC 1989 and Children’s Act 2001 respectively. In addition, it is an affirmation of GoK (2019) and Kaiser (2020) report that reported existence of violence against street children and children respectively. Child abuse is demonstrated by Mbaroko’s identity shown in the Plate 4.7.4, that according to him, signifies an end to the beatings in the CCI.



Plate 4.7.4: Mbaroko's Identity

Mbaroko, indicated that he started donning this identity when he ran away from the CCI. According to him, the identity reminds him of the end to the physical violence in the hands of security guards in the CCI.

The findings of this study are consistent with studies by Csaky (2009), Olsson (2016) and Pundir et al. (2019) in their assertion that children experience violence albeit in varied contexts. In arguing against institutionalization of children in child care institutions, Csaky (2009), pointed out that institutions are vulnerable to violence which are consistent with the study findings. Csaky observes that abuses in institutions including physical harm such beatings and torture is common in institutions of care. This finding further confirms the previous observation by Olsson (2016) and Pundir et al. (2019) that child abuse occurs in all contexts and is widespread around the world. Similarly, Deb et al. (2020), pointed out that children are often abused in the child care institutions in the pretext of being disciplined by workers in the institutions, while Chege and Ucembe (2020), refers to these abuses as institutional abuse.

4.7.4 Perspective of CCI Staff

Through purposive sampling, a manager and a social worker from each of the 10 CCIs that work with streets children were involved in the study. Their perspectives were analyzed thematically as shown in Table 4.48.

Table 4.48
Constraints of SAPs

Constraints of SAPs	Frequency	Percent
Financial or resource constraint	10	50.0
Limited technical knowledge	10	50.0
Some children take too long to change	9	45.0
Interference of the board	7	35.0
Determination of genuine street children	7	35.0

Financial Constraints: Table 4.48 shows that 50% (10) of the institutions are facing financial constraints. Predominantly, the CCIs are running on funds from well-wishers or the founders. This implies that the staffing levels are low, the services that are provided are largely the bare minimum. For instance, an institution that runs on a budget of between Ksh. 500,001 -1000,000 million and has about 126 children will struggle to provide for the needs every child. In this case, if the CCI runs on a Ksh 1 million, it implies that the cost of taking care of every child is Ksh 7,937 (USD 79) per year or Ksh 661 per month excluding salaries. This amount may not adequately provide for food, clothing and school supplies. RS6 (NGO Manager) captures financial state of the institutions thus;

“We are in a real financial mess, sometimes even money to buy food for the children is a problem let alone staff salaries”

This assertion by RS6 not point to the financial challenges that the institutions go through but also the implication of financial constraints on the provision of the needs of the institutionalized children. This statement by RS6 confirms the findings of a study by Makomane and Makoae (2015) study of programmes offered by Shelter for street children. They established that financial limitations that the institutions were facing had an inhibiting consequence on the effectiveness of the programmes offered to street children. Onyiko and Pechacova (2015) on

the other hand noted that insufficient funds was hindering achievement of institutional objectives.

Limited Technical Knowledge: Table 4.48 shows that 50% (10) of the institutions had staff with limited technical knowledge. The limitations in the technical knowledge to hand the children from the streets will most likely impede services provision consequently hinder the rehabilitation of the children. The limited technical capacity was further confirmed by the Interview with Sub County Children Officer who indicated that;

“Most of these are struggling financially and therefore may not have staff with the right skill-set”.

This further confirmed by R15 (16-year-old Male); *“The recruitment of staff in this institution often does not follow the laid down Human Resource procedures since some are done by the owner of the institution. On such occasions, you end up with staff who are not every qualified”.*

The children officer in Charge of Nakuru Children Remand Home confirmed the inadequate capacity of the staff by indicating;

“Some of these Institutions, in fact most of them, are established by an individual who may view the institution as personal property hence some of them recruit relatives even though they may not be qualified to handle these vulnerable children.

These findings are in agreement with Onyiko and Pechancova (2015) study that pointed out that the institutions were unable to attract competent staff due to resource constraints. Gwenzi (2018) on the other hand noted that the institutions had inadequate staffing levels hence undermining SAPs.

Children taking long to change: This study established that 45% (9) noted that one of the constraints was the duration that the children take to change. The children from the streets carry with them unique experiences and trauma that not only take long but also require a lot of effort

and patience. As RS8 (Social Worker) remarked “*some of these children are not only addicted to drugs, freedom but also the life on the streets*”. This statement by an FBO social worker (RS8) is indicative of the frustration of the CCIs staff due to the duration the street children take to reform. It points to the fact that the children take long before a transformation occurs making the work frustrating.

Interference of the Board: This study established that 35% (Table 4.48) of the CCI staff indicated that the board is interference the running of the CCIs. There are cases where the Board gets involved in the running of day today activities of the CCIs. This interference is captured in the excerpt below:

“The board wants to be involved in everything as though they are the secretariat of the agency. They want to know want time you report to work, what did you do during the day, why a place has not been cleaned. To me these are all functions of the Manager”. (RS4, NGO Manager)

The direct involvement and interest in the running of the daily activities of the board does not give limits the powers of the manager of the institutions to effectively provide direction on how the projects should be run.

Determining Genuine Street Children: Table 4.48 further indicates that 35% of the institutions had difficulty determining the genuine street children who require social assistance. This can be drawn from the variations and general lack of clarity in the definition of street children. The situation is further complicated by the nature of the life of street children which involves movement all over the streets making it difficult to adequately engage them. RS 20 (FBO Manager) captures this difficulty as shown in Box 4.7.6.

Box 4.7.6 Challenges of Recruitment

Study Participant: FBO Manager

Gender of the Study Participant: Male

Place of the Interview: CCI

“These children are very difficult to locate during the day because they are often all over. We go to the streets at night and the best we can do is to get all the children we can in a given night. It is difficult to know who is genuine and who is not. Once they are here, we can begin to chase some away because they don’t qualify”.

Survey Date: 8th December 2018

Source: Survey Data

Box 4.7.6 demonstrates that some of the CCIs are having children receiving SAPs may not necessarily meet the criteria for street children. The ambush targets any child on the streets and once they are in the CCIs, they are put on SAPs without any background check to determine whether they should be in the CCIs. This further confirms the findings of this study that 66.83% of the children had parents prior to the recruitment into the CCI. In addition, this assertion implies that there are institutionalized children who should not be in the institution but linked to the parents.

The analysis of the constraints from the perspective of institutionalized children, street children who were successfully reintegrated back to the society, CCI staff and the children who ran back to the streets, the study has established that the constraints can be categorized into programmatic constraints, individual child related constraints, Institutional and Staff Capacity. The programmatic challenges that may hinder improvement of the well-being of the street children are related to the quantity and quality of the services provided including; unmet food needs, leisure activities allowed/provided, adequate and decent accommodation, unclear exit procedures and participation in making decision on the services provided. In addition, other programmatic constraints included recruitment process that was violent, ignoring other talents that may be useful for the children, determining genuine street children and bullying within the CCI.

The institutional constraints that hamper the improvement of the well-being of the street children included financial constraints, and interference of the day today running of the CCIs by the boards of management. The individual children related challenges included the desire for freedom, money and the desire to practice individual talents that are not accommodated within the institution, to rejoin friends who were left on the streets and the duration that some of the children take to reform. Lastly, the study established that some of the CCI staff have limited capacity to effectively implement the SAPs.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations based on the study objectives.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This section presents a summary of the findings of each objective; efficiency, relevance, effectiveness and constraints of the SAPs in improving the well-being of the street children in Nakuru Town.

5.2.1 Efficiency of SAP in Improving the Well-Being of Street Children

Objective one; assessment of the efficiency of the SAPs in improving the well-being of street children, examined the two variables; efficiency and well-being separately before establishing association between them through the use of contingency tables. Efficiency was analyzed in terms of; documentation of the street children's information at the point of recruitment, existence and functionality of the Management Board, staffing and practices and procedures and cost and asset utilization. On the other hand, well-being was of the institutionalized street children was examined in terms of adequacy of the services offered to the street children, existence of Individual Child Care Plan, and the child outcomes from the SAPs.

The findings of this study indicate that 100% of the institutions document personal information of the street children at the point of recruitment. Of these institutions, 60% (majority) document 3 names of the children, 100% document information on Gender, 80% document information on the date of recruitment, and 95% document health status as well as age at the point of recruitment.

The study further established that all (100%) the sampled children's institutions had Management Boards and 80% of the Management Boards that complied with the National Standards for Best Practices of CCIs in terms of composition. This study further established that a greater percentage (60%) of the Boards had high level of achievement of their functions while 25% had an average level of achievement.

In examining the staffing practices and procedures, the study established that 80% of the institutions had job descriptions leaving 20% without job descriptions. All (100%) the sampled institutions also had codes of conduct. However, 15% of those sampled had only read the code of conduct but had not signed, 5% had signed without reading, while a majority (80%) had read and signed the code of conduct. This indicates that 80% have knowledge and are committed to upholding the provisions of the code of conduct while 5% are committed to code without knowledge of the contents while 15 have knowledge but no commitment to the code. In general, the sampled institutions had a high-level compliance 95% while 5% had an average level of compliance to the code of conduct.

In terms of staff training, the study established that majority (55%) of the institutions had training plans while 45% did not. The lack of training implies that the staff will have no opportunity to improve their skills to enable them deliver the social assistance program. This can perhaps be attributed to the inadequacy of the resources as the study established that the institutions predominantly rely on the founder and well-wishers for resources. In addition, the study noted that 60% of the institutions operate on Ksh 1 million and less and only 40% had over ksh 1 million annual budget. This likely to limit the operations of the institutions especially in terms of staffing and improvement of the well-being of the children.

The current study examined the overall efficiency of the sampled institutions through a series of 7 dimensions. The respondents rated the efficiency above average with all the dimensions having a mean score above 3.00. The study further established that the level of efficiency of the institutions was either high (65%) and average (35%).

In examining the relationship between efficiency and well-being, the study cross tabulated the level of efficiency and well-being indicators (adequacy of services, ICCP and children's outcomes). The study findings indicate that there is a relationship between level of efficiency and adequacy of services, level of efficiency and existence of ICCP although the relationship is not statistically significant. On the other hand, the study established that there was a statistically significant relationship between the level of efficiency and the overall child outcomes. This shows that as the level of efficiency improves, the children's outcomes also improve. The χ^2 values suggest an association and $\Phi = 0.780$ suggesting a strong association between the level

of efficiency the child outcomes of the social assistance programs. This has been attributed to; documentation of children information during admission, the existence of management board, clear staffing practices and procedures and efficient cost and asset utilization.

5.2.2 Relevance of SAP in Improving the Well-Being of Street Children

This study conceptualized relevance as an indicator of performance of the SAPs. Relevance was conceived to constitute perspective of the Institutionalized children as beneficiaries and the perspective of CCI staff as the services providers. The perspective of the children was deemed to constitute the hopes of that the children had when they left home for the streets, process of identification of the needs and the overall relevance of the SAPs based on pre-determined parameters. Similarly, the perspective of the CCI staff was examined on the basis of pre-admission assessment, existence of guidelines for identification of needs, individualized provision of social assistance through the ICCP, consistency of the interventions of donor and Government of Kenya policies and exit process from the CCI.

To be able to determine existence of a relationship between SAPs and well-being of the Institutionalized children, the study cross-tabulated the levels of relevance against Secondary outcomes conceived by Coren et al. (2016) that included the process of identification of the children, Leisure activities, access to information on rights and responsibilities, adequacy of services and primary outcome (no children running back to the streets). The determination of the strength and direction of the relationship, the study used Chi-square, Phi and Cramer's V.

This study established that the major hopes of many of the institutionalized children was access to basic needs that was reported 38.5 percent, followed by education 37.6%, care and support 31.7% while desire for money 14.6%, freedom 13.2% and the least (12.2%) reported hope was desire to be away from abuse. On the process of identification of the needs, majority (62.93%) of the institutionalized children identified their needs on their own, 26.83% were helped by someone else while 10.24% jointly identified the needs. The institutionalized children rated the levels of relevance of the SAPs thus; average 29.3% and high level of relevance at 70.7%.

The perspective of the CCI staff was assessed on the basis of pre-admission assessment and 80% indicated that their institutions have guidelines for pre-admission assessment while 20% did not. Of the institutions that had guidelines, 75% conducted pre-admission assessments while

25% did not. The study further established that 85% of the institutions had guidelines for identification of needs while 15% did not.

In assessing the staff involved in identification of needs of the institutionalized children, the CCI staff indicated that Social Workers were involved in the identification reported by 95% of the staff, house fathers and mothers 65% and manager reported by 40%. The least involved staff was cleaners 10% and security guard's five percent. The study further established that 65% of sampled institutions had ICCP while 35% did not. In assessing the knowledge of the contents of ICCP, the study determined that the major content known to the staff is education plan reported by 100% of the staff while how the child will be cared for on a day-to-day basis, health care arrangements, spiritual growth were reported by 92.3%. The other expected contents were reported between 61.5% and 84.6%.

On consistency with donor policies; 65% of the CCI staff reported existence of donor policies while 35 percent did not have any donor policies. Forty percent of these respondents reported that these policies are either relevant (25%) or very relevant (15%) while 25% were neutral on the relevance of the donor policies. One hundred percent of the CCI staff reported existence GoK policies with the Constitution of Kenya 2010 being the most (75%) identified framework. This was followed by the Social Assistance Act 2013 and the Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2011 identified by 55% while the least (35%) identified policy framework was the National Standards for Best Practice of CCIs. The study further determined that the activities of the CCIs were highly consistent with the Constitution with a mean of 3.19, followed by the National Standards for Best Practices of CCI with mean of 3.10, Social Assistance Act 2013 and the National Social Protection Policy 2011 with means of 3.08 and 3.00 respectively.

This study further established that the CCIs exit or discharge children predominantly after 3 years as reported by 75% of the respondents. Twenty five percent on the other hand exit the children in the less than one year (20%) and in 3 years (5%).

The overall relevance of the SAPs was average (29.3 % and 35%) and High (70.7% and 65%) for children and CCI staff respectively. The study further sought to determine whether there is a relationship between the levels of relevance of SAPs and the well-being of the Institutionalized children. This was done from the institutionalized children perspective and the

CCI staff perspective. The perspective of the children was examined through cross-tabulation of levels of relevance and wellbeing (secondary outcomes; process of identification of needs, adequacy of services, leisure activities and access to rights information).

This study established that there is relationship between levels of relevance and the process of identification of needs as shown by $\chi^2 = 8.411$ and confirmed by $p = 0.015$ and Cramers V = 0.203 showing a weak positive significant association. The study also established that there is a significant, weak positive relationship between levels of relevance and adequacy of services. This relationship between level of relevance and adequacy of services was confirmed by $\chi^2 = 4.429$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.035$ and $\Phi = 0.147$ values. Further the study established a weak, positive and significant association between levels of relevance and leisure activities confirmed by $\chi^2 = 4.121$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.042$ and $\Phi = 0.142$ values. Lastly, the study established a weak, positive relationship between levels of relevance and access to information on rights confirmed by $\chi^2 = 4.665$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.022$ and $\Phi = 0.412$ values.

The relationship between levels of relevance and well-being of the children; CCI staff perspective was assessed by cross tabulating levels of relevance and primary outcome; whether institutionalized children ran back to the streets or not. The findings indicate that there is no relationship between levels of relevance and primary outcome of ensuring that children do not ran back to the streets. This was confirmed by $\chi^2 = 0.292$, $df = 1$ and $p = 0.589$ that shows no relationship. The absence of a relationship between the levels of relevance and the well-being of the children is attributable to the fact that, while the SAPs meets the needs of the children, there are other factors extraneous to relevance, including friends on the streets and freedom on the streets that attract the children back to the streets.

5.2.3 Effectiveness of SAP in Improving the Well-Being of Institutionalized Children

Effectiveness of the SAPs was examined in terms of; existence of program objectives, whether these objectives were achieved, did the CCIs have activity plans, were the activity plans achieved and what demonstrates that the plans have been implemented and consequently the objectives. Further the study examined how the CCIs conceptualized the street children (beneficiaries) and whether the right beneficiaries were the ones targeted. It was also necessary

to examine whether the beneficiaries appreciate the SAPs, what would have happened in the absence of the SAPs and whether there were any changes attributable to the SAPs.

This study established that main objective of these CCIs was provision of basic needs of the institutionalized children as demonstrated by high rating of 75 percent, followed by rehabilitation efforts (65%), reintegration of the street children (30%) and lastly nurturing talents of the street children within the CCI (10%). To be able to achieve these objectives, there has to be activity plans. The study established the majority (85%) of the CCIs had activity plans while 15% did not have activity plans. The CCIs with activity plans reported that the process is consultative and this is meant to enhance understanding and consensus among the CCI staff. The planning for activities was influenced institutional objectives (60%), availability of resources (55%) and the needs of the children was the least factor in the planning process reported by 40% of the institutions. The implementation of the activity plans was demonstrated activity reports (70%), feedback from the children (40%) and the budgetary expenditure (20%).

Effectiveness of the SAPs was also assessed in terms of the coverage of these programmes. Of the sampled CCI staff, 20% indicated that all the children who require social assistance are covered by programmes while majority (80%) indicated not all the children in need are covered by the programmes. Of the respondents who reported that not all children are covered by the SAPs, majority of them indicated that those covered range between 25-50 percentiles.

This study examined whether the SAPs target the right beneficiaries. The findings indicate that the programmes generally target the right beneficiaries. These are children found on the streets with no parent and have made the streets their habitual residence. The further established that the beneficiaries (Institutionalized children) 66.3% and 19.5% were either satisfied or very satisfied with services provided in the CCI respectively and only 14.1% were neutral on assessment of satisfaction. Those who were satisfied and very satisfied were much higher compared to satisfaction with the services at home and on the streets.

The study also sought to determine what would have happened to the institutionalized children in the absence of the SAPs. The findings indicate that slightly over half (50.2%) of the institutionalized children would have been beggars, 43.9% would have been criminals, 23.9% would have been drug addicts, 7.8% would be dead and 6.3% could have been suffering ill-

health. The study also identified changes in the life of the institutionalized children that are attributable to the SAPs as access to education (49.8%), some (33.2%) had become healthy, 23.4% had become disciplined, and 21.5 had stopped taking drugs while 11.2% had improved self-efficacy.

The examination of effectiveness was concluded by analysis of the levels of effectiveness. The findings show that the SAPs are highly effective as reported by 55% of the sampled CCI staff with a minority (45%) reporting average effectiveness. The study also analyzed these levels of effectiveness against the primary outcome (children running back to the streets) after interventions. The findings show that there is no statistically significant association between levels of effectiveness and children running back to the streets as shown by χ^2 test value - $\chi^2_{0.05,1} = 0.642$ with $p(0.423 > 0.05)$. The absence of statistical association between effectiveness and primary outcome is due to that effectiveness is a progressive measure and also requires a much broader intervention, some of which are beyond SAPs.

5.2.4 Constraints of SAP in Improving the Well-Being of Street Children

This study examined constraints as conceived by Johnsons, Creasy and Fan, (2016) in which he points out that constraints are factors or bottlenecks hinder the organizations or institutions from achieving its goals or objectives. The constraints of the SAPs were examined from four perspectives namely; institutionalized children, reintegrated children, children who ran back to the streets, and CCI staff.

Of the institutionalized children, 20.98% of them indicated that there is needs for changes in the CCIs. These changes are deemed as constraints as they can undermine the SAPs. The changes recommended by the institutionalized children include; the quantity and quality of the food, leisure activities, provision of clean water, accommodation and the exit procedures.

Reintegrated children on the other hand, indicated the following as constraints that can undermine the SAPs. The factors include; the recruitment process that they deemed as violent, limited attention that is accorded to other talents that may enhance rehabilitation process and the exit procedures that seemed to pegged on academic performance.

The children who ran back to the streets on the other hand identified the following constraints; bullying in the CCIs that destroys the image of the children who join the CCIs, quantity and quality of the food that is provided, desire for money, freedom to determine ones daily life, limited attention of all the talents that the children may possess and having friends on the streets.

Lastly, the CCI staff (managers and social workers) indicated that some of the constraints that face include; limited financial resources that hampers proper implementation of SAPs, limited technical knowledge occasioned flawed recruitment process and inadequate finances to attract qualified personnel, the duration that some children take to change can be frustrating, interference by the board of directors who want to be involved in day today running of the CCIs and determination of genuine street children to be recruited in the CCIs.

5.2.5 Performance of SAP in Improving the Well-being of Street Children

This study findings show that that the performance of the SAPs assessed on the basis of efficiency, relevance and effectiveness is high. This study findings show that efficiency, relevance (CCI staff and Children) and effectiveness were rated high with a score of 65%, 65% CCI staff and 70% by children in institutions and 55% respectively. It is only a minority (35%, 35% by CCI staff and 29.3% by children, and 45%) that rated the level of efficiency, relevance and effectiveness average. Further, this study established that there is an association between efficiency, relevance and effectiveness and well-being of the institutionalized children although, except for efficiency, effectiveness and relevance are not statistically significant.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 Empirical Conclusions

- i. **Efficiency:** This study concludes that the SAPs are efficient based on the dimensions of efficiency examined by the study. The SAPs are efficient based on the fact that the projects document children information at the point of recruitment, the CCIs have functional management boards with majority of the boards achieving their functions, they have staff who have requisite qualification, existence of staff training plans and they conduct regular audits. Overall, the study concludes that the SAPs are efficient in improving the well-being of the street children as Table 4.21 shows that there is a significant and a strong association between efficiency and well-being of the street children.

- ii. **Relevance:** This study concludes that SAPs are relevant since they improve the well-being of institutionalized children. This is based on the statistical relationship between levels of relevance and identification of needs, levels of relevance and involvement in leisure activities, levels of relevance and adequacy of the services offered and levels of relevance and access to information on Rights and Responsibilities. Further, the staff are aware of existence and relevance of the donor and government policies that guide provision of SAPs. Lastly, this study concludes that the existing policy frameworks addresses the issues of children generally without a specific focus on the street children. The street children are therefore benefiting from these policies and programmes by default rather than design.
- iii. **Effectiveness:** The study also concludes that the SAPs are effective to the extent that the beneficiaries affirm that in the absence of the SAPs, they would be beggars, criminals, drug addicts, and dead or suffer ill-health hence improving their well-being. Further, the study has determined that the SAPs are effective based the level of satisfaction rating of very satisfied or satisfied. Lastly, the SAPs are effective based on the ratings of level of effectiveness (average and high) and association between level of effectiveness and primary outcomes of institutionalized children albeit the association is not statistically significant.
- iv. **Constraints:** The study concludes that despite the fact that the SAPs are not only efficient, relevant and effective, they face bottlenecks that hinder them from achieving the goal of improving the well-being of the children. This study concludes that the constraints that hinder SAPs from improving the well-being of the institutionalized children are programmatic, individual child related characteristics, institutional and staff capacity related constraints.

Performance of SAPs in Improving the Well-being of Street Children: The study concludes that the constraints that the SAPs face, there is high level of performance of SAPs and that the SAPs have improved the well-being of the street children.

5.3.2 Theoretical Conclusions

This study on performance of SAPs and well-being of street children was anchored on two theories, namely; theory of change and theory of constraints.

The theory of change is part of a broader program analysis that emerged out of the logical framework tradition as an evaluative outline that assess the performance of programmes. The theory of change is about how and why programmes work (Weiss et al., 1995). Theory of change has an explanatory power of describing sequence of events that are expected to lead to desired outcomes assumptions that organizations and people make about how change has occurred (Guijt et al., 2015), analysis of intended outcomes, activities to be implemented to achieve the desired outcomes (Vogel, 2012). In addition, the theory is about “if.....then” assumptions (Stein & Valters 2012).

The theory of change was critical in the study as it sought to examine the assumption that if the SAPs perform, then the well-being of the institutionalized children would be assured. The study assumed that if the performance (efficiency, relevance and effectiveness) of the SAP was high, then the well-being (primary and secondary outcomes) of the institutionalized children will be improved.

The findings of this study demonstrate that if the SAPs perform, then the well-being (primary outcomes) will be improved. The study measured performance in terms of efficiency (levels of efficiency cross tabulated against primary outcome), relevance (levels of relevance cross tabulated against primary outcome) and effectiveness (levels of effectiveness cross tabulated against primary outcome). The findings show that there is an association between the levels of efficiency, relevance and effectiveness and primary outcome. However, the association is not statistically significant except the relationship between efficiency and primary outcome that is weak and positive.

The theory of change was therefore useful in analyzing the SAPs, explaining the interventions that would be critical in achieving the desired outcomes and the outcomes themselves. The theory of change has enabled the study to explain that if the SAPs are efficient, relevant and effective, (performance) then the well-being of the street children would improve. Improvement of the well-being of the street children is contingent upon the performance of the SAPs.

The theory of change was useful in enabling the study demonstrate that if the SAPs were efficient (document the information of the children they support, have a functional board, clear staffing procedures and utilizes the resources properly, then the primary outcomes (no children running back to the streets). The theory adequately demonstrates that if the project is efficient, then the primary outcomes of the project will be achieved.

In addition, this also used the theory of constraints to explain the bottle necks that hinder the achievement of the primary outcome. The theory of constraints was developed by Goldratt in 1984 contemplates hindrances that prevents organizations from achieving their goals and objectives (Tulasi & Rao, 2012). The theory assumes that, successful an organization is dependent on its ability to manage these constraints.

This study, basing on the tenets of the theory of constraints, identified four broad constraints namely; administrative constraints (for instance boards seeking to run the day today activities of the CCIs), quality and quantity of the services (for instance the quantity of food, the quality of food, non-participation in the matters that concern the children), children's rights violation (for instance, some institutions physically abuse the children) and technical capacity of CCI staff (some staff lack the requisite knowledge and skills). The findings are therefore congruent with the tenets of the theory of constraints.

The tenets of the two theories (theory of change and theory of constraints) adequately explained the phenomena under study (performance of SAPs relative to efficiency, relevance, effectiveness and constraints). These two theories have the explanatory power to guide evaluative studies of similar nature.

5.4 Recommendation

This study recommendations are in two themes, namely; empirical and policy recommendations.

5.4.1 General Recommendations

Social interventions especially those that seek to address the plight of street children are often designed or are expected to be designed to not only address the immediate needs of the street

children but also work towards achieving the primary outcome (no child running back to the street) in the post intervention period and also addressing the factors that either push or pull the children back to the streets. The push and pull factors are varied with some requiring state intervention since they are structural in nature (such as poverty) while others can successfully be addressed by the CCIs since they have a lot to do with parenting skills (such as child abuse). While of the streets, the children face unprecedented suffering ranging from lack of parental care, exposure to harsh weather conditions, abuse by the public, the police, and fellow older children to harsh weather conditions. The study sought to examine the performance of the various non-state agencies that seek to address the problems of the street children consequently improve their well-being. This study has demonstrated that there are a number of interventions by non-state agencies that seek to address the phenomena of street children.

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made in relation to the specific objective;

- i The first objective of the study was an assessment of the efficiency of the social assistance programmes in improving the well-being of street children. The study established that there is a significant association between efficiency and the well-being outcome (no child running back to the streets). This therefore implies that if efficiency indicators are improved, there would be improvement in the ultimate outcome (no child running back to the streets). The study therefore recommends that CCIs should strive to comply with the provisions of National standards of Best Practices for CCIs that defines various dimensions of efficiency. This will ultimately improve the well-being of the street children, that is, no child will return back to the streets which is the primary outcome.
- ii In objective two, the study sought to examine the relevance of social assistance programmes in improving the wellbeing of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County. This was examined from the perspective of children and the CCI staff. From the children's perspective, the study established that there is weak positive and significant association between levels of relevance and process of identification of needs, adequacy of services, leisure activities and access to information on rights. From

the CCIs perspective, there was no significant association between levels of relevance and the primary outcome (no child running back to the streets). From the foregoing, the study recommends that CCIs define the needs of the children from their own perspective, and participatorily design programmes with the children themselves. This will move the CCIs away from focusing on provision of basic needs (food, shelter, education and clothing) while ignoring other children's needs.

- iii Objective three of the study sought to examine the effectiveness of the social assistance programmes in improving the wellbeing of street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County. The study established that there is a positive relationship between the level of effectiveness and well-being of the children (no running back to the streets). The study therefore recommends that CCI need to put more effort in improving the dimensions of effectiveness. An improvement in the dimensions of effectiveness will lead to improved levels of effectiveness ultimately leading to improved primary outcomes.
- iv Lastly, the study explored the constraints of social assistance programmes for street children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County. The study identified a number of pitfalls that undermine the success of the SAPs leading to more children running back to the streets. These included; the recruitment process that they deemed as violent, bullying in the CCIs that destroys the image of the children who join the CCIs, limited financial resources that hampers proper implementation of SAPs, limited technical knowledge, interference by the board of directors. From the foregoing, the study recommends that CCI, re-examines their recruitment process, make them less violent and abusive, ensure that the recruits are not subjected to bullying through close monitoring and give due attention to the talents that the children come with to the institution. In addition, the CCIs need to diversify their resource base, provide training to the CCI staff and the board to improve their technical knowledge and limit the interference of the board in the day today running of the CCI.

The SAPs need to strive towards a comprehensive programming with a view to addressing all the stages of the life of the street children. The SAPs must incorporate life of the street children at home, the journey to the streets, life on the streets, journey to the CCIs, life within the CCI

and post CCI intervention. This will not only address the symptoms (being on the streets) but will be comprehensive enough to ensure that the root causes of the phenomena and the reintegration challenges are addressed.

5.4.2 Policy Recommendations

The study conceived relevance of the SAPs to among others include; consistency to government and donor policies. The study there examined the existence and relevance of the policy frameworks that guide the implementation of SAPs. This section, therefore, makes policy recommendations from two perspectives; implementation and review of the existing policy frameworks.

Implement Existing Policy Frameworks

There are a number of existing policy framework that if fully implement will ensure that the street children benefit from their provisions. The policy framework includes; the Children's Act 2001, National Action Plan for Children in Kenya 2015-2022, The National Children Policy Kenya 2010, Guidelines for Alternative Family Care of Children in Kenya 2014, the Social Assistance Act 2013, National Standards for Best Practices of CCIs 2013, and Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2011 among others. These policy frameworks variously define vulnerable children who deserve social protection and by extension social assistance. Full implementation of these policy frameworks will guarantee protection of the institutionalized children, survival and development and participation on matters that concern them.

The International narrative and research have moved towards de-institutionalization of children favoring provision of social assistance in a family set up. Nakuru's institutions and Kenya at large are still stuck with long term institutional care. This argument is based on the fact that a greater percentage (66.8%) of the children had parents (54.7% both Parents alive, 28.5% mother alive and 16.8% father alive) and had lived in the institution for more than 3 years. It would be more useful to consider the institution as a temporary last resort with end goal being rehabilitation and reintegration of the children back into the households. County and National Government must move towards deinstitutionalization so as to save the children from the dangers associated with institutionalization. De-institutionalization should be the long-term goal but this must be accompanied by strengthening the families that are at risk of having their children run to the streets.

Lastly, the social protection policies would benefit the street children if they are expanded to include families that choose to take in graduates of CCIs or the original families of these institutionalized children are included as vulnerable households to benefit from the Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash Transfers. The cash transfers will not only incentivize families to take children into the family set up, but also enhance retention of the children in the family.

Review of Existing Policy Frameworks

Social Protection Policies (Social Assistance Act 2013, Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2011, Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022) must consider expanding their coverage to include street children. These policies among others have provided for the provision of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash Transfer (OVC CT), Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT). The existing policy framework targets vulnerable individual in the household set up. Perhaps, there is need to expand the concept of vulnerability to include families that are willing to take in graduates of the CCIs so as to benefit from the OVC CT. In addition, the families who have had their children run to the streets should be covered by OVC CT so as to provide for the needs of the children, care and support.

The inclusion of families that take in ex street children and the families of the Institutionalized children will be useful towards deinstitutionalization. The investment in these families will not only strengthen them but also address the structural factors (poverty) expressed in many forms that often drive the children to the streets. Family strengthening could include among other things; providing education on positive parental skills, household economic strengthening and providing cash transfers to households that will be receiving children from temporary institutions of care.

A new comprehensive policy option for street children that addresses the push and pull factors that drive these children to the streets and deinstitutionalization will provide a long-lasting solution to the phenomena of street children. The policy option should address the household environment that causes the children to depart home. For those who end up on the streets, should only be institutionalized temporarily going through a rehabilitation process and consequent return to the family environment. Cases of children driven to the streets due to poverty, the government should consider conditional cash transfers for such households.

5.5 Areas for Further Research

- i. The children's institutions are often modeled around the traditional notion that street children are necessarily young and they are boys. This notion has by design excluded girls from accessing social assistance that is provided in the institutions and the government at large. However, girls' street children do exist and the KNBS (2019) statistics show that there are a total of 2,348 female street people although this number includes adults since it was not segregated by age. The design of the social assistance programs influenced by this traditional belief has led to exclusion of the girls further reinforcing their invincibility. It would be useful to examine the coping mechanisms of girls' street children in the face of this exclusion.

- ii. The institutions are deliberate in the recruitment of street children in the CCIs. They have equally mounted social assistance programmes geared towards improving the well-being of the street children. However, these institutions are lacking a clear exit strategy that addresses post rehabilitation process or circumstance that would warrant exit. There is need to explore the process of discharging children from the CCIs, how effective and efficient are the mechanisms, document the success that may have been experienced and the implications of this exit process in improving the well-being of the institutionalized children.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Structured Interview Schedule for Institutionalized Street children

Interview Schedule No.----- Date-----

1. Nature of the Institution (Tick)

<i>Nature of the Institution</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Government	
Private Organization	
Non-Governmental Organization	
Community Based Organization	
Religious Organization	

Bio- Data of the Child

2. Bio-data of the children.

<i>BIO-DATA</i>	
Gender	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>
Age of the Child (e.g. 13)	
Ethnic Group	
Religion (Tick as appropriate)	Protestant <input type="checkbox"/>
	Catholic <input type="checkbox"/>
	Muslim <input type="checkbox"/>
	Others (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>

3. Do you have parents/Guardian?

<i>Parents</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Guardian</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

4. If you have Parents, are they alive?

<i>Both Alive</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mother Alive</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Father Alive</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
--	--	--

5. Who were you living with before you left for the streets? Parents Guardian

6. Do you have Siblings? Yes No

7. If Yes above, How many are they?

<i>Boys</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Girls</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

8. Where are the siblings you have identified above?

.....

FACTORS THAT DRIVE THE CHILD FROM HOME

9. When did you leave home for the streets? (Year)

10. What are some of the reasons that drove you out of your home? (Push Factors)

a.

b.

11. What are some of things that attracted you in the streets? (Pull factors)

a.

b.

12. Describe for me how you ended up on the streets from home. (the Journey)

.....

.....

LIFE IN THE STREETS

13. How is life in the streets?

	<i>Tick one</i>
Very Good	
Good	
Bad	
Very Bad	

14. How is a typical day like based on the above?

.....

.....

15. Were you getting any services in the streets? Yes No

16. If yes above, which services are these? (List)

a.

b.

17. Explain to me how you were getting the services listed above?

.....

.....

RELEVANCE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

18. When were you recruited in this institution (Year)

19. Before being recruited, for how long had you lived in the streets of Nakuru (Years)

20. When you left home for the streets, what were some of the hopes that you had?
- a.
 - b.

21. What were the major needs that you had when you accepted to be recruited in this institution?
- a.
 - b.

22. Did you identify the above needs by yourself or with assistance of someone?

<i>Self</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Someone</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Both</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------------------	---	--------------------------------------

23. If someone/both helped you identify the needs, who was he or she?

<i>Service Providers</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Manager	
Social Workers	
Nurse	
Cook (s)	
Counselor(s)	
Security Guard(s)	
Cleaner(s)	
Housefathers or Housemothers	
Account officer (s)	
Administrative Assistants	
Cateresses/Nutritionist	

24. Describe for me how the person you have identified above, helped you identify the needs?

.....

25. What are some of the services you have received since you were recruited in the program?

<i>Services</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Food	
Education/School	
Vocational Training	
Accommodation	

Health Services	
Psychosocial Care and Support	
Clothing	
Access to clean and safe water	
Leisure activities	
Access to information on rights and responsibilities	
Life Skills	
Access to safe and secure toilet	
Others (Specify)	

26. Describe for me how the services you have identified in Q25 are offered to you. (Do you line up or each child gets their own at different times, frequency)

<i>Services offered</i>	<i>Description of How the Service is offered</i>
Food	
Education/School	<i>This will be dealt with in the section of Education</i>
Vocational Training	
Accommodation	
Health Services	
Psychosocial Care and Support	
Clothing	
Access to clean and safe water	
Leisure activities	
Access to information on rights and responsibilities	
Life Skills	
Access to safe and secure toilet	
Others (Specify)	

27. Do you have a role on which service is offered to you? Yes No

28. Explain your answer above

.....

.....

 29. Who provides the services you have listed above?

<i>Service Providers</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Manager	
Social Workers	
Nurse	
Cook (s)	
Counselor(s)	
Security Guard(s)	
Cleaner(s)	
Housefathers or Housemothers	
Account officer (s)	
Administrative Assistants	
Cateresses/Nutritionist	
Others (Specify)	

30. How do rate the level of adequacy of the services that are offered to you?

<i>Level of Adequacy</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Abundant	
Adequate	
Scarce	

EDUCATION

31. Are you in school? Yes No

32. What is the name of your school?.....

33. What is your current level of education? Primary Secondary Tertiary

34. Who owns the school? Government
 Private Religious Others (Specify)

35. Did you choose the school you are in today? Yes No

36. If Yes above, why did you choose this school? If No, who chose the school?

.....

37. Do all the children in this institution go to the same school? Yes No

38. Do you attend school regularly? (Every day through the term) Yes No

39. If No, why don't you attend regularly?

.....

40. Do you have adequate school suppliers for your use?

<i>School Supplies</i>	<i>Tick if adequate</i>
Books	
Pen	
Rubber	
Uniform	
Shoes	

41. How are you performing in school? (Position in class, Marks that you got)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Position in Class</i>	<i>Out of How many Pupils/Students</i>	<i>Marks Attained</i>	<i>Out of how many marks</i>
May- August 2018				
January- April 2018				
September- December 2017				

42. What would you attribute this performance to?

.....

43. To what extent do agree with the following statements on relevance.

<i>Relevance</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly disagree</i>
Procedures for identification of children to be recruited is clearly document					
Your needs are identified during admission					
The programmes meet your needs					
The procedures for discharging or exiting a child is clear to the children and is properly documented					
The procedures for discharging or exiting children is followed strictly					

44. How satisfied are you with the services that you received at home, streets and the institution (tick as appropriate)?

	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Very Satisfied</i>
Home					
Streets					
Institution					

45. Explain why you have chosen the answer above

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

46. What is your opinion towards those who provide services at the Institution?

<i>Service Providers</i>	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Bad</i>	<i>Very Bad</i>
Manager				
Social Workers				
Nurse				
Cook (s)				
Counselor(s)				

Security Guard(s)				
Cleaner(s)				
Housefathers or Housemothers				
Account officer (s)				
Administrative Assistants				
Cateresses/Nutritionist				

47. What has changed since you moved from the streets to this institution?

.....

CONTACTS WITH THE FAMILY

48. Do you have contacts with your family? Yes No

49. If Yes in Question above, how often do you contact them?

<i>Frequency of Contact with Family</i>	<i>Tick One</i>
Daily	
Weekly	
Bi-Weekly	
Monthly	
Quarterly	
Bi- Anually	
Annually	

50. How do you contact them?

<i>Means of Communication</i>	<i>Tick as appropriate</i>
Telephone Calls	
Sending SMS	
Writing and Sending Letters	
Visiting them	
They Come to visit me	

CONSTRAINTS OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

51. Is there anything that you think should be changed in this institution to make it better?

Yes No

52. If Yes above, list some of the things that should be changed.

53. Assuming you were NOT recruited in the program, how would your life be today?

.....

 54. Do you have friends who are still on the streets? Yes No

55. If Yes above, how are they compared to you today compared to those still in the streets? (e.g. in terms of education, health, personal hygiene, drug use, crime etc).

<i>Item</i>	<i>Child in the Institution</i>		<i>Child in the streets</i>		<i>Explain why you say so</i>
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad	
Education					
Shelter					
Food					
Clothing					
Health					
Hygiene					
Drug use					
Involvement in Crime					

CHILDREN WHO RAN BACK TO THE STREETS

56. Are there some of your friends whom you were recruited together in the institution and then they ran back to the street? Yes No

57. If Yes above, tell me how I can find them and the names they use on the streets.

Name the friend uses on the streets	Place/Street where the friend can be found

58. In your opinion, what are the reasons why your friends ran back to the streets?

.....
.....
.....

59. What are your hopes today?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Thank you for taking time to give me this information. The information you have given me will only be used for the PhD study and will not in any way be given to another person.

Appendix II: Mixed Questionnaire for Managers and Social Workers

Kindly respond to the following questions to the best of your ability. This is academic research geared towards fulfilling the requirements for the award of Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology of Egerton University. The information you provide will only be used for this study on **PERFORMANCE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES IN IMPROVING THE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN IN NAKURU COUNTY KENYA**. To guarantee non-victimization, you are under no obligation to state your name or any identifying mark on this questionnaire. The information provided will be confidential and used for the only intended purpose.

ORGANIZATION PROFILE

1. Type of the Organization and Year of establishment

<i>Type of Organization</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Faith Based Organization	
State Owned (Government)	
Non- Governmental Organization	
Community Based Organization	

2. What is the goal of your Institution?

.....
.....
.....

3. What are the key objectives of your Institution?

.....
.....
.....

EFFICIENCY OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Documentation of Street children information

4. Do you document/collect personal information of the children you recruit?

Yes No

5. If Yes in above, tick the information that you collect/document in boxes below.

<i>Information</i>	<i>Tick where this information is collected. If not, do not mark</i>		
Name	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Second Names</i>	<i>Third Names</i>
Gender			
Ethnic Group			
Religious Affiliation			
Date when the child was recruited			
Date of Birth/Age of the child			
Educational Level			
Names of the Parents	<i>Fathers Name</i>	<i>Mothers Name</i>	
Where the child came from e.g. Location, Ward or County			
The street where the child was found			
Was the child accompanied			
Duration that the child was on the streets			
Language spoken by the child			
Photograph			
Description of the clothes the child had			
Health status of the child			

Functioning Management Board

6. Do you have a Management board that oversees the running of the institution?

Yes No

7. If Yes, how many board members do you have? Male Female

8. Do you have a document that stipulates that you should have a board and its functions?

Yes No

9. Does the composition of the board comply with the National Standards for Best Practices in Children Institutions of 2013. Yes No

10. If NO above, which are the areas of Non-Compliance?

.....

 11. Which are the functions of the Management Board? To what extent have the function been achieved? What are the reasons for the performance last 3 years? (*Tick*)

<i>Functions of the Management Board</i>	<i>Tick where applicable</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Partially Achieved</i>	<i>Not Achieved</i>	<i>What are the reasons for the performance</i>
Planning day to day running of the Institutions					
Ensure implementation of Policies, standards and Procedures of the Institution and compliance with Regulations					
Coordination of Implementation Human Resources Functions					
Coordination of Implementation Financial Management					
Coordination of Implementation of Children Programmes					
Monitoring and Reporting on Implementation of Children Programmes					
Employing Staff of the Institutions					
Fundraising for the activities of the Institution					

12. For how long (years) can one serve as a board member?

<i>Number of Years</i>	<i>Tick</i>
1-2 years	
3-4 years	
5 years and Above	

STAFF RECRUITMENT

13. What are your working Hours?to

14. What are some of the documents that staff must provide before they are engaged by the institution?

<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Tick</i>
National Identification Cards	
Photographs	
Certificate of Good Conduct	
Medical Certificate showing fitness to work in children’s institution	
Curriculum Vitae (CV)	
Academic Certificates	
Reference letters from 3 Referees	
Work Permit if non-Kenyans	
Others (Specify)	

STAFF CODE OF CONDUCT

15. Do you have a code of conduct? Yes No

16. Have you read and signed the code of conduct? (*Tick one*)

Read and Signed Read Signed

17. To what extent do you agree with the following sentences in relation to compliance with the staff code of conduct?

<i>Compliance Item</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
All children Institutions must have a staff code of conduct					
Code of conduct should set out the expected behavior of the staff					
All staff must read, understand and sign staff code of conduct					

All children institution must have acceptable dress code					
Code of conduct must prohibit intimate relationship between children and staff of the institution					
Code of conduct must prohibit intimate relationship between members of staff within workplace					
The language of communication in a children institution must be English and Kiswahili					

18. Has there been any incident of violation of the staff code of conduct?

Yes No

19. If yes, how often have the cases of violation of the code of conduct been reported?

<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Never	
Sometimes	
Always	

20. If there have been cases of violation, explain the nature of the violation.

.....

.....

.....

STAFF TRAINING

21. Do you have any training plan for your staff?

Yes No

22. If Yes above, how often do you train your staff?

<i>Frequency of Training</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Monthly	
Quarterly	

Semi-Annually	
Annually	
None	

23. How long has the longest serving staff been with the institution (Years)?

24. Do you have job descriptions Yes No

25. What are the major aspects of your job description? (**Any Three**)

.....

.....

.....

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

26. What is your estimated annual budget in Kenya Shillings?

	<i>Amount In Ksh.</i>	<i>Tick</i>
a)	100,000- 200,000	
b)	201,000- 300,000	
c)	301,000- 400,000	
d)	401,000- 500,000	
e)	501,000-1,000,000	
f)	1,000,001 and above	

27. What is the source of your funding and what is the percentage contribution to the annual budget?

<i>Source of Funds</i>	<i>Percentage of the contribution to the annual Budget</i>
Government of Kenya	
Development Partners (e.g.USAID, UNDP)	
Well Wishers Donations	
Founder	
Others (Specify)	

28. Can you break down the budget along the major budget line items?

Budget Line Item e.g. Personnel	%tage of the annual Budget
Administrative Cost	
Personnel	
Children Programmes	
Others (Specify)	

29. How often are you audited?

	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Semi-annually</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Every 2 years</i>	<i>Every 3 years</i>
Internally						
Externally						

30. To what extent do agree or disagree with the following statements? (Tick)

<i>Efficiency</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
Clear Procedure for documenting children's information					
Functional Management Board					
Clear and followed staff recruitment Plan					
Clear and Signed staff code of conduct					
Clear and adhered to staff training plan					
Available assets are used for the benefit of children					
Resources available are used for the benefit of the children and are properly accountable for					

RELEVANCE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Needs of Children

31. Do you have a guideline or a checklist for pre-admission assessment?

Yes No

32. Do you conduct pre-admission assessment for the street children you recruit?

Yes No

33. Is there a committee that reviews the filled checklist? Yes No

34. Does the guideline stipulate or provide for identification of needs of the child?

Yes No

35. Who helps children identify their needs at the point of recruitment?

<i>Service Providers</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Manager	
Social Workers	

Nurse	
Cook (s)	
Counselor(s)	
Security Guard(s)	
Cleaner(s)	
Housefathers or Housemothers	
Account officer (s)	
Administrative Assistants	
Cateresses/Nutritionist	

36. How do you prioritize the needs identified by the children?

<i>Mode of Prioritization</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Available Resources	
Urgency of the Need identified by the child	
Based on the Objectives of the Institution	
Others (Specify)	

Addressing the needs of the children

37. Which services do you provide to the children you recruit into the programme?

<i>Services</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Food	
Education/School	
Vocational Training	
Accommodation	
Health Services	
Psychosocial Care and Support	
Clothing	
Access to clean and safe water	
Leisure activities	
Access to information on rights and responsibilities	
Life Skills	
Access to safe and secure toilet	

38. Who provides the services to the children?

<i>Service Providers</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Manager	
Social Workers	
Nurse	
Cook (s)	

Counselor(s)	
Security Guard(s)	
Cleaner(s)	
Housefathers or Housemothers	
Account officer (s)	
Administrative Assistants	
Cateresses/Nutritionist	

39. How do rate the level of adequacy of the services that you offer?

<i>Level of Adequacy</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Abundant	
Adequate	
Scarce	

40. What do attribute the level that you have ticked above to?

.....

.....

.....

41. Do the children have a role on which service is offered to them? Yes No

42. Does every child have an Individual Child Care Plan (ICCP)?

Yes No

43. If yes above, what are some of the items in the child's individual care plan?

<i>Contents of ICCP</i>	<i>Tick</i>
How the child will be cared for on a day today basis	
Health care Arrangements	
Education Arrangements	
Arrangements for Psychological and Emotional Support	
Spiritual Growth Plans	
How the child's contact with Parents/Relatives will be enhanced	
Actions to be taken to ensure the child exits the institution as soon as possible	
Aftercare follow up plans after leaving the institution	
Clear plan of dealing with special needs if the child has special needs	

44. To what extent does the Individual Child Care Plan influence the Budget?

<i>Extent</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Not at All	
To Some Extent	
To a Great Extent	

45. Is there a way you harmonize institutional objectives and the needs of the individual street children? Yes NO

Briefly Explain.....

Wellbeing of the children

46. How long do the children stay in the institution before you discharge/exit them?

<i>Years</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Less than 1 year	
1 – 2 years	
3 years	
Above 3 years	

47. Do the children have contacts with their families? Yes No

48. If Yes above, how often do they contact their families?

<i>Frequency of Contact with Family</i>	<i>Tick One</i>
Daily	
Weekly	
Bi-Weekly	
Monthly	
Quarterly	
Bi- Anually	
Annually	

49. How do they contact their families?

<i>Means of Communication</i>	<i>Tick as appropriate</i>
Telephone Calls	
Sending SMS	
Writing and Sending Letters	
Visiting them	
They Come to visit me	

50. Under what circumstance do you exit/discharge the children from the institution?

<i>Reasons for Exit</i>	<i>Tick</i>
Re-Integrated Back to the Family	
Successfully Identified an Alternative Family	
After 3 years in the Institutions	
When the child attains 18 years	
When the child has been referred to another children Institution	

51. What is the process of exiting/discharging a child from the institution?

.....
.....
.....

Consistency with Policies

52. Are there any donor policies that you are required to abide by?

Yes No

53. Were you involved in the development of these donor policies?

Yes No

54. To what extent are these donor policies implementable?

	<i>Tick</i>
Very Easy	
Easy	
Difficult	
Very Difficult	

55. To what extent are these donor policies relevant to your objectives?

	<i>Tick</i>
Very Relevant	
Relevant	
Neutral	
Irrelevant	
Very Irrelevant	

56. Are there any Government Policies that Guide your work?

Yes No

57. Which of these Government Policies Guide the work that you do?

<i>Policy</i>	<i>Tick</i>
The Kenya Constitution 2010	
Social Assistance Act 2013	
National Standard for Best Practices in Charitable Children Institution 2013	
The Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2011	
Others (Specify)	

58. Were you involved in the development of these policies?

<i>Policy</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
The Kenya Constitution 2010		
Social Assistance Act 2013		
National Standard for Best Practices in Charitable Children Institution 2013		
The Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2011		
Others (Specify)		

59. If yes above, to what extent? (Tick)

<i>Policy</i>	<i>Minimally</i>	<i>Moderately</i>	<i>Highly</i>
The Kenya Constitution 2010			
Social Assistance Act 2013			
National Standard for Best Practices in Charitable Children Institution 2013			
The Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2011			
Others (Specify)			

60. How are your activities consistent with these policies?

<i>Policy</i>	<i>Very Consistent</i>	<i>Consistent</i>	<i>Inconsistent</i>	<i>Very Consistent</i>
The Kenya Constitution 2010				
Social Assistance Act 2013				
National Standard for Best Practices in Charitable Children Institution 2013				

The Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2011				
Others (Specify)				

61. Do these policies facilitate or hinder your delivery of the social assistance programmes?
(Tick appropriate)

<i>Policy</i>	<i>Facilitate</i>	<i>Hinder</i>
The Kenya Constitution 2010		
Social Assistance Act 2013		
National Standard for Best Practices in Charitable Children Institution 2013		
The Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2011		
Donor Policies		

62. How easy are these Government policies implementable?

	<i>Tick</i>
Very Easy	
Easy	
Difficult	
Very Difficult	

63. Is there any recommendation (s) concerning these policies that you would like to make? Y N

64. If Yes above, explain

.....

65. To what extent do agree with the following statements on relevance.

<i>Relevance</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly disagree</i>
Procedures for identification of street children is properly document					
The needs of the children are identified during admission					
The programmes meet the needs of the children					

The procedures for discharging or exiting children is properly documented					
The procedures for discharging or exiting children is followed strictly					
Activities and programmes are consistent with Donor Policies					
Activities and programmes are consistent with Government Policies					

EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Coverage of the programmes

66. In your institution, what qualifies a child to be recruited?

.....

67. Of the children that require social assistance, are they all covered by the programmes?

Yes No

68. If NO, what percentage is covered in your estimation

69. How do you identify children to be recruited into the program? (The Process).

.....

Activity Plans

70. Do you have activity plans? Yes No

71. What informs the development of the activity Plans?

	<i>Tick</i>
Available Resources	
Needs of the children	
Vision or Objectives of the Institution	

72. How often do you develop the activity plans?

<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Tick as Appropriate</i>
Weekly	
Monthly	
Quarterly	
Bi-Annually	

Annually	
----------	--

73. What shows you that the activities have been implemented?

	Tick
Activity Plans	
Activity Reports	
Feedback from the Children	
Budget expenditure	

74. Do you have weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual reports?

Reports	Tick those available
Weekly Reports	
Monthly Reports	
Quarterly Reports	
Bi-Annually Reports	
Annually Reports	

75. To what extent do agree with the following statements in relation to effectiveness?

Tick as appropriate

Effectiveness	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Adequate coverage of social assistance Programmes for the street children in need					
The institution has a clearly developed activity plans					
The activities are implemented as planned					
The institution clearly documents reports of all activity					
The institution targets the Right Beneficiaries					
The Intended Outcomes are achieved					

CONSTRAINTS OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

76. Are there any challenges or constraints that you face as you implement the social assistance programmes to the street children?

.....

77. Is there any recommendation you would like to make as concerns social assistance to children?

.....

Thank Very Much for taking your time to answer these Questions.

Appendix III: In-depth Interview Guide

In-depth Interview Guide for Street Children (back to the Streets) and Reintegrated

1. How old are you?

2. How many are your siblings in terms of boys and girls?

Boys	Girls

3. What is your ethnic Group? E.g Luhya

4. What is your highest level of education?

<i>Level of Education</i>	<i>Tick as appropriate</i>
Nursery	
Primary	
Secondary	
Tertiary	

5. When did you leave home? E.g. 1990

6. Why did you leave home?

.....

7. What are some of the things that you get in the streets that you could not get at home?

.....

8. Were you ever recruited for rehabilitation? When was this? Which Institution?

.....

9. Were you ever asked to identify/describe what you required? Who helped you identify them? What were some of the services/needs that you required?

.....

10. Did you **receive the services** or were the needs addressed? **Which services** did you receive? **Who** provided the services? **How** were they provided?

	<i>Which Service did you receive</i>	<i>Who Provide</i>	<i>How was it provided</i>
i.			
ii.			
iii.			

11. When did you leave the Institution for home or back to the streets? (Year)

ONLY FOR CHILDREN WHO RAN BACK TO THE STREETS

(Ask for Consent of these children to take photos even though the overall consent was sought from the County Government)

12. How do they call you here in the streets? Why

13. What are some of the things that you get from the streets that are not there at the Institution?

14. What do you think should be changed at the institution for you to go back?

15. What do you think should be **done** to help street children? **Who** should help them and **why**?

<i>What should be done</i>	<i>Who should do it</i>	<i>Why</i>

ONLY CHILDREN REINTEGRATED BACK TO THEIR FAMILIES OR ADOPTED (Ask for written consent from the Guardian to take photos)

16. How are you treated by your peers at home?

.....
.....

17. What were the concerns that made you leave home? Were they addressed? How were they addressed? Who addressed them?

Concerns that Made you leave Home?

.....
.....

Were they Addressed?

.....
.....

How were they Addressed?

.....
.....

Who addressed?

.....
.....

18. Describe to me the process that was taken to get you home from the Institution?

.....
.....

19. If you were not recruited by the institution, how would your life be today? Compare yourself to the other children you left on the streets.

.....
.....

20. What do you think should be done to improve the Institution even as they seek to help more children like you?

.....
.....

Thank you very much and God Bless

Appendix IV: Key Informant Interview

1. In your opinion, what are some of factors that drive children out of their homes to the streets?

<i>Factors</i>	
Factors that drove the child out of home (Push)	
Factors that attract children to the streets of Nakuru	

2. Are there any Interventions by County Government, National Government and Non-Governmental Organization geared towards helping street children?

Yes No

3. If Yes, What is the County Government, National Government and Non-Governmental Organizations doing to curb the street children phenomena?

<i>Agencies</i>	<i>Actions</i>
County Government	
National Government	
Non-Governmental Organizations	

POLICY ENVIRONMENT

4. Are there policies that guide the actions of the government and or non-governmental agencies in addressing the issues of street children? **Which are these policies?**

Yes No

.....

 5. How were these policies developed? Who was involved? Who ensures that they implemented? How is this done? How the Policies were developed

.....

 Who was involved in the development?

.....

 Who ensures that they are implemented?

.....

 What are some of the activities that are being implemented?

.....

 Are the Policies being implemented consistently across all the communities or contexts?

6. Do you get funding to implement the policies? How much? From which donor?

Yes No

<i>How much?</i>	<i>From which Donor/Agency</i>

7. How many staff do you have? What are their levels of training/education?

Staff Title (Designation)	Level of Education Required	Any other Specialized Training Required

8. **Who** regulates the operations of institutions that provide social assistance to the street child? **How** do you ensure compliance to the policies?

Who?.....
.....

How?.....
.....

9. Does the government offer social assistance to the street children? Yes No

What are some of the social assistance programmes that you implement? Where are they implemented?

What Programs?
.....
.....

Where?.....
.....
.....

10. What are some of the factors that account for the success of Social assistance programmes? What are the indicators of Success?

Factors that account for Success
.....
.....

Indicators of Success?
.....
.....

11. What are some of the challenges that you face in implementing social assistance for street children in Nakuru County?

.....
.....
.....

Appendix V: Structured Non-Participant Observation Guide

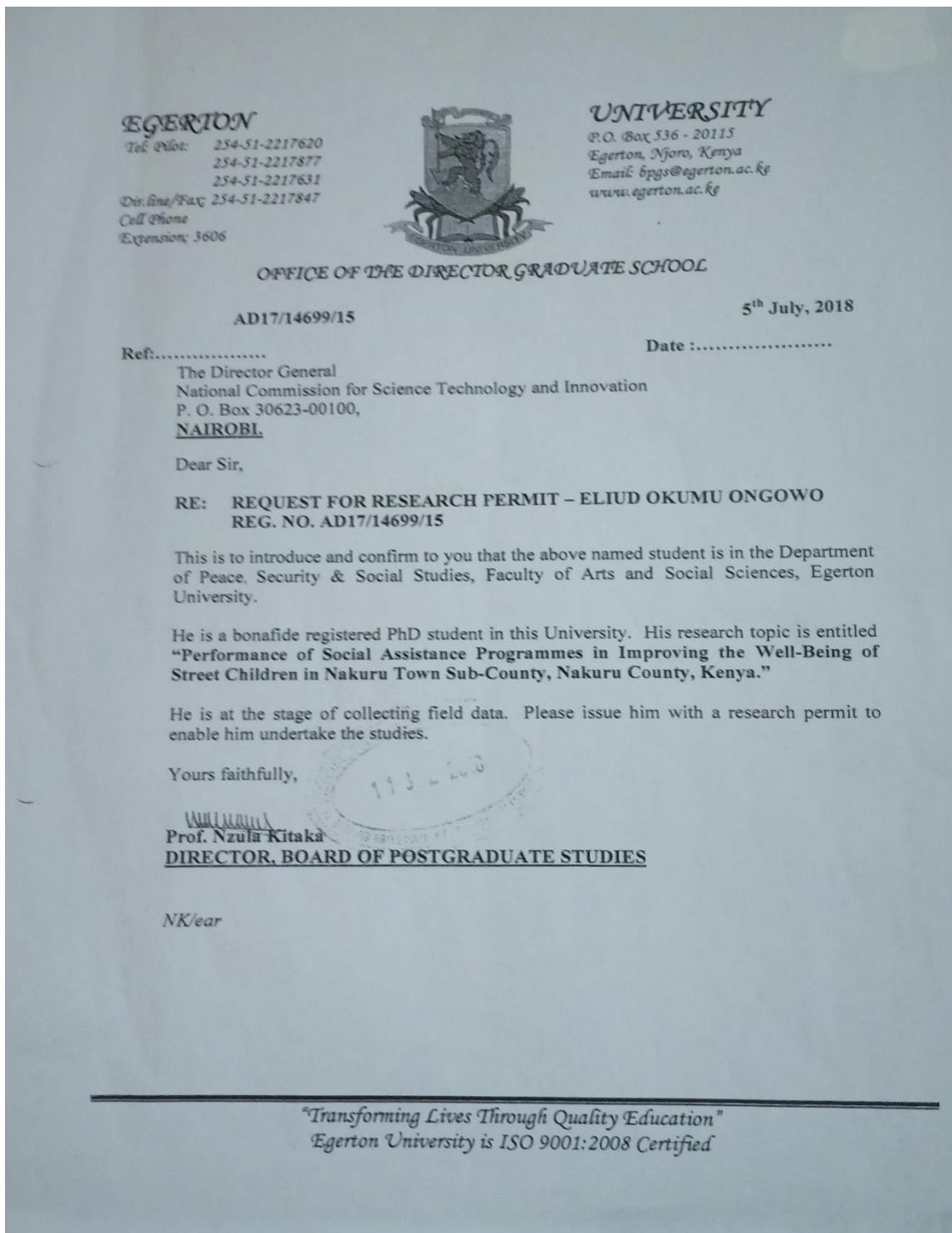
1. Observe the cooking place if there is evidence of previous cooking.
2. Observe of the food;
 - a. Quantity of the food
 - b. Quality of food (at least balanced)
3. Sleeping area;
 - a. Beddings; Do the children have beddings (Blankets, mattress, Bed, bedsheets)
 - b. Cleanliness; Is the sleeping are clean?
4. Relationship with the Social Workers (Interaction between child and the social workers)

Appendix VI: Focused Group Guide

1. Tell me why you left home for the streets?
2. How was life on the streets? How is your typical day on the streets?
3. Would like to go back to the;
 - a. Home and why?
 - b. Streets and why?
4. What was the process of recruitment? How did you get to this CCI from the Streets?
5. What are some of the services that you have received in the CCI since being recruited?
6. How best do you think, street children should be supported/helped?

Appendix VII: Ethical Approvals and Considerations

Egerton University Graduate School Letter to NACOSTI



NACOSTI Research Permit

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. ELIUD OKUMU ONGOWO
of EGERTON UNIVERSITY , 18354-20100
NAKURU, has been permitted to conduct
research in Nakuru County

on the topic: PERFORMANCE OF SOCIAL
ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES IN
IMPROVING THE WELL-BEING OF STREET
CHILDREN IN NAKURU TOWN SUB
COUNTY, NAKURU COUNTY KENYA

for the period ending:
17th August,2019



Applicant's
Signature



Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

Permit No. : NACOSTI/P/18/58286/24349
Date Of Issue : 18th August,2018
Fee Received :Ksh 1000

CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, research site specified period.
2. Both the Licence and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. Upon request of the Commission, the Licensee shall submit a progress report.
4. The Licensee shall report to the County Director of Education and County Governor in the area of research before commencement of the research.
5. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further permissions from relevant Government agencies.
6. This Licence does not give authority to transfer research materials.
7. The Licensee shall submit two (2) hard copies and upload a soft copy of their final report.
8. The Commission reserves the right to modify the conditions of this Licence including its cancellation without prior notice.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



National Commission for Science,
Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE
PERMIT

Serial No.A 20180

CONDITIONS: see back page

NACOSTI Research Authorization Letter



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 3310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/18/58286/24349**

Date: **18th August, 2018**

Eliud Okumu Ongowo
Egerton University
P.O. Box 536-20115
NJORO

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Performance of social assistance programmes in improving the well-being of street children in Nakuru Town Sub County, Nakuru County Kenya”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nakuru County** for the period ending **17th August, 2019**.

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Nakuru County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit **a copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.


BONIFACE WANYAMA
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Nakuru County.

The County Director of Education
Nakuru County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO9001:2008 Certified

Ministry of Interior Research Authorization Letter



**THE PRESIDENCY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND
CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

Telegram: "DISTRICTER" Nakuru
Telephone: Nakuru 051-2212515
When replying please quote

DEPUTY COUNTY COMMISSIONER
NAKURU EAST SUB COUNTY
P.O. BOX 81
NAKURU.

Ref No. EDU.12/10 VOL.V/24

10th September 2018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

**RE:- RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION
ELIUD OKUMU ONGOWO**

The above named from Egerton University, Njoro has been authorized to carry out research "**performance of social assistance programmes in improving the well-being of street children**" in Nakuru Town East Sub County, Nakuru County for a period ending 17th August 2019

Please accord him all the necessary support to facilitate the success of his research

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Patrick Omuse'.

**PATRICK OMUSE
FOR DEPUTY COUNTY COMMISSIONER
NAKURU EAST SUB COUNTY**

Ministry of Education Research Authorization Letter

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EARLY LEARNING OF BASIC EDUCATION

Telegrams: "EDUCATION",
Telephone: 051-2216917
When replying please quote
Email: cdenakurucounty@gmail.com
Ref.CDE/NKU/GEN/4/21/VOL.III/21



COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
NAKURU COUNTY
P. O. BOX 259,
NAKURU.

10th September, 2018

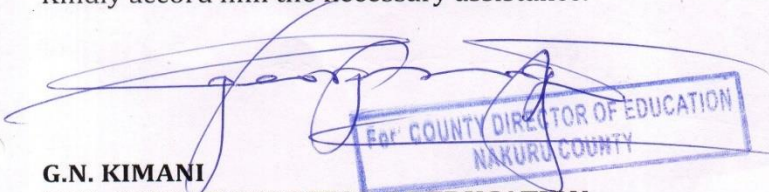
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION -ELIUDI OKUMU ONGOWO
PERMIT NO. NACOSTI/P/18/58286/24349

Reference is made to letter NACOSTI/P/18/58286/24349 dated 18th August, 2018.

Authority is hereby granted to the above named to carry out research on "*Performance of Social Assistance Programmes in Improving the Well-being of street children in Nakuru Town Sub County, in Nakuru County - Kenya,*" for a period ending 17th August, 2019.

Kindly accord him the necessary assistance.


G.N. KIMANI
FOR: COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
NAKURU COUNTY

For COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
NAKURU COUNTY

Copy to:

- Egerton University
P. O. Box 536-20115
NJORO

EUREC Ethical Approval

EGERTON

TEL: 051-2217808
Fax: 051-2217942
e-mail: dvcrc@egerton.ac.ke
website: www.egerton.ac.ke



UNIVERSITY

P. O. BOX 536-20115
EGERTON

RESEARCH ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE

EU/RE/DVC/009

Approval No. EUREC/APP/072/2018

5th October, 2018

Mr. Ongowo Eliud Okumu,
Department of PSSS,
P. O. Box 536-20115,
EGERTON

Dear Mr. Okumu,

**RE: INITIAL SUBMISSION - ETHICAL CLEARANCE APPROVAL OF THE
STUDY**

Reference is made to your application for Ethical Clearance of your Research Project entitled: 'Performance of Social Assistance Programmes in Improving the Well-Being of Street Children in Nakuru Town Sub County, Nakuru County Kenya. "

It was observed that you addressed all the ethical issues that were raised in a Committee Meeting held on 27th September, 2018 through your response dated 4th October, 2018. The study is granted Approval No. EUREC/APP/072/2018 for implementation effective 5th October, 2018. Please note that authorization to conduct this study will automatically expire on 6th October, 2019. Please further note that the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) requires that you submit progress reports twice in a year and a final report at the end of your study to the Committee.

Any unanticipated problems resulting from the implementation of this protocol should be brought to the attention of the Committee notifying them of any proposal change(s) or amendment(s), serious or unexpected outcomes or study termination for any reason. You are also required to inform the Committee when the study is completed or discontinued.

Your proposal has therefore been given ethical approval. You are required to obtain a Research permit from NACOSTI before commencement of your study.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. K. Kipkemboi".

Prof. J. K. Kipkemboi
CHAIRMAN – RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

JKK/EWG/sam

cc. DVC (R&E) - To note the file copy

Consent Forms

CONSENT TO INTERVIEW THE CHILDREN IN THE STREETS

I (Name)..... County
Director of Children Services of Nakuru County do consent on behalf of the children in the street of Nakuru Town to allow Mr. Eliud Okumu Ongowo, Reg No. AD17/14699/15 or his Research Assistants to interview the identified children in the streets. The consent limits the usage of the information or data collected to PhD in Sociology on the; *Performance of Social Assistance Programmes in Improving the Well-Being of Street Children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County Kenya* that Mr. Okumu is pursuing.

Signature.....Date.....

Name.....

County Director of Children Services (Stamped)

Nakuru County

Eliud Okumu Ongowo

Signature.....Date.....

Student

CONSENT TO INTERVIEW THE CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION

Sample Copy of Signed Consent Form

3

CONSENT TO INTERVIEW THE CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION

I (Name).....OMKEND ABDUL..... Director/Manager
of STREET CHILDREN ASSISTANCE NETWORK OF NAKURU (SCANN).....do consent on behalf of the children in
(Name of the Children Institution).....SCANN.....to
allow Mr. Eliud Okumu Ongowo, Reg No. AD17/14699/15 or his Research Assistants to
interview the identified children. The consent limits the usage of the information or data
collected to PhD in Sociology on the; *Performance of Social Assistance Programmes in
Improving the Well-Being of Street Children in Nakuru Town Sub County, Nakuru County
Kenya* that Mr. Okumu is pursuing.

Signature.....[Signature]..... Date 22/11/2018

Name.....OMKEND ABDUL.....

Director/Manager

Name of the Institution.....SCANN.....

S.C.A.N.N
P.O. Box 14819 (Stamped)
NAKURU-20100
TEL: 020 2317017

Eliud Okumu Ongowo

Signature.....[Signature]..... Date 28/11/2018

Student

CONSENT TO TAKE PHOTOS IN THE INSTITUTION

I (Name)..... Director/Manager ofdo consent on behalf of the children in (Name of the Children Institution).....to allow Mr. Eliud Okumu Ongowo, Reg No. AD17/14699/15 or his Research Assistants to take photos of photos of stores, cooking area, dwellings of the children and or the compound such as the playing grounds. The consent limits the usage of the information or data collected to PhD in Sociology on the; *Performance of Social Assistance Programmes in Improving the Well-Being of Street Children in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County Kenya* that Mr. Okumu is pursuing.

Signature.....Date.....

Name.....

Director/Manager

Name of the Institution.....(Stamped)

Eliud Okumu Ongowo

Signature.....Date.....

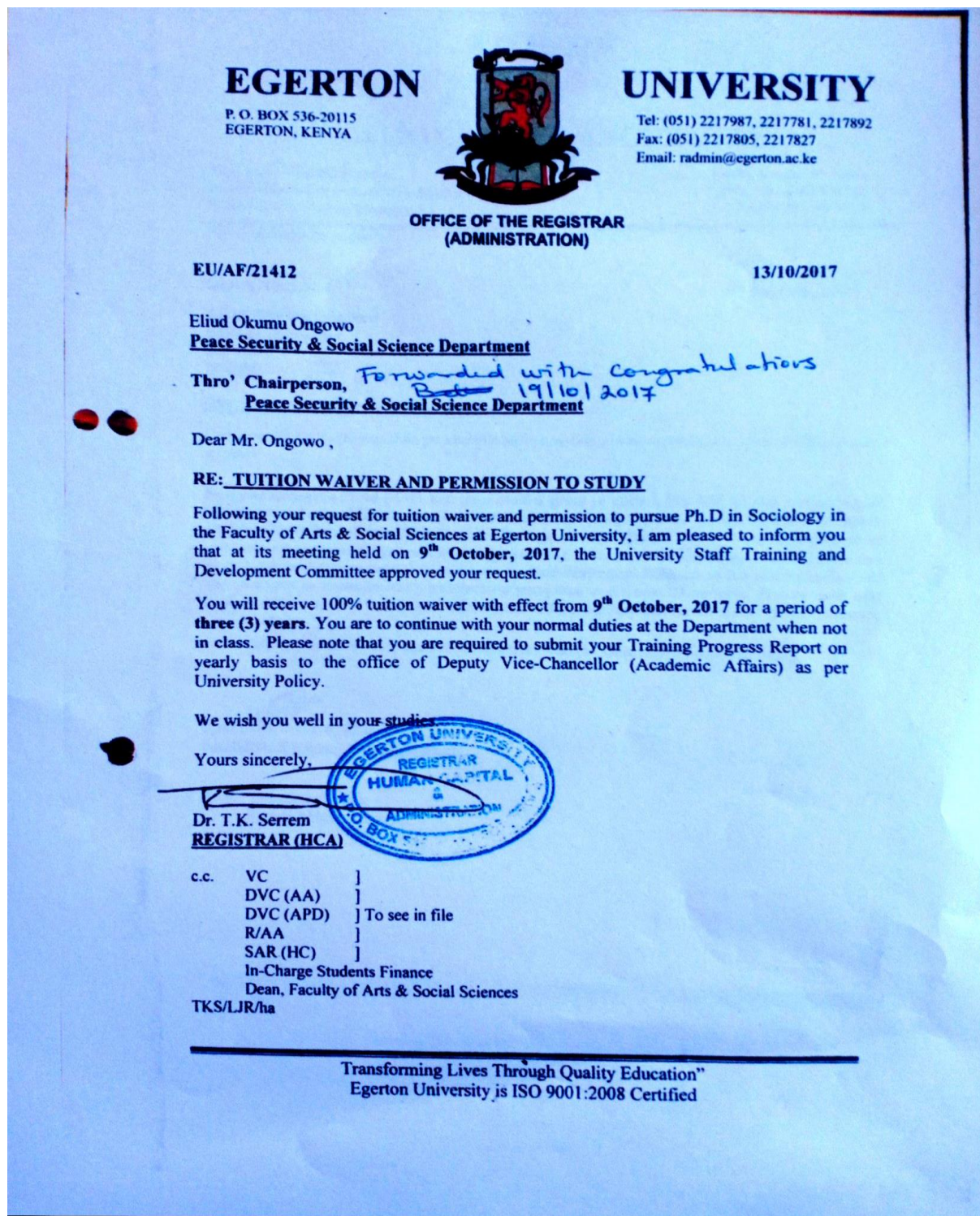
Student

Appendix VIII: List of Children who ran Back to the Streets

	Name the Child is using on the Streets	Gender	Age	Town where the Child Can be Found	Street where the Child Can be Found
1.	Chimpampoo	Male	12	Nakuru Town	Nyayo Garden
2.	Kamtiki	Male	15	Nakuru Town	Flyover (Nakuru-Nairobi Highway)
3.	Barubaru	Male	16	Nakuru Town	Bondeni
4.	Kwejo	Male	15	Nakuru Town	Mburu Gichua Road near Stage Matt Super Market
5.	Kevo	Male	14	Nakuru Town	Railway
6.	Bobo Shanti	Male	12	Nakuru Town	Bondeni
7.	Kima Daniel	Male	13	Nakuru Town	Bargain
8.	Kiongo	Male	14	Nakuru Town	Flyover
9.	Mbugua	Male	15	Nakuru Town	Bondeni
10.	Chege	Male	11	Nakuru Town	Lions Garden
11.	Orina	Male	14	Nakuru Town	Flyover
12.	Mwangi Wa Mtaa	Male	15	Nakuru Town	Kaptembwa
13.	Abdalla	Male	12	Nakuru Town	Nyayo Garden
14.	John Kamzee	Male	13	Nakuru Town	Nyayo Garden
15.	Kabdaa	Male	16	Nakuru Town	Bondeni
16.	Akaranga	Male	13	Nakuru Town	Flamingo

17.	Kwecho	Male	12	Nakuru Town	Bondeni
18.	Mbaroko	Male	13	Nakuru Town	Shell Petrol Station along Mburu Gichua Road
19.	Njoro	Male	15	Kericho Town	
20.	Kim	Male	17	Kericho Town	
21.	Chebet	Male	14	Eldoret	
22.	Kiptoo	Male	12	Eldoret	
23.	Mgeni	Male	13	Eldoret	
24.	Abdul	Male	13	Laikipia	Nyahururu Market
25.	Mwangi	Male	12	Laikipia	Nyahururu Market
26.	Odu	Male	15	Nairobi	
27.	Onyancha Kizee	Male	15	Nyamira	Keroka Market

Appendix IX: Funding for the PhD Study
Egerton University Tuition Fee Waiver



National Research Fund (NRF) Award of PhD Research Grant



NATIONAL RESEARCH FUND

Telephone: +254-20-4403386
E-mail: secretariat@researchfund.go.ke
Website: www.researchfund.go.ke

Utalii House, 9th Floor,
P.O. Box 26036-00100,
NAIROBI - KENYA

When replying please quote

NRF/1/PhD/014

9th January, 2018


Eliud Okumu Ongowo
Egerton University
S36 - 20107
NIORO

RE: AWARD OF PhD RESEARCH GRANT

I'm pleased to inform you that, you have been awarded a research grant for your PhD research project.

National Research Fund (NRF) has approved a grant of **KES 1,153,000** for the project titled **"Assessment of performance of social assistance programmes on the welfare of street children in Nakuru Central Sub County, Nakuru County, Kenya."** This project is for a period not exceeding three (3) years. The funds will be disbursed on yearly basis counted from the time the first disbursement was released to your institution. Release of the next tranche will be subject to submission of satisfactory progress and financial reports. Please note that project will be carried out in strict adherence to the guidelines detailed in NRF grant Contract.

I take this opportunity to congratulate and wish you the best in your research work.


Jemimah Onsare, PhD
Ag. CEO, National Research Fund

Copy: Vice Chancellor
Egerton University

NRF

Funding Research for Sustainable Development

Appendix X: Journal Publications

Social Sciences & Humanities Open 4 (2021) 100166



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Social Sciences & Humanities Open

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A false start: Children of the Street's journey into the Charitable Children Institutions and its policy implications

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ABSTRACT

Background: Globally, the street children phenomena have grown though disproportionately in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries. Studies have examined the factors that drive children to the streets, rehabilitation in the charitable children Institutions (CCI); however, little attention has been accorded to the journey from the streets to the CCIs.

Objective: This study, sought to trace the pathways of street children into the CCIs and its policy implications. Specifically, the study sought to Map the pathways that the street children go through into the CCIs, Examine the process of identification of the needs of the street children during entry into the CCIs and explore the Policy implications of the journey into the CCIs. The study was guided by Lundy's Model of Participation.


Participants and Setting: The study was conducted in Nakuru County, Kenya targeting institutionalized ex children of the streets, managers of the institutions, police, county officials in charge of children affairs and children who ran back to the streets from the CCIs.

Methods: The data for the study was collected through questionnaires (205) in-depth interviews (16), Key informant Interviews (5) and 2 Focused Group Discussions (FGDs). The data was then analyzed both descriptively and thematically.

Results: The street children are commonly arrested concocted as rounding up from the streets to the CCIs by the police, CCI staff and County Council Askaris (security agents) in total disregard to the right to participation. Secondly, majority (62.93%) of the institutionalized children individually identified their needs, 10.24% identified their needs with some help while 26.83% had their needs identified by CCI staff. This is not only a false beginning, but is also in violation of existing national children policy and legal frameworks.

Conclusions: This study demonstrates lack of full implementation of existing policies and proposes development of targeted policy for children of the streets.

A step of faith: The experiences of street children in search of survival in Nakuru City, Kenya and its implications on policy

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Abstract

Literature on street children has documented the life of street children in four phases: at home, on the streets, in child care institutions and post institutionalization. However, the journey to the streets has not received sufficient scholarly examination. This article documents street children's experiences in search of survival in Nakuru City, Kenya. The study adopted a qualitative research design with Nakuru City being purposively selected as an emerging city and a fourth city in Kenya with the highest number of street children. Data was collected from 14 purposively street children through in-depth interviews and analysed thematically. The study demonstrates unique experiences of the journey to the streets and recommends policy development that guarantee survival and protection rights. We conclude that the desire for survival generates resilience in children that powers them through the journey to the streets.

KEYWORDS

experiences, policy implications, resilience, step of faith, street children, survival