

**DETERMINANTS OF PROGRAMME'S IMPLEMENTATION IN KENYA; A CASE OF
CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMME IN MALINDI, KILIFI COUNTY**

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DECLARATION

This project report is my original work and has not been submitted to any other University or institution of higher learning for examination.

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DEDICATION

To my late father, Mzee Richard and Veronica Muteti, Sis Jane who earnestly motivated me to keep on with the struggle for education. To my brothers and sisters particularly, Jacinta for her ingenuity and selfless support, may the Almighty God grant you wisdom and courage to inspire others. I do also; dedicate this project to my lovely wife Lynn Nazi for her encouragement and tireless understanding and I say thank you dear.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACRWC	: African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ANPPCAN	: African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
CACs	: Child Advocacy Centers
CBOs	: Community Based Organizations
CCIs	: Charitable Children Institutions
VAC	: Violence Against Children
CPC	: Child Protection Center
CPPs	: Child Protection Programmes
DCF	: Department for Children and Family
FGM	: Female Genital Mutilation
GOK	: Government of Kenya
HIV	: Human immune- Deficiency Virus
ILO	: International Labour Organization
LDCs	: Least Developed Countries
MLSSS	: Ministry of Labour Social Security and Services
NGO	: Non Governmental Organization
NICHD	: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
UNCRC	: United Nation Convention on Rights of the Child
UNESCO	: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund

ABSTRACT

Child Welfare Information Gateway (2012) defines Child neglect as a form of child maltreatment, a deficit in meeting a child's basic needs including the failure to provide basic physical, health care, supervision, nutrition, emotional, education and/or safe housing needs. Society generally believes there are necessary behaviours a care giver must provide a child in order for the child to develop physically, socially and emotionally. Causes of neglect may be from any of the parenting problems which includes and not limited to mental health, substance abuse, domestic violence, unemployment, unplanned pregnancy, single parenting and poverty. Child neglect depends on how a child and society perceives the parents' behaviour; it is not how the parents believe they are behaving towards the child. According to Cawson, (2012), Parental failure to provide when options are available is different from failure when options are not available. Poverty often leads parents not be able to provide. The circumstances and the intentionality must be examined before defining behaviour as neglectful. Due to numerous problems and emergency issues associated with children abuse in the country today, the research sought to examine the determinants of programme's implementation in Kenya; a case of child protection programmes in Malindi, Kilifi county. The study is guided by four objectives that seek: 1 to examine the influence of socio-cultural practices in the implementation of child protection programme's in Malindi, Kenya. 2. To determine the influence of poverty in the implementation of child protection programme's in Malindi, Kenya. 3. To assess the influence of stakeholders in the implementation of child protection programme's in Malindi, Kenya. 4. To establish the influence of legal procedures in the implementation of child protection programme's in Malindi, Kenya. A descriptive research design was adopted for the study. In the study a random sampling was used in accordance to the characteristics and elements the population possessed. Also, a census was done on the employees of the CPPs in Malindi. The population for the study included employees in the various child protection programs, in Malindi and the CPC staff including the manager, 3 social workers, 1 child counselor, 1 legal officer, and 3 interns. Also, included in the target population are the 129 head teachers of the primary schools in Malindi sub-county who are normally involved in either community solution of child abuse cases, reporting or processing of the child abuse cases at the initial and local levels or the CPPs and link this to the Child Protection Center (CPC) Malindi. This brought the target population to 225. A sample of 122 was drawn and representative of the population of study. A pilot study was conducted to check the instruments validity and reliability. Findings showed that: socio-cultural practices have influenced implementation of CPPs, with over 80% of the respondents pointed harmful traditions of child marriage, prostitution and girl child discrimination were rampant in Malindi sub-county. Findings showed that: Poverty influenced implementation of CPPs, 90% of the respondents cited poverty led to child labour, prostitution, marriage, and neglect among others. Findings further showed that: stakeholders influenced implementation of CPPs, 80% of the respondents cited stakeholders to include government agencies, NGOs, CBOs, police, health practitioners, parents and the children among others. Findings further showed that: legal procedures influenced implementation of CPPs, The cited included court adjournments, cost implications in seeking legal redress, corrupt officers and lack of witness protection. Based on the findings of the study the researcher made the following conclusions: Socio-cultural perceptions and practices must be reframed to support the child holistically. Interventions must be a priority to address poverty and urgent measures put in place to ensure fast and efficient juvenile-justice

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Child Welfare Information Gateway (2012) defines child neglect as a form of child maltreatment, a deficit in meeting a child's basic needs including the failure to provide basic physical, health care, supervision, nutrition, emotional, education and/or safe housing needs. Society generally believes there are necessary behaviors a caregiver must provide a child in order for the child to develop physically, socially, and emotionally. Causes of neglect may be from any of the parenting problems that include mental health, substance use, domestic violence, unemployment, unplanned pregnancy, single parenting, and poverty. Child neglect depends on how a child and society perceives the parents' behavior; it is not how the parents believe they are behaving towards their children. According to Cawson (2012), parental failure to provide when options are available is different from failure to provide when options are not available. Poverty is often an issue and leads parents to not being able to provide. The circumstances and intentionality must be examined before defining behavior as neglectful.

Monea (2011) argues that Child neglect is the most frequent type of abuse of children, with children that are born to young mothers at a substantial risk for neglect. In 2008 for example, the USA and local child protective services received 3.3 million reports of children being abused or neglected. Seventy-one percent of the children were classified as victims of child neglect (Child Abuse & Neglect). Maltreated children/youth were about five times more likely to have a first emergency department presentation for suicide-related behavior compared to their peers, in both boys and girls. Children/youth permanently removed from their parental home because of substantiated child maltreatment are at an increased risk of a first presentation to the emergency department for suicide-related behavior. Neglected children are at risk of developing lifelong social, emotional and health problems, particularly if neglected before the age of two years.

Brooks and Easterbrooks (2011) have defined child abuse as the physical, sexual or emotional maltreatment or neglect of a child or children. In the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Department for Children and Families (DCF), define

child maltreatment as any act or series of acts of commission or omission by a parent or other caregiver that results in harm, potential for harm, or threat of harm to a child. Child abuse can occur in a child's home, or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with. There are four major categories of child abuse: neglect, physical abuse, psychological or emotional abuse, and sexual abuse.

Due to the biting issue of child abuse and its larger effects to the young population, a number of remedies and steps have been taken in order to help protect these children from such vulnerabilities. Remarkably, there are the efforts from the civil society and NGOs that have and still are running a number of children protection programmes in both developed and developing countries. While justifying the introduction of child protection programmes in the world, National Institute of Health (2011) gives a brief history of children protection programmes in the world. According to the report, in 1908 the Children Act 1908 was introduced in USA followed by the Children and Young Person Act 1920 with a bundle of laws to protect young persons and children in the early 20th century. The Children and Young Persons Act 1933 consolidated the laws into a single law. The offence of child cruelty under section 1 of the Children and Young Peoples Act 1989 provides protection for health and safety. Learning, as the other essential ingredient to the pursuit of well-being, is covered by the section.

According to National Institute of Health (2013), Child protection and the prevention of neglect and abuse follows this model throughout. This was the approach that led the policy imperative for eradicating child poverty in a system of public health epidemiology. A programme promoted by the World Health Organisation in the Health for All programming goal and nationally as Health for All Children. The public health imperative of well-being is exactly mirrored in the socio-economic philosophy of capabilities as welfare economics. Whilst the Children and Young People Act 1933 established the foundations they were later consolidated into the state's employment, education, health and welfare by the Children Act 1989 and following tranche of legislation. Internationally, the principles were embodied in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN, 2012).

Globally, Brazil can be a case study of how child protection programmes have been a success or failure and the factors behind their success or failure. According to the report published in Wikipedia website (2015) that was accessed by the researcher in October this year, a brief

history in the country's child protection programmes shows that, for decades, before 1990, there had been pressure from NGOs and children's organizations for protecting children battered by poverty and hunger and despised by sections of the community in Brazil. The issues of child abuse and neglect gave birth to a chapter that was developed in Brazil that aimed at looking at the child. The report in Wikipedia showed that, after the realization of the increased child abuses the chapter on the rights of children and adolescents was incorporated in The Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil. In 1990, an even greater victory was when, the Statute of the Child and Adolescent was approved by both houses of the National Congress, legally obligating the Government to protect child rights. This ensured a comprehensive child welfare system in Brazil. To ensure that the Statute's provisions are enforced, Councils for the Rights of the Child and Adolescent were set up at federal, state and local levels. However, the success of these efforts has been pegged on factor like, the amount of finances available to erect structures/construct protection centers, the national and municipal by-laws, the traditional subscriptions to religion and cultural beliefs, the education disparities from one point of the country to another and many more.

In Africa, child abuse is well pronounced in Sierra Leone today after the civil war that was a number of lives lost and more than thousands of children used as child soldiers and as sex tools, kids were introduced to alcohol/drug abuse, Child employment/labour and others. A study by Hill (2009) called Institutional racism in child welfare which used 3010 questionnaires in collecting information from 12 NGOs and international humanitarian bodies undertaking various programmes in the country and South Africa (SA) shows that over 89% of the respondents argued that a number of factors determined the success of their projects in the said long term programmes that aimed at protecting the disadvantaged children for example and these factors were not limited to: lack of good will from the communities more specifically the rebel soldiers in sierra Leone and the white racists in SA, lack of legal laws and properly manned children protection laws from the national and local governments, poor education awareness more specifically among the once affected children, mistrust between the NGOs and the governments and many more. This has been confirmed today by Beckett (2007) who argued that, child protection programmes in areas like those recovering from the social and economic conflicts in the last decade are strongly faced with poor protection laws, mistrust and many more.

In East Africa, UNICEF staff report (2010) showed that Rwanda suffered a remarkable magnitude of child abuse cases during the Hutu and Tutsi genocide of 1994 and this for long required the urgent intervention of protection bodies to offer various services that could range from rehabilitation, guidance and psychological development. However, the report showed that in modern implementation of reformation services by UNICEF in Kigali and other surrounding towns is influenced by a number of factors. The factors listed in the 2010 report included: the financial resources availability from the international, regional and local donors, the government laws in relation to NGOs programmes implementation, the past memories of the war, and the education levels of the communities deeply affected by the war among others.

According to the UNICEF report (2009) on child protection, an estimated six million children required special care and protection in Kenya, of which about 2.4 million children were orphans (having lost one or both parents); figures that are approximated to have increased today by 21%. Most of the orphans are cared for by family members, but many are found in charitable children's institutions (CCI), on the streets, or in child-headed households. National data on child protection issues is very limited. Nevertheless, various studies and popular media reports indicate that violence against children (VAC) and exploitation of children are in the increase and a serious problem in Kenya. A report by Kenyan Laws on Children (2013) showed that Child protection measures in Kenya are currently not fully implemented and neither are they effective. Despite the enactment of Children's Act (2001) by the Kenyan government, cases of child abuse in the country are still rampant due to lack of effective implementation of the legislation. Compliance with such legislation would increase if the magnitude of the problem was understood and better knowledge about the factors that put children at risk was available.

In his study, Himbert, (2011) -Kenya Child Protection Assessment- argued that, issues like social difficulties have prevented the full realization of children's rights and there is concern over the inadequate enforcement of legislation to ensure the physical and mental integrity of all children. A report published by Laws of Kenya (2010) and published in the government of Kenya gazettes in justification of the rationale for child protection showed that Rights and advocacy groups are today alarmed by the physical and sexual abuse of Kenyan child, including; commercial sexual exploitation, the increasing burden of HIV/AIDS on orphans that prematurely forces them into adult roles, continuing incidences of FGM and the inadequate access to education, especially for

girls. In the meantime, a combination of economic and social factors is forcing more and more children to continue pouring into the streets throughout the country. Eighty percent of children appearing before the juvenile court are street children with some arrested for committing crimes, and some taken in to be processed by the care and protection system. Legal representation of children is rare, and there is currently no state-paid legal aid system. Legal aid to children who cannot afford lawyers is yet to be structured with clear provisions on how it will be funded.

The Department of Children's Affairs is the leading Government agency that coordinates and supervises services and facilities designed to advance the wellbeing of children and their families. Its mandate is drawn from the Children's Act which provides for parental responsibility, fostering, adoption, custody, guardianship, care and protection of children. It also provides for the administration of children's institutions, leadership, coordination, supervision and provision of services in promoting the rights and welfare of all children in Kenya (Amsha Africa Foundation's Fundraiser, 2013).

A study by Child Protection Information Sheet (2014) showed that children protection stakeholders like NGOs are increasingly turning to what is referred to as systems approach in order to establish and strengthen child protection services. However, studies by Humanitarian Action (2013) showed that the implementation of various programs that are linked to these has been limited by a number of factors like lack of sufficient financial resources, porous laws that exposes the Kenyan child to abuses, cultural subscriptions, protection of adults who abuse the children and many more. A study by the Amsha Africa Foundation's Fundraiser (2013) showed that the success of child protection programmes in areas highly impacted by HIV/AIDS like Siaya, Kisumu, Thika and Migori have been faced by numerous challenges. A key challenge for example lies in the enforcement of all the provisions of the existing laws and all the ambitions of the policies that relate to children's rights. Having programmes in place aimed at dealing the issues related to child protection, it can be said that for these programmes to be effective, there needs to be provisions that would see the proper implementation and completion of the programs. This has been supported by Mwangi (2013) who did a study on the Status of Child Abuse and Child Protection in Kenya and Kilifi County 2014: challenges and recommendations. According to her, factors like the local policies from the community, cultural perceptions, levels

of poverty, levels of education and many more have been limiting the efforts of various agencies which tried to implement programmes helping children.

1.2 Problem Statement

Child abuse is a national alarming concern in Kenya that causes short and or long term developmental, mental and health issues. It is estimated that eight million children {40% of Kenya's total child population} 2012. The government through Children's Department, other government agencies and other institutions and organizations have been and continue to work towards dealing with issues of child protection, although the success of these programmes have been low.

UN Special Rapporteur Najat Maalla {November 2013} report of Cotonou indicated that, in Benin too many children are victims of violence, abuse or exploitation on the pretext of traditions, customs or poverty. The report further revealed that violence and exploitation of children is tolerated, even justified in many instances and perpetrators largely enjoy impunity. Worldwide, children continue equally to be victims of violence and exploitation in their home, at school or within their community, the very settings that are supposed to provide a protective environment for them (National Child Protection system Framework(1999) Kenya is not an exception as argued by Children in Kenya-Children Rights, Laws Act and Organizations, soft Kenya. From similar reports, it has been noted that the possibility that policies and legislations that exist for the protection of children have not been properly implemented or are in-effective. If children are continually subjected to these forms of abuses and exploitation, then they will be mal-adjusted socially and economic, thus denied opportunity to exploit their full potential (Help Desk Research Report, 2013).

Today in Kenya, there are several organizations that work together in child protection endeavors. These organizations are at different levels i.e. international, national, and governmental, community based as well as hospitals. Among others, non-governmental institutions have programmes to try and deal with the needs of children. But even, with these programmes child protection issues remain to be a challenge in the country. One of the reasons could be constrains associated with the delivery of the programmes and what affects the execution of these programmes. These could include constrains within the organization or external to the organizations. Studies like that done by Mwangi (2013) have shown issues like Poverty, drug

and substance abuse, family structure, weak law enforcement mechanisms, inadequate child protection structures, culture and others have been central in the success of the children protection programmes in the country. Though, a lot of studies have addressed child neglect, labour and sexual exploitation little has been done to specifically address factors influencing programs implementation in relation to child protection. Thus, this research sought to investigate determinants of programme's implementation in Kenya; a case of child protection programme: in Malindi, Kilifi County.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to examine the determinants of programme's implementation in Kenya: a case of child protection programme: in Malindi, Kilifi county.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by the following objectives:

1. To examine the influence of socio-cultural practices on the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county, Kenya.
2. To determine the influence of poverty on the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county, Kenya.
3. To establish the influence of stakeholder participation on the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county, Kenya.
4. To assess the influence of legal procedures on the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county, Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

1. What is the influence of socio-cultural practices on the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county, Kenya?
2. What is the influence of the level of poverty on the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county, Kenya?
3. To what extent does stakeholder's participation influence the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county, Kenya?

4. What is the influence of legal procedures on the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county, Kenya?

1.6 Research Hypothesis

The study was guided by the following hypothesis alternative hypothesis noted by H₁:

1. H_A: Socio-cultural practices have a significant influence on the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county, Kenya.
2. H_A: Poverty has an influence on the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county, Kenya.
3. H_A: Stakeholders have a significant influence on the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county, Kenya.
4. H_A: Legal procedures have an influence on the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county, Kenya.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The first beneficiaries of the results of this study are the Child protection programme managers. The findings have laid out the strategies and directions on the factors that influence the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi sub-county and ensured they are responsive to the myriad child protection needs. The second beneficiaries of the results of this study are the academicians and researchers. The findings have contributed to the body of literature in management of child protection programmes. The findings have also, contributed to enhancing child protection programming in Malindi sub-county. Thirdly, this study has highlighted the factors that influence implementation of child protection programme more specifically in the country and to be more precise in the troubled Kilifi County and hence has shed light on where to begin to improve the services offered. The information gained from this study is to assist the organization in dealing with the highlighted factors, thus improving their effectiveness. This may also assist other organizations or institutions in the child welfare field to guard against such as they carry out their programmes.

1.8 Basic Assumptions of the Study

The study will be carried out with the basic assumption that there are increasing cases of child abuse, neglect and mishandling cases that have existed in Malindi sub-county and are being handled by various organisations and government agencies operating in the area some time now. Also, the study presumes that the respondents to be approached have the knowledge of the child protection programmes and their services in the sub-county for the past 3 years and that they will give the relevant information to the study without fear and subjectivity.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), limitation is an aspect that that may influence the results negatively, but over which the researcher has no control. The study may be limited by time. In this sense, the time available for the study work and linkage with the supervisor at Mombasa campus could be limited. However this can be solved by the researcher taking the free weekends and using online communication with the supervisor.

Also, the study may be limited by truthfulness of the respondents in answering the questions and also the problem of translating the questions into the local language of the respondents and thereby obtaining inaccurate answers. However, the problem was addressed by getting research assistants conversant with both the mother tongue of the respondents and child protection programming issues.

1.10 Delimitations of the Study

The study delimited itself to the determinants of children protection programmes implementation only and this will focus on Kilifi's Malindi sub-county specifically so as to make the scope of the study such manageable. Only questionnaires will be used as the tools of data collection instrument as this will limit the time spent in the field and the questions will be guided by the four objectives in the questionnaire.

1.11 Definitions of Significant Terms

Socio-cultural practice: Refers to the way of life in which an individual interacts with himself and the environment it also, implies the combination or interaction of relations in different groups of people in society which includes: their habits, tradition, values, lifestyles etc. Which characterize a society as particular ethnic or other cultural entities.

Child Protection programmes: The programmes involved in prevention and response to violence, exploitation and abuse against children including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation/ cutting and child marriage.

Financial Resources: is the money available for the running or daily operations in these Children Protection Programmes in the country and elsewhere.

Implementation: The actual execution of planned activities effectively and efficiently. How much of the services were delivered according to how it was designed.

Poverty: Generally refers to scarcity, dearth, or state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possession or money. The inability of people to afford basic needs and living in bad conditions thus, forced people to do the anti-social acts in the community.

Programme: This refers to the full set of policies, resources, services and activities organized to meet a social need or a country goal.

Legal procedure: Refers to the methods by which legal rights are enforced to settle dispute. Also, the term implies using the laid down processes and systems to settle a disagreement (legal action)

Stakeholders: Refers to entities that have an interest or a gain upon a successful completion in a given project. They may have a positive or negative influence to the project completion altogether.

1.12 Organization of the Study

This research study is organized into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction which includes the background of the study. The chapter gives direction for the study through stating statement of the problem, research questions, purpose, objectives of the study, research hypothesis, significance of the study, delimitations of the study, basic assumptions and the definition of significant terms. Chapter two of the study consists of the literature review with

information from other articles which are relevant to the researcher. The chapter provides a foundation upon which the findings of the study are discussed and conclusions drawn. The chapter finally identifies the knowledge gap from the literature studied.

Chapter three entails the methodology to be used in the research design, target population, sampling procedure, description of research instruments, validity and reliability of research instruments, methods of data collection, procedures for data analysis, operational definition of variables and ethical considerations

Chapter four covered the data analysis, data presentation and interpretation of study and findings. Response rate was of 73.77% of total questionnaires administered which were analyzed in frequency tables, response of influence of the independent variables: socio-cultural practices, poverty stakeholders and legal procedures were rated and hypotheses tested using chi-square systematically as in line with the objectives of the study. Then relationships were drawn.

Chapter five summarises the study findings in accordance with the objectives: socio-cultural practices had influence on the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi, 80% respondents argued so in Malindi sub-county. What is the influence of the level of poverty on the implementation of CPPs? The findings were 90% of the respondents cited that poverty was the major contributor to all forms of child abuses in Malindi sub-county. Influence of stakeholders participation on implementation of CPPs in Malindi. The findings were: 80% of the respondents cited that stakeholders largely contributed to all forms of child abuses in Malindi sub-county by commission, or omission, apathy and even corruption. Influence of legal procedures on implementation of CPPs. The findings were 67.8% of the respondents argued that legal procedures largely influenced the implementation of CPPs in Malindi. They cited concerns of the burden of proof and corrupt officers in Malindi. Based on findings, the researcher recommended: socio-cultural perceptions and practices should be reframed to holistically supporting children in Malindi. On poverty the government and partners should adequately address abject poverty in view of reducing it. Also, legal procedures should be fast and pro bono services provided.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviewed thematically the relevant literature guided by the research objectives. It examined how socio-cultural practices influenced programme's implementation in Kenya. Also, the chapter examined the influence of poverty in programme's implementation in Kenya. Equally so, the chapter attempted to outline the role played by stakeholders in the programme's implementation in Kenya. Finally, the chapter went on to establish the role of legal procedures in the programme's implementation in Kenya. These could be summarized as: the influence of socio-cultural practices, poverty, stakeholders and legal procedures. A conceptual framework has been included to show the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

2.2 The Influence of Socio-Cultural Practices in the Implementation of Child Protection Programmes

History shows that different cultures in different societies had programmes that looked at the welfare of the children and young ones just like the animals did. This is best explained when earlier scholars and literature artists maintained that good areas should be set aside for children and non-sinful phenomena should not befall children just like the biblical history that talked of Jesus Christ having had a separate programme that welcomed children to him. Gauthier, Stollak, Messe, & Arnoff (1996) for example has written on the history of child protection programmes in USA and argued that, the history of child protection programme in America is divisible into three eras. The first era extended from colonial times to 1875 and may be referred to as the era before organized child protection. The second era spanned from 1875 to 1962 and witnessed the creation and growth of organized child protection through nongovernmental child protection societies. The year 1962 marked the beginning of the third or modern era: the era of government-sponsored child protective services.

The history of America's child protection programme's implementation is very important just like it is today in other countries, whether in the developed countries (Eileen Munro, 2010), underdeveloped/developing countries (WHO, 2006), warring countries or peaceful countries and

many more. In their work, the Cultural Reinforcers of Child Abuse, Essam Al-Shail, Ahmed Hassan, Abdullah Aldowaish and Hoda Kattan (2013) argue that, Child abuse occurs across socio-economic, religious, cultural, racial, and ethnic groups. The causes of child abuse or maltreatment are numerous, multiple, and complex. There is no single profile that described all families within which child abuse occurred. On the other hand, supportive, emotionally gratifying relationships with a healthy network of relatives or friends may help minimize the risk of parents abusing their children, especially during stressful life events. Based on this understanding, research has recognized a number of risk factors commonly associated with child maltreatment. However, the presence of these factors does not necessarily always result in child abuse and neglect. In other words, the factors that may contribute to child maltreatment in one family, such as poverty, may not result in child abuse in another family. Risk factors associated with child maltreatment have been grouped in four domains: parent or caregiver factors, family factors, child factors, and environmental factors. Laslett et al. (2012) continued to show that the interaction of multiple factors across these four domains was recognized to be underlying child maltreatment incidents. These have therefore made it difficult in the programme's implementation especially those aimed at protecting the innocent children across the globe.

Limb, et al (2014) did a study entitled, An empirical examination of the Indian Child Welfare Act and its impact on cultural and familial preservation for American Indian children, the study, examined some of the factors that have made it difficult to implement proper child protection projects just like it is in the USA. It emerged that culture was a central factor. According to the, Parent or caregiver factors for example has been cited to be culturally instigated and they are related to personality characteristics and psychological wellbeing, history of maltreatment, substance abuse, attitudes and knowledge, and age. Another area that was constituted by the society is the family. According to them, family factors those may increase the likelihood of child abuse included marital conflict, domestic violence, single parenthood, unemployment, financial stress, and social isolation.

Inter-Parliamentary Union and UNICEF (2004) did a comparative study on Child Protection programmes implementation in developing countries. Included were Zambia, Lesotho, Guinea Bissau, Congo Brazzaville, Uganda and Kenya. According to the report, it was and still is today

very difficult to come up with projects, implement and maintain them in areas for example that are dominated by illiterate locals, nomadic pastoralists, warring communities and communities with strong cultural beliefs like wife inheritance, child marriages, genital mutilation among women and many more. According to the report, child abuse more specifically among the girl child was common in families with little formal education and knowledge of formal children rights. Also, child labour and civil abuse through involvement weapons was common in warring communities especially the nomadic pastoralists who strongly believed in cattle raids and other held traditions. The list of cultural views held the hinder child protection programmes success was long and spurned from Child labour, Child trafficking, female genital mutilation, Child marriage, Violence against children accused of witchcraft among others.

A report that has similar results was published by UNICEF (2010) in Kenya showing 5 major troubled communities and how they have been unfair in allowing the penetration of programmes that aimed at saving and helping change the lives of the innocent children. According to report, The Pokot people, the Maasai, the Saboat, the Orma and the Kuria were rated as communities with highest rates of child neglect and abuse, leading to poor integration and implementation of the proposed programs that could rescue the child. The report has cited factors like cultural beliefs, traditional perceptions, nature of economic activities, educational levels and many more to be the hindrances of successful implementation child protection programmes. In Mt. Elgon's Saboat people for example, a young boy interviewed said that they are trained on how to use guns and machetes to defend their land at age 7 and formal schooling is not as important as gaining their freedom of getting lands. Further, the boy argued that they are trained on how to corner and sexually abuse the minors from the neighbouring Bukusu (Luhya dialects) since they are the ones who have taken their lands. These have been coupled with the insurgence of groups like the Saboat Land Defense Force that has used children as their shields and at times as soldiers of war to defend their lands. This is closely linked with the Maasai who marry the girls at tender ages for the exchange of cows, the Kuria who train their boys to be cattle raiders and the Orma who use their young boys as herders or raiders in what is considered as child labour and children soldier crime.

In her study, Isabel Mwangi (2013) looked at the Status of Child Abuse and Child Protection in Kenya and Kilifi County 2014: challenges and recommendations. In her report, child protection in Kilifi today stands at only 24.5% due to factors that are environmental, social, and economic. In her study that interviewed 210 respondents from the various children protection programmes in the county, she noted that, cultural beliefs and socialization among the various communities (especially the local *mijikenda*) was directly linked to high cases of child abuse and difficulty in making the various children programmes successful. This is supported by a report published by Wikipedia (2015) that showed, in Kilifi, Kwale and Lamu counties, child labour through activities like beach activities is common and is usually supported by the community that believes that this is an alternative way of making a living by the poor families, Child prostitution and sexual abuse is common more specifically in areas like Msambweni, Diani beach and Mtwapa (young children as young as 13 who engage in sex for money) cases of defilement for money exchanged and more. In Tana delta for example, the publication showed that the Orma children are trained never to go to school but stand at the roads, wait for the late night buses and raid them using both sophisticated weapons and crude weapons besides harming their Pokomo counterparts and raiding from them. These are some of the factors that the research is geared at and their relationship with the success of the children protection programmes implementation will be sought.

2.3 The Influence of Poverty in the child protection Programme's implementation

According to Lachmana and Pobletea (2013), the challenges facing children in the 21st century are immense and will need to be faced if we are to achieve the goal of child protection for all as outlined in the various papers across the globe running various programmes. Three specific constraints have been cited by the two scholars above in child protection and include: poverty, HIV/AIDS infection, and war. The authors have used their experience in Africa and other Asian countries like Vietnam to raise issues of resilience and adaptation, dangers to child protection programs, and possible solutions.

Poverty can be both financial and psychological, and this affects the effect of child abuse prevention programs in the community (Ebigbob, 2013). The effect of poverty on child protection in Africa Ignorance begets poverty and poverty begets ignorance in a vicious cycle that results in

and is reinforced by ill health, vulnerability, and voicelessness. Social exclusion and political marginalization compound the synergistic inter-relationship between poverty, ignorance, poor health, malnutrition, and mortality (Federal Government of Nigeria 2001 cited by UNICEF, 2011).

According to Ebigbo (2009), Nigeria is a case in point in assessing the effects of poverty on children and the resultant influence on child protection programs in Africa. Nigeria is one of Africa's richest, naturally endowed countries and potentially one of the most prosperous. Prospects for realizing this potential were present during the oil boom in the 1970s. Yet following the slump in oil prices, Nigeria experienced sluggish growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of approximately 0.4% per annum for a long period. Real GDP growth has since revived but remains low ranging from 3% in 1992 to only 1.3% in 1994 and to 2.2% in 1995 etc. Consequently, Nigeria has plummeted from a middle income state in the late 1970s with a per capita of about \$1000 to a low income state in 2000s. Current annual per capita income is barely \$530.

According to UNICEF (2010), in real terms, the population is poorer than before the oil boom. Increased dependency on the oil sector has exposed the economy to the vagaries of the world oil market. Shortfalls in oil revenue translate directly into lower national budgets and to reduced capacity to support development initiatives, especially in the social sector. This directly impacts the welfare of children and women and later on, on the programmes that aimed at protecting these people. In the later 1980s, shortfalls contributed greatly to the breakdown of social infrastructure, widespread unemployment, and a huge debt burden. In addition, growing disparities between regions and socioeconomic groups led to an increase in social tensions and to greater insecurity to life and property. Growing austerity forced a large number of children into the streets to eke out a precarious existence, frequently as a means of helping to support family survival (Aderinto, 2011). Juvenile delinquency increased, as did the number of street beggars. Child labor and the number of cases of child abuse multiplied. For many such vulnerable children, the risk of contracting STD/HIV increased exponentially in the austere period. Currently, poverty is widespread, with almost 34 million Nigerians below the assumed poverty line.

A recent study by UNICEF Nigeria (2012) found that 65% in the sample population were food poor. The number of meals and the quality of food intake per day has been reduced drastically in most poor families, from three to two times in the case of moderate poor, and at times to once daily or none at all for the hardcore poor. More and more families are cramped into one-room apartments (6–8 persons per room). In general, carbohydrates are consumed in place of high nutrient foods, thereby increasing the incidence of protein energy malnutrition. About 58% of boys and 44% of girls are chronically undernourished, depicting an unusual case of inverse gender disparity. Approximately 55% of children aged 3–4 years are chronically undernourished compared to 12% among children younger than 6 months. Similarly, second-hand clothes are purchased more frequently than before. Lack of resources has also forced a large number of families to forego child education, sacrificing in most cases girl child education. In the East, boys are dropping out of school in large numbers to earn a living mainly through apprenticeship (Federal Government of Nigeria/UNICEF Program of Corporation, 2001-2012).

About 8 million Nigerian children were in exploitative child labor. About 19% of school children are engaged in labor after school, arranged through child trafficking, while 40% of street children are sold into labor. There is a syndicate of child trafficking operating throughout West and Central Africa, while trafficking in child prostitution reaching as far as Italy, Belgium, Turkey, and other countries boomed. It was a grim picture in what is potentially a rich country. In essence, the three conditions of poverty are all found in Nigeria (PUNCH, 2011). Today in Nigeria, the poverty situations have not only killed the hopes of organisations that were helping implement various programmes that helped children, but the programmes have fully been killed. Ebigbob (2013) has cited the Boko Haram in the Northern parts of the country that has made children their soft targets for suicide bombers, sexual prey, cheap labour providers, military gang operators and many more. This has left the operations of a numbers of agencies in the country withdraw their services that addressed children.

A study by Shadi Houshyar (2014) in the East African states showed that, linked to a host of negative outcomes, poverty is often considered the single best predictor of child maltreatment, especially child neglect. Data compiled by the Third National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect indicated that children from families with annual incomes below \$15,000 were over 22 times more likely to experience maltreatment than children from families whose income

exceeded \$30,000. This in turn significantly hindered the implementation programmes that aimed and targeted at changing the lives of children by 27% in 6 months in Uganda, 25% in Kenya and the rest by 20%. Shadi Houshyar continues to argue that these children were almost 56 times more likely to be educationally neglected and over 22 times more likely to be seriously injured. While poverty is clearly linked with maltreatment, the relationship is not all that simple.

According to National Institute of Health (2011) the link between child abuse and poverty in Kenya can be explained in a number of ways. For instance, it is possible that experiencing poverty generates family stress, which in turn, leads to greater likelihood of abuse or neglect. Or perhaps, parents living in poverty do not have access to the resources necessary and are unable to provide appropriate care for children. Or, it's possible that other factors (e.g., substance abuse) make parents vulnerable and more likely to be both poor and abusive or neglectful. Children experience neglect more often than any other forms of maltreatment. Lack of housing and transportation, in addition to access to substance abuse treatment, are common themes in child neglect cases. This hinders the efforts of implementing the child protections programmes to a greater extent. In Nairobi for example, Children experience neglect more often than any other forms of maltreatment and neglected children are difficult to handle and protect because they have already developed a sense of inferiority. Lack of housing and transportation, in addition to access to substance abuse treatment, are common themes in child neglect cases in slums for example and make it difficult to implement various child protection programmes.

Family Economic Success (2012) did a triangulation study in ASALs in Kenya and found out that among the causes of child neglect, abuse and downfall of projects aimed at changing the lives of the children is poverty. According to the study, Poverty in the marginalised communities of north eastern and parts of coast (Kilifi included) lead to Stress that later on leads to Child Maltreatment and abuse; a factor that has made it difficult to implement the child protection programmes. Also, in counties of Mandera, Kisumu, Kwale, Nairobi and many more, Poverty has led to Lack of Resources that later on has given birth to Neglect that is totally blamed to child labour, child trafficking, forced children sex and many more. This increases the number of children seeking for assistance though a number of them don't know where to seek the information from and this hinders the implementation of child protection programmes.

The overwhelming poor social economic situation in the country the number of children entering the labour market have steadily increased. This has forced children to work in order to fend for themselves or to supplement family income. Reliable statistics are not available to determine the level and incidences of sexual exploitation of street working children but observations seem to indicate that a lot of children are involved in child prostitution and child abuses in the slums of both Nairobi and Mombasa. This can be witnessed in some street corners in Nairobi and Mombasa where young girls are visibly noticed soliciting clients for prostitution. The Children Department in their reports approximated about 15,000 children as being engaged in the streets of Mombasa alone and another 10,000 children being engaged in commercial sex work countrywide (ANPPCAN, 2008).

According to Brooks and Easterbrooks (2011) the association between poverty and neglect has frequently been made in the rural homes in Kenya today. In their study of the maltreatment of children as redone by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children supports the association between neglect and lower socio-economic class and its final impact on the success of children protection programmes implementation. Studies have shown that less affluent families are more likely prone to maltreat their children, particularly in the form of neglect and physical abuse, than affluent families (Sedlak & Broadhurst, 2009).

Some argued that many forms of physical neglect and abuse, such as inadequate clothing, exposure to environmental hazards and poor hygiene may be directly attributed to poverty (Sedlak & Broadhurst, 2009) whereas others are more cautious in making a direct link. According to Wikipedia (2015) when poverty coexists with other forms of adversity, it can negatively impact parent's ability to cope with stressors and undermined their capacity to adequately respond to their child's needs. This has been quoted from incidences in Msumarini in Kilifi County. McSherry cited in Diego (2012) argues that the relationship between child neglect and poverty should be seen as circular and interdependent and this finally hindered the implementation of child protection programmes. Poverty in families in Kenya leads to marriage breakup, alcoholism among the parents, school drop out by the pupils and this is a centrally a factor that has been limiting the implementation of CPPs. For example, where caregiver abused alcohol was identified, children were significantly more likely to experience multiple incidents

of neglect compared with children where this was not identified, as were children where other family risk factors (including markers of socio-economic disadvantage) were found.

2.4 Stakeholders Influence and Implementation of Child Protection Programmes

Stakeholders are people or groups who get the benefit of activities that are related to child protection programmes implementation. A number of researchers across the globe have cited a number of stakeholders starting from the primary to secondary and their influence in CPPs (Child Protection Programmes). According to Cohn, Jonathan (2011) in his work, the Two Year Window (Cover story) argued that organisations like the UNICEF, multinational companies like Coca-Cola, World Bank, CBOs, NGOs, parents, children themselves, governments, among others, have an influence in the success of CPPs in any given country. Governments for example have come up with policies and laws that protect the child and programmes that ran activities protecting the child as seen in the USA in 1800s.

In his study on the present and future of child protection projects in USA and across the Latin America, Hornor (2010) talked of organizations. According to him there are organizations at national, state, and county levels in the United States that provide community leadership in preventing child abuse and neglect. The National Alliance of Children's Trust Funds and Prevent Child Abuse America were two national organizations with member organizations at the state level. These also included providing funds for care and handling of children related cases across the globe today as the fund base has expanded to include countries like LDCs (Kenya included today).

Many investigations into child abuse are handled on the local level by Child Advocacy Centers in USA today for example by running various projects with this larger programme. It started over 25 years ago at what is now known as the National Children's Advocacy Center (NCAC Report, 2015) in Huntsville, Alabama by District Attorney Robert "Bud" Cramer these multi-disciplinary teams have met to coordinate their efforts so that cases of child abuse can be investigated quickly and efficiently, ultimately reducing trauma to the child and garnering better convictions. These Child Advocacy Centers (known as CACs) have standards set by the National Children's Alliance.

National Children's Alliance (2015) has stressed on the role of organisations in CPPs success in the USA and continued to show that, other organizations focus on specific prevention strategies. The National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome focused its efforts on the specific issue of preventing child abuse that is manifested as shaken baby syndrome. Mandated reporter training is a program used to prevent ongoing child abuse.

According to Cohn, Jonathan (2011) NICHD, also known as the National Institute of Child Health & Human Development is a broad organization, but helped victims of child abuse through one of its branches. Through the Child Development and Behavior (CDB) Branch, NICHD raised awareness efforts by supporting research projects to better understand the short- and long-term impacts of child abuse and neglect. They provided programs and observed National Child Abuse Prevention Month every April since 1984. The Children's Bureau led activities for the Month, including the release of updated statistics about child abuse and neglect, candlelight vigils, and fundraisers to support prevention activities and treatment for victims. The Bureau also sponsored a "Blue Ribbon Campaign," in which people wore blue ribbons in memory of children who have died from abuse or in honor of individuals and organizations that have taken important steps to prevent child abuse and neglect.

Kenya has a rich history of numerous stakeholders who, have partnered for long to see the success of various programmes that aim at protecting the vulnerable children. For example, ANPPCAN (2013) noted that, in October 1996, ANPPCAN Regional office with the support of the World University Services (UK) started the Child Right and Child Protection project. Implementation of the project was done through a coalition of Government Departments and a number of NGOs. The main criteria for the selection of the coalition members was that they were already dealing with issues related to child protection and had representation in the country down to the grassroots' level. Among the Participating Organisations that were and still today are key stakeholders in CPPs implementation were: Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports:- Department of Children's Services; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; Child Welfare Society of Kenya (CWSK); Family Life Counseling Association of Kenya (FLCAK); National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK); African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) Regional Office which also co-ordinates the Coalition.

ANPPCAN (2013) has gone ahead to show some of the major Activities of Phase I of their operations. According to the report, the activities of the first phase of the project, which ended in September 1999, were aimed at raising public awareness on child rights and child abuse and neglect. They also aimed at improving the delivery of child protection services by identifying the existing gaps and formulating alternative or complementary services. Training was an integrated activity in this process, and various professionals working in especially difficult circumstances were trained. The success in raising public awareness during the first phase of the project generated a higher demand for provision of services and heightened the need to continued improvement to the existing child protection services. The training that was provided for professionals working with children in especially difficult circumstances (with specific 10 professionals coming from the then coast province of which two 4 were from the current Kilifi county) has provided them with further insights into the weaknesses of the current services and generated ideas of how to address these problems. Child Protection working Group (2012) argued that, for further reasons, a second phase of the project was formulated. Participating members now included those listed above, as well as the Nairobi Police Department, Kenyatta National Hospital, the Nairobi Hospital, and the Nairobi Central Business Association and Ministry of Health.

A report posted by Childline Kenya (2015) its website has outline the role it plays as a stakeholder in helping see the sustainability of CPPs being implemented in the 47 counties today. According to its report, Childline Kenya is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) that works in the child protection sector and specifically by giving training, information, funding and in some cases standing in for various organisations aiming at children protection. Childline Kenya's work represents the resonating message that child abuse and violence against children have no place in our society. The organisation operates the National Child Helpline 116, Kenya's only 24-hour, toll-free telephone and web-based helpline for children. It also works with Government, other NGOs and civil society to break the silence on child abuse and create awareness of children's rights.

Another study showed that in Kenya, children primarily work in the informal sector. They work, often with their families, in subsistence and commercial agriculture e.g. on tea, coffee, rice, coconut and sugar plantations. Children also work in herding and in fisheries. Children also work

in domestic service, construction, transport, quarries, and mines, including gold mines. In urban areas, some street children were children who managed to escape from abusive domestic servitude situations. These environments where the children are abused from come from within the community and the involved people are either primary or secondary stakeholders. For example, if the parents were educated and supported the activities of CPPs they could not subject their children to child labour (UNDP Kenya. 2011), the local leaders would provide relevant information and protecting channels and many more (ILO, 2012). A baseline report on child labour in Kilifi showed that the county is one of the areas with numerous districts in the country that is faced by numerous child labour practices due to either willingness of the parents, community government agencies and other bodies that would prevent this. The most common included sexual exploitation of children, child domestic labour, children selling illicit brews, farm labour, quarrying, fishing, hawking, touting and children being exploited for entertainment among others (ILO, 2012).

ILO (2014) showed that, stakeholders in the coast region have not done enough in preventing child abuse and improving the performance of CPPs. For example, reports showed that a number of leaders use kids for their personal gains through children prostitution with tourists, some have clubs that trade on child sex, some have cartels that do drugs and substances abuse while others have been cited in exporting children to countries like Saudi Arabia (modern slavery) for money. Children were engaged in commercial sexual exploitation and reported to engage in prostitution within bars, discos, brothels, massage parlors, and on the streets, some of them for example with prominent people of some driving government vehicles and NGO bodies. While the majority of children exploited in prostitution were between 13 and 17 years. Children as young as 9 years were reported to be involved. Many girls who hawked or beg during the day reportedly engaged in prostitution at night. In the agricultural sector, girls were sometimes forced to provide sexual favours in order to obtain plantation work. Sudanese and Somali refugee children are also alleged to be involved in prostitution in Kenya. The growth of the tourism industry has been accompanied by an increase in children's involvement in prostitution, including in the coastal towns of Malindi, Mombasa, Kilifi, and Diani (United States Department of Labour, 2007).The tourism board would be for example a major stakeholder in providing resources, creating

information centre, creating child protection centers and running campaigns aimed at helping change the lives of the endangered children in coast region today.

Moyi (2011) has written on the role of various government stakeholders in the implementation of various child protection programmes in Kenya and coast province with the lead ministries being that of education and ministry of labour and children protection. The Government provides monthly cash transfers to orphans and very poor parents, whose children engage in agricultural work on plantations and in other sectors, as a means of compensating families for their children's labour. The child's attendance at school is a prerequisite for receiving these financial incentives. In December 2007, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Communications Commission of Kenya, with NGO support, launched a hotline that children and adults can use to report cases of child labour and trafficking and receive counseling and referrals for assistance (Diego, 2012).

In 2007, USDOS awarded a USD 300,000 grant to the American Center for Labor Solidarity for a project to build the capacity of local organizations in Mombasa to combat trafficking in persons and provide services to victims. The Government continued to work closely with the IOM on the country's anti-trafficking initiative. In 2007, the National Steering Committee to Combat Human Trafficking established a subcommittee charged with drafting Kenya's National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking. Kenya's National Police are participating in an East Africa regional anti-trafficking project being implemented by UNODC/INTERPOL that aims to develop a regional anti-trafficking strategy; bring national trafficking legislation in line with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; establish offices to combat trafficking; and develop training materials for the police force and prosecutors (United States Department of Labour, 2007).

The Ministry of Home Affairs incorporated activities to combat trafficking into its annual work plan in response to the joint Government/UNICEF study on commercial sexual exploitation on Kenya's coast. Several ministries continued to implement a trafficking education, awareness, and inspection program for the country's 68 foreign employment agencies (United States Department of Labour, 2007). This would help in eliminating child labour and help the pupils being retained in schools. This study then wishes to establish ways of minimizing child labour.

2.5 The Influence of Legal Procedures in the Implementation of Child Protection Programmes

For one to understand well the implementation CPPs in Kenya today, the historical development of the rights of the child was very important. There are various international instruments (documents) from which the rights of the child evolved over time. They include: The Geneva Declaration on the Rights of the Child 1924; The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948; The Declaration on the Rights of the Child 1959; The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 (the Political Covenant); The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 (the Social Covenant); United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice 1985 (Beijing Rules); The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (UNCRC); The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child 1990 (African Charter) among others. (UNESCO, 2011)

An outline of how each of the above instruments contributed to the development of the rights of the child is given below:

First was the Geneva Declaration on the Rights of the Child 1924. The Geneva Declaration is a reflection of the standards and values, which all nations should aim to achieve in relation to the rights of the child. It states that mankind owes the child the best means and necessities for his/her development. Second is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948. This declaration was an improvement on the 1924 text as it adopted ten basic principles of child welfare protection. Among them was the entitlement to education and to special care and assistance. The issue of child rights was not recognized in this declaration. Third is the Declaration of the Rights of the Child 1959. The idea that children posed rights were first reflected in the Declaration on the Rights of the Child in 1959. It recognized that the child by virtue of his physical and mental immaturity needed special safeguards and care before and after birth. It provided the framework for further development and refinement of children's rights. Fourth is the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice 1985 (Beijing Rules) These Rules were the first international legal instrument to provide detailed guidelines for the protection of the rights and respect of a child offender. The United Nations adopted them in 1985

and their incorporation in the UNCRC and the African Charter made them binding upon ratification by any country among others.

According to the GOK (2013) report, the government for long has recognized the importance of supporting programmes that aim at bettering the life of the troubled child. This has been adopted in the constitution. For example, GOK (2012) talked of the laws proposed by the Constitution of Kenya in relation to child protection. The constitution is the supreme law of the land and takes precedence over all legislations in Kenya. All other laws that are enacted have to be in conformity with the Constitution and any law that is inconsistent with the Constitution is null and void. It contained the Bill of Rights, which guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms to all people. These rights are to be enjoyed by everyone so long as the rights and freedoms of others are respected. The Constitution however does not have a special provision for children. It is assumed that the rights of children are covered together with those of adults. The Constitution protects: the right to life; the right to personal liberty; the right not to be subjected to slavery and forced labour; the right not to be subjected to inhuman treatment; the right not be deprived of property; the freedoms of conscience, expression, assembly, association and movement. Further, the Constitution does not have express provisions on certain rights like the right to health care, education, clean environment and free legal representation. These rights are commonly referred to as “second generation” or “positive rights” because the government is under a duty to implement them.

Despite the fact that the government has a beautiful constitution that outlines the protection of the children and how various incidences should be handled, scholars have shown that the country is too far from the reality of achieving universal children protection. Cited are many factors that hindered the implementation of various programmes and projects that are run across the country in order to protect these innocent creatures. For example, the judicial systems and the legal sector of the country have been faulted all over for having people who continuously continued to promote child abuse to date. According to Human Rights Watch (2013) one of the ways through which the legal bodies hinder the successful implementation of the CPPs is through the police who ruthlessly break the law and subject the unfortunate students to unfair justice treatment. For example, street children in Kisii, Kisumu, Nairobi, Thika, Busia and many more have been

victims of abuse by police; who are supposed to identify them and hand them over to various CPCs in the nearby centers for rehabilitation and change.

Another report by UNDP Kenya (2011) continue to show that, the street children in Nairobi for example face harassment and abuse from the police and within the juvenile justice system for no reason other than the fact that they are street children. When they try to report such abuses, they are not listened to because in all the courts in Kenya, the police are corrupt and act as witnesses in almost all the cases. Living outside the protection of responsible adults, street children and their poor orphans in the rural area are easy and silent targets for abuse by police and society at large; people who have better connections making it difficult for the programmes that take care of these children to handle such issues. Orphans, vulnerable children and other street children in Kisumu, Likoni, Busia and Migori for example are subject to frequent beatings by police as well as monetary extortion and sexual abuse. They are subject to frequent arrest simply because they are homeless; "vagrancy" (being without a fixed abode) is a criminal offense under Kenyan law. Once arrested, often by plainclothes police in roundup operations, street children are processed through the revolving doors of the Kenyan juvenile justice system, where children pass back and forth between remand detention centers and court before a final disposition is reached in their cases. After spending indefinite periods of time on remand, where they are further neglected and abused, they may be finally sentenced to institutions called approved schools, borstal institutions or adult prisons, which do little to improve their lives. According to UNICEF (2012), the procedures by which street children, vulnerable orphans and kids from poor slums for example in Kibera are deprived of their liberty and are committed to these institutions do not comply with the due process standards of international law. This is tied to the fact that a number of policemen are protected by their seniors and even the law itself.

A report by ANPPCAN (2014) showed that, Kenya today has a new trend of animals that eats themselves within inside. Citing the cases of five children from 2 public secondary schools who had gone to report their cases of defilement in Busia last year, the report shows that Kenya policemen act like hungry dogs that can feed on a walking calf that has part of his wounds exposed due to attacks from a hyena. This is written from a simple situation whereby the policeman who was in the OB recording decided to shout at activists who accompanied he defiled children to the station to go and allow the husbands come and take their wives. This is a

problem all over our judicial system today whereby the people who are supposed to support war against child abuse like the police decide to fix the ages of abused minors by the appearance of their ages. Another similar report has shown that, in Busia, Kisumu, Mombasa, Kwale and many more other new evolving challenges are occurring as it relates to the cases separation and courts separation which at times hinders the freedom of a child by classifying him or her with adults (Children's Care International, 2012). Only one separate juvenile court exists in Kenya, the Juvenile Law Court in Nairobi, presided over by Magistrate Dixon Konya. Other ad hoc juvenile courts are convened in regular courthouses throughout Kenya; the courtrooms are cleared of adults before children's cases are heard, or the cases are heard in camera. Despite the requirement that children's cases be heard in juvenile courts, sixteen out of forty children that we interviewed who were brought to court said their cases were heard in regular courts mixed with adult cases.

Lingeve and Poipoi (2014) did a comparative for UNICEF on the rates of children abuse in Homa Bay, Kisumu, Nyamira, Taita Taveta, Kilifi, Kwale and Narok counties. According to the study results, 10 out of the 13 kids who were either sexually abused, physically abused, neglected etc. did not get fair treatment from the relevant courts, judicial processes and other law enforcers, For example, 4 cases were cited in Kilifi county in 2013 where the local chiefs collaborated with 2 local teachers, one policeman and one preacher who had defiled young girls and the cases were shielded from going to the law courts. This way, the kids lacked their justice and this has a greater impact on the achievement of the CPPs implementation.

Similarly, Manda et al (2013) argued that corruption in the Kenyan judicial system, the long procedures involved in getting people who abuse children to court, the time the cases take in court, the political control of a number of people involved in abusing children gets the process of protecting the children and implementing of the CPPs difficult. For example, a number of people involved in drugs trafficking, child labour, child prostitution and trafficking are great people in the government with enough money to hire best lawyers, bribe the judges and influence the political situation of any crime. It is noted that some of the big cases for example in Kenya today are those directed to MPs, senators, governors and many more who control almost half of the judiciary system (Mull, 2015). This makes it hard to achieve CPPs implementation.

2.6 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework in this study is as depicted in figure 1.

Independent variables

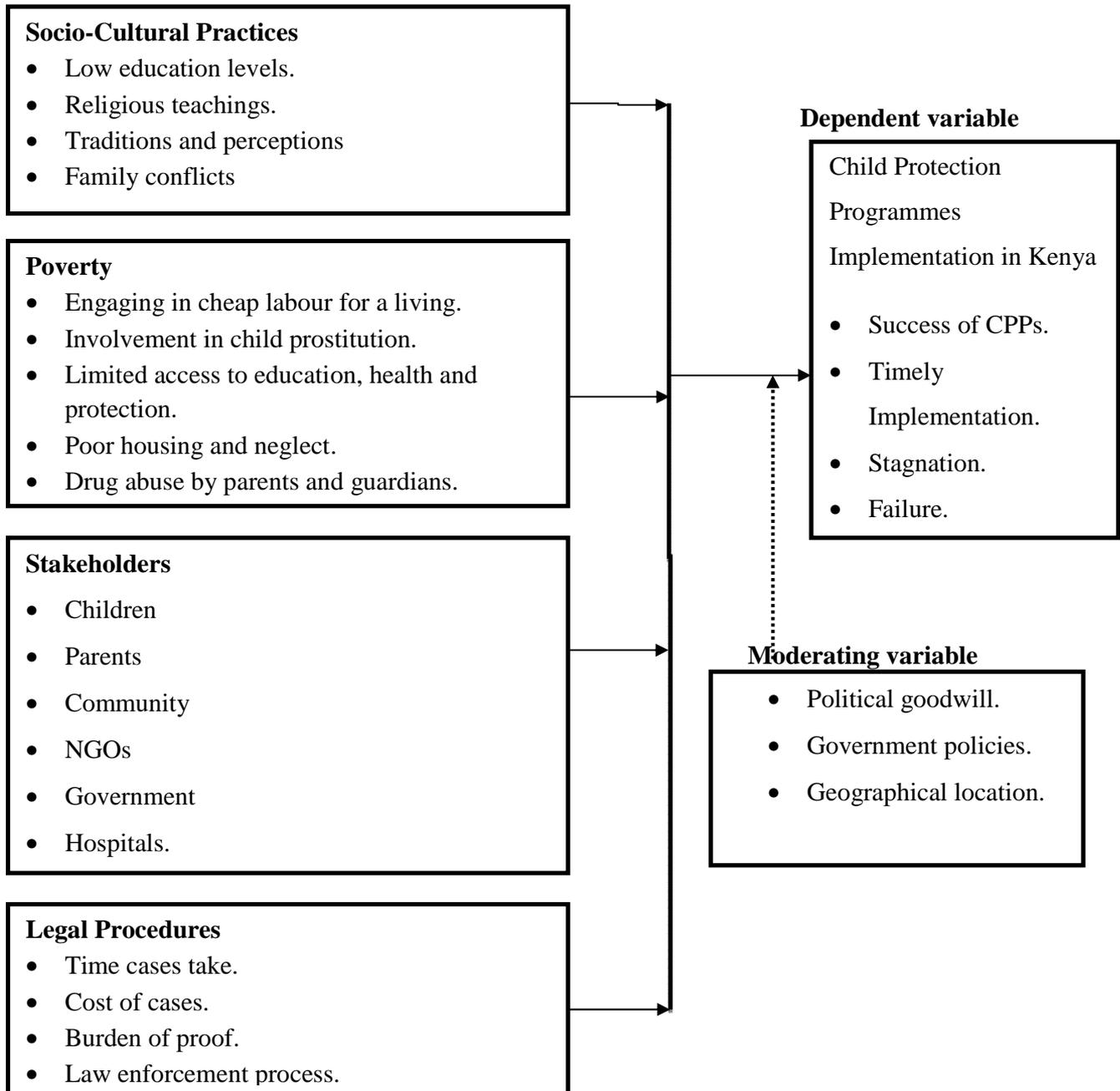


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

According to Leedy and Ormrod (2001), a conceptual framework is important in a study as it gives the relationship between the variables to be studied together with their indicators. The research has four independent variables as shown in the left hand side accompanied by the indicators. On the right hand side is the dependent variable that receives the effects of the interactions of the independent variables. The independent variables include; social-cultural practices, poverty, stakeholders and legal procedures. Dependent variable is the Child Protection Programme's Implementation in Kenya. Accompanying are the moderating variables given in a broken line; meaning that they have an influence in the dependent variable but no literature has been made about them.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

The research adopted the theories for practice (explanatory theories) and theories of practice (intervention theories). According to Susan Young et al (2010), Child protection practice in the much of western world was performed using some specific models with limited attention paid to the underpinning of informing worldviews, the theories for practice (explanatory theories) and theories of practice (intervention theories). Over the past few years studies have explored how child protection practice maybe undertaken using a child rights perspective and community principles and practices. From these studies, a number of new models have been developed and this includes explanatory and intervention theories.

The model proposes five key elements for child protection practice underpinned by child rights and using community approaches. These elements are child –centered, contextual, collective action reciprocity and family capital all of which form what is considered as a "model for practice" and is described as " co- constructing social work" Susan Young et al (2010). While scholars acknowledge the idea of "constructing" social work appears readily in the literature, especially in those forms which employ social construction as a theoretical base and the notion of "co-constructing" reality is a feature of a social constructivist approach. Here they apply the term to describe the processes employed between workers, family, children, communities, other professionals using these key elements for change."Social constructivism takes the view that both individual and social processes are involved in the social construction of reality; therefore, social constructivism is a natural fit for social work employing as it does an extensive use of an

ecological theory. We therefore position this model as both constructivists in its epistemology and as a process involving equal participation by relevant people.

2.8 Summary of Literature Review

According to the UNICEF Kenya report on child protection (February 2009) in Kenya, an estimated six million children require special care and protection, of which about 2.4 million children are orphans (having lost one or both parents); figures that are approximated to have increased today by 21%. Most of the orphans are cared for by family members, but many are in charitable children's institutions (CCIs), on the streets, or in child-headed households. National data on child protection issues is very limited. Nevertheless various studies and popular media reports indicate that violence against children and exploitation of children are serious problems in Kenya. Due to the overrated child abuse in Kenya, a number of initiatives have been developed by various bodies running various projects that aim at protecting the child. In this spirit, the researcher sought to address a number of these factors influencing the implementation of these programmes that protect the child. Recent studies have been done in Kenya but have not concentrated on the determinants of CPPs implementation in Malindi and the Kenyan coast at large; the issue that this research aims at.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the research methodology used in the study. It entails a research design, the target population and sample size, the Data collection instrument, Instruments validity and reliability, Data collection procedure data presentation and analysis. An operational definition of variables has also been included.

3.2. Research Design

Oso and Onen (2009) argued that, research design refers to the procedures selected by a researcher for studying a particular set of questions or hypothesis; this includes the researcher's choice of quantitative or qualitative methodology, and how, if at all, causal relationships between variables or phenomena are to be explored. This study used a descriptive survey research design. According to Mugenda and Mugenda,(1999) a descriptive survey as a means of gathering information about the characteristics, actions or opinions of a large group of people. Surveys are capable of obtaining information from large samples of the population. This design was preferred for this study and seen as the most suitable as it brought out information on attitudes that would be difficult to measure using observational techniques. Berg (1998) noted that surveys require minimal involvement to develop and administer and are quite easy for making generalizations.

3.3 Target Population

The target population for this study was the child protection bodies in Malindi Sub-County i.e. the employees attached to the 16 Child Protection organisations who were 96. Also, included in the target population was the 129 primary school head teachers who were normally involved in either community solution of child abuse cases, reporting or processing of child abuse cases at local levels or in the CPCs and linked this to CPPs. This brought the total population to 225 as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Target Population

Categories	Target group	Population	Percentage
Child protection Organizations	Employees	96	42.7%
Primary schools	Head teachers	129	57.3%
Total		225	100%

Source: Child Protection Center (2014).

3.4 Sample design and sample size

Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) argued that a sample size of at least 10% of the target population is convenient in a descriptive study more specifically when the target population is less than 10,000. According to Okombo (2012) the sample population should have at least 30 respondents in order to have an accurate analysis. Determination of the sample was guided by the need to obtain a sample that is, as far as possible, representative of the population as a whole. Kothari (2004) argued that the sample size population can be increased from 10% to 20% or 30% so as to take care of the non-respondents. Since the target population involved individuals of different cohorts, two different techniques were applied to get the sample size. First, the population was put into two strata comprising of the employees of Child protection organisations and another consisting of the primary school heads. Later on, a population census was carried on the employees of the child protection organisations while a simple random sampling was done on 20% of the head teachers. This gave a sample population of 122 as indicated in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Sample size

Categories	Target group	Population	Sample
Child Protection Organisations	Employees	96	96
Primary schools	Head teachers	129	26
Total		225	100%

3.5 Data Collection Instrument

Questionnaires were the main data collection instrument to be used. The questionnaire helped the researcher to collect data on knowledge, opinions as well as attitudes of respondents. The questionnaire is suited for this study because it is practical and is used to collect data from a large number of people within a short time and in a relatively cost effective manner. Gillham (2008) defends a questionnaire by arguing that if it is well designed it can get very accurate and reliable information over a short period of time from a large scope of study. Both open ended and closed ended questions were used. Open ended questions enabled respondents to provide sufficient details while close ended questions enabled the researcher to easily quantify data.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Research instrument

This section presents the instrument's validity and reliability. Validity of instruments was of great importance as it ensured research results were those intended as well as reliability ensured consistency in measurements and results.

3.6.1 Validity of the Research Instrument

According to Munyoki and Mulwa (2012), validity is the quality that a procedure or instrument or a tool used in research is accurate, correct, true and meaningful. The research used content validity as a measure of the degree to which the data collected using the questionnaire represents the objectives of the study. The instrument was verified by the university supervisor and a senior employee of an NGO that has been handling researches on child protection programmes in Kenya.

3.6.2 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Mugenda (2003) argues that reliability is concerned with estimates of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials. In this study, reliability was determined by a test-retest administered to 14 respondents/subjects not included in the sample. The data obtained was keyed in as t_1 . A re-test was done on the same respondents and the results given as t_2 . A correlation value was calculated by taking $(t_1/14 + t_2/14)/2$ the actual value obtained from the instrument was 0.779. A value of 0.75 was the minimal accepted for the study.

Also this is what is known as Cronbach's alpha calculation.

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

The study utilized self-administered questionnaires for the case of the employees in the child protection centre but the school heads were sent theirs through emails with a three days time period allowance for responses to my emails and field research assistants. The researcher got a permit from the University of Nairobi Malindi Extra Mural Centre and relevant authorities like the ministry of labour and children protection situated in Malindi to undertake research. The county education board, the school heads and the county TSC directors were contacted and informed that the study was to take place in the area. The researcher visited the sampled respondents and administered the questionnaires to them. Appointments to the sampled offices were arranged prior to the visits to avoid any inconveniences to the respondents.

3.8 Data Analysis

Quantitative data obtained from the open ended questions was coded to facilitate quantitative analysis. The coded data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics comprising of frequency tables. The hypothesis tested by use of Chi Square since it gives the best relationship with one specific value on the degree of influence on the independent reliable by the dependent variable. Data was analyzed using SPSS 20.2

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher sought clearance from the University of Nairobi and a data collection letter was issued as an introduction to organisations and significant respondents earmarked. Also the Ministry of Labour Social Security and Services (MLSSS) was informed and permit sought prior the study. To avoid suspicions and resistance from the community members the researcher respected individuals' free will and culture to participate and assured the respondents. The information they provided was treated with utmost confidentiality. Privacy and dignity of the respondents was ensured and considered during the research. The respondents were assured that a feedback session was to be organized in order to disseminate the research findings to the sub-county. Time observation ensured interviewees engagement lasted between five and seven minutes at most so as not to interfere with respondents time schedules or fatigue.

3.10 Operational Definition of Variables

This defined the interaction of the various variables and how they were statistically measured.

Table 3.3 Operational Definition of Variable

Objective	Independent Variable	Indicators	Measure ment scale	Types of analysis
1. To examine the influence of socio-cultural practices in the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi and Kilifi County, Kenya.	Socio-Cultural Practices	Education levels. Religious beliefs. Traditional beliefs (early marriages, raids, female genital mutilation etc.) Family conflicts (single parenting, marital conflicts, domestic violence).	Ordinal Scale	Descriptive
2. To establish the influence of poverty in the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi and Kilifi County, Kenya.	Poverty	Engaging in cheap labour for a living. Involvement in child prostitution. Limited access to education, health and protection. Poor housing and neglect. Drug abuse by parents and guardians.	Ordinal Scale	Descriptive

<p>3. To determine the extent to which stakeholders influence in the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi and Kilifi County, Kenya.</p>	<p>Stakeholders</p>	<p>Child protection policies formulation. Financial resources providence. Training and advocacy. Awareness creation and information dissemination.</p>	<p>Ordinal Scale</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>
<p>4. To assess the influence of legal procedures in the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi and Kilifi County, Kenya.</p>	<p>Legal Procedures</p>	<p>Time cases take. Role of the police. Corrupt judges. Cases procedures. Political influence.</p>	<p>Ordinal Scale</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

Data was collected through the use of questionnaires of which the higher percentage were sent to the respondents by email and by use of the research assistants and later on was sorted, classified and filtered for analysis in chapter four. Data was analyzed using SPSS and in some situations used manual analysis criterion. The data was then presented through frequency tables and narrative analysis. Hypothesis was tested after each question as per the objective by the researcher using the simple Chi-Square test.

4.2 Response Rate

One hundred and twenty two questionnaires were issued to the respondents; ninety were returned and were useful for the study. The response rate was 73.77% positive. Non response was 26.23%.

4.3 Gender, qualification and work experience

This section explained the background information of the sampled population in terms of their gender, qualification and work experience in child protection program implementation in Malindi.

Table 4.1 Basic Information on the Respondents

Table 4.1 gives the background information of respondents in relation to their gender, qualification and work experience.

Category	Demography	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Female	30	33.3
	Male	60	66.7
Academic qualification	Others	27	30
	Secondary	18	20
	Diploma	27	30
	Bachelor's degree	15	16.7
	Post graduate degree	3	3.3
	Work experience	Below 1 year	36
Between 2-4 years		27	30
Between 5-9 years		9	10
Between 10- 14 years		9	10
Above 15 years		9	10
Total		90	100

From the responses gotten in the field, 33.3 % of the respondents represented women while 66.7% represented were men.

In terms of academic qualifications 30% had a diploma. This was the major qualification and was followed by secondary education in which 20% of the respondents had attained and 16.7%, of the respondents had a bachelor's degree while postgraduate degree was the least with a paltry 10% of the total respondents.

In regard to work experience respondents with a years' experience or less in employment, were the majority with 40% of the total. This was followed by 30% of respondents with experience of between 2 to 4 years, while 10% were those with between 5 to 9 years, and 10% lastly went to those between 10 to 14 years work experience.

4.4 Influence of Socio-Cultural Practices on the Implementation of CPPs.

Questions were asked to the respondents whether there was any influence of Socio-Cultural Practices in the Implementation of CPPs. The results are as indicated in table 4.2 below.

In reference to the question asked to the respondents ‘in your opinion, do you think that socio-cultural practices have been affecting/influencing the implementation of child protection programmes in this area?’ The responses were as shown in table. 4.2

Table.4.2 Frequency table on the relationship between Socio- Cultural Practices and implementation of CPPs,

Response	Frequency	Percentage
No	18	20%
Yes	72	80%
Total	90	100%

A majority of 80% of the respondents felt that socio-cultural practices have been affecting/influencing the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi area. While, a paltry 20% of the respondents argued that socio-cultural practices have not been affecting/influencing the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi area.

In an open ended question that required the respondents to name some of the socio-cultural factors they found having an influence CPPs implementation, over 80% of the respondents argued that things that were strongly held by the community had an influence. For example, early marriages among the Muslims are common, the traditions classify a woman as anyone who has reached her discharge period, some views like for the boy child to be valued in the community he/she must have resources have forced kids into child labour and many more. Also the community classification of the boy child as most important as the girl has left the girl child discriminated by the community and neglected.

On a scale of rating, respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the following statements. (Scale of 1-5 where **1= strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 =neutral; 4 =agree; 5 = strongly agree**).

Table 4.3 Rating of Socio-cultural practices on the implementation of CPPs in Malindi sub-County.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Education levels of the parents and the community at large influences CPPs implementation in the county.	7	9	4	40	30
Religious beliefs like Islam and Christianity in the area influence the rate Of CPPs implementation.	5	9	10	38	28
Traditional beliefs (early marriages, raids, female genital mutilation etc.) Have been cited as major CPPs implementation inhibitors	2	5	15	30	38
Family conflicts (single parenting, marital conflicts, domestic violence) Among the issues surrounding the success of CPPs implementation.	7	9	19	29	26

From the responses, in relation to the first statement that read, Education levels of the parents and the community at large influences CPPs implementation in the county, responses were as follows: 7.8% of respondents strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 4.4% fairly agreed, 44.4% agreed, while the remaining 33.3% strongly agreed. In relation to the second statement that that read, Religious beliefs like Islam and Christianity in the area influence the rate Of CPPs implementation, 5.6% respondents strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 11.1% fairly agreed, 42.2% agreed, while the remaining 31.1% strongly agreed. The statement that said, traditional beliefs have been cited as major CPPs implementation inhibitors attracted different responses whereby; 2.2% respondents strongly disagreed, 5.5% disagreed, 16.67% fairly agreed, 33.3% agreed, while the remaining 42.2% strongly agreed. Finally, the idea that Family conflicts (single parenting, marital conflicts, and domestic violence) are among the issues surrounding the success of CPPs implementation attracted 7.7% respondents who strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 21.1% fairly agreed, 32.2% agreed, while the remaining 28.9% strongly agreed. On average, the trend is that, almost all the factors argued in relation to society and traditions, the influenced the implementation of CPPs in Malindi.

4.5 Testing of the Hypothesis

The goal of hypothesis testing was to determine the likelihood that a population parameter such as mean was likely to be true through setting of a criterion for a decision and computed the test statistics and made an informed decision.

Table 4.4 presents the results of the hypothesis on the relationship between socio-cultural practices and the implementation of CPPs.

F_o	F_e	F_d	F_d^2	F_d^2/F_o
7	18	-11	121	6.72
9	18	-9	81	4.5
19	18	1	1	0.06
29	18	11	121	6.72
26	18	8	64	3.57
			$\sum F_d^2 / F_o =$	21.57

$\chi^2_c = 21.57 > \chi^2_{0.05, 4} = 9.488$ at 4 degrees of freedom and 5% level of confidence.

Since the calculated chi-square value of 21.57 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence, we accept the alternative hypothesis: That there is socio-cultural practices that have a significant influence in the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi, sub-county.

4.6 Influence of Poverty in CPPs Implementation in Malindi.

Respondents were asked to answer Yes or No to the question on whether poverty has been one of the leading contributors to child abuse, neglect and mishandling in sub-Saharan Africa today. The responses were as tabulated in table 4.5

Table 4.5 Frequency table on the relationship between poverty and implementation of CPPs

Response	Frequency	Percentage
No	9	10%
Yes	81	90%
Total	90	100%

From the responses, 90% of the respondents supported the idea that poverty has been cited as one of the leading contributors to child abuse, neglect and mishandling in sub Saharan Africa today while a negative/contrary response attracted 10% respondents.

When asked to give examples, 90% of the respondents argued that, poor parents gave their children to work in the farms or informal sectors as cheap labour, girls were offered as maid and wives at tender ages for exchange with simply money, child prostitution and sexual exploitation among children was common for example among the whites in the beaches and many more.

Table 4.6 Rating of poverty influence on CPPs Implementation

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the following statements in relation to Poverty in CPPs Implementation using a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Not sure; 4 =Agree; 5 = strongly agree and results as below arrived at.

Table 4.6 Rating of poverty influence on CPPs Implementation

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Engaging in cheap labour for a living by children has led to abuses Which later hinder children protection programmes in the county	6	7	9	28	40
Involvement in child prostitution is a vice that has hindered the Implementation of CPPs in the county	8	9	9	35	28
Limited access to education, health and protection has an influence in The implementation of CPPs in the county.	7	9	12	30	32
Poor housing and neglect are forms of child abuse that have had a negative Effect in CPPs implementation in the county	6	7	9	20	48
Drug abuse by parents and guardians have led to child abuse and later This has hindered CPPs implementation in the county	7	6	9	28	40

6.7% respondents strongly disagreed with the idea that engaging in cheap labour for a living by children has led to abuses that later hinder children protection programmes in the county, 7.8% disagreed, 10% fairly, 31.1% agreed and the rest who were 44.4% strongly agreed. In relation to the second statement that that read, Involvement in child prostitution is a vice that has hindered the implementation of CPPs in the county, 8.9% respondents strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, and 10% were not sure, 38.9% agreed, while the remaining 31.1% strongly agreed. The idea that read, limited access to education, health and protection has an influence in the implementation of CPPs in the county attracted 7.8% respondents who strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 13.3% fairly agreed, 33.3% agreed, while the remaining 35.6% strongly agreed.

In relation to the statement that read, Poor housing and neglect are forms of child abuse that have had a negative effect in CPPs implementation in the county 6.7% respondents strongly disagreed with the idea, 7.8% disagreed, 11.1% fairly, 22.2% agreed and the rest who were 53.3% strongly agreed. Drug abuse by parents and guardians have led to child abuse and later this has hindered CPPs implementation in the county statement attracted 7.8% respondents who strongly

disagreed, 6.7% who disagreed, 10% who were neutral, 31.1% agreed, while the remaining 44.4% strongly agreed

4.7 Testing Hypothesis; poverty influence on implementation CPPs in Malindi

Table 4.7 Presents the results of the hypothesis relationship between poverty and the implementation of CPPs

F_o	F_e	F_d	F_d^2	F_d^2 / F_o
8	18	-10	100	5.55
9	18	-9	81	4.5
9	18	-9	81	4.5
35	18	17	289	16.05
28	18	10	100	5.55
			$\sum F_d^2 / F_o =$	36.15

$\chi^2_c = 36.15 > \chi^2_{0.05} = 9.488$ at 4 degrees of freedom and 5% level of confidence.

Since the calculated chi-square value of 36.15 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence, we accept the alternative hypothesis. Thus, poverty has a significant influence in the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi, Kenya.

4.8 Influence of Stakeholders in CPPs implementation

Respondents were asked a number of questions in relation to the influence of Stakeholders in CPPs implementation and the results in the tables below were arrived at.

Table 4.8 Response on influence of Stakeholders in CPPs implementation

A question asked, do you think that stakeholders have any influence in the implementation of CPPs in the sub-County and the table shows the responses.

Table 4.8 Frequency table on the relationship between Stakeholders and implementation of CPPs

	Frequency	Percentage
No	18	20%
Yes	72	80%
Total	90	100%

From the responses, 20% of the respondents said that stakeholders have no influence in the implementation of CPPs in the sub-county, while 80% said that stakeholders have a significant influence in the implementation of CPPs in the sub-county. On average, over 80% of the respondents argued that stakeholders like the government agencies, health practitioners, sub-county medical personnel, churches, chiefs, clans elders and many more have been major stakeholders besides the NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.

Table 4.9 Rating of Stakeholders influence on implementation of CPPs

Respondents were asked to indicate how they agreed or disagreed with the following statements; where 1= strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 =fairly agreed; 4 =agree; 5 = strongly agree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The child as an individual influences CPPs implementation	8	9	4	34	35
Parents are major stakeholders in CPPs implementation	7	8	8	45	22
Hospitals have a role in CPPs implementation.	12	10	9	29	30
The donors play a major role in CPPs implementation	8	9	10	19	44
The government is the major stakeholder in CPPs implementation	10	12	10	28	30

From the responses given in the field, 8.9% respondents strongly disagreed with the idea that, the child as an individual influences CPPs implementation, 10% disagreed, 4.4% fairly agreed, 37.8% agreed while the remaining 38.9% strongly agreed. In relation to the statement that read, Parents are major stakeholders in CPPs implementation, 7.8% respondents strongly disagreed, 8.9% disagreed, 8.9% fairly agreed, 50% agreed, while the remaining 24.4% strongly agreed. The statement that said, hospitals have a role in CPPs implementation attracted different responses whereby, 13.3% respondents strongly disagreed, 11.1% disagreed, 10% fairly agreed, 32.2% agreed, while the remaining 33.3% strongly agreed. The statement that said, the donors play a major role in CPPs implementation had 8.9% respondents strongly disagreed, 10% who disagreed, 11.1% who fairly agreed, 21.1% who agreed, while the remaining 48.9% strongly agreed. Finally, the statement that the government is the major stakeholder in CPPs implementation attracted 11.1% respondents who strongly disagreed, 13.3% disagreed, and 11.1% were not sure, 31.1% agreed, while the remaining 33.3% strongly agreed.

4.8 Testing Hypothesis; stakeholders influence in the implementation of CPPs in Malindi

Table 4.10 Presents the results of the hypothesis relationship between stakeholders and the implementation of CPPs

F_o	F_e	F_d	F_d^2	F_d^2/F_o
8	108	10	100	5.55
9	18	-9	81	4.5
10	18	-8	64	3.55
19	18	1	1	0.05
44	18	26	676	3.7.55
$\sum F_d^2 / F_o =$				50.97

$\chi^2_c = 50.97 > \chi^2_{0.05, 4} = 9.488$ at 4 degrees of freedom and 5% level of confidence.

Since the calculated chi-square value of 50.97 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence, we accept the alternative hypothesis. That is stakeholders have a significant influence in the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi, sub-county.

4.10 Responses on Influence of Legal Procedures in the CPPs Implementation

Respondents were asked to give their views in relation influence of legal procedures CPPs implementation and results in the tables below were given:

Table 4.11 Rating of legal procedures in the implementation of CPPs

Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the following statements. Scale of use: 1-5, where, 1= strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 =Neutral; 4 =agree; 5 = strongly agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Time cases take in the courts influence in the success of CPPs In the county.	8	9	12	34	27
Cost of cases influence the implementation of CPPs in the county.	8	8	16	30	28
Burden of truth has been a factor influencing CPPs success.	9	9	15	29	28
Law enforcement processes influence the implementation of CPPs.	7	10	16	29	28

Responses on the time cases take in the courts; 8.9% respondents strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 13.3% fairly agreed, 37.8% agreed, while the remaining 30% strongly agreed. In relation to the statement that read, Cost of cases has an influence in the implementation of CPPs in the county attracted 8.9% respondents who strongly disagreed, 8.9% disagreed, 16.7% fairly agreed, 33.3% agreed, while the remaining 31.1% strongly agreed. In relation to the third statement that focused on Burden of truth had, 10% respondents strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 16.7% fairly agreed, 32.2% agreed, while the remaining 31.1% strongly agreed. Finally on the statement that read, law enforcement processes influence the implementation of CPPs attracted 7.8% respondents who strongly disagreed, 11.1% disagreed, 17.8% Neutral, 31.1% agreed, while the remaining 31.1% strongly agreed.

Table 4.12: presents the results of the hypothesis relationship between; Legal procedures and implementation of CPPs

F_o	F_e	F_d	$(F_d)^2$	$(F_d)^2/F_o$
9	18	-9	81	4.5
9	18	-9	81	4.5
15	18	-3	9	0.5
29	18	11	121	6.72
28	18	10	100	5.55
Σ				24.77

$$\chi^2_c = 24.77 > \chi^2_{\alpha, 0.05} = 9.488 \text{ at 4 degrees of freedom and 5\% level of confidence.}$$

Since the calculated chi-square value of 24.77 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence, we accept the alternative hypothesis. That is legal procedures have a significant influence on implementation of CPPs in Malindi, sub-county.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the study findings, discussions, conclusions and recommendation of the research. The chapter also contains suggestions of related studies that may be carried out in the future.

5.2 Summary of Findings

Questionnaires were the main data collection tools that were used and they were allocated to a population sample of 122 respondents of whom 90 returned well filled questionnaires that were valid for the study. Findings from the field showed that, in relation to the first objective that touched on Socio-Cultural Practices, 20% of the respondents argued that socio-cultural practices have not been affecting/influencing the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi area. 80% of the respondents felt that socio-cultural practices have been affecting/influencing the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi area. In an open ended question that required the respondents to name some of the socio-cultural factors they found having an influence CPPs implementation, over 80% of the respondents argued that things that were strongly held by the community had an influence. For example, early marriages among the Muslims are common, the traditions classify a woman as anyone who has reached her discharge period, some views like for the boy child to be valued in the community he/she must have resources have forced kids into child labour and many more. Also the community classification of the boy child as most important as the girl has left the girl child discriminated by the community and neglected. The calculated chi-square value of 21.57 was greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence thus the alternative hypothesis was accepted.

In relation to the second objective which touched on the Influence of Poverty in CPPs Implementation in Malindi, 90% of the respondents supported the idea that poverty has been cited as one of the leading contributors to child abuse, neglect and mishandling in sub Saharan Africa today while a negative/contrary response attracted 10% who made 9 respondents.

When asked to give examples, 90% of the respondents argued that, poor parents gave their children to work in the farms or informal sectors as cheap labour, girls were offered as maid and wives at tender ages for exchange with simply money, children prostitution and sexual exploitation among children was common for example among the whites in the beaches and many more. The calculated chi-square value of 36.15 was greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence thus the alternative hypothesis was accepted.

On the third objective that touched on the influence of Stakeholders in CPPs implementation 20% of the respondents said that stakeholders have no any influence in the implementation of CPPs in the sub-county, 72 who represented 80% said that stakeholders have significant influence in the implementation of CPPs in the sub-county. On average, over 80% of the respondents argued that stakeholders like the government agencies, health practitioners, sub-county medical personnel, churches, chiefs, clans elders and many more have been major stakeholders besides the NGOs, CBOs and FBOs. On a rating of factors also, 8.9% respondents strongly disagreed with the idea that, the child as an individual influences CPPs implementation, 10% disagreed, 4.4% fairly agreed, 37.8% agreed while the remaining 38.9% strongly agreed. The calculated chi-square value of 50.97 was greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence thus the alternative hypothesis was accepted.

In relation to the last objective that Influence of Legal Procedures in the Implementation of CPPs, on a rating, a number of statements attracted various responses that showed a relationship. For example in relation to the first statement that said, Time cases take in the courts have a negative influence in the success of CPPs in the county, 8.9% respondents strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 13.3% fairly agreed, 37.8% agreed, while the remaining 30% strongly agreed. In relation to the statement that read, Cost of cases has an influence in the implementation of CPPs in the county attracted 8.9% respondents who strongly disagreed, 8.9% disagreed, 1 fairly agreed, 33.3% agreed, while the remaining 31.1% strongly agreed. In relation to the third statement that focused on Burden of proof had, 10% respondents strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 16.7% fairly agreed, 32.2% agreed, while the remaining 31.1% strongly agreed. Finally on the statement that read, law enforcement processes influence the implementation of CPPs attracted 7.8% respondents who strongly disagreed, 11.1% disagreed, 17.8% fairly agreed, 32.2% agreed, while the remaining 31.1% strongly agreed.

5.3 Discussion of Findings

Findings from the field show that, in relation to the first objective that touched on Socio-Cultural Practices, 20% of the respondents argued that socio-cultural practices have not been affecting/influencing the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi area. 80% of the respondents felt that socio-cultural practices have been affecting/influencing the implementation of child protection programmes in Malindi area. In an open ended question that required the respondents to name some of the socio-cultural factors they found having an influence CPPs implementation, over 80% of the respondents argued that things that were strongly held by the community had an influence. For example, early marriages among the Muslims are common, the traditions classify a woman as anyone who has reached her discharge period, some views like for the boy child to be valued in the community he/she must have resources have forced kids into child labour and many more. In agreement to this from our literature review Limb et al (2014).

Literature shows that, Limb et al (2014) did a study entitled, An empirical examination of the Indian Child Welfare Act and its impact on cultural and familial preservation for American Indian children, and in this study, they examined some of the factors that have made it difficult to implement proper child protection projects just like it is in the USA. It was found that culture was a central factor. According to the, Parent or caregiver factors for example has been cited to be culturally instigated and they are related to personality characteristics and psychological wellbeing, history of maltreatment, substance abuse, attitudes and knowledge, and age. Another area that is constituted by the society is the family. According to them, family factors that may increase the likelihood of child abuse include marital conflict, domestic violence, single parenthood, unemployment, financial stress, and social isolation.

In relation to the second objective which touched on the Influence of Poverty in CPPs Implementation in Malindi, 90% of the respondents supported the idea that poverty has been cited as one of the leading contributors to child abuse, neglect and mishandling in sub Saharan Africa today while a negative/contrary response attracted 10% of respondents. When asked to give examples, 90% of the respondents argued that, poor parents gave their children to work in

the farms or informal sectors as cheap labour, girls were offered as maid and wives at tender ages for exchange with simple money, children prostitution and sexual exploitation among children was common for example among the whites in the beaches and many more. The calculated chi-square value of 36.15 was greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence thus the alternative hypothesis was accepted. From the literature, a study by Shadi Houshyar (2014) in the East African states showed that, linked to a host of negative outcomes, poverty is often considered the single best predictor of child maltreatment, especially child neglect. Data compiled by the Third National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect indicate that children from families with annual incomes below \$15,000 were over 22 times more likely to experience maltreatment than children from families whose income exceeded \$30,000. This in turn could hinder the implementation programmes that aimed and targeted at changing the lives of children by 27% in 6 months in Uganda, 25% in Kenya and the rest by 20%. Shadi Houshyar continued to argue that these children were almost 56 times more likely to be educationally neglected and over 22 times more likely to be seriously injured. While poverty is clearly linked with maltreatment, the relationship is not all that simple.

On the third objective which touched on the influence of Stakeholders in CPPs implementation 20% of the respondents said that stakeholders have no influence in the implementation of CPPs in the sub-county, while 80% said that stakeholders a significant influence in the implementation of CPPs in the sub-county. On average, over 80% of the respondents argued that stakeholders like the government agencies, health practitioners, sub-county medical personnel, churches, chiefs, the police and many more have been major stakeholders besides the NGOs, CBOs and FBOs. On a rating of factors also, 8.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the idea that, the child as an individual influences CPPs implementation, 10% disagreed, 4.4% fairly agreed, 37.8% agreed while the remaining 38.9% strongly agreed. The calculated chi-square value of 50.97 was greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence thus the alternative hypothesis was accepted.

In agreement to this is Cohn, Jonathan (2011) in his work, the Two Year Window (Cover story) argues that organisations like the UNICEF, multinational companies like Coca-Cola, World bank, CBOs, NGOs, parents, children themselves, governments, etc. have an influence in the success of CPPs in any given country. Governments for example can come up with policies and

laws that protect the child and programmes that run activities protecting the child as seen in the USA in 1800s. Also, a report posted by Childline Kenya (2015) its website has outline the role of it plays as a stakeholder in helping see the sustainability of CPPs being implemented in the 47 counties today. According to its report, Childline Kenya is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) that works in the child protection sector and specifically by giving training, information, funding and in some cases standing in for various organisations aiming at children protection.

In relation to the last objective that Influence of Legal Procedures in the Implementation of CPPs, on a rating, a number of statements attracted various responses that showed a relationship. For example in relation to the first statement that said, Time cases take in the courts have a negative influence in the success of CPPs in the county, 8.9% respondents strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed, 13.3% fairly agreed, 37.8% agreed, while the remaining 30% strongly agreed. In relation to the statement that read, Cost of cases has an influence in the implementation of CPPs in the county attracted 8.9% respondents who strongly disagreed, 8.9% disagreed, 17.8% fairly agreed, 33.3% agreed, while the remaining 31.1% strongly agreed. In general, a number of scholars have supported the same findings. For example, Lingeve and Poipoi (2014) did a comparative for UNICEF on the rates of children abuse in Homa Bay, Kisumu, Nyamira, Taita Taveta, Kilifi, Kwale and Narok counties. According to the study results, 10 out of the 13 kids who were either sexually abused, physically abused, neglected etc. did not get fair treatment from the relevant courts, judicial processes and other law enforcers, For example, 4 cases were cited in Kilifi county in 2013 where the local chiefs collaborated with 2 local teachers, one policeman and one preacher who had defiled young girls and the cases were shielded from going to the law courts. This way, the kids lacked their justice and this has a greater impact on the achievement of the CPPs implementation.

5.4 Conclusions

From a series of issues that have come into being, the researcher concludes that:

1. Socio-cultural issues like traditional beliefs and community education levels negatively influence the implementation of CPPs in Malindi.
2. Poverty is a major trigger of child abuse, neglect and exposure to abuses. For examples,

children from poor families are employed on the farms at cheap prices.

3. Stakeholders like the government, local leaders and the parents influence the process and command a lot of roles in implementing CPPs.
4. Finally, legal procedures are long and corrupt in nature. Also some other judges are friendly; making it hard for one to report criminal activities or witness them.

5.5 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study that has come from the respondents in the field and the literature review, the researcher makes the following recommendations:

First, cultural perceptions and roles must be well framed so that they support the child equally across the country. Also, poverty must be eradicated at all costs so as to help lower rates of child abuse and a fair environment be created in the legal process.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Research

- i. The researcher suggest for a research to be done on determinants of community CPPs projects implementation in Kilifi County.
- ii. Another study can be done to investigate the sustainability of CPPs in Kilifi County.
- iii. Finally, a research can be done to evaluate what has been done in this study

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Dear participant,

My name is Muteti Sebastian Muli and I am a student undertaking a Master of Arts Degree in Project Planning and Management at the University of Nairobi, Mombasa Campus. To fulfill the completion of this course, I am carrying out a study on the determinants of child protection programmes implementation in Kilifi County's Malindi area. Since the matter affects the whole community, I am inviting you to participate in this research study by completing the attached questionnaire.

If you choose to participate in this research, please answer all questions as honestly as possible. Participation is strictly voluntary and you may decline to participate at any time. In order to ensure that all the information will remain confidential, you do not have to include your name. The data collected will be for academic purposes only.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully

.....

Sebastian Muli
L50/70611/2013
0729823826

APPENDIX B: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Section A: Background Information (*tick where appropriate only*).

- 1. Your gender: Male [] Female []
- 2. Your work experience
Below 1 Year [] 2-4yrs [] 5-9 Years [] 10 - 14 years [] Over- 15 years []
- 3. What is your highest education level? (*Tick where appropriate only*)
Diploma/certificate [] Bachelors’ degree [] Postgraduate degree [] others (specify).....

Section B: Questions in Relation to the Objectives

I. Influence of Socio-Cultural Practices in the Implementation of CPPs.

4. In your opinion, do you think that socio-cultural practices have been affecting/influencing the implementation of child protection programmes in this area?

- Yes ()
- No ()
- Not Sure ()

5. If your answer in the response above is yes, name some of the socio-cultural factors you find to be having an influence if your answer in d above is yes.

- I. -----
- II. -----
- III. -----

6. Below are statements in relation to socio-cultural practices and their influence on their influence on CPPs implementation in Malindi sub- County. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3 Neutral, 4=agree and 5=strongly agree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Education levels of the parents and the community at large influences CPPs implementation in the county.					
Religious beliefs like Islam and Christianity in the area influence the rate Of CPPs implementation.					
Traditional beliefs (early marriages, raids, female genital mutilation etc.) Have been cited as major CPPs implementation inhibitors.					
Family conflicts (single parenting, marital conflicts, domestic violence) are Among the issues surrounding the success of CPPs implementation.					

II. Influence of Poverty in CPPs Implementation in your Area

7. Poverty has been cited as one of the leading contributors to child abuse, neglect and mishandling in sub Saharan Africa today. Do you support this idea?

Yes ()

No ()

Not Sure ()

8. If your answer is yes in the above question, give some reasons with relevant local or international examples (*You are restricted to only 3 examples please*).

I.

II.

III.

9. To what extent do support the following statements?

Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3 Neutral, 4=agree and 5=strongly agree.

Statement**1 2 3 4 5**

Engaging in cheap labour for a living by children has led to abuses that later hinder children protection programmes in the sub-county

Involvement in child prostitution is a vice that has hindered the Implementation of CPPs in the county.

Limited access to education, health and protection have an influence in The implementation of CPPs in the county.

Poor housing and neglect are forms of child abuse that have had a negative Effect in CPPs implementation in the county.

Drug abuse by parents and guardians have led to child abuse and later This has hindered CPPs implementation in the county.

Effect in CPPs implementation in the county.

Drug abuse by parents and guardians have led to child abuse and later This has hindered CPPs implementation in the county.

III. The influence of Stakeholders in CPPs implementation

10. Do you think that stakeholders have any influence in the implementation of CPPs inn the county?

Yes ()

No ()

Not Sure ()

11. With names of any 3 stakeholders that you know who support CPPs in the county, explain any roles they play if your answer above was yes.

- I.
- II.
- III.

1. In your opinion, to what extent do you agree with the following statements provided? Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3 fairly agree, 4=agree and 5=strongly agree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The child as an individual influences CPPs implementation.					
Parents are major stakeholders in CPPs implementation.					
Hospitals have a role in CPPs implementation.					
The donors play a major role in CPPs implementation.					
The government is the major stakeholder in CPPs implementation.					

1VIInfluence of Legal Procedures in the Implementation of CPPs in the County Today

Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements? Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3 Neutral, 4=agree and 5=strongly agree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Time cases take in the courts have a negative influence in the success of CPPs In the county.					
Cost of cases has an influence in the implementation of CPPs in the county.					
Burden of proof has been a factor influencing CPPs success.					
Law enforcement processes influence the implementation of CPPs.					

END.

THANK YOU AND GOD BLESS YOU FOR PARTICIPATING.