Factors Affecting the Effectiveness of Street Families' Rehabilitation Programs in Nairobi City County Kenya

Rose Iminza and Dr. Serah Kimaru

Department of Social and Development Studies

Mount Kenya University

Po Box 342-01000, Thika, Kenya

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: *Street family rehabilitation is a major problem in Nairobi County as the numbers keep rising despite rehabilitation efforts. The current study was to assess the factors affecting the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya. Attachment theory was employed in the study.*

Methodology: *The concurrent triangulation study design was employed. A sample of 135 respondents was selected through simple random sampling and data collected through questionnaires. Descriptive statistics was used to analyse data and presented in tables.*

Findings: *The study revealed that poverty (28.2%) was the greatest demographic factor affecting the effectiveness of street family rehabilitation programs. Results also revealed that the main resource available for rehabilitating street families the County is personnel (36.4%) and funding (13.6%) were the main needed resource for rehabilitation and that resource availability (52.7%) negatively affected street family rehabilitation. Finally, financial mobilization at (37.3%) by rehabilitation personnel was the main technical expertise need for effective street family rehabilitation which further affects the effectiveness of street family rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County. The study therefore concludes that demographic factors, resource availability as well as technical expertise negatively affect the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya.*

Key Words: *Demographic Factors , Effectiveness of Street Families, Factors, Rehabilitation Programs, Resource Availability and Technical Expertise.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The existence of street families is not a new phenomenon as it has been a challenge to the society and world governments for centuries. Accurate statistics on street families are said to be difficult to find due to the hidden nature of such families, on its' part, UNICEF, (2009) held that the number of street children stood at 100 million globally and this figure keeps increasing regularly. Majority of these children are said to be boys aged 10-14 years with younger children joining the streets with countries with the most numbers of street families being India and Latin America globally (Nalkur, 2009). To remedy the problem of street families, governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have initiated programs and or projects geared towards rehabilitation of street children/families through actions such as funding of street families' rehabilitation programs and reintegration of street children and families (Mark, 2013).

Studies have been done to try and assess street family's rehabilitation and drivers of their successes. For instance, with respect to demographic factors, children and families living and working on the streets in Sub-Saharan Africa have been said to have been forced to do so because of economic conditions, impoverishment, unavailability of chances for education, movement from rural to urban areas among others (Olley, 2006; Young, 2004).

In Nigeria, Owoaje, Adebiyi and Asuzu (2009) assessed street children's socio-demographic traits in rural populace undergoing development and showed that 88.9% of the street children were aged 15 to 17 years and was mainly comprised of more boys than girls. Most of these street children lived at home with their parents while few lived literally on the street. Though this study looked at the socio-demographic traits, it however did not show how these factors affected the rehabilitation of these families an area to be addressed by the current study. Also, none of the street children lived on the streets but instead went back at home to their

parents. The current study however focuses on street families living on the streets with no homes to go back to and most importantly the entire street family and not just children.

Resource availability and allocation is also amongst the factors that affect street families' rehabilitation programs and a study by Elliott (2013) on effectiveness of NGOs in rehabilitation of street children revealed that in Tanzania, most NGOs leaders reported that they faced several constraints ranging from financial difficulties and shortage of qualified and dedicated staff, to lack of lands, building facilities and public support. Based on these experiences as programs implementers, they suggested several aspects of their programs that needed intensification. Drugs and substance abuse is another problem affecting street families' rehabilitation however, no clear link exists between this and rehabilitation of street families.

Technical expertise or simply competencies and qualifications of rehabilitation staff have also been documented to affect the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs by scholars. Mtonga (2011) found out that a few months after entering orphanages, street children run away as they are not good at following rules and regulations set for them by the institutions or implemented by the personnel in Lusaka. Two months later, he could not withstand the rules and regulation. A study by Frankline (2015) revealed that sponsors involvement was key to the execution of street children rehabilitation programs. The capacity development of management was a critical factor influencing the sustainability of the programs, with their technical skills and knowledge, management are able to use their conceptual skills to come up with long term goals, objectives and mission statement that will see these programs achieve sustainable development as well as improving the efficiency of the programs and increasing the longevity of the projects.

On his part, Waruinge (2020) showed that there was a need to develop and provide an employee training manual to train caregivers and trainers on how best to manage street families. The study further showed that caregivers required psychosocial training as well as constant psychotherapy to improve their ability to manage such centers and programs. The study categorically showed that caregivers lacked focused training which might negatively affect juvenile delinquents in the rehabilitation at the homes. The studies clearly show that demographic factors affect rehabilitation programs for street families. Nairobi City being the capital city of Kenya houses a huge number of street families in Kenya, however, it is not clear how the demographic, resource availability and technical expertise does affect the effectiveness of established street family rehabilitation programs an area to be addressed in this study.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Though studies exist addressing street children rehabilitation, very few studies have attempted to address rehabilitation of street families as a whole. This is despite the fact that these older street family members need to be rehabilitated as well if the street family rehabilitation programs are to achieve a success or be considered effective. Moreover, limited studies have been found showing how demographic factors, resource availability and technical expertise factors specifically do influence the street family rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County an area addressed by the current study.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to assess the factors that influence performance/effectiveness of street family's rehabilitation programmes in Nairobi City County

1.3.1 Research Objectives

1. To assess the effects of demographic factors on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya
2. To investigate the effects of resource availability on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya
3. To identify the effects of technical expertise on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya
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1.3.2 Research Questions

1. What are the effects of demographic factors on the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya?
2. In what ways do resources availability affect the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya?
3. What are the effects of technical expertise related determinants of on the effectiveness street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya?

1.4 Significance of the Study

Results of this study may benefit various individuals and organizations, to begin with, street families may benefit from the study outcomes as the study might highlight how they themselves become obstacles to efforts by street family organization to help them hence change their attitudes towards these programs and improve the effectiveness of these programs in helping them. The county government and street family rehabilitation programs might also gain from the study outcomes as result may provide them with potential factors that hinder their efforts in rehabilitating street families in Nairobi City County which might improve their approaches to street family rehabilitation as well as the effectiveness of such efforts. The outcomes might also be beneficial to street family stakeholders and policy makers as it might inform policy changes and strategies employed in a bid to improve the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation within Nairobi City County.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Empirical Literature Review

The demographic characteristics of street families are diverse and their effects on the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs efforts as well as some studies have shown. In Nigeria, Owoaje, Adebiyi and Asuzu (2009) assessed street children's socio-demographic traits in rural populace undergoing development. The study was descriptive by nature and employed a cross-sectional analytical study design and respondents were selected through cluster sampling. Study outcomes showed that 88.9% of the street children were aged 15 to 17 years and was mainly comprised of more boys than girls. The study also showed that 64.7% of these learners had high school education level with the least number (3.9%) having no formal education, a majority attended school by the time of the study and still worked. Most of these street children lived at home with their parents while few lived literally on the street. Though this study looked at the socio-demographic traits, it however did not show how these factors affected the rehabilitation of these families an area to be addressed by the current study. Also, none of the street children lived on the streets but instead went back at home to their parents. The current study however focused on street families living on the streets with no homes to go back to and most importantly the entire street family and not just children. The design of the reviewed and sampling procedures differs from those of the present study.

Scholars have also attempted to determine the effects of resource related determinants on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs and a study by Njine (2016) in Nyeri Municipality established that street children's rehabilitation programmes were affected by inadequacy of funds, staff and facilities. The study specifically showed that lack of facilities including equipment and accommodation facilities affected the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes. Some children especially girls were found to miss meals at time as boys outcompete them during meals. There is a need for a similar study to be conducted among street families in general and not only street children an area the current study will cover. The target population of street children in the reviewed study differs from that of the present study which was interested in the street families in general and the analysis approaches employed also differ from those of the present study.

Attention of scholars and practitioners have also been on the effects of technical expertise related determinants on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs and the study by Njine, (2016) on rehabilitation programs for street children's effectiveness showed that inadequacy of skilled rehabilitation staff was an obstacle to the effectiveness of these programs. Mutua, (2017) on his part revealed that the organization was effective in street children rehabilitation which was conducted through skilled personnel. These studies however do not clearly list technical competencies that were affecting rehabilitation of street children. The studies also looked on street children and not street families an area addressed in this study.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The study relied entirely on the descriptive study for its successful completion. This design allowed the researcher to study a large population with only a small sample participating. It further allowed the researcher to use quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques, tools and analysis which was viewed as very important in the current study (Creswell, 2013). This design further did not allow the study to manipulate any variable under investigation hence yielding a true picture of the problem under investigation.

3.2 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

3.2.1 Sampling Procedure

To sample the required 36 SFRP respondents from the street family rehabilitation centres, stratified sampling technique was employed to select 1 street family rehabilitation centre each in 4 different sub-counties in Nairobi City County. After stratification, simple random sampling was used to select 9 (36/4=9) SFRP from each of the selected street family rehabilitation centres to give a total sample of 36 respondents. Simple random sampling was also used to select 20 (78/4=19.5 or 20) SFM aged 18 years from

each of the four selected sub-counties' street family's rehabilitation centres in Nairobi City County until the needed sample of 78 respondents was attained. To get the needed 20 SFMs per street family's rehabilitation centre, the researcher visited each street family's rehabilitation centres, tore blank pieces of papers equal to the number of SFMs aged 18 and above at the centres, wrote numbers 1-20 in only 20 pieces living the rest blank, folded all the pieces individually so as no one could tell which ones had the numbers and which ones did not, placed them in a basket, had the SFMs gathered together with the permission of the centres management and asked each of the SFMs to pick a piece of paper and only those who picked pieces with numbers 1-20 included in the study and issued with questionnaires. Only those sampled respondents were issued with study instruments.

3.2.2 Sample Size

Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) recommended that in a large population a sample of 10% is appropriate while a sample of 30% and above is appropriate for a small population. This recommendation was used to calculate the needed sample whereby from the Street family rehabilitation personnel (SFRP), a sample of 30% of 120 giving 36 SFRP, while for Street family rehabilitation managers (SFRMs), 30% of 40 to give 12 SFRMs was selected while for SFMs aged 18 years and above 10% of 784 to give 78 was sampled. The sample size was calculated as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Study Population and Sample Size

Category	Pop(N)	Sampling Procedure	Sample Size(n)	Proportion (%)
NCOs	30	Purposive	9	30.0
SFRP	120	Simple random	36	30.0
Street family rehabilitation managers (SFRMs)	40	Purposive	12	30.0
SFMs aged 18 years	784	Simple random	78	10.0
Total	**974**		**135**	**14.0**

Sources: Primary Data

The total sample size was therefore 9+36 + 12 + 78 = 135 respondents giving a sample of 14% which was in line Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) recommendations.

3.3 Research Instruments

The study relied on a single quantitative primary data collection tool namely structured questionnaires which was used to gather information from the SFRP and SFRMs, SFMs aged 18 years. Information gathered from this instrument had only closed ended queries with choices provided including Likert scale queries. It helped the researcher in gathering more information in a short period of time. The tool contained questions addressing each objective in three different sub-sections. The instruments were used to gather data from the street family rehabilitation personnel and managers, street family members aged 18 years.

3.4 Data Collection Procedures

After obtaining the needed permits for conducting this study, data collection exercise commenced. In phase one, the researcher visited all relevant institutions to obtain permission to gather data from the needed participants. In phase two the researcher offered data collectors with relevant training they needed to gather data during field work. Phase three involved distribution of study questionnaires to street family rehabilitation personnel by field assistants while the researcher personally issued questionnaires to the rehabilitation centres managers and interviewed County Officials through face to face or telephone interviews. In the last phase, the distributed questionnaires were collected after three weeks and stored in preparation for data analysis.

3.5 Data Analysis Procedure

Gathered quantitative data were fed into the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 21 after coding and cleaning. This was used to generate proportions and frequencies as well as linear regression results that was used to test the relationship between the variables under investigation at 95% confidence level. Analysed quantitative data was presented in tables and figures. This was followed by thematic analysis of qualitative data which was presented in a narrative form guided by stated research queries.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

An introductory letter was obtained from Mount Kenya University which the researcher utilized to obtain a research permit from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). Having this permit, the researcher then proceeded to Nairobi City County offices to request to be allowed to collect data from street families and rehabilitation centres.

The researcher also used the permit to gain authorization from individual street families and rehabilitation centres before commencing the study. The researcher used professional and ethical standards to plan, collect and process data. During the study every detail participant disclosed to the researcher was kept confidential and shared with no one. The researcher also did not disclose respondents' personal details during or after the fieldwork. Only respondents who willingly gave informed consent for participation in the study were part of the study.

4. FINDINGS

4.1 Effects of Demographic Factors on Effectiveness of Street Families' Rehabilitation Programs in Nairobi City County Kenya

The first objective of this study looked at the effects of demographic factors on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs and outcomes are as presented table 2.

Table 2: Respondents' Ratings on How Demographic Factors Affect the Effectiveness of Street Families' Rehabilitation

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%
Age greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	34	30.9	54	49.2	11	10.0	3	2.7	8	7.3
Gender greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	50	45.5	33	30.0	9	8.2	8	7.3	10	9.1
Education greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	50	45.5	29	26.4	18	16.4	8	7.3	5	4.5
Employment greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	39	35.5	37	33.6	15	13.6	11	10.0	8	7.3
Ethnicity greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	34	30.9	37	33.6	19	17.3	12	10..9	8	7.3
Having parents greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	45	40.9	33	30.0	16	14.5	7	6.4	9	8.2
Social status greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	49	44.5	33	30.0	9	8.2	9	8.2	10	9.1
Economic status greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	51	46.4	30	27.3	12	10.9	8	7.3	9	8.2
Religion greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	24	21.8	37	33.6	7	6.4	33	30.0	9	8.2
Poverty greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	70	63.6	31	28.2	0	0.0	9	8.2	0	0.0

Study participants were asked to rate how demographic factors affected the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation in Nairobi City County and results in table 2 revealed that 49.2% agreed that age greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 45.5% strongly agreed that gender greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 45.5% strongly agreed that education greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 35.5% strongly agreed that employment greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 33.6% agreed that ethnicity greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 40.9% strongly agreed that having parents greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 44.5% strongly agreed that social status greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 46.4% strongly agreed that economic status greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 33.6% agreed that religion greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation while 63.6% strongly agreed that poverty greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation. Therefore, the results showed that numerous demographic factors influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation in Nairobi with poverty having the strongest known influence. A study by Katiku, (2011) revealed that parental care had mixed effects on the kids' rehabilitation in Kisii County supporting the present study findings that having parents affected street family rehabilitation.

4.2 Effects of Resource Availability on Effectiveness of Street Families' Rehabilitation Programs in Nairobi City County Kenya

The second objective addressed the effects of resource availability on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County and outcomes are herein presented in the table 3.

Table 3: Respondents Rating on How Resource Availability Affect the Effectiveness of Street Families' Rehabilitation

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%
Food greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	47	42.7	37	33.6	8	7.3	7	6.4	11	10.0
Finance greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	56	50.9	34	30.9	0	0.0	13	11.8	7	6.4
Number of personnel greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	49	44.5	28	25.5	18	16.4	11	10.0	4	3.6
Housing greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	64	58.2	26	23.6	7	6.4	5	4.5	8	7.3
Playgrounds greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	38	34.5	33	30.0	8	7.3	17	15.5	14	12.7
Health facilities greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	58	52.7	23	20.9	12	10.9	8	7.3	9	8.2
Personnel greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	41	37.3	37	33.6	10	9.1	10	9.1	12	10.9

The study set out to assess how respondents rated how resource availability influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation in Nairobi City County and results in table 3 revealed that 42.7% strongly agreed that food greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 50.9% strongly agreed that finance greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 44.5% strongly agreed that number of personnel greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 58.2% strongly agreed that housing greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 34.5% strongly agreed that playgrounds greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 52.7% strongly agreed that health facilities greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation while 37.3% strongly agreed that personnel greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation. The findings therefore implied that housing and funding were the main resources with the greatest influence on the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation within Nairobi City County. A study by Njine (2016) in Nyeri Municipality supports these outcomes as it established that lack of facilities including equipment's and accommodation facilities affected the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes while some children especially girls were found to miss meals at time as boys outcompete them during meals. Similarly, Mutua, (2017) established that inadequacies of needed resources negatively affected the success of the program.

4.3 Effects of Technical Expertise on Effectiveness of Street Families' Rehabilitation Programs in Nairobi City County Kenya

The last objective of the study looked at the effects of technical expertise on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya and results presented in the following table 4.

Table 4: Respondents Rating of how Technical Expertise Affect the Effectiveness of Street Families' Rehabilitation

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%
Project management expertise greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	45	40.0	38	34.5	15	13.6	12	10.9	0	0.0
Stakeholder management expertise greatly affect the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	46	41.8	42	38.2	8	7.3	5	4.5	9	8.2
Personnel management expertise greatly affect	60	54.5	31	28.2	6	5.5	9	8.2	4	3.6

the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation									
Resource management expertise greatly affect the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	87	79.1	23	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Financial management expertise greatly affect the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	103	93.6	7	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monitoring and evaluation expertise greatly affect the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	53	48.2	57	51.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Discipline management expertise greatly affect the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	45	40.9	47	42.7	7	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Accommodation management expertise greatly affect the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation	29	26.4	51	46.4	12	10.9	8	7.3	10	9.1

Ratings were sought from respondents on how technical expertise influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation in Nairobi City County and findings in table 4 revealed that 40% of respondents strongly agreed that project management expertise greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 41.8% strongly agreed that stakeholder management expertise greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 54.5% strongly agreed that personnel management expertise greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 79.1% strongly agreed that resource management expertise greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 93.6% strongly agreed that financial management expertise greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 51.8% agreed that monitoring and evaluation expertise greatly influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation, 42.7% agreed that discipline management expertise greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation and 46.4% agreed that accommodation management expertise greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation. From the findings, it was clear that financial management and resource management are very crucial technical expertise required for effective management of street family rehabilitation in Nairobi City County. In agreement, a study by Joshua (2013) in Nigeria showed that stakeholders were not able to address street children's problems because of insufficient technical skills as well as working in parallels. There was also lack of synergy among stakeholders which hindered the effectiveness of stakeholders' efforts. A study by Njine, (2016) also agreed with the present study outcomes as it showed that with regards to rehabilitation programs for street children's effectiveness, inadequacy of skilled rehabilitation staff was an obstacle to their effectiveness.

5. DISCUSSIONS

5.1 Research Aims and Objectives
The purpose of this study was to assess the factors that influence performance/effectiveness of street family's rehabilitation programmes in Nairobi City County and to do this the following objectives were addressed;
1. To assess the effects of demographic factors on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya
2. To investigate the effects of resource availability on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya
3. To identify the effects of technical expertise on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya.

5.1.1 Effects of Demographic Factors on Effectiveness of Street Families' Rehabilitation Programs in Nairobi City County Kenya
The first objective of this study assessed the effects of demographic factors on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County and the results showed that most respondents strongly agreed that gender, education, employment, having parents, social, economic status and poverty greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation. Therefore, numerous demographic factors influence the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation in Nairobi with poverty having the strongest known influence. A study by Katiku, (2011) revealed that parental care had mixed effects on the kids' rehabilitation in Kisii County supporting the present study findings that having parents affected street family rehabilitation.

5.1.2 Effects of Resource Availability on Effectiveness of Street Families' Rehabilitation Programs in Nairobi City County Kenya

The second objective addressed the effects of resource availability on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County it was established that most respondents strongly agreed that food, finance, number of personnel, housing, playgrounds, health facilities and personnel greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in this county. A study by Njine (2016) in Nyeri Municipality supports these outcomes as it established that lack of facilities including equipment's and accommodation facilities affected the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes while some children especially girls were found to miss meals at time as boys outcompete them during meals. Similarly, Mutua, (2017) established that inadequacies of needed resources negatively affected the success of the program.

5.1.3 Effects of Technical Expertise on Effectiveness of Street Families' Rehabilitation Programs in Nairobi City County Kenya

In the last objective, the study looked at the effects of technical expertise on effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County Kenya and results showed that most respondents strongly agreed that project management expertise, stakeholder management expertise, personnel management expertise, resource management expertise, financial management expertise, monitoring and evaluation expertise, discipline management expertise and accommodation management expertise greatly influenced the effectiveness of street families' rehabilitation in Nairobi city County. In agreement, a study by Joshua (2013) in Nigeria showed that stakeholders were not able to address street children's problems because of insufficient technical skills as well as working in parallels. There was also lack of synergy among stakeholders which hindered the effectiveness of stakeholders' efforts. A study by Njine, (2016) also agreed with the present study outcomes as it showed that with regards to rehabilitation programs for street children's effectiveness, inadequacy of skilled rehabilitation staff was an obstacle to their effectiveness.

5.2 Contribution to Literature

A study by Katiku, (2011) revealed that parental care had mixed effects on the kids' rehabilitation in Kisii County supporting the present study findings that having parents affected street family rehabilitation. Unlike the present study which listed numerous demographic factors to be affecting street family's rehabilitation effectiveness, the reviewed study only listed parental care as the factor affecting the programs' effectiveness. Therefore, the present study offers additional demographic barriers to street family's rehabilitation effectiveness.

On resources and street family's rehabilitation effectiveness a scholarly work by Mutua, (2017) on whether Mukuru Slum Development Project (MSDP) halfway house rehabilitation program was effective enough with regards to the rehabilitation of street children in Nairobi City County established that inadequacies of needed resources negatively affected the success of the program. However, unlike the present study which clearly shows specific resources and how they affect street family's rehabilitation effectiveness, the reviewed study only acknowledges the effects on street family's rehabilitation effectiveness in general. Hence the present is more specific and point a clear of how various resources affect the effectiveness of this program.

On technical expertise, a study by Njine, (2016) showed that with regards to rehabilitation programs for street children's effectiveness, inadequacy of skilled rehabilitation staff was an obstacle to their effectiveness. The study however did not show which skills were lacking and how each of the skills affected street family's rehabilitation effectiveness an issue the present study addressed.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on these results, the study makes the following recommendations;

➢ That street family rehabilitation stakeholders in Nairobi City County find a way of dealing with poverty among the populace as it is the single most contributor of street families in Nairobi City County

➢ There is a need to increase and make available resources needed to effectively rehabilitate street families in Nairobi City County as failure to which these families will continue to grow and become unmanageable with time

➢ That street family personnel as well as management staff out to be given in-service training on financial mobilization expertise or skills in order to enhance the ability to successfully source for the much needed funds to smoothly and effectively run street families' rehabilitation programs in Nairobi City County.

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