

**FACTORS INFLUENCING INFLUX OF STREET CHILDREN IN
KITALE TOWN, TRANS-NZOIA COUNTY, KENYA**

BY

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DECLARATION

This project report is my original work and has not been presented for any award or degree in any other university.

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This project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This research study is dedicated to my beloved parents: my mother Maria Omondi and my dad Mr. Ambrose Omondi Sar whose understanding, love and support surpasses everything. It's also dedicated to my brothers Sar, Martin, George, Shadrack, Bonny and my sister Susan. I would also like to dedicate to my late brother Patrick and late sisters Celestine, Lilian and Regna.

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ABSTRACT

The government of Kenya has relentlessly put in place strategies and partnered with organization as well as community based organization with the aim of reducing the influx of street children. In spite of these, the government and other agencies efforts geared to mitigate the influx of street children this has continued to increase with less success despite the effort. This study investigated the factors influencing influx of street children in Kenya with reference to Kitale in Trans-Nzoia County. The study explored the following objective; to establish how socio-economic factors influence influx of street children, to establish the influence of cultural degradation on the influx of street children, to establish the influence of parental care on the influx of street children and to assess the influence of peer pressure on the influx of street children. This study adopted a descriptive survey research. The study targeted population of 1078 and used stratified random sampling and purposive sampling to determine a sample for the study. The data was collected by the use of questionnaires and oral interviews. Questionnaires were administered to the street children from child rescue centre and social services Kenya. Hence child rescue Kenya officials were also interviewed. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics of which the percentages and frequencies and cross-tabulation were calculated using SPSS version 17 and data presented using tables. The findings revealed that, low socio-economic status influenced the influx of street children in Kitale town. This is as evidenced by inadequate of basic needs and other social amenities by the respondents. Cultural factors such as polygamy and change of family structure and westernization had an influence on the influx of the street children in Kitale town. Parental care had an influence on the influx of street children within Kitale town. When the parents do not provide the basic needs due to health challenges, or absence of parents led them to look for alternative. Peer pressure influence the influx of street children within Kitale town. The interaction between street children and vulnerable children play a role in influx. The researcher recommended that, Parents should be helped by the government to engage in income generating activities so as to break the poverty cycle and help the parents to provide the basic needs and prevent them from being lured to the streets, Cultural practices that do not promote quality family life should be done away with and the children protected from such cultures to ensure they are well taken care of and away from the streets. The government should also come up with systems to take care of orphans so as to break the vicious cycle of street children, Education on proper parenting should be given to all parents to ensure that the take care of their children and those who do not shout be prosecuted if they are capable. However, they should first be supported to get income generating activities. This is because telling a parent to take care of their children when they cannot afford even their own upkeep may not solve the problem, the above three should be emphasized to limit the influx of children on the streets and hence peer pressure be handled with parents in a positive way by guiding the children. The contribution on the body of knowledge includes lack of education to fit in the society and positive cultural to be upheld. Recommendation on further research suggested on the effectiveness and efficiency of nongovernmental institution dealing with street children in Kitale and Family factors that influence influx of street children.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANPPCA African Network of Prevention and Protection of Child Abuse and Neglect

CWSK Child Welfare Society of Kenya

FGM Female genital mitigation

NCNN National Children in Need Net work.

NSPCC National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children

UNCRC United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

UNHCHR United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

UNICEF United Nation International Children Emergency Fund

WHO World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Influx of street children is a worldwide challenge and is one of the most pervasive forms of child abuse and neglect (NSPCC, 2007). According to Waghid (2004), street children phenomenon is an alarming and escalating worldwide problem, representing one of the most pressing issues in child welfare. These children lead an unhealthy and often dangerous life that leaves them deprived of their basic needs for protection, guidance, and supervision and exposes them to different forms of exploitation and abuse.

In US the number of homeless children grew from 1.2 million in 2007 to 1.6 million in 2010. An “estimated two million [youth] run away from or are forced out of their homes each year” in the United States. The difference in these numbers can be attributed to the temporary nature of street children in the United States, unlike the more permanent state in developing countries. The United States government has been making efforts since the late 1970s to accommodate this section of the population. The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act of 1978 made funding available for shelters and funded the National Runaway Switchboard. Other efforts include the Child Abuse and Treatment Act of 1974, the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Detention Act. There has also been a decline of arrest rates in street youth, dropping in 30,000 arrests from 1998 to 2007. Instead, the authorities are referring homeless youth to state-run social service agencies. While some governments have implemented programs to deal with street children, the general solution involves placing the children into orphanages, juvenile

homes, or correctional institutions. Efforts have been made by various governments to support or partner with non-government organizations WB, (2013).

In various African countries (i.e., Ethiopia, Zambia, and Botswana) one of the most rapidly increasing welfare problems is that of street children (Mwansa, Mufune, & Osei-Hwedie, (1994) In Zambia Children have been living on the streets for a number of years and are highly visible in the urban cities of Zambia. “According to a study conducted in 1991 by Lungwagwa, it revealed that there was an estimated 35,000 street children in the country, based on demographic projection .But as pressure began to mount over the years from donor agencies to the Zambian government on the need to implement strategies for these children, a second study was then carried out in 1996 that equally used demographic projection that estimated there were 75,000 street children in Zambia”. (UNICEF 2006, NSAPSC, 2007; 4) Poverty and a combination of HIV/AIDS in turn affected households and a considerable number of children living in such vulnerable situations, that most dropped out of school to look after their parents while others, relocated out on to the streets to supplement household income.

In circumstances, where both parents were deceased, some children have been taken in within extended families and intergenerational households. But with the constraint of poverty in Zambia, most families’ capacity to support children has been seriously compromised that they are struggling to cope with their own children. With a combination of high adult mortality due to HIV/AIDS, some extended families have been reluctant in taking in orphans into their care and enrolling them in schools due to the hidden costs of education. This has therefore largely contributed to the increase in children living on the streets (Abebe & Asase 2007). Despite the nature of their

diversity, institutionalizing street children has been used as an approach of dealing with the problem. This intervention however has proved not to have bear fruit as it has been using a one size fit all approach for a diverse group (MCDSS 2006).

In Kenya, the problem of street children grew in the early 1970s. In 1975, there were 115 street children in Kenya. This number increased to 17,000 in 1990, and subsequently to over 150,000 in 1997. In Nairobi alone, the number increased from 3,600 in 1989 to 40,000 in 1995 and to 60,000 in 1997. By 1999, the number in Mombasa had reached 5,000; in Kisumu, 4,000; in Malindi and Kilifi 2,500 each; and in Kitale and Nakuru, 1,000 each (Shorter and Onyancha, 1999). Recent studies (Sorre, 2009) estimate that there are over 600,000 street children in Kenya today. This figure is likely to have increased sharply in 2007/2008 as a consequence of the post-election violence that left thousands of Kenyans in the greater Rift Valley Province, Western Kenya, Nairobi and other hotspot areas homeless; high economic inflation; and widespread human rights abuses both in rural and urban areas. From the above statistics, one gathers that street children are found in all major towns in Kenya.

The street child phenomenon is directly linked to rapid industrialization and urbanization with the concomitant breakdown of extended family ties: "Harsh or neglectful treatment of children by their families frequently derives from parental depression, anger, anxiety and frustration at life circumstances." Among other factors poverty has been suggested to be the biggest influence factor for street children in most developing nations and particularly Kenya. A study by McLanahan (1994) indicates that family structure may be more important than poverty in determining the behavioral and psychological problems of the child. Kilbride and Kilbride (1990) argue that family support system invariably formed a barrier against child abuse and

neglect. The support system inherent in the African traditional family system apparently reduced the rate of child destitution.

However the influx of street children is still a challenge in Kenya and major towns. In Kitale the population of street children has increased from 200 in 2002 to around 700 by 2012. It is estimated that the number has since escalated. There has been an outcry of late from Kitale based businessmen to governor of Trans- Nzoia County to remove these children from Kitale town to Children's home.

1.2 Statement of the problem

There have been enormous efforts by governments of different countries to reduce the influx of street children by some government accommodating section of the population, by establishing the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act of 1978 made funding available for shelters. Include the Child Abuse and Treatment Act of 1974, the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Detention Act. The number of homeless children increased from 250,000 to 300,000 (IRIN, 2007). These children spend either a portion or majority of their time on the street engaging in activities to generate income that often involve child abuse and exploitation (Bal, Mitra, Mallick, Chakraborti, & Sarkar, 2010), while falling into patterns of substance. Children in resource-constrained settings succumb to street life due to abject poverty, child abuse, neglect, familial dysfunction, death of one or both of the parents, however, all the effort inserted by both governments of Kenya, churches and NGO to care and protect the right of children, there are still many children who are homeless and are on the street. The same is reflected regionally including Trans- Nzoia County. Therefore, there are up to about 30 children's home in Kitale who are offering help for the street children and orphans.

Consequently, the streets of a small town are decorated with the youth teenagers in the street. The study therefore seeks to determine the factors that influence the influx of the street children Kitale town.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to investigate factors that influence the influx of street children in Kitale town, Trans-Nzoia County.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1. To establish how socio-economic factors influence influx of street children in Kitale town.
2. To establish how culture degradation influence influx of street children in Kitale town.
3. To determine how parental care influence influx of street children in Kitale town.
4. To assess how peer pressure influence influx of street children in Kitale town.

1.5 Research questions

- 1) How do socio-economic factors influence influx of street children in Kitale town?
- 2) How does culture degradation influence influx of street children in Kitale town?
- 3) How does parental care influence influx of street children in Kitale town?
- 4) How does peer pressure influence influx of street children in Kitale town?

1.6 Significance of the study

The finding of this study formed a basis under which the government would be able to assess its progress in achieving Vision 2030. Under the social pillar, the vision's objectives are to create a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. The vision also aspires to have a prosperous country with high quality of life for its entire citizen including children and to foster the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals such as eradication of poverty, hunger and universal primary education. The Vision within its Social Pillar Sector also indicated that the government would address needs of vulnerable groups, which include children; orphans and disabled, the aged, refugees and internally displaced persons through various strategies.

The finding contributed to identification of the various areas that need to be improved in order to meet the threshold for the protection and care for street children. The data formed a basis for designing responsive approaches and interventions required. It also informed the developing partners working in Trans- Nzoia County including those working in rescue centers on the factors influencing influx of street children as well as the wellbeing of other vulnerable children and equally highlights any challenges that may be. This study intended to give more insight to the county government of Trans-Nzoia on the alternative way of dealing with the street children challenge in it's headquarter and how the policies implementation on children can be reinforced. The study would also help to identify the any gap that exist on children issues in the county.

1.7 Limitation of the study

The study focused on the street children were expecting a lot of goodies from the researcher for them to cooperate. This made the study very expensive. Some were under influence of drugs but researcher had to find alternative time for their cooperation. Most of them appeared violence thus the services of social worker were used.

1.8 Delimitation of the study

The study was carried out in Kitale town in Trans- County since it was in Kitale town that most street children in Trans-Nzoia County leaving other towns and counties out which could have provided important information. The study instruments used were interview and guided questionnaire. This requires a longitudinal study to observe the behavior of the street children and their determinant to being in the street.

1.9 Basic assumption of the study

It was assumed that influx of street children would depend on factors such as socio-economic, cultural degradation, parental care and peer influence. In addition it was also assumed that respondents gave correct information.

1.10 Definition of significant terms

Influx of street children means the increase of population of street children.

Socio-economic factors: this refers to poverty level experienced by various household that lead to children going home. The diseases that come as a result of being in the street and the drugs found and used by the street children.

Cultural factors: Refers to the established beliefs, value, traditions, and laws of a nation

Contributes to the children increase in the street.

Parental care: those services and care that are given to children and sense of belonging to a family.

Peer pressure: The influence of age group/ age set on the child causing them to imitate and join the group.

Factors: things that contribute to or have an influence on the result.

1.11 Organization of the study

The study was organized into five chapters. Chapter one was the introduction and contains the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objective of the study and the research questions that guided the study. It also presents the significance, limitations of the study, delimitations of the study and definition of significant terms.

Chapter two was the introductory of issues relating to influx of street children worldwide. It contained discussion on the factors influencing influx of street children in the different parts of the world. The other part discussed literature review on studies carried out in different parts of the world which were directly related to the objectives of this study.

Chapter three had a description of the methodology that was employed in the study. These included a description of the research design that was adopted in the study, the target, the target population, sample size and sampling procedures and data collection instruments. It also described how the instrument was piloted, and how validity and reliability of the research instruments was determined. The chapter also

presents procedures of data collection for the study, data processing and analysis techniques and the ethical consideration which was made in the study.

Chapter four presented the research findings, analysis, interpretations and discussion as per sub headings and sections in line with the research questions. There were demographic characteristics of the respondents, socio- economic on influx of street children, cultural degradation, parental care and peer pressure.

Finally chapter five gave the summary of findings, conclusions, recommendations, suggestion for further research and contribution to the body of knowledge.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter covered reviewed literature on the factors that influence the influx of street children. It began with definition of terms, a brief review of the concept of the influx of street children. Furthermore, it briefly reviewed literatures on the causes and impacts of the influx of street children and factors: social, economic, and cultural factors as well as parental care and peer pressure on influx of street children.

2.2. The concept of the influx of street children

UNICEF has made a distinction between children of the streets and children on the streets, where the former work and live in the streets without regular contact with the parents, and the latter spend most of their time in the streets and return to their custodians most nights (Aptekar & Heinonen, 2003). In North America and Europe, homeless children are often referred to as children living with their families in shelters and other unstable living situations (Parks et al., 2007; Tipple & Speak, 2005). Proposals have been made to define street children according to the number and magnitude of the risk factors and protective factors to which the children are exposed (Koller & Hutz, 2001) or according to the amount of time spent living in the street (Richter & van der Walt, 2003). A common feature of street children in developing countries is that they almost exclusively come from poor families (Aptekar & Heinonen, 2003; Richter & van der Walt, 2003).

In 1986, UNICEF defined three categories that relate essentially to the Third World: (1) children working on the street but living with their families. They are the

so-called “candidates for the street”; (2) “children on the street” with “inadequate and/or sporadic” support; (3) “children of the street,” those who are “functionally without family support” (Williams, 1993). Kidanu (1993) concludes that different perceptions of the concept of street children have been used by government and non-government organizations involved in the affairs of street children.

In a recent UNICEF publication, Blanc (1995b) concluded that the definition of street children is still a cause for concern and in the process of clarification. Research on street children by nongovernment organizations and UNICEF suggests that a comprehensive definition and categorization should include the extent to which conditions on the streets expose children to specific risks, such as abuse of dangerous substances, exploitative work, sexual exploitation, discrimination, mistreatment, and violence (Blanc, 1995b). Although there are several other definitions and descriptions for street children, they have the following in common: These children are trying to escape a hostile family environment—one characterized by violence, abuse, alcoholism, and alienation. They feel they can no longer trust society, and try to manage their lives and futures on their own (Le Roux, 1996).

Since a consensus on how to define street children is lacking, the researcher uses a definition, which is applicable to the situation of street children in Kitale. Street children are those under 18, who, for various reasons have dropped out of, or never went to school; they have minimal or no ties with their families or relatives, and take care of themselves. These children live in peer groups on the streets, or in small estates.

The United Nations has its own definition of street children: as any girl or boy for whom the street in the widest sense of the word (including unoccupied dwellings,

wasteland, etc.) has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults" (International Catholic Children's Bureau, 1985, p. 58).

Global estimates indicate there are 100 million street children (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, UNCHS, 1996). Street children in Kenyan urban centers are one of the greatest challenges to urbanization process. This is not a phenomenon peculiar to Kenya and other developing countries. In Colombian streets there were 300,000 in 1985 (UNICEF, 1985) then 25,000 in 1987 (Goode, 1987). In 1995, there were about 3,000 street children in Guatemala, most of who were orphaned by civil war, abused and rejected by dysfunctional and poverty stricken families and further traumatized by the indifference of the societies in which they live (Alianza, 1995:1).

We contend that not enough is being done to address the problem and that indeed street children remain an ignored tragedy that is set to have devastating impact on the development of Kenya. The phenomenon of street children in Kenya dates back to the colonial period (between 1890's and 1963). With the emergence of new towns, Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Nakuru, and Kisumu among others, street children became part of the new development. At independence, street children had increased in number and ever since have become a problem not only for the Kenya government, but also for voluntary and non-government organizations (NGOs). For instance, in 1997, the Child Welfare Society of Kenya (CWSK) estimated that there were about 625,000 children in especially difficult circumstances in the country (Kilonzo, 1997). In the following year, the total number of street children in Kenya was estimated at 135,000. However, this figure might be higher since there are no census data about

street children. Although Nairobi has the largest number of street children, the problems are not confined there alone. It is increasingly becoming a big issue in virtually all towns in Kenya.

Despite the fact that the NCNN is in place, problems related to poverty continue to plague a considerable number of Kenyan families, and the children moving from homes onto the streets of big and small towns continue to grow.

2.3 Socio- economic factors and influx of street children

Economic displacement and the spread of HIV/AIDS continued to affect the problem of homeless street children. In 2002 the East African Standard reported an estimated 250 thousand children living on the streets in urban areas (primarily Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and Nakuru); this figure was a conservative estimate (Human Rights Reports, 2011).

These children often were involved in theft; drug trafficking, assault, trespassing, and property damage. Street children faced harassment as well as physical and sexual abuse from police and within the juvenile justice system (UNICEF, 2011). Street children sniff glue mostly because of peer pressure, to feel good, to stay warm and to ward off hunger pains. "There are some things that you cannot do when you are sober, like eating garbage. You need to sniff glue so that you can have the courage to eat garbage and do other work in the streets," Shaban said. Street children resort to scavenging, begging, stealing and prostitution to finance their addiction (Voice of America, 2008).

According to Ayieko (2003), most parents even if they are aware of their terminal illness, do not attempt to make any alternative living arrangements for their

children before their death. Children are left in the household with limited, or no, resources. As the epidemic spreads, these child-headed households are becoming more and more frequent in rural areas. Children in such conditions are deprived of their childhood and the opportunity to go to school. Economic hardships lead them to look for means of subsistence that increase their vulnerability to HIV infection, substance abuse, child labor, sex work and delinquency, and running away from their home to the streets to look for livelihood.

Ayieko (2003: 44) further posits that: A significant number of children do not have caregivers in their households. Of the 5.2% (57) of households without living-in guardians, 17 had no caregivers at all. Such children live and manage their own household activities without supervision of an adult. The rest had at least one answerable adult in a nearby home. However, some of these adult relatives only claimed responsibility for orphans where they anticipated rewards. Due to a lack of counseling services for the caregivers and orphans, a number of guardians were experiencing care giving fatigue. These were the consequences of being stressed by children from other families, strained relations between them and the orphans, and high demands on their time, particularly for nursing ailing children. Given the growth of individualism and the nuclear family amongst villagers many caregivers do not welcome the obligations that come with an extended family support system.

From the foregoing discussion street children phenomenon is not just a product of societal and institutional child abuse as observed by Muganda (2007), but also as a manifestation of the level of vulnerability of children in society. Our view is that when the family institution is stable, the society also becomes stable. This implies

that the increasing street children population in Kenya is an indication of increase in number of problematic families in the society.

Interviews and dialogues with children and youth in Cape Verde since 2007 have revealed that the street was a ‘choice’ for many of them, and they seemed to consider street life comparatively satisfactory. There were neither orphans nor abandoned children among them. Many insisted that they preferred to stay on the streets instead of being at home or in rehabilitation centers. Their relationship with the family was often multifaceted. However some young people lived totally alone on the street, keeping all they could earn for themselves. Others shared a part of the money they made with their mother or grandmother, in a way acting as autonomous workers while maintaining ties with the household. In some cases leaving home for the street was also an altruistic move in response to chronic poverty. Attempting to support the extended family powerfully illustrates children’s autonomy in constructing their own social and economic lives. In some cases children spent their day taking advantage of the informal street economy, and went back home to sleep at night. A number of children were involved in this kind of parallel economy while attending school or merely during the summer or Easter holidays. Given the limited economic resources within the household, it is not surprising that one of the central motivations for children to be involved with the street was monetary opportunities and relative food affluence. Working Street children’s economy consisted basically of begging and service labor in the informal sector, sometimes engaging in pick-pocketing, shoplifting and, very rarely, marijuana pushing. Children and young people also showed a great capacity for grasping the opportunities the street could offer. Street working children in this sense were independent economic agents seeking to ‘work’

where opportunities were best. Given the extreme poverty in numerous households both in the rural areas and in the outskirts of towns like Mindelo and Praia, it is not surprising that the street appealed to some children. Economic poverty, however, was not the only reason for boys moving onto the street. Actually, economic poverty is never a sufficient cause for street-ward migration and there are several thousand boys living below the poverty line that do not migrate to the streets. As in several other contexts, non-economic factors play a decisive role in children's decisions to move to the streets (Aptekar 1991, Lucchini 1997, Conticini and Hulme 2007).

A crucial motivation for street migration in Mindelo is violence and corporal punishment within the family. Several children interviewed said that they had left home due to domestic convicts or violence. This was also given as one of the reasons why children were afraid to go back home, as they were often scared of being punished for running away. According to a recent anthropological survey, 40% of the street children that claimed to be victims of any form of violence said that the family house- hold was the main context of maltreatment (Anjos and Varela 2005, p. 36).

Although dire family conditions and poverty can be crucial 'pushing factors', we should not forget other reasons why children move to the street, what we might call 'pull factors' (Lucchini's 'ludic factors' 1997, p. 6). In conversations with the boys, the economic advantages of the street were never considered as separate from independence and love of freedom, two of the most cited reasons for moving to and staying on the street. Even without wishing to portray them as romantic freedom lovers (Dybicz 2005, p. 765), liberty and autonomy turned out to be key values for children living on the streets of Mindelo, and several of them described the street also as a place of freedom. These feelings of empowerment and liberty experienced on

running away made street life extremely attractive. In several interviews, curiosity and the wish for independence were clearly pointed out as initial reasons for running away. Street life seemed to respond too many of the children are economic, social and identity needs.

In their study on street children in Kenya, Philistia, et al (1991), observed that the underlying denominator for the influx of street children has been the interference with the family structure through industrialization and modernization that have adversely weakened the family institution and focused more on individual parenting. It is noted that the family structure in pre-colonial Africa existed as a solid unit of the social structure. It was not only responsible for procreation, but was the pinnacle for the perpetuation, economic development and survival of the culture (Erlbaum, 2005; Boakye-Boaten, 2006). The family as a self-enabling institution has been the most instrumental institution of socialization. As part of the process of rapid demographic and socio-economic change mainly due to urbanization and modernization, patterns of family formation and family life are continuing to undergo considerable change, altering the composition and structure of families in our societies.

This notwithstanding, the family, which is supposed to provide the bedrock foundation for children's welfare and protection is today becoming a major cause of the problem of street children. Eitzen et al (2009:449) notes that in the last few decades many have come to the conclusion that the family is in serious trouble, that we have lost out family values, and that the breakdown of the family is at the root of other social problems. Consequently, children are leaving their homes to escape to the streets for safety, protection, help, livelihood and overall survival. It is within this

backdrop that we seek to explore the family system as the underlying cause of influx of street children in the Kenyan urban centers.

Mr. Awori said Kenya is estimated to host more than 300,000 children and youth on the streets who engage in survival tactics that endanger their wellbeing and that of the society. "Most of them are abused, neglected, exposed to criminal and gang activities, suffer poor health due to their lifestyles and exposure to harsh environment, drug and substance abuse, and exposure to HIV/AIDS infection", he lamented. He said the large numbers of children who live and work in the streets is a reflection of some of the most intractable development challenges of the society, which he attributed to lack of proper education and family guidance in upbringing (Kenya broadcasting cooperation, 2007).

Evidence from Sorre (2009) shows that 88% of the 324 street children interviewed were living with their caretakers. However, 84% were from family background that was problematic families under single parenthood, step parenthood, grandparents, aunts and uncles, brothers and sisters. These group represents a cohort of vulnerable families characterized by inadequate supply of food, clothing, shelter, weak parental control over their children in socialization process and hence, lack of role models; cultural and gender prejudices; and the general economic impoverishment. Therefore, these were children that were socially, economically and psychologically abused either consciously or unconscious of their abuse conditions Ayuko (2004). In fact, 86% of the 324 street children interviewed in the study indicated that they joined street life out of their own conviction as an alternative to the difficult life they were leading in their own homes. This shows that child abuse is a major push factor for children into the streets in Kenya.

2.4 Culture degradation and influx of street children

This is evident by various chronological studies, which have indicated that modernization and western culture leads to a breakdown of families and street children come from aberrant families who abandon, abuse, or neglect their children. (Wainaina, 1981; Dallape, 1987; Kariuki, 1989; Kilbride and Kilbride, 1990; Onyango, Orwa, Ayako, Ojwang, and Kariuki, 1991, Sorre, 2009).

Further, in explaining how he came to join street life in Kisumu municipality, one of the boys interviewed in the same study said that, “mama yangu alipata mwanamme mwingine na huyo mwanamme akanifukuza lakini alibaki na dada yangu”, (Street Child 11, Vihiga) meaning that “my mother got another man [husband/step-father] and the man chased me away and remained with my sister.” Similarly, another boy narrated, “baba wa kambo alifukuza mimi na ndugu yangu kutoka nyumbani Bondo, akisema kwamba hana shamba ya kutupatia. Ndio mimi na Deno [his brother] tukaanza kusaka kwa streets Bondo” (Street Child, 14, Bondo). This translates to mean “my step-father chased me and my brother Deno arguing that he had no land to give us. That is how we joined streets in Bondo town.”

In his study on migration patterns among street children in Kisumu Municipality, Sorre (2009) observed that there were more male than female street children on the streets of Kisumu Municipality. This was partly explained by cultural beliefs and breakdown of the extended family system. For example, one of the key informants in that study observed that: Luo and Luhya cultures hold that the father takes the children compared to what happens in other communities like the Gikuyu where the children go with their mother. In circumstances of single parenthood and/or children born out of wedlock and they also happen to be boys, when the mother gets

a potential man to get married to, the boy child compared to the girl is not easily accepted by the new husband. This is because taking such a child means taking long-term responsibility of not just caring, but also providing land for him. Therefore, being patriarchal societies with boys as the heirs, men in these communities will not want to marry a woman with a boy child [ren]. However, they are quick to take girls because they will not demand land to inherit and secondly, the father will claim bride wealth. Therefore, under the condition of a child out of wedlock, there is a strong cultural view of girls as investments while boys are seen as a cost in these communities. (45 year Old, NGO, employee August 10, 2007, Source: Sorre, 2009: 40).

The above findings contrast ideas by Nukunya (1969) who posits that the family structure was primarily responsible for the protection of its members. Within the political set up of the wider community, the various families were represented by the family head. Nukunya (1969) further claims that the cohesiveness of the family structure was the authoritative and leadership role played by the family head. The family structure was organized along lineage lines, with the boundaries transcending beyond one's allegiance to his or her biological parents. This is partly why he argued that "...the economic life of an individual was enclosed within the framework of the lineage system."

In the African tradition, one's membership to a particular lineage automatically entitled him/her to some of the land or other properties owned by the lineage group. This common interest in land according to Nukunya (1969) resulted in a special relationship or bonding among members of a particular lineage. This bonding system or the unified structure of the family made members responsible for

one another. That is why Sorre (2009) observed many boys of the single parents joining street life because when their mothers decide to marry, the new husband/father doesn't want to take them because the boys will demand land as heirs in these patriarchal societies.

According to Ayieko (2003), since the pre-colonial time, most Kenyans live within communities of extended families and kin in rural areas. The villagers are endowed with basic resources, production information, customs and traditions essential for sustaining life and raising families in a rural community. However, the structure of the African family system has undergone transition that has affected how the kin and family institution operate.

According to Sorre (2009), children were considered a treasure in the Africa societies. Children were the first indication that one was wealthy and socially rewarding. Children were considered prestigious to the family as they symbolized blessing from God. Children were also a source of cohesion and stability in the family. For instance, for the sake of the children, many families were brought together and parents considered divorce undesirable and a disservice to the growth of the child (Boakye-Boaten, 2006). Suda (1997) asserts that the ideal in nearly all traditional African societies was to have a stable family and as many children as possible. She observed it was not conceivable to talk of street children in the African traditional society because: in traditional Africa, children meant wealth and were seen as a source of power and prestige in addition to being regarded as a blessing from God and the ancestors. Children were also seen as the strongest rope that could tie couples and families together and it was mainly for their sake that unhappy marital relationships were endured the support networks had the potential to reduce destitute children in the

family or community. Such children did not have to be left to cope on their own or to turn to the streets to beg, or to be taken to institutions (Suda, 1997: 43).

According to Mufune (2000), changes in the family structure have occurred largely due to factors of urbanization and modernization. For instance, the declining role of the extended families, especially in urban areas through modernization process in Africa de-emphasized the important role of the extended family system. In traditional African societies, the individual will operate within the confines of the collective will.

However, with the coming of modernization, new forms of social values and control have evolved, giving the individual will more prominence than the collective will. Thus, the modern person seems to pursue egoistic rather than altruistic values, norms and obligations, in contrast to the traditional expectations. Another compounding factor is the capitalist economy that the Kenyan society has adopted, which further reinforces individualism and one's success at the cost of others. Members of the Kenyan society who cannot adjust to these rapid changes find themselves in a dangerous state of what Durkheim (1951) refers to as anomie: a situation of formlessness where the tradition is not yet over and the modern life is also not yet internalized. As a result, one becomes confused with no moral guardian. Since individuals operate within a family structure, the confusion and the new changes affect the family structure, education system and forms of authority. Thus, the street children phenomenon and families on the streets, suicides, crime, among other deviance behavior, reflect the dissatisfaction and the social stresses that are associated with inadequate adaptive mechanism by members of the society (Le Roux & Smith, (1998).

Traditionally in an African society, a child was normally a member of a community and could not be separated from it. As the family structure changed from extended to nuclear and eventually to single parent family, this meant that even the entitlement that a child deserves from being a community member to individual parent. Nukunya (1969) and Shorter (1974) observe that in traditional East African societies, the child was educated and socialized by the community for membership into the community. A child in Africa used to be the responsibility of each individual member of society and therefore, children had no need to fend for themselves. They were loved and cared for by society. Today's children are the responsibility of individual parents and are ignored by the rest of the community. As a result, the role of the family as the primary mode of socialization is greatly diminished, while the designated surrogate institutions are inadequate in dealing with the issues of socialization solely. Eitzen et al (2009) observed that:

The explanations behind decline in family influence and control over its members include, breakdown of the extended family, stresses on the nuclear family, the failing of intimate love, the changing roles of women and sexual permissiveness, among others (Eitzen, et al., 2009: 449). The diminished role of the family system is the perpetual impotence of the kinship system to provide support for family members in distress, thus the streets become one of the alternative sources for survival.

2.4 Parental care and influx of street children

Children without parental care are defined as: 'All children not in the overnight care of at least one of their parents.' They include children living in residential care, with extended or foster families, in child-only households, in detention, on the streets or with employers. A lack of attention to this vulnerable

group means that there is an incomplete statistical picture of the number of children without parental care. The figures on some categories of children without parental care that do exist suggest that there are at least 24 million children without parental care globally, or 1% of the child population. Where there are more detailed country and regional level statistics, a much more alarming picture is presented. For example, in Russia, at least 2.7% of the child population is without parental care (Pomazkin 2008). Estimates from several countries in Southern Africa suggest that 12- 34% of children live with neither parent (UNICEF 2008b). This compares with around 1.8% of children without parental care in the UK.

Children without parental care are most likely to be found in kinship care. Around 90% of orphaned children in many African countries are cared for by extended family members, and in Indonesia 70-80% of children separated from parents as a result of the tsunami live with family members (Save the Children UK 2007). In Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE and CIS), 30-50% of children without parental care are in kinship care (Pomazkin, 2008; UNICEF 2008d; UNICEF 2009). Despite increasing acknowledgement of the harm caused by institutional care, an estimated 8 million children around the world continue to live in residential care facilities (Pinheiro, 2006). 1.2 million Children are separated from parents as a result of trafficking each year, and millions more migrate for work, including large numbers of live-in child domestic workers (Dottridge, 2006). There are around 1 million children in detention worldwide (Save the Children 2004). In many cities, children who have often run away from abusive carers end up sleeping on the streets. Although relatively rare, some children without parental care have to fend for themselves and care for younger

siblings at home. In Sub-Saharan Africa around 1% of households are child-headed (UNICEF et al 2006).

Alarmingly, research suggests that the number of children without parental care is on the increase. This is indicated by: An expansion of residential care: There has been a proliferation in the number of children's homes in Southern Africa and South Asia in recent years, many of which are privately run and therefore poorly regulated (UNICEF 2008a; Powell et al 2004; UNICEF 2008b). In Bangladesh alone there are 49,000 children in institutional care and the government has recently supported the building of 500 private institutions (UNICEF 2008a). Reports from Cambodia suggest that the number of children in residential care rose from 5,700 in 2005 to over 8,600 in 2007, with a doubling in the proportion of under 5s in institutional care in the same period. 6 In Swaziland, 80% of children's homes were established between 2000 and 2004 (UNICEF 2008b). Despite major de-institutionalization programmes, the number of children in institutional care in many CEE/ CIS countries either remains stable or is actually on the increase (UNICEF 2009; UNICEF 2008d; UNICEF and the Institute for Urban Economics 2008).

The growing number of children without parental care has worrying implications for efforts to achieve the rights outlined in the UNCRC (2010). A loss of parental care threatens children's rights to: Survive; Be free from violence, abuse and exploitation; Grow up in a supportive family environment; Develop and learn Participate. (Every Child 2009). Of course, the impacts of a loss of parental care on these rights vary enormously by factors such as age, gender and level of disability and the living situation of the child. Overall, children without parental care are safest in family-based alternatives to parental care, such as fostering or kinship care. As long-

term residential care can cause developmental delays, and expose children to violence and abuse, it should generally be used as a last resort, and only when proven to be in the best interests of the child. A loss of parental care does not always harm children, and can give girls and boys an opportunity to escape abusive relationships, receive love and support from extended family members, attend school or earn incomes needed to survive. However, all too often, a loss of parental care in the developing world is not the result of well thought out strategies to protect children, but instead due to parents and children having to make agonizing choices about whether to stay together, or have enough to eat, or gain access to basic services (Every Child, 2009).

The growing number of children without parental care affects developing countries disproportional. The negative impacts of a loss of parental care also threaten the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, with wide- reaching and long-term ramifications for international development (Every Child, 2009). Some children without parental care, particularly those in long-term kinship care, are able to form attachments, though even this group may face challenges if they are frequently moved around and discriminated against (Save the Children 2007). Other groups, particularly those living on the streets, or in institutions or detention, may be denied the opportunity of this all important bonding process (Thomas de-Benetiz 2007; Save the Children 2004; Tolfree 2003).

The research uses the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, endorsed by the UN in 2009, as the starting point for understanding children's care (UN 2010). These suggest that for social protection schemes to be deemed to have improved children's care, they must: reduce numbers unnecessarily outside of parental care; support extended family members or foster careers to care for children

who cannot be cared for by parents, and reduce any reliance on harmful institutional care. Social protection can also be said to promote better care if it improves relationships between caregivers and children.

The factors most commonly leading to loss of parental care vary by context and may include poverty, violence, abuse or neglect in the household, a lack of access to basic services including education and health care, the impacts of HIV and AIDS, and conflict and climate change (EveryChild, 2009a). The relationship between poverty and a loss of parental care is strong, but complex, and poverty is likely to be a backdrop to a loss of parental care which interacts with other causes of separation. Some groups of children, such as those with disabilities, from particular ethnic groups, or living with HIV, may be especially vulnerable to a loss of parental care, and the causes and consequences of a loss of parental care vary enormously by gender (Every Child 2009a; Every Child 2010; BCN and Every Child 2011). Through addressing poverty, and through reaching out to especially vulnerable groups, social protection schemes are likely to have an impact on the loss of parental care. Where social protection includes linkages to other services, such as social work support or access to basic services, it is hypothesized that social protection is likely to have an even greater impact on children's ability to remain with their parents. The extent to which social protection reaches out to vulnerable families, i.e. coverage, will be important for the potential impact of social protection on a loss of parental care.

The relationship between poverty and a loss of parental care Poverty is the most commonly cited factor contributing to the loss of parental care and the institutionalization of children (Every Child 2011a; UNICEF 2010). Poverty can lead to children having to leave home to work, or to go and live with richer relatives to

ease the burden on households. Poverty can encourage adult migration, leaving children in the care of grandparents or in residential care. Poverty can exacerbate other factors which lead a loss of parental care. For example, it can lead to stress in the family, and an increase in conflict and violence. It can also prevent the proper treatment of HIV, creating orphans or leading to children living with HIV having to enter residential care to receive medical help (Every Child 2010). However, the relationship between poverty and a loss of parental care is by no means straightforward. For example, social protection payments awarded to extended family members or foster caregivers that are higher than those awarded to parents can create perverse incentives for children to live apart from parents (Delap 2010; Roelen et al. 2011). Also, there are many children from poor households who do remain with parents, and many of the factors that lead to a loss of parental care affect children from wealthier and more impoverished backgrounds alike. Poverty may therefore be best seen as a backdrop to separation from parents, which interacts with other factors (Every Child 2009a).

This research question seeks to investigate the way in which and the extent to which social protection impacts choices made for different care options, including kinship care, foster care and residential care. In addition to potential positive effects on care choices, perverse incentives can also come into play, such as ‘the commoditization’ of children (Roelen et al. 2011), and will also be considered. In understanding the links between social protection and children’s care choices, it is firstly important to understand the factors which impact on decisions between care choices, and to ascertain the degree to which the financial and other benefits of social protection schemes may impact on these determinants.

They may develop scholastic backwardness and behavior problems. Emotional disturbance and behavioral problems affect children in all life situations. Children who experience physical abuse have a higher probability of being identified with emotional or behavioral disorders (Cauce et al., 2000, cited in Smith 2010)

In order to effectively respond to the absence of a loss of parental care on the international development agenda, it is essential to take a holistic approach to the problem. The growth of a loss of parental care is caused by a complex array of factors, including household poverty, violence, abuse and neglect in the home, a lack of access to good quality education and health care close to home, and inappropriate policies which support the institutionalization or detention of children. To address these roots causes, and to protect children already without parental care, it is therefore necessary to engage individuals and agencies working in a range of sectors (Every Child, 2009). Such evidence suggests much more research is needed into the influence of parental care and influx of street children to ensure reduced number of children without parental care in the streets.

2.5 Peer pressure and influx of street children

Despite vulnerabilities, it is asserted that social support, love, and trust from peers, family, school teachers, social workers, children on the streets can withstand many challenges (Orme and Seipel 2007). In Pakistan's context, due to the bonding and commonalities amongst peers, even if someday a child earns less s/he does not end up hungry because of peers' support (Ali, et al. 2004). Studies conducted in Pakistan mostly highlight the negative aspects of street gangs formed among the drug addicts living on the streets and focus on the exploitation and negative peer pressure to get involved in illegal activities (Sherman, Plitt, Hassan, Cheng, & Zafar, 2005).

The need for young people to belong to a social group (peer group) has made some of them to engage in drug taking. Cannabis for instance is passed from one user to the next. Likewise inhalants are shared among street children (Amayo, 1994). Gathumbi (2003) contends that peer influence contributes significantly to substance abuse among students. In his study on substance abuse among secondary school students in Thika District, he found out that both the family and peers are the key factors to students' drug vulnerability.

The problem of street children is not limited only to the Third World. There are hundreds of thousands of children running away from home and living on the streets of Europe, Canada, and USA. That is because the reasons for this phenomenon are not just economical it is a rather complex issue that urges to become a pandemic problem for many governments in the World. Among the most often given reasons by children are: Child abuse, Neglect, Peer pressure, Sensation-seeking, other brothers and sisters.

Once on the streets others initiate the children into streetism in order for them to survive. Children's rights are violated constantly as they are often harassed and exploited and they exploit others in turn. In absence of adult care and guidance they are forced to assume adult responsibilities and take care of themselves and sometimes their siblings and fellow children at a tender age. Out of necessity they have to look for work and they are easy to exploit through meager or sometimes no pay (Kenya Children of Hope, 2015).

The Undugu Society released a study in October on glue and other substance abuse by Nairobi's street children. The report says street children sniff glue mostly because of peer pressure, to feel good from the high, to stay warm and to ward

off hunger pains."There are some things that you cannot do when you are sober, like eating garbage. You need to sniff glue so that you can have the courage to eat garbage and do other work in the streets," (VOA, 2011). Similarly, Undugu Society (2011) asserts that addiction to glue sniffing may be one of the main reasons for the failure of effective and sustainable rehabilitation of street children in Kenya's urban areas.

Geofrey Towett, Peter Gutwa Oino and Felix Kioli Ngunzo, (2014). Found out that initiation gives a street child entry into the streets and entry into a new sub-culture within the streets through basic socialization. Once they start living on the streets, base members spend their time together in sleeping places, carrying out different routine activities including the consumption of various substances such as glue and alcohol. Pressures for conformity among street children are emphasized and express the shared principles of solidarity, unity, bonding and protect the collective interest of the street children. The set norms, rules, regulations and values also determine the social relationships and identity within the members and as a result, become imperative for their own survival. However, the study found that the rules and regulations are not adhered to or put into practice by some street children. This was very common in bases that are heavy drug users who are always in conflict with the set norms and regulations.

Street children live in peer groups, each group member earning money in a way that he or she is particularly adept. For example, the small children beg; the older ones collect and sell waste paper. At the end of the day, each member gives the money he or she earns to the group leader in exchange for protection, food, and drugs; the girls prepare the food. In this way, they create their own community. Their way of living is dangerous: they have to face many risks that can adversely influence normal growth and development (Onyango et al, 2011); they lack parental guidance and

protection; they are exposed to violence and criminal activities, and their primary socialization is among peers. No previous study has been carried out on the influence of peer pressure and the influx of street children but other studies have focused on cause of peer pressure among street children.

2.7 Theoretical frame work

The theoretical and empirical framework of this study was derived from Abraham Maslow's theory; Maslow described human needs as ordered in a hierarchy a pressing need would need to be mostly satisfied before someone would give their attention to the next highest need. According to Maslow's theory, when a human being ascends the level of the hierarchy having fulfilled the needs in the hierarchy, one may eventually achieve self-actualization. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is going to form the basis of this study. It is going to be used to discuss the factors determining influx of street children. These factors include poverty which leads to lack of food, proper shelter, and clothing, lack of good health, love and belonging.

Maslow construct a hierarchy of human needs from the lowest which is psychological needs, self-esteem needs and topped with self-actualization. The psychological needs; those needs that help a person to be in comfortable state in which their bodies are in a good state to enable them perform well for example knowing that one is properly dressed a good uniform boost the child morale. After psychological is fulfilled a person will need a safe surrounding that will ensure that they are secure after which they will need to be loved and feel that they belong and are accepted in a family and society. Once this is achieved, one start to show need to take up careers to help develop themselves and others. Because of the attainment of love and belonging, the individual will develop a sense of self-esteem for example

self-respect and competence and finally lead to self-actualization where an individual will now be in a position to understand themselves better and know what they want to do with their lives. Abraham H. Maslow (Jun 12, 2013).

Street children lack the very basic of physiological need and also security where they don't experience love and belonging. The socio-economic including poverty level, death of parents, poor health , drug abuse which leads to unsecure homes and lack of love from family members and the society needs to be met. Once these children have enough food to eat, clothes to wear, access medical facilities, attend school and feel loved and belonging to both their family, relatives, community and the government, they will work to next hierarchy of self- esteem. Any human being who is missing everything in life in an extreme, major motivation and intervention would be the physiological needs rather than any other needs.

2.8 Conceptual framework

This study developed the following conceptual framework (figure 2.1) that illustrates how the dependent variables relate to the independent variables. The independent variables included factors which were social, economic, and cultural and government policies. Moreover, the dependent variables are poverty, epidemics, family breakdown, urbanization, industrialization and modernization, violence government programs and rehabilitation.

Independent Variable

Factors

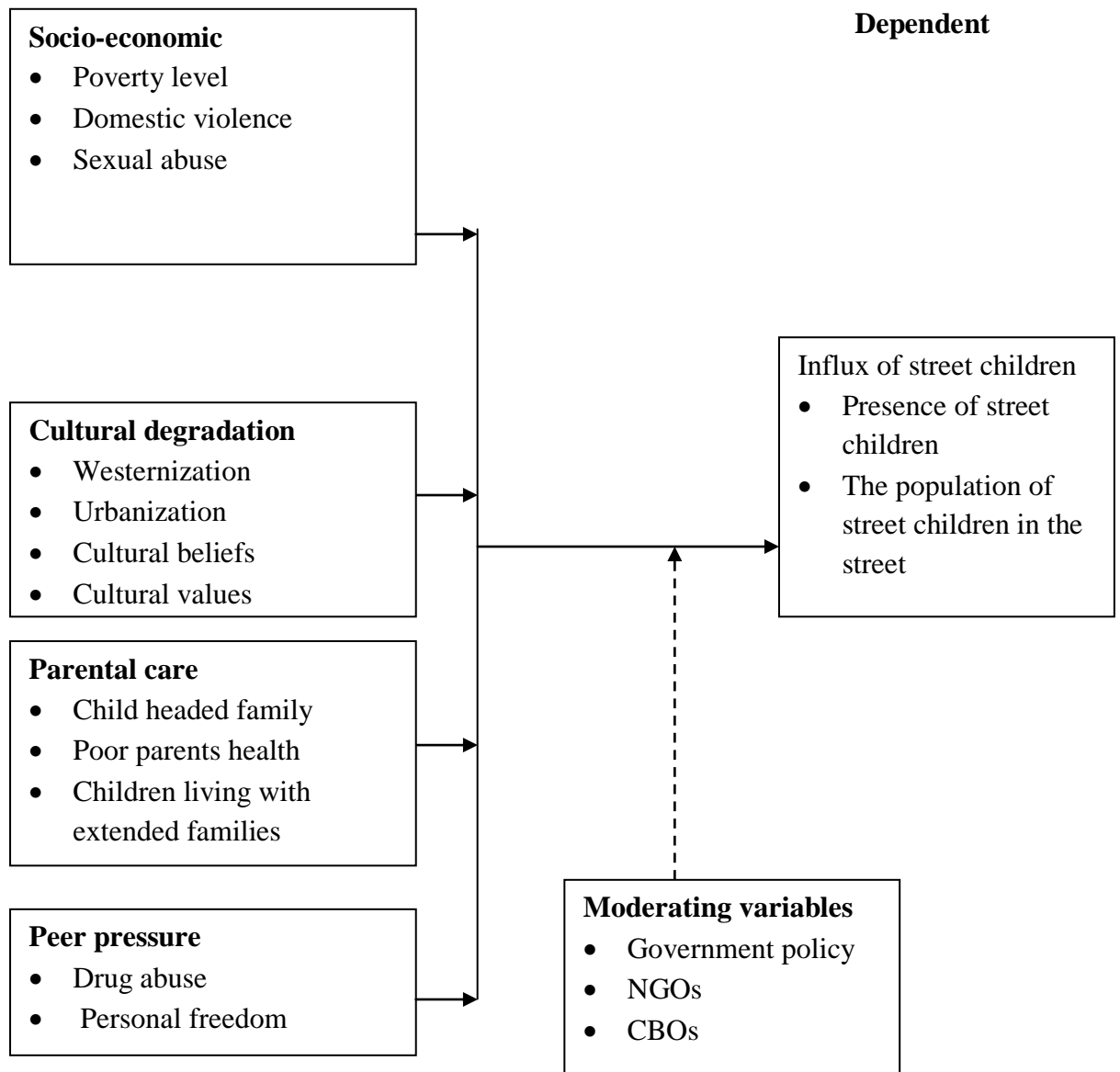


Figure 1 : Conceptual Framework

Table 2. 1 : Knowledge gap

Variable	Author	Finding	Gap
Socio-Economic	Conticini and Hulme 2007.	Actually, economic poverty is never a sufficient cause for street-ward migration and there are several thousand boys living below the poverty line that do not migrate to the streets.	It looked at the economic poverty being the source of street-ward migration not being a sufficient factor for becoming a street child but not interested with the socio-economic factors influencing the influx street children.
Cultural degradation	Sorre (2009),	Children were considered a treasure in the Africa societies. Children were the first indication that one was wealthy and socially rewarding	It looked at children as an asset but not interested with cultural factors that determine influx of street children
Parental care	(Every Child 2011a; UNICEF 2010).	The findings revealed that Poverty is the most commonly cited factor contributing to the loss of parental care and the institutionalization of children.	The study looked at the effects of poverty on parental and its effect on children having to leave home to work, or to go and live with richer relatives to ease the burden on households.

Peer pressure	Undugu Society (2011)	Found out that addiction to glue sniffing may be one of the main reasons for the failure of effective and sustainable rehabilitation of street children in Kenya's urban areas.	Looked at the effects of peer pressure on the street children and not those that are yet to join the streets.
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2.10 Summary of the literature review

It was estimated in 2007 that there were 250,000- 300,000 children living and working on the streets across Kenya, with more than 60,000 of them in Nairobi. Therefore, this has escalated in various towns with Kitale being not an exception.

In their study on street children in Kenya, Philistia, et al (1991), observed that the underlying denominator for the influx of street children has been the interference with the family structure through industrialization and modernization that have adversely weakened the family institution and focused more on individual parenting. Economic displacement and the spread of HIV/AIDS continued to affect the problem of homeless street children (Human Right Watch, 2011). Economic hardships lead them to look for means of subsistence that increase their vulnerability to HIV infection, substance abuse, child labor, sex work and delinquency, and running

away from their home to the streets to look for livelihood. Moreover, poverty has been one of the economic factors.

It is noted that the family structure in pre-colonial Africa existed as a solid unit of the social structure. It was not only responsible for procreation, but was the pinnacle for the perpetuation, economic development and survival of the culture (Erlbaum, 2005; Boakye-Boaten, 2006). This is evident by various chronological studies, which have indicated that modernization and western culture leads to a breakdown of families and street children come from aberrant families who abandon, abuse, or neglect their children. (Wainaina, 1981; Dallape, 1987; Kariuki, 1989; Kilbride and Kilbride, 1990; Onyango, Orwa, Ayako, Ojwang, and Kariuki, 1991, Sorre, 2009

Children living and working in the street often find it difficult to attend school or to adjust to standard school curricula and school discipline (Richter, 1991; Swart-Kruger, 1994; Volpi, 2003). Consequently, many do not go to school, and those in school typically perform poorly, and are at high risk of dropping out.

According to the Human Right reports, (2011), it revealed that the government provided programs to place street children in shelters and assisted NGOs in providing education, skills training, counseling, legal advice, and shelter for girls abused by their employers.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presented the research design, target population, sample size and procedures, data collection instruments, reliability and validity of instruments data collection procedure, data analysis techniques and ethical issues for the study. 3.2 Research Design

Research design is the structure of research; it is the "glue" that holds all of the elements in a research together. This study adopted a descriptive survey research design. According to Koul (1990), descriptive research studies are designed to obtain pertinent information concerning current status of phenomenon. Descriptive studies have been classified into 3 categories; survey studies, interrelationship studies, and developmental studies. Survey research was employed in the study, According to Cohen and Manion (1994), survey studies are designed to determine the nature of an existing state of affairs. The researcher employed this design with intention to determine the factors influencing the influx of street children in Kitale town. This design therefore described the current state of street children in Kitale town.

3.3 Target Population

Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) defines population as an entire group of individuals, events or objects having common observable characteristics Therefore, this section looked at the population the researcher wished to study and it was from the results of this group that the generalization to the entire of Trans-Nzoia County. The target population was the street children in Kitale town, Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya. Street children were target population because the questions of the study could

be answered by the street children as they were directly involved in the study, understood and are most suited to describe their situation. The questions were correctly answered thus the objective of the study was achieved. This involved street children recorded by Child rescue Kenya with a total population of 1078 hence our total population under study was 1078 street children as well as each official from the social services and child rescue Kenya.

3.4.0 Sample size and Sampling Procedure

3.4.1 Sample size

Oso & Onen (2009), defines a sample size as part of the target or accessible population that has been procedurally selected to represent it. A sample size was drawn from the entire population of children who are on the street of Kitale town, using Yamena (1967) formula. The sample size of the study therefore was 99 street children of the target population of 1078 street children and 2 children officers.

3.4.2 Sampling procedure

The sampling procedure was comprised of those Social services and Child Rescue officials, and those of the street children under study. First, it sampled the officials purposively. Purposive sampling was deemed appropriate for selecting officials because it entailed identifying individuals who had the required information (Payne & Payne, 2004). The resulting sample of officials comprised of the 2 Social services and Child Rescue officials. Secondly, the study sampled street children based on the list provided by the two area of study using and those who were in Kitale town streets by stratified random sampling. The total was determined by using the Yamane formula (Yamane, 1967).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:

n = sample size

N = Target population size

e = Precision level $(0.005)^2$

to determine the number of street children sample for the entire Kitale Town using the 99% confidence level that was appropriate for social research as follows:

$$\frac{1078}{1 + 1078 \times 0.005^2} = 99\%$$

The 99 street children was proportionally apportioned to the 2 social services in the Kitale town, Trans-Nzoia County as follows

Children Rescue Kenya

$$\frac{1078}{2} \times 99 = 99 \text{ Street children}$$

1078

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

This refers to the tools that were used to collect data from the population. For this study, they comprised of questionnaires, interview and observation schedule. A diverse type of data was collected and triangulation of methods of data collection employed at various stages of the study. Both primary and secondary data was used. Primary data was collected using the survey method in order to solicit opinions of the street children and enable the capturing of attitudes, knowledge and perceptions. A

structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data from the street children while interviews were used to collect data from the officials of Social services and Child Rescue. Questionnaires were administered by the researchers to the respondents during the weekly with help of research assistance visits carried out by the Child Rescue Kenya.

3.5.1 Piloting Research Instruments

Pilot testing of the research instruments is the pretesting of the instruments that was used in the data collection process. Piloting helped to eliminate ambiguous questions as well as determine the soundness and resoluteness of the research instruments. This procedure was undertaken among the street children Child Rescue Kenya officials in the neighboring town in Eldoret Uasin- Gishu County. The questionnaires, interview and observation schedule were administered and the collected data analyzed to see if the outcomes were indeed the expected ones.

3.5.2 Validity of the Instrument

To achieve validity, the database was used to verify for accuracy and completeness of all the entries. Validity was checked by ensuring all relevant literature was reviewed to understand and correctly measured the concepts under study. To ensure validity the instrument was appraised by the supervisor to evaluate the application and appropriateness of the content.

3.5.3 Reliability of the Instruments

Reliability is the measure of a degree to which a research instrument yields constant results or data after repeated trial Orodho (2004). According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), reliability is a measure of how consistent the results from a test. The researcher ensured employed a test-retest method in order to test reliability of research

instruments. Re- test was done on the sample of ten; five on the street and five on the institution in the time span of one week. A person product moment of correlation was administered and correlation of coefficient obtained.

3.6 Data collection procedure

Data collection procedure simply refers to the steps that were used in the study while collecting the data from the respondents. It is a step by step process that guides the study while the field work is being undertaken (Kothari, 2008). A letter was requested from the University to collect data. This eluded any suspicion from the respondents compared to if the study could have been conducted without. Then questionnaires were administered on the sampled street children based on the list provided by the Child Rescue Kenya. Interviews on the other hand were conducted as per the dates that were agreed on by the Social services and Child Rescue Kenya official. The completed questionnaires were checked and fully responded to. The data was presented in tables, percentages and frequencies.

3.7 Data Analysis

The data collected was analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential analysis. Descriptive statistics such as measures of central tendency and percentages was used. The mean was calculated and was preferred because it was taken into account all (each) score in the distribution therefore the effect of very low or very high was reflected in the mean. This analysis allowed distinct comparisons of outcomes and conclusions to be made from the findings. Inferential statistics such as Pearson Product Moment This was achieved through the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel.

The analysis seeks to test the research questions of the study and explained the associations and dependencies between the variables. The data from questionnaires was coded, entered, cleaned and analyzed using SPSS. The study run frequencies, means; cross tabulations The output was presented in frequencies, percentages, means, tabulations and graphs. The interview and observation data was subjected to content analysis to describe, decode, translate, and develop understanding through a detailed description of the situation.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Before the study was done, permission was sought from the Ministry of Social services in Trans-Nzoia County and Child Rescue Kenya offices in Trans-Nzoia County for data collection. This was facilitated through a letter of introduction from the University of Nairobi. The letter also confirmed that the study was solely meant for academic purposes. The identity of responded were taken care of by not omitting personal identification on questionnaires.

3.9 Operational definition of variables

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measurements	Scale	Tools of analysis
To determine factors influencing influx of street children in Kitale Town, Trans-Nzoia	Dependent variables Influx of street children in Kitale	Presence of street children in Kitale Town	Population of street children the street	Ordinal	Descriptive analysis; frequency percentage, cross tabulation

county	town,					chi square
To establish how socio-economic factors influence influx of street children	Independent variables Socio-economic factors	-level of poverty -Drug abuse -Domestic violence	of the family is. -Dirty clothing -Orphans Number of parents/children abusing drugs	-How poor the family is.	Nominal	Descriptive of analysis
To establish how culture degradation influence influx of street children in Kitale	Independent variables Cultural factors	-Cultural belief -Family structure interference -Change of value	-number of children who run away from home due to culture. -Number of children heading family		Ordinal	Descriptive analysis
To establish how access parental	Independent variable	Parents/guardian level of	-Low family		Ordinal	Descriptive analysis

care	influence	Parental	education	Level	of		
influx	of	street	care	employment	education		
children.					-Literacy		
					level		
To	assess	how	Independe	-vulnerability	Drug use	Ordinal	Description
peer	pressure	nt variable	of street child	Personal			analysis
influence	influx	Peer	-Availability	freedom.			
of street children		influence	of child on the				
			street.				

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter involves presentation, analysis, interpretation and discussion of findings. The research presented the data from the field and the data analysis procedures employed to answer the factors influencing influx of street children in Kitale Town Trans Nzoia County.

4.2. Questionnaire Response Rate

99 (100%) questionnaires were given out to the respondents in the study area to fill. Of these questionnaires, 99 (100%) were returned for analysis. According to Nachimias & Nachimias (1995) 80% to 90% return rate is enough for a descriptive survey study. Hence 100% response is good to make a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the survey conducted. The result is showed in table4.1

Table4. 1 : Questionnaire Response Rate

Categories	Sample size	Response	Response rate
Street children	99	99	100%
Children officers	02	02	100%
Total	101	101	100%

4.3 Background information of respondents

Information on demographic of respondents in Kitale town Trans – Nzoia County was presented in this section. The researcher found it necessary to analyze this data. It included gender, age education level, positions of respondents in the organizations and working experience.

4.3.1 Age bracket of respondents

The study sought to determine the age of the respondents to ensure that they were children as per general definition of a child being any person under the age of 18 years. The children officers' age were determined for the maturity and experience to handle children in difficulties. The responses were presented in table 4.2

Table 4. 2 : Age bracket of respondents

Age bracket	Street children	Percentage	Children officers	Percentage
Below 10	10	10.1	-	-
11-20	89	90.9	-	-
21-30	-	-	00	00
31-40	-	-	02	100
Total	99	100%	02	100%

The analysis determined that 10(10%) of respondents were 10 years and below while 89(90%) were between 11 and 17 years. This implied that most of the respondents were actually children who needed parental care and not societal acceptance but not being in the street. The United Nations has its own definition of street children as any girl or boy for whom the street in the widest sense of the word (including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc.) has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults" (International Catholic Children's Bureau, 1985, p. 58).

The children officers' age were 01(50%) of the respondents were of age 20 years and 35 years while another 1(50%) were between ages 36-50 this implied that the officers were adults and could articulate valid causes of influx of street children.

4.3.2 Gender of respondents

The study found it necessary to analyze the gender of respondents as there was need to demonstrate the heterogeneity of the respondents. It was also important to gather different view on the influx of street children from each gender since both genders were presented in the street.

Table 4. 3 : Gender of respondents

Categories	Street children	Percentage	Children officers	Percentage
Male	74	74.75	01	50
Female	25	25.25	01	50
	99	100	02	100

Table 4.2 indicated that 74(74.5%) of the respondents were male while 25 (25.25%) were female. The results revealed that both gender were present on the streets. The difference in gender of respondents implied that they viewed matter differently and girls opt for different kind of jobs than being on the streets as well as society being in favour of girls. Some of them are involved in street prostitution, thus they were found on the street only after dark. Nevertheless, there are many more boys than girls on the street. The in finding of a study by Ayuko D (2004) explains that girls are more useful around the house, participating in chores such as cooking and washing. They are also a potential source of income for the family through the receipt of bride wealth upon marriage. Girls are therefore better looked after than boys.

Fewer girls may be abandoned by their families. According to the World Health Organization Girls are often socialized (taught by their families and culture) to be submissive and caring and therefore they tend to have fewer behavioral problems as compared to boys. Since girls have fewer behavioral problems, they have less conflict with their families and do not need to leave their home. Families might get rid of girls by other means, e.g. 'marrying them off' when they are as young as 13. The girl would then have another family.

The analysis showed that 01(50%) of the respondents children officers while the other 01(50%) was male. This gave in-depth understanding of paternal and maternal role in the family and challenges .It was also necessary as the female children most likely opened up to the female children officers as the male children opened up to the male officers. Consequently, this ensured that both sexes of street children were taken care of adequately.

4.5 Highest Level of Education

The study analyzed education level of both street children and their officers. This was necessary to find out literacy among the children and any contribution of educational issues toward influx of street life among school going children. The researcher sought to analyze level of children officer to determine any disparities of responses as a result of the high level of education. The response was depicted in table 4.4

Table4. 4 : Level of education

Description	Street children	Percentage	Children officers	Percentage
Primary	45	46	-	-
Secondary	10	10	-	-
Informal	04	4	-	-
Dropped out	40	40	-	-
Tertiary	-	-	02	100
	99	100	02	100

The analysis revealed that 45(46%) of the respondents had reached primary school level, while 10(10%) have been to secondary school. 40(40%) dropped out of school before completion. Indeed there is common understanding that there is free universal primary education in Kenya, but each school whether public or private demands for each child to have uniform and other levies like admission fees, money for desks, examination etc. Majority of the Children interviewed indicated that their parents were not able to pay such levies and unfriendly school condition. MOE (2007) recommends that school should create friendly environment for learners.

The analysis showed that both children officers' 02(100%) had been to the university. This implied that they were knowledgeable and could comprehend complex issues of reasons for influx of street children. It was also important as it would help them to make sense of the unspoken information from the children based on their behavior and body language.

4.3.4 Work experience in the organization

The analysis on work experience was carried out since it was important in giving accurate and true picture on factors influencing influx of street children. The children officers' experience is vital in the finding as they have the first hand information

Table 4. 5 : Work experience

Description	Frequency	Percentage
0-3	00	00
4-6	02	100
Total	2	100

The respondents had worked in the organization for above 4-6 years. This gave them the experience and knowledge on the factors contributing to influx of street children and their views and input are valid and authentic since it comes from both experience and direct interaction with children and guidance. This finding affirms the study of Utheleka (2002) in South Africa that showed that experience in a given technical job needs higher intellectual capacity to digest difficulties.

4.4. Influence of Socio-economic factors on the influx of street children in Kitale town.

The research sought to find out how socio-economic factors influence the influx of street children in Kitale Town. The following indicators were analyzed together Poverty level, industrialization, domestic violence and influence of extended family.

4.4.1 Poverty level

Poverty level was a major indicator that determines the socio-economical that influence the influx of street children. The research examined poverty level in sub theme in relation to inadequate basic need; food, shelter and clothing. Lack of these was taken to establish that poverty influences the influx of street children in Kitale.

4.4.1.1 Number of meals per day on the influx of street children

The researcher found it necessary to analyze the number of meals the children had in a day. This was regardless of whether it was balanced or not but merely as a sign that there were no hunger pangs back home. The findings were recorded in the table 4.6

Table 4. 6 : Number of meals per day

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Once	89	90
Twice	5	5
Three	4	4
Four	0	0
Total	99	100

The study reveals that 89 (90%) had meals once, 5(5%) of the respondents had meals twice in a day. Only 4(4%) had three meals in a day and none had four meals in a day. The results showed that 89% of the respondents did not have more than one meal per day. This implied that the children's parents could not afford frequent meals at all times. This explains why the children opted to leave home for the streets as they thought they would either work to get money for food for themselves and in some cases for the siblings and parents back home. This finding confirms Bal, Mitra, Mallick, Chakraborti, & Sarkar,(2010) findings indicating that Children in resource-constrained settings succumb to street life due to abject poverty.

4.4.1.2 Provision of food.

The study sought to find out who provides food as a basic need in the family. This is important to determine the role played by bread winner's inability to provide and implication on the influx of street children. The responses elicited are as shown in Table 4.7 below.

Table 4. 7 : Provision of food in the family

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Parents	9	9
Other relatives	5	5
Good Samaritans	80	81
N.G.O	5	5
Total	99	100

80(81) % of the respondents got food from good Samaritans. Parents only bought food for 09(09%) of the respondents while relatives and NGOs bought (05)5% and 05(5%) of the food respectively. This showed that the parents and guardians of the children who left for the streets did not buy food hence leading to an influx of street children in Kitale town. This agreed with(Aptekar & Heinonen,(2003); Richter & van Der Walt,(2003)which said that a common feature of street children in developing countries is that they almost exclusively come from poor families. Poverty makes it impossible for the families to provide food. Thus street offered alternative work place.

4.4.1.3 Type of the house on influx of street children

The type of house was used as a determinant of socio economic status. The study sought to find out type of houses respondents lived in before moving to the street and its influence on influx of children to the street.

Table 4. 8 : Type of housing

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Grass thatched-mud	10	10.1
Iron-sheet wall and roof	53	53.53
Semi-permanent	31	31.31
Permanent	5	5.1
Total	99	100

The study established that 10(10.1%) of respondents lived in grass thatched houses. 31(31.31 %) of respondents lived in semi-permanent houses while only 53(53.53%) lived in iron sheet wall and roof. 05(5.5 %) of the respondents live in permanent houses. This finding was to help bring out the levels of poverty in the homes of the respondents. The house that a family lives in is an evident of the socio economic status of that family. Aptekar & Heinonen,(2003) inserts that North America and Europe, homeless children are often referred to as children living with their families in shelters and other unstable living situations (Parks et al.,(2007); Tipple & Speak, (2005).

4.4.1.4 Number of clothes

Clothes are basic needs for not only aesthetic use but for comfort, acceptance and association. The researcher sought to find out the number of clothes sets for the children as it helped to determine if the basic needs were taken care of and if they were not hence showing low socio economic status amongst the parents of the street children. The findings are showed in table 4.9

Table 4. 9 : **Adequate number of clothes**

Description	Frequency	Percentage
01-03	64	65
04-06	23	23
07- 10	12	12
Total	99	100

The study reveals that 65(65 %) of the respondents had pair of clothes between 1-3 sets of clothes. 23(23%) had between 04- 06 sets of clothes. Only 12(12 %) had between 07-10 sets of clothes. This indicated that majority of children did not

have adequate clothing because of the poverty. Few clothes made life difficult for the children as they were uncomfortable. The children appear to be dirty because they can rarely wash their pair of clothes. Many parents dress their children better than themselves. This illustrated that parents were unable to buy clothes for their children due to low income. Majority also reported that the available clothes were not in good condition. This demonstrated poverty level being high among street children.

4.4.2. Domestic violence

Domestic violence is one of today's challenges in marriage. The study looked at domestic violence in relation to parents' constant fighting, excessive punishment and beatings. These are some of violence that directly affects children psychologically and emotionally.

4.4.2.1 Domestic flights between parents and influx of street children

The researcher sought to find out if the parents fought and how often they fought. When the parents constantly fight openly, children get affected and this may result to rebel. Since they are young and helpless they can easily find alternative way out. This can lead to influx of street children. Table 4.10 depicts the response:

Table4. 10 : **Domestic violence**

Description	Parental fights	Percentage	Children beaten	Percentage
Strongly Agree	23	23	54	55
Agree	67	68	21	21
Undecided	02	02	-	-
Disagree	07	07	13	13
Strongly disagree	-	-	11	11
Total	99	100		

From the findings, 23% of the respondents strongly agreed to their parents or guardians fighting, 68% agreed while 2% were undecided. On the other hand 02% were undecided while 07% disagreed to the parents or guardians fighting. This implied that there were violence caused by either stressful condition due to lack of basic needs and resources back home and the failure to provide in some cases made the parents to quarrel and eventually fight each other. This is justified by Blanc, (1995), in describing street children as those children who are trying to escape a hostile family environment—one characterized by violence, abuse, alcoholism, and alienation. They feel they can no longer trust society, and try to manage their lives and futures on their own (Le Roux, 1996).

On the question of whether the children were beaten, 55% of respondents strongly agreed to being beaten by their parents or guardians. On the other hand 21% agreed with this. A further 13% disagreed while 11% strongly disagreed. This confirmed that there were instances of displacement by the parents in cases where it was difficult to beat the spouse or the stressful parent would take it with the child. This further showed poor parental care and the inability to provide basic need for their children hence family conflicts. A crucial motivation for street migration in Kitale is violence and corporal punishment within the family. Children who experience physical abuse have a higher probability of being identified with emotional or behavioral disorders (Cauce et al., 2000, cited in Smith 2010). They are easily influenced.

4.4.3. Sexual abuse within the family

Sexual abuse has become rampant in recent times. To make it worse the persons close to the children are the ones that keep abusing them. The researcher sought to find out if the children had been abused leading them to run away from their homes and from their tormentors since many children do not speak openly on the issue. The results are demonstrated in table 4.1

Table 4. 11 : **Sexual abuse**

Description	Abused	%	Abused	%	Abused	%	Abused	%
			by		by		by	
			Parents		siblings		others	
SA	31	31	12	12	06	06	33	33
A	48	49	52	53	13	13	31	31
UD	10	10	02	02	01	01	02	02
D	06	06	20	20	34	34	15	15
SD	04	04	13	13	45	46	19	19
Total	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100

The findings revealed that, 31(31%) strongly agreed whereas 48(49%) agreed to being abused. A further 12% strongly agreed to being abused by parents while 06% agreed to being abused by their sibling. On the other hand, 33% strongly agreed that they have been abused by others. A further 49% agreed to have been abused with 53 % having been abused by parents, 13% by siblings while 31% were abused by others. 10% of the respondents were undecided whether they had been abused or not.6% disagreed on being abused with 20% disagreeing on being abused by parents.34% disagreed on being abused by siblings while 15% disagreed on being abused by

others. Finally, 04% disagreed strongly on being abused with 13 % disagreeing on being abused by parents, 45% by siblings and 19% by others.

This implied that lack of love, belonging and security at home played a role in their leaving home. It was also a form of getting away from their guilt. According to a recent anthropological survey, 40% of the street children that claimed to be victims of any form of violence said that the family house- hold was the main context of maltreatment, abuse and violence. (Anjos and Varela (2005, p. 36). Sexual abuses on children demean and extremely hurt and leave them helpless.

4.5. Influence of Cultural degradation on the influx of street children in Kitale town

The study recognizes the important of culture in African society and its role as an agent of kinship and children's place in their midst. The researcher sought to investigate how the degradation of culture causes the influx of street children in Kitale town. According to Sorre (2009), children were considered a treasure in the Africa societies. Children were the first indication that one was wealthy and socially rewarding. Children were considered prestigious to the family as they symbolized blessing from God. Children were also a source of cohesion and stability in the family. Therefore the study analyzed the changes in culture that have an impact in cultural values, beliefs which is being abused towards westernization and individualism.

4.5.1 Cultural beliefs and values on influx of street children

Culture in Africa plays a vital role in upbringing of children. Children belonged to the wider community and so the society. The study analyzed this under the indicators of cultural belief and values and interference of family structure.

4.5.1.1 Cultural practices: beliefs and values

Many residents in Kitale town and its surroundings uphold their cultural beliefs and values such as circumcision. They believed that once a child has been circumcised, they were young adults and should therefore begin to take care of themselves. The researcher sought to find out the role played by this cultural practice on the influx of street children.

Table 4. 12 : Cultural practices on influx of street children

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	88	88
Disagree	11	12
Total	99	100

The table shows the number of circumcised respondents 88% said that they were circumcised while 12% said that they are not circumcised. It illustrates that many families in Kitale uphold their cultural practices. It implied that most street children left home after the initiation. In most cultures, initiation marks the beginning of new life. Due to extreme poverty these children had to take up expected responsibilities including feeding for family basic need. This was rampant as the parents had more children than they could handle and so used culture as a form of running away from parental responsibilities. This retrogressive of cultural practice was therefore considered an influence on the influx of street children within Kitale town. Those who were not circumcised cited lack of finances, unaware of their roots and lack of interest as the cause.

4.5.1.2 Size of the family and influx of street children

The researcher sought to find out if the parents were polygamous or not. Polygamy is a cultural aspect that depicts the man with many wives as being wealthy. Many men still hold that belief but are not able to handle the pressure of modern life economically and socially making it impossible for them to provide for the family. The responses were as in table 4.13

Table4. 13 : Number of wives that father has

Description	Frequency	Percentage
One	22	22
Two	11	11
Three	50	51
More than four	16	16
Total	99	100

The study revealed that 22% fathers had one, 11% had two, and 51% had three and 16% had more than four. This showed that most families were polygamous and that they had many siblings. Considering the socio economic status of the said parents, where they could not provide basic needs to the children and the family at large, children were involved in provision of basic needs forcing them to do manual job for payment. This makes children to be in position of money at early age thus being in street felt better to them.

4.5.2 Family structure on influx of street children

African culture, children were taken care of all members in society. The family life was the foundation of moral support to all children. In case of any eventuality as death leaving children behind, the members of extended family would take full

responsibility of children. The research found it necessary to investigate how break down of the family structure influence influx of street children.

Table4. 14 : **Family structure**

Description	Living with parent(s)		Step parents		Relatives		Institution	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Agree	11	11	56	57	61	62	70	71
Disagree	88	89	43	43	38	38	29	30
TOTAL	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100

The study reveals that 11% of respondents lives with their parents,57% with the step parents, 62% lived with relative and 71% in institution. The above analysis illustrated that most children were not living with their parents. The highest number lived in institution. In African culture, when a father died his brothers could step in and take the responsibility of father. To some extend in all aspect of life leading to wife inheritance in Luo.(Onyango et el (2009) The children found love, belonging and security within a larger extended family. The finding on which the children are living with, the higher percentage were in institution depicting that modern family, children are rather taken to the institution than in kin's family. The aspect of brotherhood and communal is soon fading. Life in institution being not favorable many children escape to the street. More so those living with step parents especially boys were not fully accepted in the family due some cultural value o inheritance of land.

4.5.2.1 Reasons for living with step parents

The study sought to find out whom the children were living with. In African culture children stayed with the parents and were taken care of by the community. The child belonged to all in society.

Table 4. 15 : **Reason for living with guardians**

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Orphaned	67	67.68
Born out of wedlock	21	21.21
Divorce/separation	11	11.11
Total	99	100

The table showed that 67.68% were living with the step parents because one of their parents had died. 21.21% were born out of wedlock and they were living with either mother with step father or with a father and step mother. 11.11% were due to divorce and separation of parent resulting to single parenting. This finding shows that the street children have been in the street for various push factors in their life experience. The finding of Cockborn A (2010) on the environment of the child and its effect on child's behavior, supports the contribution of where the is living and being socialized. Children in unfriendly environment easily find themselves on the street. The estimates from several countries in Southern Africa suggest that 12- 34% of children live with neither parent (UNICEF 2008b).

4.5.2.3 Relationship between respondents and guardians on influx of street children.

The researcher sought to establish the way the children related with their step parents. This would help to clarify the reasons that made the children to live home for the streets.

Table4. 16 : **Relationship between respondents and guardians**

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Best	2	2
Good	1	1
Fair	11	11
Bad	70	71
Worst	15	15
Total	99	100

The study showed the relationship between respondents and the stepparents 1% said that it was good, 11% bad, 11% fair, 15% worst and 2% had best relationships with the stepparents. 70(71%) had bad relationships with step parents. This implied that the relationship between them was strained while others were fair. This affirms the finding of done by Save the (2007) which asserted that Some children without parental care, particularly those in long-term kinship care, are able to form attachments, though even this group may face challenges if they are frequently moved around and discriminated against (Save the Children 2007).

4.5.3 Urbanization/ westernization on influx of street children

The study analyzed the effect of urbanization and westernization in relation to culture and examined how it influences influx of street children. The research found it necessary to analyze this item because culturally the children could live with any relative comfortable in rural area but today, most people migrate to towns in search of jobs. The town life has in many cases approves to be more challenging. The findings are as in table 4.17

Table 4. 17 : **Urbanization/ westernization on influx of street children**

Description	Place of residence				No. of children			
	Urban		Rural		Below 5		Above 5	
Agree	88	89	11	11	71	72	28	29
Disagree	11	11	88	89	28	28	71	72
Total	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100

The study reveals that 11% lived in rural while 88% live in the urban with their guardians/ parents. On the family size, children below 5 years 72% and those above 5% were 28%. This implied that the children had to change location and in most cases they found themselves in unfamiliar places. When they tried to leave the said homes due to cruelty, they found themselves on the streets.

4.5.3.1 Reasons for leaving their relatives place

The item was analyzed on the reasons leading learners to run away from the protection care of their relatives. This was for the purpose of getting core factors on influx of street life as per children point of view. The response was articulated in table 4.18

Table4. 18 : Reason for not living with relatives

	Frequency	Percentage
Description		
Lack of food	40	40.4
Cruelty	17	17.17
No schooling	11	11.11
Death	11	11.11
Mistreatment	20	20.2
Total	99	100

The table showed the various reasons leading children out of their relatives houses.40.4% left due to lack of food, 17.17 % said their relatives were cruel and hence created fear. 20 .2% left to what they perceived as mistreatment by relatives while the remaining left because they were not taken to school as promised instead they were helping with domestic chores and manual work. 11.11 5% left because their relatives had died and were left with less if any alternative on where to go. Traditionally in an African society, a child was normally a member of a community and could not be separated from it. As the family structure changed from extended to nuclear and eventually to single parent family, this meant that even the entitlement that a child deserves from being a community matter to individual parent. Nukunya (1969) and Shorter (1974) observe that in traditional East African societies, the child was educated and socialized by the community for membership into the community. A child in Africa used to be the responsibility of each individual member of society and therefore, children had no need to fend for themselves. They were loved and

cared for by society. Therefore no child would be on the street if the society upholds their culture.

4.6 Influence of parental care on the influx of street children in Kitale town.

Parental care is the obligation of the parents to the children. It ensures that the children grow up in the most loving environment. Today's children are the responsibility of individual parents and are ignored by the rest of the community. Therefore any misfortune to parents directly influences children's well being. The research therefore sought to analyze the influence of parental care on the children and how it influenced the influx on the streets.

4.6.1 Child headed families on influx of street children

The item was analyzed to find out the causes of the children being the head of the families and assuming the responsibility of their parents.

Table4. 19 : **Child headed families**

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Death	49	49.5
Terminal sickness	30	30.3
Absence of parents	20	20.2
Total	99	100

The findings showed that children head the families because of death were 49.5%, 30.3% said their parents were suffering from terminal sickness while 20.2% said that their parents were not available. This indicated that many street children were heading their family and some children without parental care had to fend for themselves and care for younger siblings at home. The finding agreed with

the study carried by UNICEF et al 2006 in Sub-Sahara Africa which indicate 1% In Sub-Saharan Africa around 1% of households are child-headed.

4.6.2 Parents intake of drugs and influx of street children

The parents who consume a lot of drugs or are addicted are not able to fully care and provide for children psychological and emotional needs. The research therefore sought to find out if intake of drugs influenced parental care and hence the influx of street children. as the parents take drugs in most cases they are attempted to send their children to purchase for them the drugs. This may have an influence on children to try and in due process get involved in practices. The response is depicted in table 4.21

Table4. 20 : **Parents’ intake of drugs**

Description	Parents abusing drugs		Children being sent to buy drugs	
	F	%	F	%
Agree	81	82	86	87
Disagree	18	18	13	13
Total	99	100	99	100

The study established that the number of respondents’ parents that take drugs were 82% whereas 18% said that the parents did not take drugs. This implied that the parents were often intoxicated and therefore were not able to take care of their children as expected. This explains the reason why most children make their own decision. It also implies that the children lack role model in their family and so frustration and street of being with addicted parents. This sent children to the street.

The findings show that 87% of the parents sent their children to buy drugs whereas 13% declined being sent. This was an indication that when the children were sent to buy the drugs they interacted with individual who could easily lure them to the street. They also had opportunity to abuse drugs. This made them want money to buy more drugs and so street was the best place to get money and access the drugs. Gathumbi (2003) contends that peer influence contributes significantly to substance abuse among students. In his study on substance abuse among secondary school students in Thika District, he found out that both the family and peers are the key factors to students' drug vulnerability.

4.6.3 Health status of parents

Health issues of parents were analyzed to find out who takes care of the sick parents and the children when their parents were sick. It is common knowledge that the greatest challenges in many families are terminal diseases. The research found it necessary to investigate on health of a parent how it influences influx of street children. The results are as in table 4.22

Table 4.21 : Parental health

Description	Very good		Good		Fair		Bad		Poor		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Health status	07	7	42	43	05	5	27	27	18	18	99	100
Total	07	07	42	43	05	05	27	27	18	18	99	100

The study established that 7(7%) of respondents said their parents health were very good. 42(43%) were good, 05% said they were fair, 27% were bad and 18% said their parents had poor health. This showed that the parents were sickling and weak for

the children to know that the parents were sick. This finding implying that some parents were suffering from chronic illness that made them to be bed ridden at all times. According to Ayieko (2003), most parents even if they are aware of their terminal illness, do not attempt to make any alternative living arrangements for their children before their death. Children are left in the household with limited, or no, resources.

4.7 Influence of Peer influence on the influx of street children in Kitale town.

Peer influence plays role in each and every person. The study sought to investigate whether there was peer influence on influx on street. This was to help determine if the children influenced each other to move to the streets or if the peer pressure was experienced once the children were on the streets.

4.7.1 Intake of drugs by street children on the influx of street children.

Drugs have become so common among the young people. The study sought to find out if the respondents were taking drugs, before joining the street life. The result is presented in table 4.22

Table 4. 22 : Children taking drugs

Description	Children taking drugs		When they started taking			
			Before street		After street	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Agree	75	76	69	70	30	30
Disagree	24	24	30	30	69	70
Total	99	100	99	100	99	100

The finding showed that 75.76% of the respondents take drugs while 24.24% do not take drugs. Since the children were taking drugs before joining the street it

imply that they had friends who introduced to drugs. It also shows that children were not protected from such insecurities. Therefore children found street life to be convenient as they can share and get drugs easily. The need for young people to belong to a social group (peer group) has made some of them to engage in drug taking. Cannabis for instance is passed from one user to the next. Likewise inhalants are shared among street children (Amayo, 1994). Gathumbi (2003) contends This implied that the children are taking drugs and so being in the street gives them opportunity.

4.7.2 When children began taking drugs

The study seek to determine when the street children began taking drugs. This was important to find out wether there was peer influence due to drugs.

Table 4. 23 : when children began taking drugs

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Before street	69	69.7
After street	30	30.3
Total	99	100

The finding showed that 69.7% began taking drugs before joining the street. While 30.3% said that they started after the street. This implies that peer influence contributes significantly to substance abuse among students However; this was not as a result of peer pressure but as a need to satisfy the addiction. When they got to the streets and realized they could earn money for the drugs, they chose to continue with the addiction.

4.7.3. Personal freedom on influx of street children

The study analyzed item on personal freedom on the influence of influx of street children. The children have desire to be freed from parental or guardian rules. They may want to have to control their lies. These ideas can be influenced by peer.

4.7.3.1 Going back home and influx of street children

The item was analyzed to find out whether the street children had tie with their families. To go back to their parents and guardians homes. This would determine if there was any peer pressure that made it difficult for the street children to go back to their homes.

Table 4. 24 : **Going back home**

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	80	80.81
Disagree	19	19.19
Total	99	100

The findings showed that 80(80.81%) of the respondents go back to the family whereas 19(19.19%) did go back home. Those who are going home can easily influence the siblings or neighbours to join them. The children act on their capacity and no one dictates. This can be a motivator to join the street life to be free from adult world. Though free, street life is never safe for them. (Onyango et al, 2011); they lack parental guidance and protection; they are exposed to violence and criminal activities, and their primary socialization is among peers.

4.7.3.1 Frequency of going home

The item was analyzed on frequency of going home to determine how children feel free and maintain their tie without being guided and the implication on the influx of street children.

Table 4. 25: Frequency of going back home

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	15	15
Weekly	35	35
Monthly	25	26
Yearly	24	24
Total	99	100

The results showed that 15 (15%) of the respondents went back home daily, 35(35%) weekly, 26(26%) monthly and another24 (24%) went back home yearly. This implied that they went home hoping to find an improvement but when it fails, they went back on the streets. This also showed that the children were not under any pressure not to go back to their homes. The respondents said that they did not go home because of the following; No food at home. Parents are always fighting; no one was ever at home and no freedom to take drugs at home.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of finding, conclusion, recommendations, contribution to the body of knowledge and suggested areas for further research.

5.2 Summary of the major findings

The study involved 99 respondents who were street children and two children officers. Response rate of 100% was obtained. The respondents (street children) were both suitable for the study as they were below 18 years of age, confirming that they were children.

On the influence of Socio-economic factors on the influx of street children, the findings implied the socio-economic factors in relations to poverty level, domestic violence and individualism were the main cause of influx of street children and family new found structure. Respondents replied to the effect that they had meals once in a day were 89 (90%). On the other hand 5(5%) of the respondents had meals twice in a day. Only 4(4%) had three meals in a day. 90(90%) of the respondents, agreed to missing meals. This established that the food was not readily available in the children's homes hence making them to move to the streets of Kitale town. Only 9(10%) disagreed to the same. The children gave reasons such as; Parents went to look for food, mistreatment from stepparents, and guardians not having money to buy food and Parents being drunk most of the time as reasons for lack of food at home.

53.53% of the respondent lived in iron-sheet wall and roof houses in rental places. Grass thatched-mud houses were 10.1% houses having 1 or 2 rooms and

mostly in rented spaces. This implies that they lived in very low socioeconomic circumstances. Only 1 of the respondents slept in the bedroom. This concurs with the one respondent that said their house had between 2 to 5 rooms. The children further said that they were not provided with sleeping materials, and had between 1-5 sets of clothes. The respondents further said that their parents and guardians were not employed but engaged in short term contracts and they earned a daily wage.

On the domestic violence, the respondents revealed that parents/guardians fought often. From the findings, 23% of the respondents strongly agreed to their parents or guardians fighting, 68% agreed while 2% were undecided. On the other hand 02% were undecided while 07% disagreed to the parents or guardians fighting. This implied that there were violence caused by either stressful condition due to lack of basic needs and resources back home and the failure to provide in some cases made the parents to quarrel and eventually fight each other. The violence included beatings of children and other punishments that made home environment hostile for the children. The respondents said they were forced to run to the neighbours, relatives hide or go to the streets for safety.

Sexual abuse within the respondents' home was also contributed largely to the influx of street children. Sadly, 79% of the respondents agreed to have been sexually abused. A further 49% agreed to have been abused with 53 % having been abused by parents, 13% by siblings while 31% were abused by others. 10% of the respondents were undecided whether they had been abused or not. 6% disagreed on being abused with 20% disagreeing on being abused by parents. 34% disagreed on being abused by siblings while 15% disagreed on being abused by others. Finally, 04% disagreed strongly on being abused with 13 % disagreeing on being abused by parents, 45% by

siblings and 19% by others. This implied that lack of love, belonging and security at home played a role in their leaving home. It was also a form of getting away from their guilt

On influence of Culture degradation on the influx of street children was discussed in relation to cultural values and beliefs, urbanization and westernization. Most of the street children observed some cultural beliefs such as circumcision where 88% were circumcised while only 12% had not been circumcised. This implied a cultural factor of either age or non-existence of the circumcision culture in their ethnic group. This practice comes with expectation from the society to treat the victims as young adults. This adults were not allowed for instance to sleep in the same room with their parents who could only afford a single roomed house. This dilemma made parents to find alternative on where the children could sleep.

Most of the respondents said the parents were polygamous 78% with only 22 % saying the father/guardian was not. Consequently, the culture viewed children as assets and did not bother if they had the ability to take care of them. This showed that a large number of children did not have adequate basic needs in their homes. Culturally on the death of a parent, the remaining parent and guardians remarried to help take care of the children. In some culture such as in most Luhya communities, the child belongs to the father. Therefore whenever there is separation, divorce or children born out of wedlock, the father marries another wife and the step mother may not create a friendly and conducive environment for the child. They therefore find the street more appealing than home. 67.68% were living with the step parents because one of their parents had died. 21.21% were born out of wedlock and they were living with either mother with step father or with a father and step mother. 11.11% were due

to divorce and separation of parent resulting to single parenting. This finding showed that the street children have been in the street for various push factors in their life experience as very few children were able to bond with their new found step parents. The respondents also lived with relatives as it was considered cultural for the relatives to take care of orphans. From the findings, relatives lived in both urban and rural areas. The study revealed that 11% lived in rural while 88% live in the urban with their guardians/parents. Both of these places presented unique challenges to the respondents respectively. These included; lack of better shelter, inadequate of basic needs, too much work, promised to go to school but didn't go. This as a factor contributed to the influx of street children in Kitale town.

Parental care is understood as any child who is not under care of either parent. It is also the inability of parents to take responsibility of parenting towards their children. The study looked at the child headed family, health of the parents and drug use by parents as related to parental care and influx. Absence of parental care may push the children to the streets and hence the influx. The respondents said the following when asked why they work on the streets of Kitale town; to support siblings, to help father/mother provide for the family, to care for themselves, to earn an income for basic needs. This clearly showed that the parents were unable to take care of their children and therefore they decided to take care of themselves. They did these by Begging in the streets and getting support from good Samaritans with Parents assisting only where they could. However, Parental health, the findings showed that children head the families because of death were 49.5%, 30.3% said their parents were suffering from terminal sickness while 20.2% said that their parents were not available. These may explain the inability of parents to take care of the children. The

respondents are taken care of by siblings and relatives when ill although in some cases they take care of themselves.

Peer influence was discussed under the indicators of drug abuse and personal freedom. 82% of the respondents said that their parents take drugs whereas 18% said that the parents do not take drugs. Those who take drugs were addicted thus using little money they had to buy the drugs and do not buy food. The respondents also agreed to taking drugs and that they were introduced to street life by street friends. 81% of the respondents however said that they go back home it is the periods that varying with others going daily and others going once in a year. Their reason for not going home was that; there was no food at home, parents are always fighting, and no one was ever at home and no freedom.

5.4 Conclusions of findings

On the socio-economic factor, poverty level was the highest contributor to influence the influx of street children in Kitale town. This was evidenced by the lack of food that made children to have meals once in a day with 89 (90%), inadequate shelter and clothing too influence the influx. Sexual abuse within the family also is a factor having been reported in high percentage.

On cultural factors one of the conclusions is that westernization and urbanization has replaced communal life in Kitale. Many people have to go town in search for better life but it has not been easy. This has made them to prefer being with their own family rather than other relatives children. Secondly cultural beliefs and value practices are still upholds. The children are circumcised and expected to act mutually and polygamy is practiced despite of poverty.

Regarding parental care, it is concluded that the absence of parents due to various reasons had an influence on the influx of street children within Kitale town. The children take up roles for the parents, thus they find themselves on street searching for basic needs for their siblings and even for parents too. Illness and drug addiction also make the parents ineffective and avoid their responsibility.

On Peer pressure, drug abuse had minor influence on the influx of street life. The availability of drug and peers being generous contributes to the influx. The street children going home to meet their siblings played a role on the rest of the children and friends to join the street.

5.5 Recommendation

1. On the Influences of Socioeconomic factors on the influx of street children in Kitale town, Parents should be helped by the government to engage in income generating activities so as to break the poverty cycle and help the parents to provide the basic needs and prevent them from being lured to the streets.
2. On the influence of Cultural factors on the influx of street children in Kitale town, Cultural practices that do not promote good family life should be discouraged and the children protected from such cultures to ensure they are well taken care of and away from the streets. The government should also come up with systems to take care of orphans so as to break the vicious cycle of street children. Cultural life and norms should be included in the school curriculum to help in upholding values and beliefs. The government policy on retrogressive culture should be enforced.
3. On the Influence of parental care on the influx of street children in Kitale town, Education on proper parenting should be given to all parents to ensure

that the take care of their children and those who do not shout be prosecuted. However, they should first be supported to get income generating activities. This is because telling a parent to take care of their children when they cannot afford even their own upkeep may not solve the problem.

4. On the Influence of Peer influence on the influx of street children in Kitale town, Peer influences the influx of street children. The children should be taken into rehabilitation centers and be mentored by former rehabilitated children. The government should instill law to bare selling of glue and other sniffers to street children.

5.6 Contributions to the body of knowledge

Objectives	Contributions
1. Influences of Socioeconomic factors on the influx of street children in Kitale town.	Socio-economic factors influence the influx of street children in urban centers. This encompasses not only a lack of finances but a lack of basic needs, education and finances, security and belonging.
2. Influence of Cultural factors on the influx of street children in Kitale town.	Cultural degradation has an influence on the influx of street children in. Cultures such as polygamy, modernization, urbanization have great influence in that people have watered down the beneficial culture and adopted individualism of the western life.

3. Influence of parental care on the influx of street children in Kitale town.

Parental care has an influence on the influx of street children in towns. If parents will not provide basic the basic need of food, then the children will look for it. The most probable areas are the urban areas hence the influx of street children.

4. Influence of Peer influence on the influx of street children in Kitale town.

Peer influence has an influence on influx of street children in towns. The interaction between street children and venerable children cause the influence. The places where the parents sent their children to buy drugs is the starting point of street life.

5.7 Suggested areas for further research

The researcher suggests the following further areas of research

1. A similar study should be carried in different towns to see if the findings will concur.
2. The effectiveness and efficiency of nongovernmental institution dealing with street children in Kitale.
3. Family factors that influence influx of street children.
4. Influence of children's rehabilitation centers on influx of street children.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I : TRANSMITTAL LETTER

P. O Box 2289,
Kitale,
May/June, 2015

Dear Sir/ Madam,

**RE: RESEARCH ON FACTORS INFLUENCING INFLUX OF STREET
CHILDREN IN KITALE TOWN, TRANS-NZOIA COUNTY KENYA**

I am a student at the University of Nairobi (Reg. No. L50/73526/2014) I am undertaking a study that seeks to investigate the factors influencing influx of street children in Kitale Town, Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya.

You have been selected to provide information on your level of participation in the factors influencing influx of street children in Kitale town. This is to request for your participation in responding to the attached questionnaire. Please be assured that any personal information will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be purposely used for this study only.

Yours faithfully,

Syprose Atieno Omondi

Questionnaire for street children

Please note:

- TOPIC: FACTORS INFLUENCING INFLUX OF STREET CHILDREN IN KITALE TOWN TRANS-NZOIA COUNTY**

Section A

2. Gender

- a) Female () b) Male ()

3 .Level of education

- a) Primary () b) secondary () C) (non-formal) d) dropped out ()

4. a) Are your parents both alive? Yes () No()

b) .If no, who died? Mother () Father () Both ()

5. Whom do you currently stay with? Mother () Father () both parents ()
Grandparents () Siblings () others (specify)
.....

6. How many children are you?

A) One () b) Two () c) Three () d) specify.....

1. socio-economic factors

1. In normal days how many times do you take meals?

Once () Twice () Three () above four ()

2. Have you ever missed a meal at any given time? Yes () No

4. Who buys food for you? Parents () Other Relative () Good Samaritans ()
NGO()

Others (specify).....

5. What type of a house do you live in? Grass thatched-mud wall () Mabati wall and
roof () Semi- permanent () permanent () others
(specify).....

.....

11. Do your parents/ guardian fight? Yes () No ()

18. If yes, how often? Daily () weekly () Fortnight () Monthly ()

19. Do they beat you? Yes () No ()

21. Do they sexually abuse you? Yes () No ()

22. If yes, by who? Mother () father () brother () sister () uncles () others
specify.....

Cultural factors

1. Have you been circumcised? Yes () No ()
2. How many wives does your father have? One () Two () Three () (More than four (specify).....)
3. Have you ever live with a step mother/ father? Yes () No ()
4. If yes, why specify.....
5. How was your relationship between
6. n you and the step parent? Good () Bad ()
Fair () worst () Best ()
10. Have you ever lived with other relatives?
11. If yes where are they living? Town () rural () cities () others (specify).....
12. How many children did they have?
13. What made you leave?

Parental care

1. Why do you work in the street? To support your sibling() to help your mother/father provide for family() to care for yourself ()
2. Do your parents take drugs?
3. Who makes decision in your family?

How is the health status of the parents (tick where appropriate)

Description	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Poor	Total
-------------	-----------	------	------	-----	------	-------

Health status

Peer influence

1. Do your parents/guardians send you to buy drugs for them?
2. Do they buy food when they have taken drugs?
3. Do you also take drugs Yes (☐) No (☐)
4. If yes when did you begin? Before going to street (☐) after going to street
5. Do you go back to the family? No (☐) Yes (☐)
6. If yes, how often? Daily (☐) Weekly (☐) Monthly (☐) Yearly (☐)
7. If no why.....

Interview for children officers

1. Age of respondent (years).....
2. Marital status? Single (☐) married (☐) Divorced (☐) Separated (☐) Others (☐)
3. Gender

Female (☐) Male (☐) Others (☐)
4. Level of education? Primary (☐) Secondary (☐) Tertiary (☐) University (☐)
5. How many years have you been working here? 0-1 (☐) 1-3 (☐) 3-6 (☐) More (☐)
6. How do the poverty influence influx of street children in your institution?
7. Are there any cultural practices that influence influx of street children?
8. What about the parental issue and influx of children, are there any contribution?
9. Is there any role of drugs in influx of street children?
10. Do we have children that take parents responsibilities?
11. Any other reason a part from the above? Please explain briefly.....

APPENDIX III: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No.

Date

13th July, 2015

NACOSTI/P/15/3621/6182

Syprosa Atieno Omondi
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Factors influencing influx of street children in Kitale Town, Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya.*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Trans-Nzoia County** for a period ending **4th December, 2015.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Trans-Nzoia County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.


SAID HUSSEIN
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Trans-Nzoia County.

The County Director of Education
Trans-Nzoia County.

APPENDIX IV : RESEARCH PERMIT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MISS. SYPROSA ATIENO OMONDI
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 0-30200
Kapenguria, has been permitted to
conduct research in Transnzoia County
on the topic: FACTORS INFLUENCING
INFLUX OF STREET CHILDREN IN KITALE
TOWN, TRANS-NZOIA COUNTY, KENYA
for the period ending:
4th December, 2015

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/15/3621/6182
Date Of Issue : 13th July, 2015
Fee Received :Ksh 1,000

Applicant's Signature

CONDITIONS

1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit
2. Government Officers will not be interviewed without prior appointment.
3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.
5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one(1) soft copy of your final report.
6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice.

Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NACOSTI

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No. A 5772

CONDITIONS: see back page