

**INFLUENCE OF COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS
ON THE WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN: A CASE OF
TURBO SUB COUNTY, UASIN GISHU COUNTY, KENYA**

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**A Research Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Award of a Degree of Master of Arts in project Planning and Management of the
University of Nairobi**

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented to any other University

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my Almighty God, father of my Lord Jesus Christ and God of all wisdom for his sufficient grace during the time of this work. I also dedicate this to my children Joy Anne, Peter, Rebecca, Paul, Sammy and to my grandchildren Victor, Precious, Hope and Godswill for their moral support.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Syndrome
HAB	Human Beings Association of Brotherhood
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODeL	Open and Distance Learning
SASCRES	Save All Street Children Rescue Services
SEP	Street Education Program
SPSS:	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences
TLP	Transitional Living Programs
UG	Uasin Gishu
UNICEF	United Nation International Children Education Fund
US	United States
YPIC	Youth for Population Information & Communication

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the current study was to determine the influence of county social services programs on the welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County. The study was guided by the following research objectives: to determine influence of rescuing on welfare of street children; to establish influence of rehabilitation on welfare of street children; to determine influence of repatriation on welfare of street children; and to determine influence of vocational training on welfare of street children in a case study of Turbo sub county, Uasin Gishu County. The study used theory of behavior change to explain the variables of the study. Descriptive survey research design formed the methodology approach for the study. The target population was 271 with a sample size of 161 respondents calculated using Yamane's formula (1967). The study employed simple random sampling to select the respondents of the study, and snowballing sampling technique is used for selecting street children. The researcher used questionnaire and interview schedule in collecting data from the respondents. The content validity of the data collection instruments was established by scrutinizing with subject experts, college supervisors and assistance from lecturers from the department. If correlation value is ($>$) 0.8 is positively related or ($<$) -0.8 for variables inversely related, data (x) was said to have a good concurrent validity. The study did employ a Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to establish the reliability of the research instrument value of $\alpha > 0.7$ was obtained which justified the reliability of the instruments. Questionnaires were administered and street children who were subjected to unstructured interview. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics. Relationship between dependent and independent variables was obtained using cross tabulation through Pearson moment correlation coefficient. Data analysis was aided by use of statistical software called SPSS version 20. Findings have showed that majority of respondents had worked in the organization for over fifteen years and that they have tertiary level of education. The findings showed that there are good policies concerning welfare of street children and that rescuing is the most prioritized welfare services. Findings revealed that rescuing is an important element in welfare of street children and that provision of basic needs and guiding and counseling after rescuing enhances welfare of street children. Majority of the respondents stated that rehabilitation alone does not influence counseling but when supported with psycho-social support and counseling, there will be a great influence on the welfare of street children. The study also revealed that repatriation influences welfare of street children and that re-unification and resettlement are the main influencers of welfare of street children as far as repatriation is concerned. The study findings showed that vocational training influences welfare of street children. In conclusion, the research indicate that rescuing services, counseling street children and rehabilitation activities like psychosocial support and counseling influences welfare of street children. The National and county government should formulate policies support and complement programs run by the county government. The research recommends that county government need to formulate legislations that will punish and compel parents who neglect and allow children to go to streets.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Street children are known to be children who either work or even live in the street and spends most of their time in the streets and carries out their occupations with no aid, care and protection from adults (Aptekar, & Stoecklin, 2014). They are aged between 5 to 18 years of age, among the children handle the walkways urgently as part of their endeavor that can fulfill their needs and survival. There are about ten million of street children located across the world (Alam & Wajidi, 2014). In countries across the world the problem of street children has been increasing every now and then. Estimates made by the UNICEF in the year 1989 indicate about hundred million of street children are found in urban localities across the world (Benitez 2007, 64) Recently; UNICEF estimated about 150 million street children found in South America, Asia and across Africa (UNESCO) Various programs has been put in place to help solve street children problems but there are still lack of quality programs.

Street Action (2010) in its report recommended that existing social welfare services for street children such as drop in centers institutional, shelter provision and unifying programs should be reviewed. However nothing has been talked of about rescuing of the street children. Kenya as a nation is also facing challenges with the issue of street children who are scattered in every town within the nation. Various programs have been put in place to solve this problems but permanent solution of removing this children on the streets have never been reached. The social services program focuses on changing the lives of the street children by providing to them necessities and capacity building activities for them to tap necessary opportunities. The program deals with issues of child rights advocacy and protection, organization of the community, development of livelihood and social credit and assisting in education mainly clarification and skills training (Aransiola & Zarowsky, 2014).

The pilot project known as Social Reintegration of Street Children conducted in Germany in 2005 define a good methodology of tackling street children problems (Mercer, 2017). The project has enabled street children to benefit from counseling, non-formal education, job placements, linkages and life skills education. The street children have benefited from linkages with microfinance that have provided strategic business solutions for small enterprises. The project spearheaded project design by providing street children with sustainable solutions in the long run. The project has positively impacted the lives of street children by changing their social welfare (Aufseeser, 2014).

In 1989 the Street education program (SEP) a partnership between Philippines government and non-governmental organization was established to address street children problems. The aim of SEP was to link the street children with their original homes and relatives (Fisch & Truglio, 2014). The strategy of the SEP was to recognize the appropriate methods and techniques to ensure street children needs are catered for in a sustainable manner (Aufseeser, 2014). Value clarification sessions with children, alternative education and informal dialogue are conducted by field workers, volunteers and street children to locate the whereabouts of street children's and provide temporary shelters for them. SEP in Philippines is an effective and efficient in reducing the number of street families and children. In 2015, the Philippines government reported a reduction of 5% cases of street families and street children found in the streets the last five years (Rulli & Millum, 2016).

The China government established in the year 2000 a center based program for street children. That was after it was faced with an influx of street children's and families. These programs are center based that focuses on street children who have evaded their homes, orphans and others who have been abandoned (Aransiola & Zarowsky, 2014). The program has started homes in which street children are given support and help. The various drop-in centers do provide the street children with medication, counselling, clothings and shelter

which has led to a comfortable temporary homes to them (Alam & Wajidi, 2014). The program has been successful in solving the street children social problem in a sustainable manner. Once the street children have joined the center it is difficult for them to return back to the street.

The Child-hope's banner program found in Manila is an outreach, protection and education center for the street children. The center aim is to assist street children faced with abuses by providing to them basic education and life skills that will enable them to be responsible. The education will enable the street children to understand their rights and fight for their own rights if need arises. The initiative as led to growth of positive culture and behavior, and enabling them to gain life skills that enable them to be responsible adults. Other notable contributions of the program are through the use of psycho-social interventions that promote counseling through referral in support with recovery centers or working with relatives who are not abusers of child rights (Kebede, 2015). Childhope advocates and establishes maintains and strengthened partnerships with a number of stakeholders who include agencies, society and pressure groups. With its multi-problems and complexities, it has effectively addressed the street children's needs which require concerted efforts from everyone (Aransiola & Zarowsky, 2014).

The South African government is practicing an alternative residential care unit that fosters street children by providing family care homes to them. It is a novel concept borrowed from Netherlands. The foster homes were started in 1995 to train street social workers and foster parent's skills of managing homes for the adopted street children. The first year of implementation was successful that the South African government approved the use of foster homes it became a good alternative to the usual rescue and residential centers for the street children's (Fisch & Truglio, 2014). Families were available to receive them and take care of them comfortably. The fostered street children were reported to have acquired family and

social values required for survival. Kenya has over eight hundred and thirty (830) home based residential care centers that are sponsored by Christian charitable institutions, county governments and individual sponsors. It is established by protection; provide care, and child rehabilitation which has estimated by 40000 and 42000 children. Several institutions have been setup to provide care, safety and rehabilitation services to street children who make 4% of the prisoned population. It is estimated that 15 to 20% are found in correctional centers and prison custodies in Kenya which conflicts with the law and require necessary protection and care. No reliable empirical data have accounted for a large number of street children found in the streets, it is estimated that 250,000 to 300,000 children are found in the streets in Kenya. Several reports have shown that street children emanate from rural areas and are products of broken families (Kisirkoi & Mse, 2016).

The Undungu Society program was established in Kenya since 1972 aimed at solving the needs of the street workers in Nairobi who are regarded to be parking girls and boys. Initially Undungu used to focus only on rehabilitation of child, but progressively, the project is aimed at solving the problems facing the street children by addressing symptoms and root causes of the problem. The Undugu Society undertakes several community development projects found in urban areas which provides direct services to street children. The idea of Undugu society was borrowed by UNICEF in Uasin Gishu in 2008. The activities of Undugu Society were developed and planned according to the needs of the communities. The county government of Uasin Gishu then followed the footsteps of the UNICEF project in the year 2014 (Rulli, & Millum, 2016).

The main activities of department of social services to date in the county is to set up a basic education program for the poor and low income communities, street children rescue centers, unprivileged support fund and scholarships for school going children from poor backgrounds.

In addition it offers a repatriation center for the youth in the streets for them to generate their own income.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to county social services (scholar 2018) the issue of street children is very serious especially in Turbo sub-County Uasin Gishu County. Street children are reported to have encountered all sought of risks and dangers on the streets they are faced with lack of social amenities and welfare services like clothing, shelter and food. The living conditions have affected the street children emotionally and physically which makes them a danger to other members of society they interact with. The experiences and exposure from the streets have condemned and excluded them from interacting with other members of the society. There is lack of tailor-made services such as counseling/psychosocial support services and medical services to address issues affecting street children. Many issues regarding county social services especially Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu is wanting and is of poor state.

Various studies have investigated street children rehabilitation program. The few have investigated various abuses among street children, street families or conflict in the street but none has looked on the influence of county social services programs on the welfare of street children in Turbo Sub-county. In that regard the current study was motivated to establish how county social services programs influence the welfare of street children found in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County, Kenya.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The was aimed at determining the influence of county social services programs on welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County, Kenya.

1.4. Research objectives

The following were the research objectives of the study:

- i. To determine influence of rescuing on welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County.
- ii. To establish influence of rehabilitation on welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County.
- iii. To determine influence of repatriation on welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County.
- iv. To determine influence of vocational training on welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county Uasin Gishu County.

1.5 Research Questions

The following were the research questions to the study:

- i. How does rescuing influence welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County?
- ii. Does rehabilitation influence welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County?
- iii. How does repatriation influence welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County?
- iv. Does vocational training influence welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

Findings from the study is hoped to be useful to the institutional directorate, County's social services programs in establishing policies that would streamline county social services programs. It will also help national government since it will help in formulating national policies on improving the welfare of street children.

This study is also of great importance to rescue centers and children homes since it will give them an insight on improving the welfare of the children under their care. This study will also provide room for further studies that will be of great help to researchers and the entire social work professionals.

1.7 Assumptions of the Study

The study did assume that all respondents were conversant with county social services programs in the county. There was also an assumption that all questionnaires were filled by the people it was intended for and that no respondent gave another party to fill on his/her behalf and that they were returned in good time. This was ensured by waiting for the respondents to fill and then taking them back. Another key assumption was that the time allocated for the research was adequate enough to make reliable and conclusive results. This was mitigated by having a tight research work schedule.

1.8 Limitations and delimitations of the study

The current research focused on county social services programs and how they influence welfare of the street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County. The study also limited itself to only parties who are handling county social services programs in Turbo sub-county and the street children who are currently institutionalized and others (between the age of 10years and 18 years) who are not under any institutionalized programs.

Time was also another key limitation since the time allocated for this research could not be enough to adequately handle all the issues concerning the subject matter. Since the researcher

was under obligation to fulfill her academic requirement, the researcher tried to squeeze through in order to produce a reliable report. Differences in language among the respondents were a limitation to eliminate it the researcher did hire language translators. Some of the respondents could not give all the information required to successful compile a comprehensive report but this was mitigated by prodding and repeating the questions to respondents.

1.9. Organization of the study

This research was structured into five chapters. Chapter one outlines the statement of the problem, background to the study, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, limitations and delimitations of the study, and definition of significant of terms. Chapter two outlines literature review (empirical and theoretical) based on themes of the study. The section outlines conceptual framework and research gap. Chapter three shows the research methodology of target population, research design, sample size and sampling technique, data collection instruments and procedure, validity and reliability, and data analysis procedure. Chapter four outlines data analysis, presentation, interpretation and themes of the study. Chapter fives contains summary of findings, conclusion, and recommendations.

1.10 Operational definition of terms

Case conferencing: Sitting in a round circle style with rescued children, social workers, counselors and care givers and allowing the rescued children to share their experiences in life.

Rescuing: This is the process of saving street children from dangerous or difficult situation in the streets

Repatriation: This is the process of returning a street child either voluntarily or forcibly to their place of origin.

Rehabilitation: This is the process of restoring someone to health, normal life or to former privileges or reputation after period of disfavor.

Vocational training: This is a type of training that put more concentration on skills and knowledge required for doing a particular job function.

Social services: These are activities designed to promote the well-being of street children and they may include activities such as education, medical care and housing among others.

Programs: These are action plans that are geared towards accomplishing a clear objective detailing what is to be done, by whom and the resources that are needed to accomplish the set task.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

The section presents literature guided by variables of the study. It reviewed literature and empirical review under the following headlines; rescuing, rehabilitation, repatriation and vocational training all of which on the welfare of the street children. It did highlight theoretical framework where behavior change theory was discussed, conceptual framework, research gap and operationalization of research variables.

2.1. Concept of social services program

Social services program represents activities aimed at helping and improving society social problems and lives. Social services program enable community to seek sustainable solutions to social, individual and family problems. Example of social problems to be solved ranges from unemployment, substance abuse, serious illnesses, disability, street children welfare initiatives and inadequate housings (Aptekar & Stoecklin, 2014). In addition social services program seeks solutions for family conflicts and child rights abuses (Lucienne, Blessings, 2009). Social services program is an example of a process that involves community to focus on providing their own solutions to manage street children and families in rural environments. Social programs are useful capacity building initiatives that provide opportunities for growth, advocacy of child rights and protection of underprivileged in communities. Its major segments are: child advocacy and rights protection, organization of the society problems, development of livelihood and assisting in education mainly clarification and skills training (Ali, 2014).

The social services program normally focuses on the street children facing harsh conditions and treatments, and have been abandoning in the streets by their families (Fisch&Truglio,

2014). The program strategy defines the needs of survival, protection; temporary housing to have desirable outcomes, but it can enable street children to comfortably return back to their ancestral homes. Value clarification sessions with children, alternative education and informal dialogue are conducted by field workers, volunteers and street children in order to that will enable them understand the social problems facing them, offer sustainable friendship and protection in humane manner through rescue centers and residential care centers (Wisal Ali El Tahir, 2015). The street children families are offered support both formal and informal education, medical services, counseling support, social/loan assistance to parents and encourage home care model to the recipients. In addition the recipients are offered credits, life skills trainings, and emotional support to enable them manages the risks and challenges in life (Asante, Meyer-Weitz & Petersen, 2014).

2.2. Concept of welfare of street children

The concern and protection of rights and welfare of street children have been at rise in recent times. The rise was manifested by adoption of the rights convention of the child UN chapter in November 1989 (Lecroy & Beker, 2014). The world was prompted to be vigilant due to rising number of street children found in streets and risks they are likely to be faced especially cases of HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, early pregnancy and child labor. Child welfare is known to be a discipline that is concerned with the social problem of child abuse and neglect and problems emanating from the relationship between parents and children. The field encompasses activities performed by the community that protects welfare of street children and enhancing their rights protections reducing social misfits and injustice in societies (Asante, Meyer-Weitz& Petersen, 2014).

Welfare of street children is combination of several services that ensures that street children and families are in a position to share responsibility to take care of their children effectively (Meyer-Weitz & Petersen, 2014). Street children welfare organization covers a wider scope

in its operation it involves managing child abuse, providing life support programs, assessing family needs, advocacy, arranging children to live with their kind, and providing a temporary shelter where necessary (Asante, Meyer-Weitz & Petersen, 2014). In addition welfare adopts a unification platform of allowing family reunification, providing foster care, providing permanent family connections that sustainable in the long run (Aptekar & Stoecklin, 2014).

State or regional governments have at least a public street children social welfare program that takes care of the welfare of them, receives and reports all cases of abuses, neglect to the relevant agencies. The facility in addition assesses the needs of the family and community and provides sustainable solutions to them (Hakim & Kamruzzaman, 2015). Other public organizations have partnered with community based organizations (CBO), private charitable organizations, and NGO's in dealing with the problem of street children's. Both parties have built a consultative approach in dealing with the problems of street children by providing various social services in their welfare programs and ensuring child protection programs are enhanced (Bartlett, Hart, Satterthwaite, de la Barra & Missair, 2016).

2.3. Empirical Review

The section reviews facts originating from scientific studies and programs across the world. The review is based on the themes of the study.

2.3.1. Rescuing and welfare of street children

Ali (2014) in an explanatory study on the nature of street children programs found that Basic Center Programs (BCP) in India provides emergency shelter for a 21 day period for street children and homeless families. The program works with the street children by providing better and stable housing. The study noted further that in the year 2013 a total of 94% of street children who were hosted by BCP programs had encountered a smooth safe exit and 72% of them had reunited with their respective families. Vameghi, Sajadi, Rafiey &

Rashidian (2014) in another case review on Transitional Living Programs (TLP) showed that it has been providing a long term housing for up to 21 months and additional self-efficient support services to the older street children's for adulthood transitions. In 2013 from the study found that 88% of street children in Transitional Living Programs (TLP) established a safer environment by becoming one rescuing activity among street children.

In Mauritius, Saripudin, Suwirta & Komalasari, (2016) through a general survey study found that a few of social charitable organizations are working with street children and welfare programs. The study mentioned SASCREs (Save all street children rescue services) as one of few and its mission is getting the children off the street situation for a start and later, either re-uniting them into their families, home/communities they are focused at providing the basic necessities and wants to various individuals on the basis of education, spiritual and emotional growth to the respective recipients. The study further noted that it was the goal of SASCREs to offer rescuing services to the street children to cushion them from risk environmental conditions.

SOS organization is a Children's Villages located originally in Nairobi which started its operations in 1973. Since then its operations have spread across several towns within the country. Recently a programme called "Give a Child a Good Start" sponsored by Unilever company. The project aim is to provide food and shelter for the homeless, and recently a "street breakfast" for more than 400 children attending the arrangement. The SOS-Unilever mutual partnership has been effective making it possible for further development and rebuilding of a street children's hostel found in Ngara, Nairobi which is seen as one of the Nairobi's a low income locality; this is according to an organizational report (Vameghi, Sajadi, Rafiey & Rashidian, 2014).

Aufseeser (2014) through a descriptive survey research found that the social services program in Mexico developed an institutional legal aiding office that addresses legal matters of the street children's. The first rescue center was instituted by Guatemala after the murder of street children by the police. According to the study there are four different legal offices which provide defenses of street children affected in the hands of state officials and authorities. Aufseeser (2014) further noted that creation of the centers aid the street children to acquire necessary constitutional documents like birth certificates, identity cards as part of their civil rights. HIV/AIDS stated program is part of the centers endeavor which teaches sexual related training and documenting valuable information on ways of preventing diseases which are sexually transmitted among street children's. One example noted in the study is Casa Alianza found in Mexico provides home care street children faced with terminal stage of AIDS.

Aptekar & Stoecklin(2014) in a journal article titled street children and homeless families addressed several programs concern with rescuing of street children. On example given in the provided in a study is the Scripture Union under the Thuthuka Street Children's Project which aims at integrating street children and extended family. The project has developed over the time becoming a nationwide organization, having already established an office in Mutare. It established an office in Masvingo by mid-2000. Aptekar & Stoecklin (2014) further notes in the study that in Bulawayo, a day contact centre has been established that enables street children to wash their clothes, receive meals, get counselling and take a birth. In addition in Bulawayo they have a center for hosting about 11 boys. The center uses a wider sustainable scope in solving the problem. They first connect the street children with their original homes, and they offer credit to underprivileged families in order for them to start initiatives that can support their own families. They have partnered with Zambuko Trust which provides loans for street children and families working under it.

Thuthuka Crosson-Tower (2017) a case review study notes that the Response Plan program instituted to focus on solving conflicts and all form street children abuses among street children in Kenya. The initiatives form part of the agency child protection system and advocacy activities in Kenya supported by a multiagency union with UNICEF. Currently UNICEF and Kenyan Government is formulation a 2018/2022 strategic plan that will form a road map in street children protection and advocacy. Thuthuka Crosson-Tower (2017) notes further the progression of the strategy will be useful in countries economic and social planning. Kenya's global vision is to have a nation that promotes social justice and inclusivity in all areas of development.

Lecroy & Beker (2014) in a book title social skills among street children outlines an Act formulated by the government of Philippines in supporting for Stronger Dissuasion and Special Protection in contrast to Exploitation, Discrimination and Child Abuse by provision of penalties for any form of violation of street children rights. The further book notes that the act was signed into law February 2, 1992 which representing government's obligation on providing special security to children from all kind of abuse, desertion, brutality, mistreatment and discrimination. The act was one of the strategies to rescue the street children from risk faced in the streets. The act formulated provided a more comprehensive mechanism for child protection as part of street children rescue strategy. Bartlett, Hart, Satterthwaite, de la Barra & Missair, (2016) states that however, application remains problematic to be solved because economic crisis makes the children to drop out of school and forces them to do manual works on plantations, sweatshops and streets where they are susceptible to consistent mistreatments.

Kabede (2015) on a case study found that Division of Social Welfare and Development of the republic of Tanzania in East Africa is given full mandate to take defensive care of child victims of prostitution and sexually-exploited children. That is part of safeguarding the rights

and welfare of the street children. The department provides information to city dwellers and families on the importance of rescuing children from the city centers. Kabede (2015) further states that creation of awareness among the public has become an important factor particularly for persons who are approachable or informed about an abuse or victims of violations so that they can identify the appropriate department which can give full response to their anxiety. Beyene & Berhane, (2017) further states that since inception of the rescuing initiative through capacity building Tanzania is able to manage the number of street children joining the streets.

2.3.2. Rehabilitation and welfare of street children

Rehabilitation of street children involves identifying their difficulties and necessities, linking those difficulties to related factors and the environs, rehabilitation aims description, planning and executing the actions, and gauging the effects. Hakim & Kamruzzaman (2015) through a descriptive study found that counseling provided by trained psychologists conducted in Azad Foundation in United States was found to be a core activity in mental therapy for street children. Counseling provided street children a chance to talk about their frame of mind in non-threatening environs and provides ways for them to understand how to address life experiences. Bartlett, Hart, Satterthwaite, de la Barra & Missair, (2016) further supports noted that a better consideration of the individual pain supports street children to recognize contrivances and deal with rational social problems amidst the street children living.

Wisal Ali El Tahir (2015) study on project social services for street children in Guatemala City and Mexico covers a program for mothers and their babies program addressing problems of street girls who have turned out to be pregnant. Many of them are products most of sexual abuse or prostitution in the streets. The scope of the program included aspects like group therapy, vocational development, child-care training, pediatric and gynecological treatment. Aufseeser (2014) argues that drug rehabilitation is similar to domestic centers in Guatemala,

Honduras, and Mexico. Here, children are provided with individual, intensive occupational and group therapy to ensure their emotional needs are met. In about three months the beneficiaries are repatriated back to their homes or are linked with their families. The mentioned program has beneficial in promoting the social welfare of the girl teenager in the streets.

Beyene & Berhane (2017) on a journal article titled health and societal difficulties of street children in Italy, describe of an NGO with sustainable history of working with drug addicts, commercial sex workers. Other initiatives of the NGO are on child delinquents, and youth who devote most of time roving in streets. The NGO works in close support with the local agency known as Florence's municipal and the social services of country. The "Vivere" program comprises of a mobile unit (van) moving from one locality to another in search of the street children who require the necessary aid and necessities. During the mobile van touring concerts are organized by counselors and educators to the recipients on drug abuse, contraceptives, and HIV/AIDS. In addition the street children are taught on safe sex and condom usage. The Van offers an opportunity for the young street children to discuss and share on the difficulties fronting them. Street children with major physical or emotional difficulties are referred to local public facilities for further examinations. The program is sponsored by the local radio station with partnership with the local municipality by publicizing dealing and street actions.

Youth for Population Information & Communication (YPIC) is an NGO serving the youth in Ghana through a unified approach of providing capacity building on matters of health, environment, life experiences and job creation. These activities mostly focus on youth in street and also on health services. YPIC trains selected youth from streets who aged between 10 and 24. The trainings provided covers features like HIV/AIDS and better living. The anticipation of the program is that they can reach their peers and spread on the same.

Individuals are carefully chosen for this duty on the base of their obligation and headship skills (Rulli & Millum, 2016). The “peer promoters” are provided with a seven day workshop by the ministry of health on life skills, HIV/AIDS, contraceptives, drug and substance abuse. The street children are trained on how to use communication materials to enhance sharing of information for sustainable living (Hakim & Kamruzzaman, 2015).

The findings of the pilot project conducted in Spain Madrid on managing of street children and families 2002 reported on a multi-concerted methodology in tackling problems related with street children in urban centers. The methodology suggested included a several services and involvements to be offered to the street children (Beyene & Berhane, 2017). These ought to vary from outreach services by carrying out motivational sessions on the streets. Other services included use of mobile services, making associations with street vendors, assembly of leaders. In other cases providing additional services in centre the home center where the street children can wash, bath, learn, and relax. It is well established that if such services are offered through private-public partnership more street children will be attracted to the program and the problem would be solved in the long run. The methodology employed becomes an operative way of reducing the number of street children and enhance their social welfare (Bartlett, Hart, Satterthwaite, de la Barra & Missair, 2016).

SOS Children's Villages Bulgaria engages a small scale prevention of child relinquishment programmes in four localities between 2004 and 2006: Dren, Trjavna, Sofia and Gabrovo. These programmes responded to immediate needs reaching from custody of children in school to partnering with disabled children and their parents. Family strengthening programmes were made conceivable through the teachings learned and the contacts proven within these three years, which offer families a wide choice of amenities and include partners of other NGOs and local establishments (Beyene & Berhane, 2017).

2.3.3. Repatriation and welfare of street children

In belief, reintegrating the child through family is one of the sustainable results of any program. The ultimate independent need is to assess the family's capability to accept and embrace the repatriated street child back home. Azad Foundation in United States is employing two strategic efforts in trying to repatriate children with their own families. The first strategy is seeking help of group leaders and older street children to identify where the new street children came from. These involved motivators encouraging and supporting children to go back home (Bartlett, Hart, Satterthwaite, de la Barra & Missair, 2016). The other, more in-depth rehabilitative effort with children who had been on the streets for some time, involved a five step strategy, which included: Contact development with the children on the streets, motivating children to visit the centre and registration of the children who visit the centres for a minimum of two hours, activities with children, changes observation, those who need detoxification to be referred accordingly, and reunification of children in the family and community and those who require further support referred to rehabilitation centre for a period of six to nine months focusing on counseling, vocational development and formal education (Beyene & Berhane, 2017).

Charity designed programs for street children are helpful in streamlining social services within the streets and makes positive contribution to the growth of economy. Children are able to direct their possible and to successfully function in both the family and society by development-oriented doings. Reaching children where they are. Thuthuka Crosson-Tower, (2017 found out that children can't be compelled to live in the street. Organizations have developed long life programs focusing on multidisciplinary approach to enable smooth transit of street children to adulthood. Multidisciplinary approach encompasses expertise and personalized attention focusing on tailor-made services invested in gauging position of participant in scheming suitable tailor-made life plans and services to the street children.

Thuthuka Crosson-Tower (2017) further noted that Children's participation is significant in planning involvement of street children in solving their own problems by becoming implementers and peer counselors. Participation, involvement and understanding of the street children make them prospective leaders and crusaders of growth in their societies.

Rulli & Millum, (2016) outlines Casa Alianza as an example of NGO in Central America that is devoted with protection and repatriation of street children. The goal of the NGO is to entice the street children to move out of the street to safer environs. The methodology is to provide food to the street children, educate to them the dangers of the streets and encourage them to go back home where possible. In cases where they do not have homes or relatives they are encouraged to join rescue centers or transition homes. Bartlett, Hart, Satterthwaite, de la Barra & Missair (2016) expounded that the services accessible by the NGO are to entice the street children to avoid the unfriendly environment in the street and find luxury in homes or transition homes. The approach employed by the NGO has enabled American state to reduce the number of street children.

A local parish in San Petro, North of Mexico city runs EDNICA Crucero Program that carryout capacity building and awareness in communities to ensure they can manage cases of street children in their neighborhood. The focus is to use mid native traders, cabs and bus drivers, and lesser enterprise proprietors as the target group for the program. Street children are discriminated and sometimes harassed by the members of this community. The approach is to gradually solve the problem by early interventions. The target groups are asked to monitor new street children arriving in the streets daily and report on the same for early interventions (Beyene & Berhane, 2017). Establishment of positive relationship between the street children and their families are reestablished by the parish through counselling and referral to community services. The program also reaches out to the siblings of the street children by working with the families and also helps prevent them from going to street. The

result of the program is that community memberships have owned the problem and are able to provide immediate solutions for the problem before it explodes (ThuthukaCrosson-Tower, 2017).

The United Nations in the year 1992 gave resolution on street children predicament, voicing their concern about a rise in the number of marginalized street children. The conference resolution is to have cooperation from the international community to tackle wishes of children without homes for adherence of child rights. There are certain countries in Europe which have taken active step towards contending the homelessness street children they include: Belgium, Finland, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. Beyene & Berhane (2017) stated that in countries have integrated provision of shelter and housing as part of their constitution human rights. In 1987, Finland developed a plan in which it included house-construction, community social welfare, health service care, and a duty to provide shelter for the homeless in the society. A number of people without homes in Finland were cut by half subsequently in 10 years. However, major challenge with Government programs is that children do not accept the alternative assistance offered by Government.

Furthermore, when family unit is strengthened, it can also decrease the prevalence of Street Children. Family welfare policies can reduce the side effects of growth in a globalized world. As learning by the United Nations on youth confusion puts it if one conclusion has to be drawn from our date it would be that juvenile delinquency is not the unavoidable result of poverty and rapid development. The intervening variable is the weakness of adult child relationships most curiously family association (Thuthuka Crosson-Tower, 2017).

2.3.4. Vocational training and welfare of street children

A emergent body of research focuses on treatment of street children social problem and juveniles with conduct disorder. An examination that was conducted on 200 studies were

published in 1950 and 1995 originate out that the most actual intercessions for stern and violent child wrongdoers were interpersonal and vocational skills keeping fit. The studies found that once the street children are engaged in constructive endeavors it occupies time to loiter and cause arm in town centers. Street children obtain confidence by applying whatever they have learnt from vocational and interpersonal trainings (Hakim & Kamruzzaman, 2015).

Vameghi, Sajadi, Rafiey, & Rashidian (2014) in a case study review of projects in Manila stated that in Childhope project found in Manila about 20 older street children (14-17 years old) who may no longer be referred to recovery/ rehabilitation centers and who have completed sessions on Financial Education are given the chance to become self-reliant. They are provided with pre-vocational skills training for self-employment necessary to help they earn a living while staying on the streets or even until the time they have decided to go back to their families/relatives. Training sessions are conducted on the streets or in a place/venue near the area where they normally stay. Resource persons from technical/vocational training institutions are invited to facilitate training sessions on courses such as car washing, housekeeping, cosmetology, and reflexology.

A church based street rehabilitation center found in Uasin Gishu County sponsored by Muli family. Approximately 60 of its street children attend sessions (workshops/trainings) on skills development for example; singing, dancing, acting, sports skills, that is to help them further to improve their talents and/or enable them to learn new skills necessary to help them relate more effectively with others and also to increase their self-confidence. Volunteers and/or street education facilitators who have undergone training on enhancing the identified creative or artistic skills are called upon or requested to facilitate these sessions among the street kids. Street children are sent to attend and participate on free musical workshops and in an annual sports festival conducted/supported by partner organizations.

Vameghi, Sajadi, Rafiey, & Rashidian (2014) further describes how Project Axêis, a project developed in Spain in 2013 has expected recognition internationally in promoting vocational education with street children found in Salvador. The use of Axê aims at using artistic, leisure activities and non-formal approaches in curriculum to impact knowledge and skills to the street children. The approach motivates the street children to remain in school and keep off streets. The mutual partnership between Government Secretariat of Education and Project Axê as made it possible to integrate the program in public sponsored schools in the country. The outcome of the project is encouraging to all the stakeholders in the country. Few numbers of street children are reported, there more positive transitions of responsible adults, and child rights are maintained in the country.

Programmes implemented by World Alive in United States since 1989 are aimed at developing life skills among street children (Rulli, & Millum, 2016). They have produced the following positive effects to management of street children in different states. The programmes have helped children on the streets by reducing violent behavior, amplified pro-social behaviour and reduced unwanted self-destructive behaviour; improved the skill to plan ahead and choice more active and effective solutions to difficulties and better self-image, self-awareness, social and emotional modification. These programmes have added increased achievement of knowledge; enhanced classroom behaviour; achievements in self-control and management of interpersonal difficulties and deal with anxiety; and enhanced practical conflict resolution with peers, impulse control and admiration. Research findings have also revealed that sex tutoring founded on life skills was extra real in carrying about changes in adolescent contraceptive usage among street children who are of reproductive age. The interventions lead to deferral in sexual presentation, delay in the inception of alcohol and marijuana usage and in mounting attitudes and behaviour essential for checking the spread of HIV/AIDS.

A program for street children Ciudad Don Bosco (Salesian Fathers) in Colombia was started for street children. The program followed sequential steps as follows: step involves identifying all the street children's, step two they are encouraged to join a training support group, step three they are provided with free vocational training for a month touching several aspects of life skills, step four they are attached with the industry for a month, step five they are provided with credit to start their own businesses. The implementers take considerable time monitoring and evaluating their respective performance during the different phases. Part of the program is to have role models and motivators for each participant to provide counseling and encouragements during the entire program (Thuthuka Crosson-Tower, 2017). Therapy sessions are used by children to provide their valuable input through expression of feelings using case conferencing sessions. The consultative approach of the project implementers and stakeholders involved is to have a sustainable solution for each beneficiary. The program has been successful for majority of beneficiaries' transit to a better life each year. Because of the results the center is awarded to its contributions to the social welfare of street children and is gaining sponsorship both from the private and public sector (Hakim & Kamruzzaman, 2015).

Hakim & Kamruzzaman, (2015) explains the importance of having early childhood education for street children. A center for ECD covering young street children was started in Botswana in 2011 which was using songs, dances, poems, and plays to pass message of life happenings and experiences. The center is used to teach the street children about child rights and responsibilities of becoming adults in future. The approach has encouraged more enrolment of children to the school empowering them to learn and solve their own problems. In addition the beneficiaries are taught numeracy and literacy skills to facilitate enrollment to the primary level of education.

Vameghi, Sajadi, Rafiey, & Rashidian, (2014) states that in 2002, with his possess money and a tiny help from helpers, Ato Fikire Assefa developed the orphanage termed Human Beings Association of Brotherhood (HAB). The orphanage progresses with only five street children and the number grew to seventy. HAB has been support street children, both full- and half-orphans, and children who come from very poor families. Education is significance, and all the street children join school and are stimulated to do well educationally. Those who perform poorly are offered the chance to go to a vocational training school. HAB support originates from private causes in Canada and the United States. To ease reliance on donors, Ato Fikire Assefa has well-known a farm that grows corn, wheat, and taff (a grain related to wheat), and keeps cows whose milk is retailed in the community.

2.4. Theoretical framework

The study was guided by Behavior change (Bandura's Social Cognitive) theory which was compounded by Bandura in (1986). Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory opines that individuals are not only influenced by inner own factors but others emanating from external stimuli. This model is of the opinion that the function of human can be expounded by a triadic interface of behavior, environmental and personal aspects. This is often known as reciprocal determinism. Environmental aspects are conditional inspirations and environment in which presentation is performed whereas individual factors include drives, instincts, traits, and other individual motivational services. Very many constructs underlie human learning process and behavior change. These variables may also intervene during behavior change process.

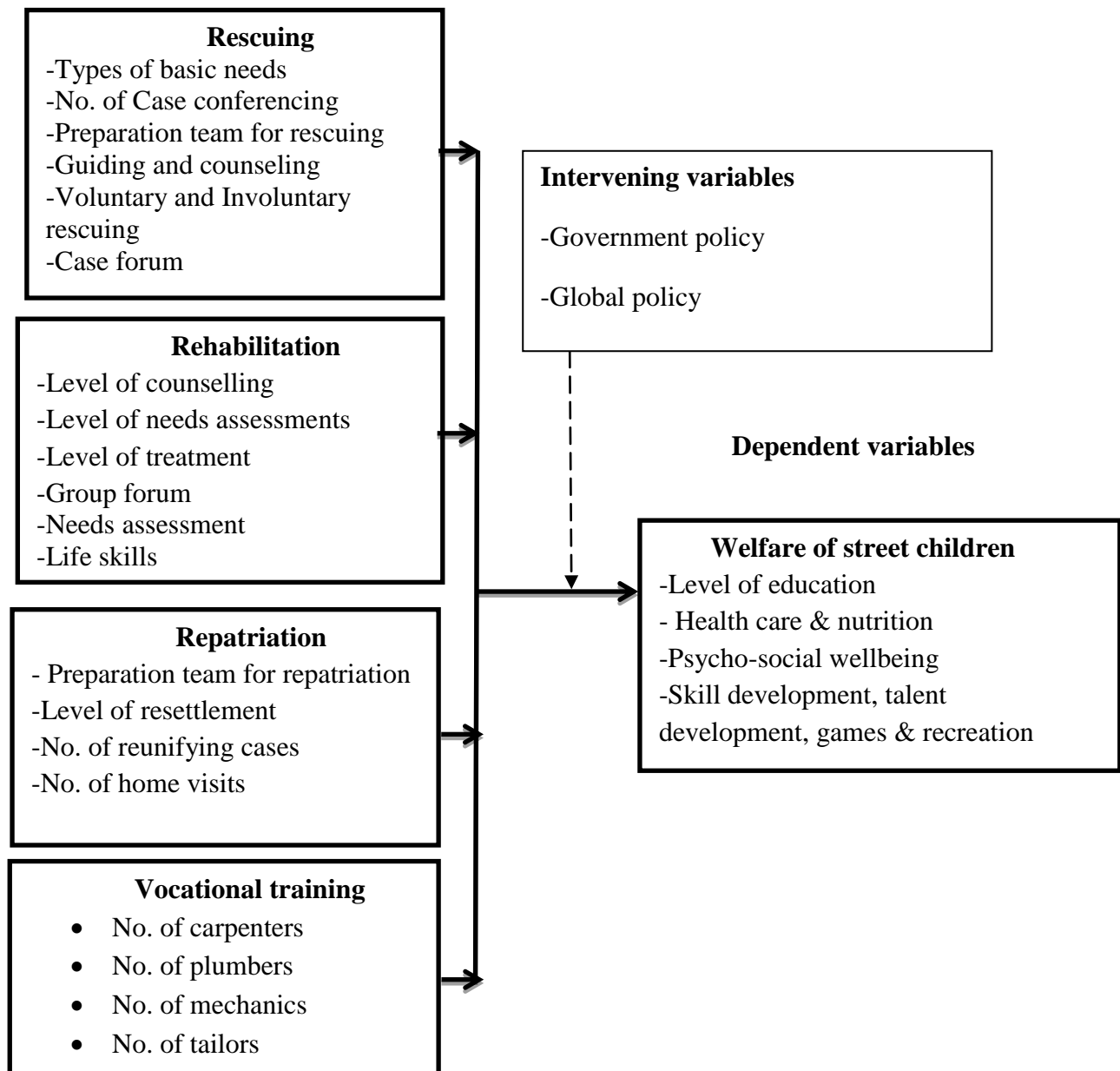
The theory is applicable to the current study because it highlights the importance of considering both personal and environmental factors that are influencing the employees to make valuable decisions in socio services program. It is important before running any program for implementers to assess personal factors of the employees and situational context

in order to develop a suitable program to be followed that is sustainable. Bandura (1986) transcribes that even when entities have a resilient sense of efficacy they may not perform the behavior if they have no inducement. This seems to propose that if projects are concerned in getting street children to enact behavior modification it may be sensible to provide motivations and booties for the behaviors. Determining the environment may inspire behavior transformation. This may include providing opportunities to the street children for behavioral change, helping with those changes, and offering communal support. It is important also for project implementers to recognize environmental constraints that might deter behavior change.

2.5 Conceptual framework

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) states conceptual framework means conceptualization of the relationship that exists among variables of the study and it is shown which can illustrated graphically. Figure 2.1 illustrates the conceptual framework.

Independent variable



Source: Author (2018)

Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework

2.6. Research Gap

A review of literature identified several gaps to be filled. A case study by Vamentii et.al (2014) explained a program in which street children were provided with legal support to safeguard their legal rights. The program clearly provided a methodology in which the civil

legal rights of street children were promoted. But the study was unable to explain how the program contributed directly to the welfare of the street children. The study is further supported by a study by Aufseeser in 2014 in the study on social amenities provision to tackle upsurge of street children in Mauritius urban centers. The program explained in the study indicated several amenities given to street children but was unable to clearly illustrate the success of provision of such amenities on welfare of street children.

The literature reviewed on the theme rescuing services lacked empirical studies on case referencing. Case referencing is part of rescuing services that is done by any social service programs. Kabede (2015) did a cross-sectional survey to establish the social problem emanating from influx of street children in major towns in Kenya. The study did mention several challenges both physical and emotional facing street children in Kenya. No mitigation programs were provided to mitigate the various problems. Another related study to the current study was done by Kisirkoi & Mse (2016) it was a documentary review on role of rehabilitation centers in mitigating and management of street children in Kenya. The study did mention the positives done in several rehabilitation centers in Kenya but it was unable to link such success with promoting welfare of the street children. No literature was reviewed on how social services programs influence the welfare of street children. This study tried to establish the gap by asking respondents on the influence of county social services programs on the welfare of street children in Turbo sub- County.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Chapter three provides the study methodology that explains design for the study, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, data collection methods and procedure, and data analysis techniques and procedures. In addition the chapter describes the ethical consideration and operationalization of variables.

3.2 Research Design

The study was guided by descriptive survey research design. The research design seeks to collect data independently without influencing variables of the study with the aim of determining the influence of county social services programs on welfare of street children in Uasin Gishu County, Kenya. According to Orodho (2003) descriptive survey research design collects data from respondents in form of questions either through interviews or issuance of questionnaires.

3.3 Target Population

Mugenda (2009) describes target population as total units to be studied or explored in the research. Turbo sub-county has one rescue centre and two children's homes respectively. In this study, target population was drawn from one rescue centre and children homes respectively and street children which consisted of 271 potential respondents who included: Directors of the centres and homes and county director for social services programs and officers other senior county social service program officers, Social workers, Care givers, reinforcement officers, administration police, counsellors, medical staff, chiefs, children probation and street children who are not institutionalized in any way. Table 3.1 presents the target population.

Table 3.1 Target Population

Strata	Numbers of managers
Directors and Other senior County social service program officers	8
Street children (Non-Institutionalized)	89
Children probation officers	6
Medical staff	12
Chiefs/Assistant chiefs	20
Social workers	28
Care givers	73
Counsellors	12
Enforcement officers	15
Administration police	8
Total	271

Source: (Uasin Gishu County records, 2017)

3.4 Sampling Procedure and Techniques

Sampling technique is choosing the sample size from the target population. The sampling procedure represents a larger group selected (Gay 2009).

3.4.1 Sample Size

Samples were drawn from the rescue centers, children’s homes and county social services programs department. The researcher uses Yamane’s (1967) formula in order to determine

the sample size from the target population. The study confidence level was set at 95% with an error margin of 5%.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Key n=Represents sample size of the study

N= Represents target population of the study

e =Error margin of 5 percent

The sample size of 161 respondents was derived from Yamane's formula (Yamane 1967).

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

The study did employ probability and non-probability sampling techniques in the study. The two methods as provided a more in depth qualitative research in which the focus is to understand the complexity of social phenomena. Simple random sampling was used to identify respondents from strata. Snowballing sampling technique was used on street children (institutionalized and others who have gone back to the streets. This sampling method was suitable for the street children since it is difficult to get them at ago and hence referral was ideal under snowball method.

Table 3.2: Sample population

Strata	Target population	Sample population
Directors and Other senior County social service program officers	8	4
Street children	89	57
Children probation officers	6	3
Medical staff	12	7
Chiefs/Assistant chiefs	20	12
Social workers	28	17
Care givers	73	41
Counsellors	12	7
Enforcement officers	15	9
Administration police	8	4
Total	271	161

Source: Author (2018)

3.5 Data Collection instruments

Koul (1993) opines that techniques for measuring responses can be derived from data collection instruments. Data was collected through the questionnaire and interview schedule. The questionnaires were administered to the respondents according to the sample size (Kothari, 2012). Letter of introduction was requested from University in order to facilitate the researcher authority to collect data. This letter explained to the respondents the reason and meaning for carrying out the study.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

Research instruments refer to tools which were used in collecting data. Questionnaires therefore consist of respondents' background information and questions based on the study objectives. This type of instrument enables the researcher to obtain comprehensive information from a wider target group within a short time period. The instruments ensured

anonymity of respondents as they were not asked to identify them (Brink, 2013). Researcher did sought assistance in development of the instrument from the research supervisor.

Validity of the Instrument

Validity represents the degree in research instruments provides the required or intended results (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). Polonsky and Waller (2010) opine that methodology must be for internal validity to ensure data measures to provide valid answers to the research questions. Research instrument was rated in relations to how effectively it collects significant parts of information of the study. Content validity of the data collection instruments was clearly and conceptually scrutinized with consented effort with the supervisor, lecturers from School of open and distance learning (ODEL) and colleagues. In which they were expected to indicate by tick or cross validity or invalidity of each question.

Predictive validity scores methodology was used to test the validity of the study instruments. It is a procedure of identifying a good predictor by using predictor (x) to determine if it predicts another variable (y) then correlation between the two predictors is done. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used. If correlation value is ($>$) 0.8 =positively related or if ($<$) -0.8 =inversely related. The findings from the study showed data (x) =8.08 =was a good indicator of a positive concurrent validity.

Reliability of Instrument

Mugenda & Mugenda (2009) are of the opinion that research instruments provide consistent results after several trials through a test-pretest methodology. The study conducted a test-retest for reliability of data collection instruments. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used for the analysis of reliability. As a general rule a value of $\alpha > 0.7$ is determined as reliable enough for each of the data sets where α is the item being tested for reliable. The results from the two sets of instruments were analyzed by use of Pearson product moment correlation to indicate

relationship and the findings of the result were 0.808. Cronbach's Alpha is the most widely used coefficient of internal consistency computed as follows:

$$\text{Alpha} = \frac{Nr}{(1+r(N-1))}$$

Where:

R= is the mean inter-item correlation

N= is the number of items in the scale

3.5.2 Interview schedule

The researcher used interview schedule to collect data from the selected respondents. The choice of this tool was guided by the size of the target population, nature of information to be obtained and available time to collect information. Street children were exposed to an interview using the interview agenda.

3.6. Data collection procedure

Before commencement of the data collection the study did seek authorization from the relevant institutions and authorities. The authorities and institutions contacted were: University of Nairobi, Department of social services Uasin Gishu county, and NACOSTI. A period of 10 working days was used to collect data.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

3.8.1 Processing Data for Analysis

Data collected was first prepared ready for analysis by editing in order to detect errors & omissions and correct where possible thus ensuring collected data is accurate and consistent with the facts gathered. Coding was then be done by assigning numerals/symbols to the answers. This was then be followed by data classifications which involved arrangement of collected data into similar categories of data. And finally, collected data was then

summarized and displayed in compact form (rows & columns), percentages and standard deviations among others.

3.8.2 Analysis of Data techniques

Data collected from respondents was analyzed to assess welfare of street children. The key performance indicators that were probably used in assessing the welfare of the street children are: social integration, transformation and health. Data collected was analyzed using one-dimensional descriptive analysis which entailed use of measures of central tendencies, dispersion and skewness. This was then followed by a simultaneous analysis of all the variables with aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computerized software.

Collected data was analyzed using inferential statistical analysis (Pearson moment correlation) in order to be to generalize findings to larger population. Cross tabulation was done to determine the extent of relationship between the dependent and independent variables, a value of 0.6 and above through correlation shows greater relationship. The final step was to make conclusions and recommendations based on the interpretation which was done later in chapter five. Data was presented in frequency tables in accordance to objectives and questionnaires.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

An adequate and high degree standard of ethics supported by consistent and well founded reasons was be adhered to. The information that was provided remained confidential between the researcher and the respondents (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2008). Information relating to the study was clearly explained to the relevant parties before commencing with the study where necessary. Letter of authorization was sought from respective institutions and authorities before commencing with the study.

3.9. Operational definition of variable

Table 3.3 Operationalization of variables

Objectives	Variable	Measuring indicators	Research instruments	Measure ment scale	Data analysis methods
To determine the influence of rescuing on welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County.	Rescuing	-Types of basic needs -No. of Case conferencing -Case forum	Questionnaire & interviews	Nominal & ordinal	Descriptive & inferential statistics
To establish the influence of rehabilitation on welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County.	Rehabilitation	-Group forum -Needs assessment -Life skills	Questionnaire & interviews	Nominal & ordinal	Descriptive & inferential statistics
To determine the influence of repatriation on welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County.	Repatriation	-Level of resettlement -No. of reunifying cases -No. of home visits	Questionnaire & interviews	Nominal & ordinal	Descriptive & inferential statistics
To determine the influence of vocational training on welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county Uasin Gishu County.	Vocational training	-No. of carpenters -No. of plumbers -No. of mechanics	Questionnaire & interviews	Nominal & ordinal	Descriptive & inferential statistics

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTEPRETATION

4.0. Introduction

Data was analyzed using the themes of study which include to: determine influence of rescuing on welfare of street children; establish influence of rehabilitation on welfare of street children; determine influence of repatriation on welfare of street children; and determine influence of vocational training on welfare of street children. Data were statistically analyzed descriptively and inferentially based on the objectives of the study.

4.1. Response rate

104 questionnaires were issued to various respondents, and total 97 were fully filled and were returned for analysis. The findings represented a 93% response rate for the questionnaires. Total of number of 53 respondents were interviewed from a target of 57 that represented a 93% interview response rate. According to Kothari (2010) a response rate of 75% is sufficient for the study to continue. This therefore shows that the questionnaires received were sufficient enough for the study. Table 4.1 presents the response rate.

Table 4.1 Response rate

Questionnaire Issued	Questionnaire returned	Questionnaire response rate
104	97	93%

(Source author, 2018)

4.2. Background information

The study did establish respondents personal work related information which includes: gender, age, role in the organization, work experience, level of education and whether one

has ever worked in any other department in the organization. Table 4.2 presents findings on personal work related information.

Table 4.2 Background information

Categories		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gender	Male	44	45.4	45.4	45.4
	Female	53	54.6	54.6	100.0
	Total	97	100.0	100.0	
Age	Below 25	8	8.2	8.2	8.2
	26-35	26	26.8	26.8	35.1
	36-45	43	44.3	44.3	79.4
	46 & above	20	20.6	20.6	100.0
	Total	97	100.0	100.0	
Role	Medical	4	4.1	4.1	4.1
	Administration	19	19.6	19.6	23.7
	Enforcement	10	10.3	10.3	34.0
	Social work	12	12.4	12.4	46.4
	Others	52	53.6	53.6	100.0
	Total	97	100.0	100.0	
Years worked	0-5	9	9.3	9.3	9.3
	6-10	38	39.2	39.2	48.5
	11-15	34	35.1	35.1	83.5
	15 & above	16	16.5	16.5	100.0
	Total	97	100.0	100.0	
Level of education	Postgraduate	3	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Graduate	21	21.6	21.6	24.7
	Diploma	57	58.8	58.8	83.5
	Secondary school	11	11.3	11.3	94.8
	Primary and below	5	5.2	5.2	100.0
	Total	97	100.0	100.0	
Have you ever worked in another department	Yes	13	13.4	13.4	13.4
	No	84	86.6	86.6	100.0
	Total	97	100.0	100.0	

(Source :Author ,2018)

4.2.1. Gender

The study intended to establish how gender is skewed in social services. The findings were presented in table 4.2 as follows: The male were 44(45.4%) while the female were 53(54.6%). It implies that majority of the entire respondents were female though not with a big difference compared to male and hence good gender parity during sampling process.

4.2.2 Age

The study asked respondents to state their age which was important in linking the age category to welfare of street children. Findings for the question were presented in table 4.2 above. Finding from table 4.2 showed that 8 (8.2%) were aged between below 25 years, 26 (26.8%) between 26-35 years, 43 (44.3%) were between 36-45 years, and 20 (20.6%) were above 46 years. Majority of respondents were found to be 65% aged above 36 years. This could be interpreted to mean that the respondents have vast knowledge due to their age bracket.

4.2.3 Role in the organization

As presented in table 4.2 findings showed role represented by respondents in their organization, medical staffs were 4(4.1%), administration staff were 19(19.6%) while enforcement officers were 10(10.3%). There were also 12 (12.4%) social workers and another 52(53.6%) who worked in various departments not listed in the questionnaire. Majority of the respondents are working in other areas which include working as: care givers, counselors and children probation officers.

4.2.4 Years worked

This question was asked in order to establish the level of experience of respondents. Table 4.2 shows that 9(9.3%) have worked in the organization for between 0 to 5 years while another 35(39.2%) have worked for 6-10 years. Some 34(35.1%) have worked in the organization for 11-15 and those that have worked in the organization for than 15 years were 16(16.5%). This result shows that majority of the respondents are well experienced having worked for more than 11 years (51.6%) in the department. This is an indication that they are well versed with the subject matter.

4.2.5 Worked in other department

The study findings in table 4.2 if respondents have worked in other department other than social services showed that 13(13.4%) have worked in other departments while majority 84(84.6%) have never worked in any other department in the county government. With the larger percentage having only worked in social services department, they are well endowed with the happenings in the profession.

4.2.6 Level of education

Education level is beneficial when linking knowledge gained in learning institutions on welfare management and its application in the work environment. From table 4.2 it shows that 3 (3.1%) and 21 (21.6%) are of post graduate and graduate levels of education respectively, 57 (58.8%) are of diploma, 11 (11.3%) secondary, and only 5 (5.2%) are of primary level of education and below. Majority of the respondents from the findings had tertiary level of education. Findings actually agree with the findings of Mbugua that one should have access to earlier experiences, both in the form of implicitly and more explicitly formulated knowledge through proper and structured education (Nonaka and Takeuch, 1995).

4.2.7. Availability of good policy for street children

The respondents were asked to state whether the county government has good policy for programs on welfare of street children. Table 4.3 shows the findings.

Table 4.3 Availability of good policy on welfare of street children

Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	95	97.9	97.9	97.9
Valid No	2	2.1	2.1	100.0
Total	97	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Author, 2018)

Table 4.3 shows 95(97.9%) agree that there are good policies concerning welfare of street children while some 2(2.1%) were of the opinion that there are no good policy on welfare of street children.

4.2.8. Priority for effective welfare of street children

Respondents were asked which among the listed activities should be prioritized to ensure effective welfare of street children. Findings were presented table 4.4.

Table 4.4 The most important program for effective welfare of street children

Areas	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Rescuing	78	80.4	80.4	80.4
Repatriation	6	6.2	6.2	86.6
Valid Rehabilitation	10	10.3	10.3	96.9
Vocational training	3	3.1	3.1	100.0
Total	97	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Author, 2018)

Table 4.4 shows 78(80.4%) of respondents believe that rescuing is the most priority in effective welfare of street children, 6(6.2%) think that repatriation is the priority, 10(10.3%) believe that rehabilitation is the priority, and 3(3.1%) said that vocational training is the priority for an effective welfare of street children. The study revealed that rescuing is the most important step and first among the rest in ensuring proper welfare of street children. It also revealed that repatriation and vocational training without rescuing might not be effective.

4.2.9. Information on street children

Interview was conducted to establish information relating to the street children. The interview question was focused at establishing the extent to which county services influences welfare of street children. During the period (January: 2017 to January 2018) the status of the street children was: 108 street children had rehabilitated, 47 repatriated, 26 were in vocational institutions, and 12 were in primary schools. Currently only 57 street children are present in

the rescue facility during the study period and were available for interviews. Findings from responses of the interviewed street children were:

'28 of the 53 street children were aged between 15-18 years, 15 below 15 years, and 10 above 18 years. Majority of the street children stated that they have been in streets for more than 3 year before they were rescued. In addition they mentioned reasons of leaving their homes as: they are orphans, they were being mistreated at home, they were influenced with their peers to join streets, they wanted their own freedom, were escaping poverty at home, and others mentioned that they were sent by parents to collect money from the streets.'

The study was seeking to establish a comparison between life on the streets, at home and that at the rescue center. Findings from interviewee's responses were as follows:

'Only a few number of street children 16 out of 53 preferred home over the streets and rescue center. A significant number of 37 out of 53 would rather be rescued and rather than go home or be in the streets. Those in support of rescue center stated that; in the street they are beaten by the street Askari's, molested by unknown persons during the night, they lack shelters and basic needs. They further stated that lives in the streets are generally harsh and they have to pay welfare and upkeep money to their leaders in case of arrests and protections. Generally majority mentioned that they dislike the rescue center because of lack of freedom but are happy they get food and shelter.'

4.3. Rescuing on welfare of street children

Rescuing involve team preparation, provision of basic needs, case conferencing, guiding and counseling and case forums. The goal is to find out how rescuing activities influences welfare of street children.

4.3.1. Influence of rescuing on street children welfare

The study sought to find out whether respondents feel that rescuing influences the welfare of street children. Results of the question are in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Influence of rescuing

Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	93	95.9	95.9	95.9
Valid No	4	4.1	4.1	100.0
Total	97	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Author, 2018)

The findings as shown in table 4.5 indicated that 93(95.9%) agreed that it does influences the welfare of street children while 4(4.1%) were of the contrary opinion that it doesn't influence the welfare of street children. The study concurs with Thuthuka Crosson-Tower (2017) who notes that the process of rescuing street children is suitable in formulation of policies and framework on to manage the street children.

4.3.2. Rescuing and street children welfare

The study provided statements that address how rescuing influences street children welfare findings were reported in table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Rescuing and street children welfare

Statement	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Rescue team preparation enhances welfare	97	3.9794	.84137	.708
Basic needs provision helps in improving welfare	97	4.0000	.79057	.625
Case conferencing enhances welfare	97	3.0412	.61097	.373
Guiding and counseling after rescuing enhances welfare	97	4.6701	.74612	.557
Case forums enhances welfare	97	3.0412	.53847	.290
Valid N (list wise)	97			

(Source: Author, 2018)

Findings from table 4.6 showed that with a mean of 3.9794 and standard deviation of .84137 had the opinion that rescue team preparation averagely enhances welfare of street children. Respondents were of the opinion that provision of basic needs helps in improving welfare and guiding and counseling after rescuing enhances welfare that was supported with a mean of 4.0 and 4.67 respectively. This shows that should the street children be provided with basic needs and adequate counseling, there is a feeling that their welfare is being taken care of. Aptekar & Stoecklin (2014) further supports the finding that in on rescue center in Bulawayo Street children are provided with basic necessities, shelter and foods. With a mean of 3.04, some respondents felt that case conferencing enhances welfare while others felt that case forums enhance welfare supported with a mean of 3.04. This shows that it is during case forums and case conference that officers determine the needs of each individual. The findings is supported by study by Transitional living programs in 2013 that 88% of street children rescued have gotten safer environment for living.

4.3.2.1. Relationship between rescuing and street children health care and nutrition status

The study did use inferential statistics (correlations) by cross tabulating rescuing with street children health and nutrition status. This was meant to find out the relationship between rescuing of street children on their healthcare and nutrition status.

**Table 4.7 Relationship between healthcare and nutrition and rescue team preparation
Rescue services provision *welfare of street children: Cross tabulation**

		Health care & nutrition status			Total
		Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
Rescue team preparation enhances welfare	Disagree	5	0	0	5
	Neutral	7	13	0	20
	Agree	0	6	38	44
	Strongly agree	0	0	28	28
Total		12	19	66	97

(Source: Author, 2018)

Table 4.8 symmetric measures

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error^a	Approx. T^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.808	.026	13.362	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.784	.038	12.324	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		97			

(Source: Author, 2018)

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
- c. Based on normal approximation.

Table 4.8 shows findings on correlation between healthcare and nutrition and rescue team preparation. Findings show Pearson correlation rank value of 0.808 which indicates a positive relationship between the variable items. It statistically justify that rescuing services have positive relationship to welfare of street children. The findings concurs with a study done by Aufseerer (2014) outlining the importance of rescuing using policies and legislations in societies to support the welfare of the street children's.

4.3.3. Interview findings on rescuing and welfare of street children

Responses from the interview conducted to the street children in regard to the extent in which rescuing as influence their welfare showed that:

'53 street children had benefitted from rescuing services. Out of 53 a total of 51 agreed positively to have benefited from it. Some of the benefits mentioned included: assurance of getting a meal, getting shelter and security, are provided with basic necessities, no beatings from municipal askaris, they have someone they can approach too, and they get health care from nurses visiting them. The only challenge they face with rescuing services is that they lack freedom to visit some of their friends in the streets.'

The interviews response distantly proves that rescuing services is beneficial in improving the welfare of the street children. Findings on the interview concurs with Ali (2014 study that rescue services provides a stable and safe environment for street children.

4.4. Rehabilitation on welfare of street children

The study sought to find out how various rehabilitation services influence welfare of street children.

4.4.1. Influence of rehabilitation on street children welfare

The study asked the respondents if rehabilitation influences street children welfare the findings were reported in table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Influence of rehabilitation on street children welfare

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	12	12.4	12.4	12.4

No	85	87.6	87.6	100.0
Total	97	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Author, 2018)

The findings as shown in table 4.9 indicated that 12(12.4%) were of the opinion that it actually influences while 85(87.6%) were of the opinion that it does not influence. The findings is supported further by a study by Bartlett(2016) that understanding the personal pain of the street children enables policy makers to adopt appropriate rehabilitation activities.

4.4.2. Rehabilitation and street children welfare

Table 4.10 presents responses from the statements on rehabilitation influence on street children welfare

Table 4.10 rehabilitation and street children welfare

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Psycho-social support and counseling influences welfare	97	4.4742	.57902	.335

Needs assessment influences welfare of street children	97	3.8763	.66548	.443
Group forum influences welfare of street children	97	3.3608	.56246	.316
Life skills influences welfare of street children	97	3.4433	.86565	.749
Nature walk influences welfare of street children	97	2.2165	.80657	.651
Valid N (listwise)	97			

(Source: Author, 2018)

From table 4.10 majorities of respondents with a mean of 4.47 are of the opinion that psycho-social support and counseling influences welfare of street children. This implies that adequate counseling and sufficient psycho-social support enhances the welfare of street children. Bartlett, Hart, Satterthwaite, de la Barra & Missair (2016) further supports the finding by stating a better sympathetic of individual pain helps street children to establish positive coping mechanisms and for dealing with subject of rational social problems among street children lives. With a mean of 3.88, 3.36 and 3.44 respondents respectively believed that needs assessment influences welfare of street children, group forum influences welfare of street children and life skills influences welfare of street children. Need assessment leads to determination of the needs for the street children. The study revealed that rehabilitating through counseling and psycho-social support, carrying out need assessment, conducting group forums; life skills and nature walk alone does influence welfare of street children. The finding is supported further by Hakim et.al (2015) that trained psychologists are the key in providing mental therapy.

4.4.3. Relationship between rehabilitation and street children skills, talent, games & recreation development

The study did use inferential statistics (correlations) by cross tabulating rehabilitation and street children skills, talent, games recreational development to establish the variables relationship.

Table 4.11 Relationship between life skills and welfare of street children

		Skills, talent, games and recreation of street children has been developed					Total
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
Life skills influences welfare of street children	Strongly disagree	4	0	0	0	0	4
	Disagree	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Neutral	0	15	27	0	0	42
	Agree	0	0	8	23	8	39
	Strongly agree	0	0	0	0	8	8
Total		4	19	35	23	16	97

(Source: Author, 2018)

Table 4.12 symmetric measures

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error^a	Approx. T^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.868	.021	17.047	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.873	.022	17.450	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		97			

(Source: Author, 2018)

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
- c. Based on normal approximation.

Based on table 4.12 findings it shows a Pearson R =value of 0.868 which statistically states there is positive correlation between rehabilitation services and welfare of street children's.

4.4.4. Interview findings on rehabilitation and welfare of street children

Responses from the interview conducted to the street children in regard to extent in whereas rehabilitation as improved welfare showed that:

'All of the street children interviewed agreed that rehabilitation has changed their life in rescue center. They stated that through the rehabilitation they have learnt the side effects of drugs, there behaviors have changed, and now accepted by the community.'

The findings indicate that rehabilitation has been useful to the street children who stated that it has helped their welfare status.

4.5. Repatriation on welfare of street children

The section represents analysis of the objective repatriation influence on welfare of street children.

4.5.1 Influence of repatriation on welfare of street children

The respondents were asked to state how repatriation programs influence welfare of street children. Findings were presented in table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Repatriation influences welfare

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	66	68.0	68.0	68.0
Valid No	31	32.0	32.0	100.0
Total	97	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Author, 2018)

As shown in table 4.13, about 66(68%) said that repatriation services influences welfare of street children while 32(32%) were of the opinion that it does not influence welfare of street children.

4.5.2. Repatriation and welfare of street children

Respondents asked their level of agreement on materials relating to social inquiry and assessment, preparation team for repatriation, counseling, giving uncomplicated needs, home visits, re-unifying street children with their relations and resettlement of street children and their influence on welfare of street children.

Table 4.14 Repatriation and welfare of street children**Descriptive Statistics**

Category	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Social inquiry and assessment influences welfare	97	3.6804	.99526	.991
Preparation team for repatriation influences welfare	97	3.6392	.94852	.900
Counseling influences welfare of street children	97	4.2062	.90067	.811
Giving basic needs influence welfare of street children	97	3.9588	.72050	.519
Home visits influence welfare of street children	97	3.8763	.78073	.610
Re-unifying street children with families influence welfare	97	4.3918	.70055	.491
Resettlement of street children influence welfare	97	4.3711	.95000	.902

(Source: Author, 2018)

The study showed that social inquiry and assessment and team preparation for repatriation represented with a mean of 3.68 and 3.64 respectively have an influence on welfare of street children. Giving basic needs influence welfare of street children, this is shown in table 4.14 with a mean of 3.96 and others believe that home visits with a mean of 3.88 influences welfare of street children. The study clarified further by Bartlett, Hart, Satterthwaite, de la Barra & Missair (2016) who explains that the services offered by the NGO are to entice the street children to avoid the unwelcoming environment in the street and find comfort in homes or transition homes. Another lot with mean of 4.39 are of the opinion that reunifying street

children with their families influences the welfare of street children. Yet another group of respondents said that resettlement of street children represented with a mean of 4.37 influences welfare of street children. Findings contradict Beyene et.al (2017) study that the key principal of repatriation is to have a most desirable outcome in which the street children unite with their families.

4.5.3. Relationship between repatriation and social welfare of street children

A cross tabulation between repatriation variable and social welfare variable was done to establish relationship through correlations findings were in table 4.15.

Table 4.15 Relationship between repatriation and social welfare of street children

		The psychosocial wellbeing of street children has been improved			Total
		Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
Counselling influences welfare of street children	Disagree	4	0	0	4
	Neutral	19	0	0	19
	Agree	0	27	0	27
	Strongly agree	0	35	12	47
Total		23	62	12	97

(Source: Author, 2018)

Table 4.16 Symmetric measures**Symmetric Measures**

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error^a	Approx. T^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.805	.022	13.222	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.789	.041	12.523	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		97			

Source: Author, 2018)

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

Based on table 4.16 findings it shows that a pearson $R=0.805$ which statistically proves the relationship between repatriation variable and welfare of street children.

4.5.4. Interview findings on repatriation and welfare of street welfare

Findings from the interview conducted on the street children on the extent to which they benefitted from repatriation program showed that:

'43 out of the 53 interviewers positively stated that they have benefitted from the repatriation program. They mentioned they have benefitted from their parents knowing their whereabouts and they receive welcome note at home. The 10 street children against repatriation argued that they never wanted their relatives to show where they are after abandoning them. They argued that the process cannot work until the relatives are reprimanded to learn from their mistakes.'

The findings from the interview schedule that repatriation services has improved the welfare of the street children as per their responses. Thukuka Crosson (2017) supports the findings by stating that strengthening family unit is effective way of managing incidence of street children and sustainable welfare programs.

4.6. Vocational training on welfare of street children

This question was posed to respondents concerning various vocational training services which are: talent promotion, carpentry, plumbing skills, electrical courses and tailoring/barber courses influence welfare of street children. The goal was to find out how various vocational training services

4.6.1. Influence of vocational training on street children's welfare

Respondents were asked whether vocational training has an influence in street children's welfare.

Table 4.17 vocational training influences welfare of street children.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	50	51.5	51.5	51.5
Valid No	47	48.5	48.5	100.0
Total	97	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Author, 2018)

Table 4.17 result showed that 50 (51.5%) it influences while 47(48.5%) noted that it does not influence welfare of street children. The finding does not clearly indicate the importance of vocational training as mentioned by Hakim (2015) who states that there is clear life improvement of offering street children life supporting skills rather than basic necessities.

4.6.2. Vocational training and social welfare of street children

Respondents were provided with several statements defining relationship between vocational training and social welfare of street children. Findings were presented in table 4.18.

Table 4.18 Vocational training and social welfare of street children

Statement	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Talent promotion influences welfare of street children	97	3.7526	.91322	.834
Carpentry as a skill enhances welfare of street children	97	3.2577	1.07314	1.152
Plumbing skills enhances welfare of street children	97	3.0825	.98605	.972
Electrical courses influences welfare	97	3.0619	.93335	.871
Mechanical courses influence welfare of street children	97	2.9897	1.02566	1.052
Tailoring and barber courses influence welfare of street children	97	3.0206	.98931	.979

(Source: Author, 2018)

Table 4.18 showed that talent promotion influences welfare of street children as seen with a mean of 3.75, with a mean of 3.26 respondents said that carpentry as a skill enhances welfare of street children and other respondents said that plumbing skills enhances welfare of street children as represented with a mean of 3.0825. Hakim & Kamruzzaman, (2015) states that in early childhood teaching for street children project started in Botswana in 2011 dramatized artistic work to motivate and entice young street children to join ECD schools. Electrical courses influences welfare with a mean of 3.06, mechanical courses influence welfare of

street children as shown in the table with a mean of 2.99, and lastly tailoring and barber courses with a mean of 3.02 influence welfare of street children. Hakim (2015) supports the importance of vocational training by stating that street children obtain confidence by applying whatever they have learnt from vocational and interpersonal trainings.

4.6.3. Relationship between vocational training and welfare of street children

A cross tabulation was done to establish how talent promotion influences welfare of street children and its relationship to Skills, talent, games and recreation of street children has been developed, Findings were in table 4.19.

Table 4.19. Relationship between talent promotion and life skills improvement

		Skills, talent, games and recreation of street children Total has been developed					Total
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
Talent promotion influences welfare of street children	Disagree	4	0	0	0	0	4
	Neutral	0	19	24	0	0	43
	Agree	0	0	11	12	0	23
	Strongly agree	0	0	0	11	16	27
Total		4	19	35	23	16	97

(Source: Author, 2018)

Table 4.20 symmetric measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.889	.016	18.952	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.885	.017	18.559	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		97			

(Source: Author, 2018)

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

Basing on table 4.20 Pearson's R correlation value=0.889 it shows that vocational training has positive correlation to welfare of street children. It means statistically that the two values are related. Finding is clearly supported by Vameghi et.al (2014) that the outcome of vocational training programs is positive to many street children because they are able to develop new life's plans to better their lives.

4.6.4. Interview findings on vocational training and welfare of street children

The findings on the interview question if vocational training has improved the welfare of the street children were:

'26 of the interviewers mentioned they have benefited from vocational training. Among the 26 beneficiaries 15(58%) positively supported it while the rest were against it. Those supporting it stated that they can now employ themselves; they can possess a school certificate which was impossible before. Those against vocational training stated that there is discrimination in schools, too much work measurements that they do not understand, and if they complete training they lack capital to start own business.'

The findings on vocational training show that it does not absolutely benefit the welfare of the street children according to their responses. The findings contradicts Rulli & Millum (2016) finding that vocational programmes have been effective solutions to problems facing street children and becomes a benefit to them.

4.7. Measurement of social welfare

Respondents were asked their take on level of improvement of various dependent variables which include: literacy level, health care and nutrition, psycho-social wellbeing, skill development, talent development, games and recreation. The goal was to measure dependent variables.

4.7.1. Influence of social services on street children welfare

Respondent were asked to respond on how social services influence street children welfare findings were reported in table 4.21.

Table 4.21 Influence of social services programs on street children' welfare

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	62	63.9	63.9	63.9
Valid No	35	36.1	36.1	100.0
Total	97	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Author, 2018)

Table 4.21 shows that 62(63.9%) and 35 (36.1%) stated yes and no respectively that social services influences welfare of street children.

4.7.2. Social welfare of street children

Respondents were provided with statements that were used to measure social welfare services programs. Findings on the responses were reported in table 4.22.

Table 4.22 Social welfare of street children

Statement	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Street children literacy levels has developed	97	4.5567	.70665	.499
Health care and nutrition status of street children is enhanced	97	4.1134	.71990	.518
The psychosocial wellbeing of street children has been improved	97	3.8866	.59295	.352
Skills, talent, games and recreation of street children has been developed	97	3.2887	1.08933	1.187

(Source: Author, 2018)

Table 4.22 show respondents with a mean of 4.56 and 4.11 supported the fact that street children literacy has developed and health care and nutrition status of street children is enhanced respectively. The psychosocial wellbeing of street children has improved and that skills, talent, games and recreation of street children has developed; this is shown in table 4.22 with a mean of 3.89 and 3.29 respectively. With the study indicating that street children literacy levels has developed; health care and nutrition status has been enhanced; the psychosocial wellbeing has been improved; that skills, talent, games and recreation of street children have been developed; this is a clear indication that social services programs offered are effective.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Overview

This chapter was divided into three major sections; summary, conclusions and recommendations. Divisions were documented in form of purpose, objectives study and the results of the study.

5.2 Summary of Findings

Study finding showed that majority of respondents were female. Findings further revealed that respondents are mainly aged between 36-45 years. A few respondents were aged below 25. Majority of them were below 18 years. Majority of the respondents are working as care givers and counselors. The study showed that majority of respondents have tertiary education mostly diploma with and undergraduate. Majority of respondents have never worked in any other department apart from the social services department. The findings in table 4.3 further shows that 95(97.9%) agree that the county government has good policies concerning welfare of street children. This is an indication that the Uasin Gishu County government has commitment towards ensuring adequate welfare of street children.

The first objective of determining the influence of rescuing on welfare of street children revealed that rescuing is a very important ingredient in welfare of street children with majority of respondents (93%) agreeing. Majority of were of the opinion that provision of basic needs (mean of 4.0) helps in improving welfare and guiding and counseling after rescuing (mean of 4.67) enhances welfare. This shows that should the street children be provided with basic needs and adequate counselling after rescuing, there is a feeling that their welfare is being taken care of. This shows that majority of street children lack basic needs and proper guiding and counseling.

On the second objective of establishing the influence of rehabilitation on welfare of street children, majority of the respondents stated that rehabilitation alone does not improve welfare of street children. However, majority of respondents with a mean of 4.47 are of the opinion that psycho-social support and counselling influences welfare of street children. This implies that adequate counseling and sufficient psycho-social support enhances the welfare of street children. These were closely followed with needs assessment influences welfare of street children, group forum influences welfare of street children and life skills influences welfare of street children represented with a mean of 3.88, 3.36 and 3.44 respectively. There is a belief that need assessment leads to determination of the needs for the street children thereby leading to determination of basic needs to be provided. It therefore means that rehabilitation without psychosocial support was not effectively. The study also revealed that nature walk does not influence welfare of street children.

The third objective of determining the influence of repatriation on welfare of street children stated that repatriation services influences welfare of street children. The findings further showed that that home visits influences welfare of street children. The study also revealed with mean of 4.39 that reunifying street children with their families influences the welfare of street children. Majority of respondents said that resettlement of street children represented with a mean of 4.37 influences welfare of street children. This can be deduced to mean that re-unification of street children with families, resettlement of street children and counselling are very critical in repatriation exercise.

The fourth objective of determining the influence of vocational training on welfare of street children revealed that vocational training indeed influences the welfare of street children as supported with a mean =4.56. Findings revealed that social services programs have let development street children literacy (mean of 4.11). It also revealed that social services programs have enhanced health care and nutrition status of street children. The psychosocial

wellbeing of street children has improved and that skills, talent, games and recreation of street children have developed due to social services programs; this is supported with a mean of 3.89 and 3.29 respectively. Findings indicating that street children literacy levels have developed; health care and nutrition status of street children has been enhanced; the psychosocial wellbeing of street children has been improved; and that skills, talent, games and recreation of street children have been developed; this is a clear indication that social services programs offered are effective and help in improving welfare of street children.

5.3 Conclusion

The study concludes that rescuing services influences welfare of street children. Specifically, provision of basic needs and conducting guidance and counseling are the most prioritized rescuing activities that helps in improving the welfare of street children.

Rehabilitation alone does not influence the welfare of street children. However, rehabilitation activities majorly psychosocial support and counseling influences the welfare of street children. It means that proper counseling and psychosocial support are very critical in ensuring successful rehabilitation.

From the findings, it can be concluded counseling street children influence their welfare in the society. It can also be concluded from the findings that street children feel that their welfare is catered for when they are reunified with their families. The findings too show that talent promotion as a vocational training strategy helps in improvement of street children welfare. On the other hand, carpentry skills also enhance welfare of street children.

5.4 Recommendations

The findings can be very useful to various private institutions, public institutions, civil societies and even individuals. The national government should come up with policies that support and complement the programs run by county government and non-governmental organizations. At the same time, the county management need to provide a favorable

environment and support that will encourage social services department employees in lower cadres to enable them become initiative. This should include additional resources especially financial resources to social services department. Finally, the government should come up with legislations that will punish and compel parents who neglect their duties and allow children to go to the streets.

5.5 Suggestions for further Research

Future studies should be conducted on the influence of national government in enhancing welfare of street children. Further research can also be conducted on role of non-governmental organizations on social welfare of street children.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I. TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Geneveva Joseph Alusa

P.O.Box285-30100

Eldoret

Email: genevaalusa@gmail.com

Dear Respondent,

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER

I am a Master of Arts in Project planning and Management student in University of Nairobi, I am carrying out a study on “The influence of county social services programs on welfare of street children: a case of Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County, Kenya”. The questionnaire has been prepared to obtain information on county social services programs and how they influence welfare of the street children. Kindly if you consent to participate the study will treat your responses with the highest consideration, privacy and confidentiality.

Any enquiries you may have concerning this project should be directed to me at the address given above or by telephone on 0720-285090

Yours faithfully

Geneveva Joseph Alusa

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COUNTY OFFICERS

Kindly mark your answer using a (√)

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Gender: Male () Female ()
2. Age in years: Below 25 () 26 – 35 () 36 – 45 () 46 & above ()
3. What is your role in County social services programs? Medical () Administration () Enforcement () Social work () Others.....
4. Indicate the number of years spent working in your organization?
0 – 5 () 6 – 10 () 11 – 15 () 15 and above ()
5. Indicate your highest level of Education: Postgraduate () Graduate () Diploma () Secondary () others.....
6. Have you ever worked in any other department other than the social services department? Yes () No () if your answer is Yes, which one?
.....
7. Do you feel that UG county government has a good policy on welfare of street children?
Yes () No ()
8. Which is the priority for an effective welfare of street children
Rescuing () Repatriation ()
Rehabilitation () Vocational training ()

SECTION B: RESCUING ON WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN

This section seeks to find out how several rescuing services influence welfare of street children.

1. Does rescuing services influence welfare of street children in Turbo Sub-county?

a) Yes () 2 No ()

2. Kindly indicate the extent to which the following rescuing activities influence welfare of street children on a scale of 1-5 where 5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3= Neutral, 2= Disagree and 1=Strongly Disagree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Preparation team for rescuing enhances the welfare of the street children					
Provision of basic needs helps in improving welfare of street children					
Case conferencing enhances the welfare of the street children					
Guiding and counseling after rescuing enhances the welfare of the street children					
Case forum (case conferencing) enhances the welfare of the street children					

SECTION C: REHABILITATION ON WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN

This section seeks to find out how various rehabilitation services influence welfare of street children.

1. Does rehabilitation services influence welfare of street children in Turbo Sub-county?

a) Yes () 2 No ()

2. Kindly indicate the extent to which the following rehabilitation services influence welfare of street children on a scale of 1-5 where 5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3= Neutral, 2= Disagree and 1=Strongly Disagree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Counseling and psycho-social support influence welfare of street children					
Needs assessment influence welfare of street children					
Group forum influence welfare of street children					
Life skills influence welfare of street children					
Nature walk influence welfare of street children					

SECTION D: REPATRIATION ON WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN

This section seeks to find out how various repatriation services influence welfare of street children.

1. Does repatriation services influence welfare of street children in Turbo Sub-county?

a) Yes () 2 No ()

2. Kindly indicate the extent to which the following activities influence welfare of street children on a scale of 1-5 where 5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3= Neutral, 2= Disagree and 1=Strongly Disagree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Social inquiry and assessment influence welfare of street children					
Preparation team for repatriation influence welfare of street children					
Counseling influence welfare of street children					
Giving basic needs influence welfare of street children					
Home visits influence welfare of street children					
Re-unifying street children with their families influence welfare of street children					
Resettlement of street children influence welfare of street children i					

SECTION E: VOCATIONAL TRAINING ON WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN

This section seeks to find out how various vocational training services influence welfare of street children.

1. Does vocational training services influence welfare of street children in Turbo Sub-county?

a) Yes () 2 No ()

2. Kindly indicate the extent to which the following vocational training services influence welfare of street children on a scale of 1-5 where 5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3= Neutral, 2= Disagree and 1=Strongly Disagree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Talent promotion influences welfare of street children					
Carpentry as a skill enhances welfare of street children					
Plumbing skills enhance welfare of street children					
Electrician courses influences welfare of street children					
Mechanic courses influence welfare of street children					
Tailoring/barber courses influence welfare of street children					

Any other comments:

.....

SECTION F: MEASUREMENT OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE

This section seeks to find out influence of social services programs on welfare of street children.

1. Do social services programs influence welfare of street children in Turbo Sub-county?

a) Yes () 2 No ()

2. Kindly indicate the extent to which the following county social services programs influence welfare of street children on a scale of 1-5, where 5=To a very great extent, 4=To a great extent, 3=To a moderate extent, 2=To a low extent and 1=To a very low extent

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Street children literacy levels has developed					
Health care and nutrition status of street children is enhanced					
The psychosocial wellbeing of street children has been improved					
Skills, talent, games and recreation of street children has been developed					

THANK YOU

APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. How does rescuing influence welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County?
2. Does rehabilitation influence welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County?
3. How does repatriation influence welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County?
4. Does vocational training influence welfare of street children in Turbo sub-county, Uasin Gishu County?

THANK YOU

APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH PERMIT

APPENDIX V: PLAGIARISM REPORT

APPENDIX VI: CERTIFICATION OF JOURNAL PUBLICATION

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Title	INFLUENCE OF REPATRIATION ON WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN IN TURBO SUB-COUNTY, UASIN GISHU COUNTY.

Congratulations! The review process for the American Scientific Research Journal for Engineering, Technology, and Sciences (ASRJETS) (ISSN (Print) 2313-4410 & ISSN (Online) 2313-4402) has been completed. The journal during its journey which started in 2010 received submissions from 50 different countries and regions, which were reviewed by international experts.

Based on the recommendations of the reviewers and Based on the editorial board decision, we are pleased to inform you that your paper identified above has been accepted for publication in peer reviewed and indexed [Ulrich's, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA), Open Archives (Cornell University (USA)), Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Simpson University (USA), IE Library (Spain), Tilburg University (The Netherlands), McGill University (Canada), INDIANA UNIVERSITY-PURDUE UNIVERSITY INDIANAPOLIS (USA), Indiana University East (campus library (USA)), University Of Arizona (USA), , OCLC World Cat, University Of Washington (USA), Biola University (USA), Northeastern University (USA), University of Louisville (USA), Pepperdine University Libraries (USA), Boston University (USA), Brandeis University (USA), Mblwhoi Library (USA), Tufts University (USA), University of Massachusetts Medical School (USA), University of Connecticut (USA), University of New Hampshire (USA), Wellesley College (USA), Boston Library Consortium(USA), Williams College (USA), University of Massachusetts Lowell Libraries (USA), Healey Library at the University of Massachusetts Boston (USA), Antioch University Libraries (USA), University of New Brunswick Libraries (Canada), Mount Allison University (Canada), Canadian University College Library (Canada), University Library of Skövde (Sweden), Roderic Bowen Library and Archives (United Kingdom), University of Wales Trinity Saint David (United Kingdom), Mount Saint Vincent University Library (Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada), Biblioteca Universitaria de León (Spain), Bibliotecas Universidad de Salamanca (Spain), Vniversidad DSalamanca (Spain), Researchbib, docstoc, scribd, ectel07, ProLearnAcademy, slideshare, mendeley, Issuu, academia, Internet archive, Academic research (ourGlocal), OAIster database.] American Scientific Research Journal for Engineering, Technology, and Sciences (ASRJETS) ISSN (Print) 2313-4410 & ISSN (Online) 2313-4402. The acceptance decision was based on the internal and external reviewers' evaluation after internal and external double blind peer review and chief editor's approval.

Finally, we would like to further extend our congratulations to you.
Yours sincerely,
ASRJETS editorial board

This document contains the following information (kindly read them carefully):

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1- Internal and External Evaluation Results.

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Reviewers Results: Internal and External Results

PART A: Editorial Office Only

SECTION I: Internal Evaluation Results

Manuscript information	Yes	No
Is the research within to the scope of the journal?	X	
Is it a full paper submission?	X	
Is the language of paper English?	X	
Will the paper be of interest to its audience?	X	
Has the paper or part of it already been published elsewhere? [Based on Google Search on title and abstract]		X
Recommendations: Mark where appropriate.		
Rejected After Internal Review		
Accepted After Internal Review and Recommended for External Technical Review	X	

PART B: Reviewers Only

SECTION II: External Evaluation Results

Mark (X) where appropriate	YES	NO
Are the references authoritative and representative?	X	
Is the paper interesting or relevant for an international audience?	X	
Does the title accurately reflect the content?	X	
Is there valuable connection to previously published research in this area?	X	
Is the abstract sufficiently concise and informative?	X	
Do the keywords provide adequate index entries for this paper?	X	
Is the purpose of the paper clearly stated in the introduction?	X	
Does the paper achieve its declared purpose?	X	
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Are the English and syntax of the paper satisfactory?	X	
Is the paper concise? (If not, please indicate which parts might be cut?)	X	
Does the paper develop a logical argument or a theme?	X	
Do the conclusions sensibly follow from the work that is reported?	X	
Is the Technical Quality suitable for publication?	X	
Does the paper provide suitable Contribution To The Field?	X	
Is the overall quality suitable for inclusion in this journal?	X	

SECTION III - Recommendations: (Kindly Mark With An X)

Accept As Is:	
Requires Minor Corrections:	X
Requires Moderate Revision:	
Requires Major Revision:	
Submit To Another Publication Such As:	
Reject On Grounds Of (Please Be Specific):	

SECTION IV: Additional Comments

Please add any additional comments (Including comments/suggestions regarding the submission, if any):

Constraints \limitations of the study are not well defined.