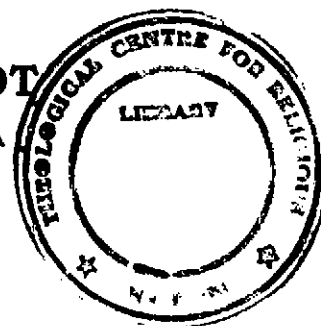


**INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MINISTRY
TANGAZA COLLEGE
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA**

**Street Children in Nairobi: Case Study of St. Charles
Lwanga School, Kibera**

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2001
GAB

Student's Declaration

**I hereby declare that the material used here in has not been
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All sources have been cited in full.**

Student:

Signed: 

Solomon Gebrehiwot Habte

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Signed: 
Mr. Casper Masiga

Dedication

**This work is dedicated to my Grand
mom Ellen and to my brother Michael.
“ You are in my heart”**

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CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

During the last three decades, particularly in the developing countries, rapid urbanization has led to an increase of a houseless population, living on pavements and public open space. The incidence of broken homes, child abuse, child abandonment, delinquency and destitution has also increased. Children in need of care and protection can be categorized as follows:

- ♦ **A beggar child** is one, who customarily indulges in begging, whether of his/her own volition or at the command of some grown up person.
- ♦ **A street child** is one who spends considerable time living and finding livelihood on the streets. Such child essentially lives there, having weakened or severed ties with the family.
- ♦ **A destitute child** is one who does not have any apparent means of livelihood.
- ♦ **An exploited child** is one whose labor is exploited by parents or guardians for financial gain or personal comfort, thereby causing a detrimental effect on the development of the child.
- ♦ **A depressed child** is one who suffers from emotional insecurity and psychological depression by virtue of his/her existential condition and social relationships.

Out of all these categories, this work is concerned with street children. These are children of the street, who see the street as their place of shelter,

source of livelihood, and place of companionship. They have occasional or no contacts with their families for a variety of reasons, since broken homes, maltreatment, neglect or abuse had led them to the streets. Such children are largely, on their own and hardly have any material possessions. Large percentages of street children do not complete their primary school education.

The phenomenon of street children is almost a worldwide phenomenon, but prevalent in urban areas, especially in the less developed countries. In Kenya, street children were initially identified in the late 1960s as "*Parking Boys*"; but the problem of street children began to be explicitly felt in the 1970s. The word "*parking*" denotes the activity that these children were mostly engaged in, identifying and showing motorists empty spaces to park their vehicles and watching the vehicles to guard them against thieves. The motorists usually paid them some little money for such services. The term "street children" gradually replaced "parking boys", mainly because girls also went into the streets to join the boys and both of them now engaged in activities beyond just showing motorists where to park their vehicles and guarding them.

Who is responsible for the creation of street children? Clearly, it is not just their mistake that explains their being on the streets. Nor can we say that their parents are solely responsible for their status. Rather, it is today's social setup and the manner in which one has been brought up.

Street children hardly have a social status in the larger society. Existence is tolerated but not trusted, as their abode and background are not known. Many city dwellers would prefer street children not to be near their residential areas or places, even though most of these children are not delinquent and are safe to deal with.

Attempt to seek better understanding of the street children's root causes is crucial. It is necessary to perceive it in the context of the various contemporary issues, such as added pressure applied on society by the structural adjustment programs (SAPs), particularly is the effect of shifting the burden of costs for social services to the user. This is probably a major cause of school dropout, some of whom sooner or later find their way into the streets. It is my hope that the developing world will soon come up with better economic policies and better legislation that favor the rights of children so that this escalating situation of street children may be curbed.

1.1 Definition of terms

Child's rights: - United Nation (UN) Convention of the Right of the Child states that every person under 18 years is a child with rights. It spells out specific rights that children should enjoy.

Include: -

- ♦ The right to life,
- ♦ The right to health and health care,
- ♦ The right to social security,

- ♦ The right to family life, and
- ♦ The right to education,

This is what is implied in this work when we talk of child's rights.

Rehabilitation: - According to the Webster's Ninth New Collegiate

Dictionary, rehabilitation is the process of restoring or re-establishing something or someone to his/her former state. It is a process of restoring or bringing back street children to a condition of health or usefulness and constructiveness in the society.

Slum: - slum is a residential area (estate) within a city where there are no

facilities for the proper human habitation: no proper housing, electricity, water, sanitation and proper infrastructure etc. For the city councils, municipal councils, slums do not exist and they are not supposed to be there.

They are mainly inhabited by those who cannot afford the normal rent rates of other living facilities.

Street children: - are children/ youth who spend their life on the street. It is

quite common to divide street children into two groups which are composed of those who spend their day on the street, trying to earn some money to buy food, but go home to sleep. Then there is the group that comprise those children who spend day and night on the street, for whom the street is their only home. Either, their parents are dead or if

one is alive, their relationship has been severed completely. These are the two categories of street children that are referred to in this work.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Whatever their characteristics are, the fact remains that street children are among the most deprived, marginalised, and the worst placed human beings. These are children who do not have their own families or have lost contact with their families and are, therefore, unprotected. They live in a world of their own, alienated from the maintenance of life. They are introduced to the harsh realities of adult life far too early. They have to learn to cope with a wide range of problems for their survival, problems, which should have been the responsibility of adults. While developing survival skills and some degree of resourcefulness and self-reliance, their environment hardly holds out opportunities for access to social services and for the acquisition of education, skills, and the means needed for a wider choice of occupational sources of livelihood. This limits their meaningful participation in the integral life stream of society.

For an average person, street children are juvenile youth who aimlessly roam the streets and feed on leftovers from dustbins. They are dirty, untidy and wandering children found to live and survive in the streets of towns and cities, as though they had no parents, guardians or society to care for them. Some people refer to them as delinquents, perhaps "scavengers," dirty and

public nuisance. Surely any compassionate heart would feel compelled to look into the reasons of this situation of the street children. They are also born in the image of God. This is why this work finds it imperative to investigate the root causes and how to contain this dehumanizing situation.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

- ◆ To establish the cause of street children,
- ◆ To assess the need of the street children as expressed by themselves,
- ◆ To determine their value and belief,
- ◆ To determine their interests,
- ◆ To look for a better way of rehabilitating them,
- ◆ To assist the children in their personal development,
- ◆ To provide appropriate educational opportunities,
- ◆ To reconcile the children with their families,

1.4 Basic Assumptions

- ◆ That there are street children in Kibera slum because of poverty,
- ◆ That there are street children due to broken families,
- ◆ That there are street children because of single parenthood,
- ◆ That street child are abused by society, parents as well as by the rich.

1.5 Research Questions

The researcher had four questions when carrying out the research and study, namely, what resulted, was done, what should have even done and what

should be done? The four questions however brought many other questions that led him to study and analyze commitment towards addressing the challenges of the street children.

The following questions are formulated to highlight the analysis and the researcher's commitment to?

1. What are the root causes of the phenomenon of street children?
2. Why and how do street children experience difficulties in the street and in the society in which they live?
3. What viable approaches could get children out of street life?
4. Are the needs of the targeted groups really addressed?
5. Does the designed project adhere to its objectives?
6. Does the environment in the new center help the children to feel loved and appreciated by the society?
7. What can the society practically do to profoundly contribute in the search of the solution?
8. What will the parents or foster parents do to get their children out of the street?
9. Should the whole society be responsible or only few individuals should in solving the problem of street children?

1.5 Justification of the Study

The type of rehabilitation that is going on is not preparing the child for future self-reliance. Besides, most of the organizations dealing with street children do not address the issue but are dealing with the symptom of the problem without considering the social break up that is forcing these children into the streets. It is in this respect that this study intends to look into the varied issues pertaining to this phenomenon.

It is an undeniable fact that the presence of street children in our cities is due to changes that are taking place in our society today. Single parenthood is a recent phenomenon. The nature of our societies is drifting away, the urban life is opposed to rural life, corruption and many other negative changes have made the bringing up of children a burden rather than a responsibility as before. Orphaned children used to be children of the society but nowadays streets are their relations. In the town of Nairobi street children have become a security problem, the reason being that even the dustbins they used to scavenge are becoming fewer. Any lady with a purse must pay extra attention if she wants to keep it safe; otherwise she will go home smeared with faeces besides missing the purse. Therefore, there is need of the phenomenon in a deeper way and came up with a solution.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Literature Review

The literature review used in this work is subdivided into two categories. The first category is a survey of what others have written about street children: These are books, reviews, long essays etc, commonly known as secondary data. On the other hand, we have gathered our own data to establish the root causes and how to contain the above named problem. This, primary data was collected during my two months experience in the field research in Kibera slum.

According to a number of secondary data that we have gone through the major causes pushing children into difficult circumstances in Kenya are poverty, rapid urbanization and social disintegration etc. The breaking up of families, in some cases, civil conflicts and political instability have contributed to the escalation of this problem. In addition, an absence of policies, and legislation designed to curb the escalation of vulnerability and to provide adequate protection to children have also contributed to the difficulties of containing the street situation. But we discovered that it is still difficult to generalize about Kenyan street children, because there are vast differences in their circumstances. Their ages vary widely (from 5 years to approximately 16), which consequently means that there are wide developmental, cognitive and psychological differences.

They have also as in other parts of the world- been divided into two groups by some researchers: those who are working for their families (children on the streets); and those who are working for their own support (children of the streets). That has merit because many poor Kenyan children work on the streets as a normal part of their duties in the family's division of labor, and thus are not children of the street. In many studies both groups of children are lumped together, thus inflating the numbers of street children (children of the streets), and making the problem of children's homelessness seem much larger than it is. However, the distinction "on" and "of" the streets can be somewhat arbitrary and inaccurate, as many Kenyan street children frequently move between the streets and their homes. The attractiveness of the home versus the streets changes, depending on factors such as the season, the weather, conditions at home, whether friends are living on the street, the degree to which the police are harassing them, whether money is easier to come by on the street or at home, etc. The distinction between "on" and "of" the streets also implies, at least relatively speaking, that the streets are a bad environment, and the home a good one. This might or might not be true, because, as bad as the streets might be, the child's home may be worse for the child's mental and physical health¹.

In Kenya the law recognizes the child's right to a standard of living adequate for her/his physical, mental, spiritual and social development. The

¹ L. Aptekar, "street children in the developing world" vol. 28, no 3, 1994, PP 195-224.

same law punishes willful acts to deny a child adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical aid with a fine or with imprisonment.¹ Such a law may be appropriate in a situation where parents or guardians, are economically empowered, but are just neglectful. But in situations of poverty, it is unrealistic and at best theoretical: people in poor communities may be unable economically, to provide life's basic necessities for their children. But they are not neglective; it is just that they cannot afford. The majority of Kenyan children are in this situation. Kenyan law also provides for the protection of destitute orphans and homeless children, chiefly through placing them in institutions. But the reasons why these children become trapped in difficult circumstances, like in rapid urbanization and family breakdown, have received little attention from our legislators².

The neglect of the underlying factors forcing children into difficult circumstances is a manifestation of the failure of existing child law to keep abreast with the social and economic reality developments within the Kenyan society. Even if the law was to be enacted for street children, such intervention would have limited effect. As long as we lack political and legislative efforts, which underlie the socio-economic situation in this Country, the intervention can not produce positive results. What the researcher means is that effective laws that deal with things like corruption, unequal division of the resources

¹ J Wanaina " The parking boys of Nairobi." *Africa Journal of Sociology* no 1, 1981. PP 7-45.

² L. Richter " An analysis of child care work, 1996, PP. 78.

within the society, laws that allow women to own property, etc should be amended for the problem to ease.

2.1 Poverty

Poverty is a degrading situation to human life. It may lead adults to despair and lose hope, to abandon their children, forcing them to fend for themselves. The number of street children for example, cannot be reduced on a long-term basis without alleviating poverty at the household level. Stagnation of the economy and poverty are to blame for rising cases of child abuse in Kenya, thus increasing the number of street children.

It is estimated that Kenya has over 600.000 of the world's 100 million abused children and that the situation may worsen if the level of poverty among women and children, who form over 80 percent of the population, continues to rise¹. Many people have become poorer than they were in 1983 and more and more families have become marginalised due to the failure in economic growth. Later in the following chapters, when we deal with the street children, we will explain the causes of poverty, which lead many children into the streets.

¹ Daily Nation June 1, 1999. PP 4.

2.2 Separation of Parents

Separation of parents in modern Kenya is caused by factors such as rural-urban migration and hospitalization, imprisonment or death of a partner. Other situations contributing to this phenomenon include teenage pregnancies, extra-marital relationships, irresponsible sexual behavior, and pregnancies arising from rape or sexual abuse in a domestic setting. Most young women and girls who find themselves as single parents normally set off for urban centers, with the hope of earning a livelihood, but end up in situations, which force them or their children into the streets. Thus single motherhood seems to be no longer a taboo but part and parcel of Kenyan society. The number of the single mothers is so overwhelmingly wide spread and rapidly growing that we notice the fading away of the attached traditional stigma and the great erosion of the shame attached to it. The problem with single mothers who are not employed is that they get up very early in the morning with a lot of problems on their mind such as, school fees, daily bread and so many others. They earn their living in some indiscriminate ways like prostitution, selling illegal brew, and drag peddling etc.

2.3 Family Breakdown

Family breakdown can result in too much responsibility for one parent. This in turn leads to poor planning of family matters and non-observance of the basic duties that keep a family together. Children take to the streets as a

clear option, especially in urban areas. Family breakdown also causes increased poverty, especially in families of single mothers, who are disadvantaged by the inferior positions to which women are often subjected to. Such poverty is the cause for a life in places without good sanitation environments like the slums of Korogocho, Mathare, Kibera and Mukuru, which are said to be the main origins of street children in Nairobi. People in these areas live a life without basic social necessities such as education, health, sewers, recreation facilities etc. People live as if they were in a camp. The option of getting into streets becomes better option.

Apart from single-parenthood, there are other factors, which may lead a child into street life. These include child abuse (particularly of girls), domestic violence, and lack of communication at home and at school, and step parent child abuse. Still, other factors include very large families living in slum areas. A street family cycle is created when families emerge from those living in the streets already. Children in such situations lack the means of living in the society and are only left with begging as a way of earning a living.

Children, who go to live in the streets, are in search of food and mostly end up with bad habits and bad company. Some are seeking more open space, where they can have some "peace." Some are in search of an opportunity, to earn some money so that they can contribute to the home economy¹. Some are

¹ Newsletter, International Year for the , Eradication of poverty. 1996, PP 5.

seeking new and "better" life on the streets. Some are seeking new "families," meaning, joining a street gang, which operates as a new family unit. Some take off in quest of an opportunity to take full responsibility for their own lives. "Most street children are said to be in touch with their homes or families and usually go back to them in the evenings. It is said that a few of them actually live on the streets day and night".¹ Remember the above two categories. In general, terms the foregoing reasons seem to be the main reasons for street children. Many children that we talked to at St. Charles Lwanga gave various reasons, but the prevalent ones are the ones that we have highlighted above. We conclude this chapter with a letter of one of our respondents. His name is John in his letter narrates why, after some time of being in school, he decided to go back into the street:

Dear Teacher,

How are you? I hope that you are fine. I am writing this letter to inform you that I am not in a position of continuing with my education. Because I am not in good condition. By this, I mean, I have no sponsors and no place to stay in, near the school. I am always late for classes.

I know you understand my problems and you have always encouraged me to continue with my studies, but what can I do? I feel neglected in the society and very lonely and this makes me think very much. Am I a real human being? Am I a real God's creature? Made in His image? No! This is what forces me to go back to the life that I was used to.

I was very happy with you teacher, for the advice that you have given me, but I am sorry, I can not resist this urge to go back; I can not continue with school, because I am really disturbed in my mind.

I hope that you will bear with me, and please teacher, I am very thankful to you for your advice. I hope that we shall meet again pass my greetings to my classmates. You are really a kind Teacher, may God bless you.

*Yours:
John Lara*

¹ L. Aptekar, " Across-culture comparison of street children" op cit. 1997, PP 40.

2.4 The Rights of Children

Problems affecting children have become more complex over the years and the category of children under difficult circumstances have widened. Among the problems are street children, AIDS' orphans and children with AIDS, which call for the advancement of the skills of those directly, dealing with the issues. United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child underlines that child has a right to survival, development, protection and participation.

The catechism of the Catholic Church acknowledges that "human parents are fallible and can disfigure the face of fatherhood and motherhood." (CCC, 239) How pertinent these words are to the situation of many of the children about whom we are reflecting. Some hardly remember their fathers, if they remember them at all, it is just that fading memory. Others may not even know who their fathers are and some have suffered the scars of neglect, abandonment, physical and sexual abuse that they do not even want to know their parents. All this has happened because, in one way or another, children rights have been violated.

The child is a link between generation, and receives his/her orientation towards group behavior in the family. As she/he learns what is expected of him/her he/she begins to play his/her social roles. Before the age of 2, she/he learns that she/he has a subordinate role, and she/he acquires an appreciation

of the necessity for obedience. By school age the concept of obedience is predominant and it is practically universal.

As a child grows and becomes mature, her/his role expands. He/she learns to recognize the social expectation of the family and of the neighborhood. He/she is expected to conform to moral and religious precepts, he/she assumes the responsibilities of school life. During adolescence he/she prepares for adult roles. These stages before the adolescence need a lot of attention and guidance for his/her vocational career. During this period the adolescent is trying to follow various models for instance, his/her peers, and mass media. At this very period a healthy family is very important for the growth of a healthy child. This is not only financially, but also physically, morally and spiritually. The family should be well balanced. In his letter to the families: Pope John Paul II states: "The family originates from the same love with which the creator embraces the world he created as expressed in Bible (Gen. 1:1). And in the gospels Jesus offers a supreme confirmation, "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son" (Jn, 3:16). Born of the Virgin Mary, Jesus Christ was born in a family, and truly became one of us in all things, but sin. He grew up in a family, an obedient son to his mother Mary and to Joseph the carpenter. The divine mystery of the incarnation of the Word thus has an intimate connection with the human family, not only with the family of Nazareth, but also in some way with every family.

2.5 Violation of Children's Rights

Amnesty International insists that as human beings, children are endowed with all the rights laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was accepted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989 and since, ratified by some over 180 countries. It defined universal principles and norms for the status of children. The World Summit for Children in 1990 contributed "to building international momentum for the rights of the child." Various countries have taken concrete steps to improve the status of children. "This, however, is only the beginning. Most of the work for the realization of the rights of the child is ahead of us."¹

Society today, passively or actively, consciously or unconsciously, often disregards the rights of children and denies them their childhood. Many of us, when confronted with such situations of violation of children's rights feel powerlessness and futility. We too often close our eyes, ears and mouths, and play the role of the priest and Levite in the parable of the Good Samaritan (Lk. 15:). A character in one of George Bernard Shaw's works states that "The worst sin toward our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them; that is the essence of inhumanity."² And this is what the majority of us do.

Children's rights are violated everywhere, especially in developing countries. Child labor, forced circumcision, and clitoridectomy, early

¹ Brochure, Swedish Save the Children . p.3

² ANPPCAN, Hearing on street children in Kenya (Nairobi: APPCAN, 1995) P. 18.

marriages, rape and many others are rampant. From research it came out clearly that a street child undergoes all sorts of abuse. Children's rights are violated indirectly due to economic realities like poverty and the Aids scourge, which has left hundreds of thousand of them orphans. Indeed, many families are led by children following the death of their parents due to AIDS.

Just talking about child labor, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that nearly 40 per cent of children in Africa between the age of five and 14 are forced to work. This translates itself into more than 16 million children, many of whom work under dangerous and exploitative circumstances. Often, the press highlights cases of violence, for instance the case of a 10 year-old girl who worked as a housemaid in one of the estates in Nairobi. This girl's employer burnt her with hot water as a "disciplinary" measure. There are various similar cases. It is not only unjust, but grossly inhuman.

Where both husband and wife are employed, they look for children from upcountry, employ them as maids or *shamba* boys, all in the guise of helping them. Many of those who do so, are educated grownups who claim that nimble fingers are best when it comes to housework. These children should be in school, not in homes or *shambas*. If these employers feel benevolent enough, then perhaps they could pay fees for a poor child in the rural areas, instead of exploiting him/her. Campaigns to ban child labor should also receive urgent attention.

Perhaps no other offence violates and destroys a child as defilement. A child who is defiled suffers brutally in a painful act that she or he cannot yet comprehend; Psychologists have ascertained time and time again that the psychological effects of defilement are traumatic and can last a lifetime, unless counseling for the victim is sought. What makes this scenario worse is that many of those who defile minors are relatives.

Last year, a man defiled his nine year- old daughter and infected her with AIDS. Unfortunately, these offenders receive lenient sentences. In fact, rapists should receive harsher sentences. Anyone employing a minor should face a harsh, deterrent sentence. And if possible be stigmatized, as it was in the traditional societies. Last August, a man who defiled an eight-year-old girl only received three years. This young girl is going to suffer throughout her lifetime. There have even been reports of children only a few months old being defiled¹. One would like to say that this is beastly, but even beasts do not behave in that way. Then there is female genital mutilation, which affects children especially because many who undergo this ritual are below the age of 12. Now banned in many African countries, the practice has simply gone underground, threatening the lives of children who are cut using crude methods. Many of these children's private parts are severed and scarred. Those one who are unlucky sometimes bleed to death. The ones who survive cannot enjoy sex.

¹ Child abuse: Daily Nation, Dec.9, 1997. PP, 4.

There is a story of crews who went to a West African country and filmed a circumcision ritual as it was being performed on a five-year-old girl. The child who could apparently speak English screamed her voice hoarse crying "no, no!" But those who heard her protest ignored it and the 'operation' went on. After hearing the scream, most of those who heard were in tears that so barbaric an act and which obviously violated the rights of the girl was still in practice is inconceivable commented the crew. But that is in America, this is Africa, where as we know, this kind of practice still goes on. It is high time our government banned this: we all know that it is not healthy for the young girl. These days we must stand up for the rights of our girls. When we fail to listen to the voices of our children, to uphold their rights, we not only rob them of their childhood, but we also destroy their future.

2.6 Defending the Rights of Children

Fifty years ago, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, an event of great significance. This historic document recognizes the dignity of all members of the human family and of their equal and inalienable rights. That recognition, according to the declaration, constitutes the basis of freedom, justice, and peace. Since all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and with rights, they must act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood and sisterhood.

Despite the beautiful expression, however, society has not given the priority required, or at least sufficient priority, to making respect for human rights a principle of fundamental importance. We have just reflected on a long list of violations of human dignity, specifically the dignity of children. The question the Holy Father addresses in his Message, on World Day of Peace comes again to mind: "How many exploited children do not even know they have rights!"¹

Children are endowed with all the rights expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Nevertheless, the United Nations, to its credit, carried that declaration a significant step further in 1989 by adopting the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This document, which defines universal principles and establishes norms for the status of children, is the fruit of ten years of consultation and drafting. To date, over one hundred eighty-seven out of one hundred ninety-three countries have ratified it. It is the most widely ratified human rights instrument in international law.

As an international treaty the Convention on the Rights of the Child has the force of law. Its provisions legally bind governments that ratify it. It is therefore different from a mere declaration or statement of principles. UNICEF calls it unique in that it is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights- children's civil and political rights as well as their economic, social and cultural right-thus giving

¹ " Education deficiency block child's path East Africa standard, Sunday, July 7.2000, 4.

all rights equal emphasis. The convention sets minimum legal and moral standards. Governments that have ratified it have committed themselves to its implementation and have assumed a legal and moral obligation to advance the cause of child rights through administrative, legislative, juridical, and other measures.

2.7 Education

UNICEF Report for 1999 states that one billion persons today are illiterate. Two-thirds are female, one sixth are children. One out of six persons can neither read nor write. One hundred thirty million children of primary school age are not in school. Another twenty million do not consider a child "literate." Therefore, one hundred fifty million children can be considered illiterate. In economically developing countries 25% of children are deprived of their right to study. Poor families frequently permit only one child to go to school, nearly always a male child. Another problem is that the quality of education is often very low. UNESCO calls for literacy training of African women and for the multiplication of "itinerant schools,"

More than three million children aged between six and fourteen years do not attend school due to poverty, high population growth and urban migration. Most of these children work either for their families or alone in dangerous environments and hazardous conditions.

Any measures regarding education must take into account the psychological, emotional and physical damage already done to street children. It should be recognized that many of them have dropped out of school, that conditions at home (if they have one) may be unstable, overcrowded, desperate and not conducive to disciplined study. It should also be realized that children accustomed to street life would find school a difficult adjustment. When a child is addicted to sniffing glue and petrol or is on drugs, his/her brain gets damaged.

There is a strong case for technical training as part of a solution. At least the children can learn a trade by which to earn an honest living. Any effective solution must also tackle the matter of poor women struggling to survive in the slums. The mothers of the street children are usually single. Some are so desperate that they cannot control their children; they even send them out to beg.

To understand the nature of the problem, the government needs to work closely with organizations dedicated to constructively helping children. These have a wealth of experience, will, knowledge and insight into the problem. Only then will effective and appropriate solutions be developed.

Above all, it should be remembered that we are talking about children, the most vulnerable human being and the future of Kenya. There cannot be many issues more important than this. According to the Minister of Education and Human Resource Development Kalonzo Musyoka; "Poverty has eaten

into school enrolment levels, which have declined by 35 per cent. And more than three million children six years of age have no access to early education. Another 34 per cent suffer stunted growth due to malnutrition"¹. These are some of the reasons that lead our young kids in to the street, or look for jobs such as maids, "shamba" boys etc.

¹ "Street children" Daily Nation. June 26, 2000. PP6.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Methodology

The research was carried out using different methods of data collection. It was based at the Watoto Wa Lwanga Street Children project center, Mother Teresa Children's Center and Laini Saba, all in Nairobi slums. These are all informal schools in Kibera. The following techniques were used to carry out the research:

- ♦ Schedule interviews,
- ♦ Observations,
- ♦ Participation,

The underlying methodological framework in this investigation was based on both quantitative and qualitative framework. Quantitative refers to the survey we made with questionnaires. Qualitative was on in depth schedule interview the researcher carried out all personally.

3.1 Sampling Design

The targeted center in this respect were St. Charles Lwanga School, Mother Teresa and Laini Saba. The population was about 2000 children. And our sample was 200. Then there was community served by the school. This is a large community from which we selected 10 people to be interviewed. We used random sampling design to get the interviewees who would give us the information we needed.

In the school we had 32 teachers and 12 social workers giving us total of 54 people. The sample of our study was 200 pupils in the school, but only those in class 7 and 8 were interviewed. The population of the community was also big that we decided to take twenty families for the interview. We used this as a sample to represent the whole communities around the schools.

3.2 Methods of Data Collection

In this research, questionnaires, personal interviews, library research and participant observation have been used for gathering information. The children undergoing rehabilitation program at St. Charles Lwanga, Mother Teresa and Laini Saba centers were both boys and girls. Data was collected from all the children, social workers, teachers, parents and managers of these centers.

The questionnaires, administered for the collection of information, had open and close-ended questions. We had three questionnaires designed for three different groups of people, namely parents, social workers, pupils and teachers who helped in administering questionnaires.

The slum community, which was not literate enough or their condition was not favorable to handle the questionnaire, were handled through the research through home (house) visits and we used the schedule for interviews.

The selection of houses (families) to be visited was based still on random selection, but since at times, we could not find parents at home; we interviewed family members or any person found in the house.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Data Analysis, Presentation and Discussion

The data presented in this chapter was done in such a way that it could guide us towards analysis. It gives the findings of our questionnaires and interviews in parts of Kibera slum. The questionnaires were administered to target groups in rehabilitation centers like St. Charles Lwanga Gatwekera, Mother Teresa Rehabilitation Center, and Laini Saba. Those involved were 40 children from the said rehabilitation center. Fifteen parents were interviewed as well as 12 social workers working in Kibera slums.

4:1 Data Collection

The researcher collected data with the help of five assistants. Social workers participated in this exercise and helped a lot because they understand the language of the children.

As mentioned earlier, data was collected from the three rehabilitation centers Watoto Wa Lwanga street Children project, Mother Teresa Children center and Laini Saba. Out of 200 questionnaires, 110 were returned. Forty respondents were street children within Kibera who are only fed in the centers and go. And 40 were children staying in the rehabilitation centers (board, study and eat in the center).

The target number one was street children. Parents themselves were the second targeted group. Part one of the questionnaires addressed the latter and Part Two the former. Our third target group were social workers in the centers.

4.2 Data Analysis

The whole month of January 2001 was dedicated to data analysis with the help of some colleagues at the Institute of Social Ministry. It is difficult to obtain accurate information from Kenyan street children, or about them. They have developed an extraordinary capacity to tell stories. Lying about their ages, family background, their reasons for being on the streets, and their current circumstances, is a way of life for these children: indeed it has become an integral part of their survival skills. This characteristic is also shared with street children from other parts of the world.

Again emotional reactions to the children make it difficult to remain objective and to report accurately about them. Researchers often succumb to describing these children in melodramatic terms. Unfortunately, this either understates or ignores the children's ability to cope in the face of difficult circumstances, or minimizes the children's problems, making them appear as heroic figures living the life of youthful adventurers. Both scenarios are inaccurate, but it is difficult to draw a line between them because one cannot always tell to what degree the children are honest, to what degree one's own

perception of them is accurate, or how readers will interpret what you have written.

Our case was somehow different because we did ethnographic study on three street children rehabilitation centers (Watoto Wa Lwanga street Children project, Mother Teresa Children center and Laini Saba). These were some how honest. Their cases had been already been followed already by the social workers in the above centers.

The first question was basically focused on the reasons as to why these children go in to the streets. The samples below were used to reinforce the analysis of the data collected. We made attempts to present the data in three categories, namely questions to street children, parents and social workers.

4.2.1 Category One: Questionnaire for the Street Children

In this category we interviewed two types of children: They were, 40 street children who are only fed and go away and again 40 street children who are staying in the rehabilitation centers. The table below shows how they answered to the question of the reason why they went in to the streets.

TABLE 1: Reasons leading children to the streets.

Response	Frequency	percentage
Death of parents (both)	8	10
School fees	22	27.5
Abused by the parent	12	15
Hunger /poverty	20	25
Divorce (single parent)	18	22.5
Total	80	100

As the table indicates, the majority of them (street children) (27.5%) point at school fees, as being the main reason for leaving their families, 25% said that it was hunger/poverty, (22.5%) pointed at divorce and 10% said that they had no parents. We corroborated these answers with the records of the social workers and found that this was true. One of the basic needs of a child is parental care plus right to education. Once a child lacks these basic needs, it is easy for him/her to run away from home to look for better alternative for the survival. This looked to us meritable and credible reasons enough.

The whole group (100%) response sighted issues related to parental neglect and poverty. Indeed poverty and hunger constitute a considerable reason why parents neglect their children for their own survival. Children finding themselves desperately poor and uncared for would easily jump into the streets. Table 2 below shows 40 street children living at the three rehabilitation centers how they got into these centers: St. Charles Lwanga and Mother Teresa's Home.

TABLE 2: How the street children reached rescue center

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Social worker brought me	10	25
Police brought me	1	2.5
My mother brought me	4	10
My father brought me	2	5
Charity Sisters brought me	9	22.5
Brothers of St. Charles Lwanga brought me	10	25
A good friend whom I don't know brought me	4	10
Total	40	100

The results show that most of these children were brought in these centers by people who already knew these center (social worker, police, parents, religious peoples and good friends). Religious people contributed most in trying to make sure that these children got help. Since the above centers are the initiatives of religious communities, it was very easy to find places for these children. This shows how much the church is regarding to the needy. But we still feel that it would do better if it can network with other organizations interested in the cause of street children.

Table 3 below shows what the street children in rehabilitation centers would like to do in the future. Quite a number of them look serene and recovered fully. They have various dreams as the table below demonstrates.

TABLE 3: Street Children’s Future Dreams

Response	Frequency	Percentage
I would like to work	10	25
I would like to marry	12	30
I would like to be a Priest	1	2.5
I would like to be a Sister	1	2.5
I would like to be a Social worker	2	5
I would like to help street children	6	15
I would like to study	8	20
Total	40	100

From the above desires, we can see that street children have positive future hopes about life. They all want to settle: study, work, marry, and help others in whichever way they can manage. In fact, with a few exceptions, one

cannot refer to these children as street children part of a deviant sub-culture. It is interesting to see that at their level, some want to help by working with the street children or by joining religious life.

Table 4 below highlights also how they rate the rehabilitation centers hosting them. In fact all of them are appreciative. They prefer these centers to their original poor and abusive parents.

TABLE 4: Children’s Rating of the Center

Response	Frequent	Percentage
I am happy	6	15
Very good	15	37.5
Good	10	25
Better	5	12.5
Nice	4	10
Total	40	100

In all next questions, we were interested in knowing whether there were some children who did not to stay fully in the above centers.

Table 5 shows the two categories of street children. Those who just like to be fed in the centers and then set free to go and sleep home and those ones who would to be fed and sleep there .

Kenyan street children have also as in other parts of the world-been divided in two groups by whom research: (children on the streets); and those who are working their own support (children of the streets). This has merit because many poor Kenyan children work on the streets as a normal part of their duties in the family’s division of labor. Thus, they are not children of the

streets. Research has found that 85% of Kenyan children seen on the street were living with family. Their earnings contribute to the income of their families. Similar finding come from other place in the developing world. This case is compared to what we said in the introduction to the literature review.

TABLE 5: Street Children Interest in Enrolment in the Rehabilitation Center.

Response	Frequent	Percentage
Yes	15	37.5
No	5	12.5
I fear	4	10
No money	5	12.5
I will go home and sleep	2	5
I want to be free	9	22.5
Total	40	100

In the above table we see that 12.5% of street children did not want to stay in rehabilitation centers, because they felt they were getting much more money on the street. This is the most difficult group to rehabilitate, because being in the streets is a normal part of their duties, the families division of labor.

Our general observation is that rehabilitation centers are more comfortable than streets. It is evident that the centers were highly rated by the street children themselves due to their benefits, which, according to the majority, they offer protection, food, accommodation medical facilities, education, and guidance. But how long can this go on? To be fair, centers

cannot fully replace the street children's family homes. But many children said that they feel much better in these centers than being in the streets or in their homes. A feeling of security is paramount to them at this stage. And this is what they find in the centers.

This is what we can call real challenge to all these concerned. But we should also consider the fact that the majority of them (50%) indicated that they were unable to contact parents, 15% out of 40 had contacted their parents and were given forms to fill in for going away. The 50% cannot be reintegrated with their families. This is very sad. An alternative way of reintegrating them has to be found.

The observation about drugs is that street children have access to drugs through friends. Or, they use money earned from petty jobs in the streets to buy drugs. Since their friends are on drugs, there is high possibility of them being affected. This is what can also be called peer pressure. The challenge of drugs can jeopardize rehabilitation efforts. The administration should be very strict on this.

4.2.2 Category Two: Questionnaire for the Parents

Fifteen parents who are single parents were interviewed. All have children in these rehabilitation centers. They became single parents as a result of poverty, divorce, rape, and neglect of their family for lack of employment. The partners could not bear to stay with them.

TABLE 6: Occupation of the parents

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Brewer/seller of Chng'aa	5	33.3
Sale sukuma wiki	2	13.3
Part time worker	1	6.7
Commercial sex workers	3	20
Begging	4	26.7
Total	15	100

Table 6 shows how poverty and neglect of the society, and especially the government has resulted into the increase of street children: parents either abandon children on the street or take them to the rehabilitation centers and abandon them there.

Also as a result of poverty, some parents especially singles mothers are forced to indulge in sexual business. Three of the mothers, who had their occupation as sex workers, have the highest number of children in the rehabilitation center. One has eight; another six while the third has ten children. We also asked parents the possible reasons why their children leave the family and join street life.

TABLE 7: Possible reason for street children leaving their family

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Difficult behavior	1	6.7
Drought	2	13.3
Poverty	5	33.3
Negligence by parents	2	13.3
Strict mothers	1	6.7
Alcoholic family	2	13.3
Sexual abuse	2	13.3
Total	15	100

The above analysis shows that while some children are up in the street because they have run away from home due to their difficult behavior, most are in the street not by choice but as a result of poverty at home, parent's behavior and negligence. Parents do know the reasons and some allow their children to be on streets as a way of surviving. We also asked parents if they communicate with their children who were on the street or in rehabilitation centers.

TABLE 8: Communication with children

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Communicated only once	1	6.7
No	2	13.3
I frequently visit	4	26.7
They come home sometime and go	5	33.3
I don't know where he/she is	1	6.7
God will take care	2	13.3
Total	15	100

As a result of poverty it seems parents do not care about where their children are. Most of them could say, " Let God take care of them". But few do visit them after knowing that their children are in a rehabilitation center. Lastly we asked parents their own advice to other parents whose children are in the street. Their responses are indicated below in Table 9.

TABLE 9: Advice to other parents whose children are in the street.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Don't give birth if you can't support	4	26.7
I have nothing to tell them	2	13.3
Look after your children	3	20
Ask for help	4	26.7
God has the answer	2	13.3
Total	15	100

Some street children are the sole breadwinners in the family where they have been orphaned by AIDS and other diseases contracted by their parents. Others are breadwinners, like we have mentioned above because of the family division of labor. As a result of poverty, parents freely let them go to the streets to beg for money and food and later on go back home.

All in all there is a need for corporate involvement of the whole society in the search for profound and long term rather than “cosmetic” solution to the aspect of poverty and unemployment. It is our observation that in this way, the number of the street children will reduce. The government should create better environment for productive economy, if it has to improve the living standards of its people. It is the responsibility of the government of the day to make sure that its citizens are educated, provided with shelter, and food. Let us now go to the third category of the questionnaires, administered to social workers.

4.2.3 Category three: Questionnaire for the Social Workers

Twelve social workers were interviewed. Their experience in the projects of street children varied from six months to 15 years. One (8.3%) had

worked for six months; one (8.3%) for one year; three (25%) for two years, two (16.7%) for three years; one (8.3%) for six years, one (8.3%) for ten years and one (8.3%) for fifteen years. Asked to comment on the case of street children, the social workers had different opinions as shown below.

TABLE 10: Reason for Street Children Case

Response	Frequency	Percentage
It is because of poverty	4	33.3
Tribal clashes	1	8.3
Unemployment	3	25
Drought	1	8.3
Their difficult behavior	3	25
Total	12	100

Poverty again, was mentioned as a key factor, followed by unemployment and children’s own difficult behavior. Therefore the above table clearly shows that there are various causes. This cannot be ignored. It has to be tackled by the government and NGOs. We also tried to establish the experiences of social workers with regard to street children.

Table 11 below analyses their experiences.

TABLE 11: Experiences Of Social Workers

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Discouraging	2	16.7
It is a vocation	2	16.7
Very hard	5	41.7
Tough	2	16.7
Unbearable	1	8.3
Total	12	100

Table 11 above reveals clearly that social workers have experienced and are experiencing difficult moments in understanding these children and working with them. Like we have mentioned above, street children are at times lairs, very rude, especially at the beginning. Many times they think that the whole society is against them. As a result they do not appreciate many good things done for them. Some of these social workers are not professionals. They are just people of good will. At times they are not even paid well.

TABLE 12: Crisis and Major Difficulties That Social Workers Encounter

Response	Frequency	Percentage
First contact with street children is very difficult	5	41.7
Difficult in understanding them	2	16.7
Guarding children is a challenge	1	8.3
Taking care of children	1	8.3
Children can ignore our suggestions	2	16.7
They are abusive	1	8.3
Total	12	100

The main difficulties are how to understand street children at the beginning. Some of them close themselves up, others just tell naked lies and others are apparently real delinquent. So social workers need professional preparation to deal with this children. Counseling and inservice training can be helpful to them. This will reduce stress.

Table 13 shows how social workers get in touch with street children.

TABLE 13: First Encounter With Street Children

Response	Frequency	Percentage
On the streets	3	25
Feeding centers	2	16.7
People bring them to us	1	8.3
They come themselves	1	8.3
Relatives bring them	3	25
Religious people bring them	2	16.7
Total	12	100

The table shows how difficult it is to encounter the street children first time. One has to pray always and have courage. But this at times does not bear fruits patient and a technique of how to get in dialogue with these children is needed. Love for children, seeing them as their children encourage social workers to continue helping street children.

TABLE 14: Criteria for Taking Street Children

Response	Frequency	Percentage
We bring them from streets	5	41.7
Good Samaritans bring them from street	3	25
Family is poor/ proof by us	1	8.3
No family	2	16.7
Single poor family	1	8.3
Total	12	100

A criterion for taking street children in these centers is a tough exercise due to few rehabilitation centers. To make a decision is always hard. Apart from the street children being brought by the social workers, most parents in the slums bring their children and force the social workers to register them.

This results in stress. At times social workers feel that parents try to abduct their responsibilities developing for this kind of a child becomes difficult.

TABLE 15: Objective of Centers

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Provide home	3	25
Provide basic need	5	41.7
Counseling and guiding	1	8.3
Prepare them for life	1	8.3
Provide basic education	2	16.7
Total	12	100

The data in Table 15 show that the objectives of rehabilitation center are essentially to give basic needs (food, shelter, clothing, medicine, counseling and informal education). The second one is that these centers become home for those ones who cannot trace their families. They also give basic skills to help fit these children in the society.

4.3 Recommendation

This chapter has dealt with the analysis of the findings from the research. Questionnaires were the tools, which guided the researcher in collecting data. Our basic assumptions:(That there are street children in Kibera slum because of poverty, That there are street children due to broken families, That there are street children because of single parenthood, That street child are abused by society, parents as well as by the rich,) have been sufficiently proved. We have confirmed that poverty and unemployment are the main causative factors. To deal with the phenomenon of the increasing

number of street children at all levels, we need to understand their crucial needs.

The above testimonies from street children call for an urgent action to be taken congruently by the government, Church, and other wellwishers, to rehabilitate them and give them a brighter future.

Our findings also indicated that to seek for solutions to the problem, the focus should not be only in urban areas or slums, but also on where their parents are staying. Neglect of the root causes of the problem should be redressed and the possible solution acted upon quickly.

Creating opportunities for employment, feeding the nation, re-settling the homeless, providing basic free education and health service to the citizen can reduce the problem of street children. Coordination and networking among NGOs, the Government of Kenya and the Church are paramount.

Through collaborative ministry, street children can be helped by providing them with what could be called a second home. Within Nairobi alone, there are homes such as St. Bernard's Home, Nyumbani Kwetu Home Peace, Shangilia Mtoto Wa Africa Home, Dagoreti Children's Center and Mama Ngina Children's Home. Children who were rehabilitated in such homes are being taken care of as if they are in their real homes. Food, shelter, medical care, clothing and education are provided in these rehabilitation homes. Guiding and counseling is another important service provided. In these centers, social workers are able to follow-up and trace the parents of some of

the children. This helps a child to be reunited with at least a member of her family or guardian.

Outreach programs which are mostly conducted by the social workers could be given more attention on the side of potential street children. Here they can trace the parents or guardians and try to compel them in such a way that the situation could be arrested before it gets out of hand.

In supplementing social workers efforts and the existing private homes for children, the government should give financial assistance and moral support for the good work done. The role played by foreign embassies in Nairobi are encouraging. They have extended financial help towards such programs. Such included Germany, Italian, Netherlands, USA and Japan. UNICEF and Plan International should also be sought out, commended and encouraged.

Parents could be the best solution to street children problems. They already have homes. Once the children are traced back to their homes by the government and social workers, they should be monitored. Parents should be advised on their responsibilities as regards to their children. Through collaborative efforts from the government, the Church, NGOs and foreign agencies, this can be achieved.

Kenyans of good will and churches can offer financial assistance and also render service in solving the problem of street children. Rich families

with moral integrity can adopt some children or they could finance their needs at the home and schools.

Lastly society as a whole should have positive and constructive approaches, which can help alleviate their situation. The spirit of “ Harambee” is what is needed here. It is good to contribute whatever small we have to the already established government machinery or home for solving the street children’s problem. Do not focus on individual children in the street but rather focus on the centers and government’s machinery.

The situation of Kenya’s street children is and could worsen if definite steps are not taken to remove the children from the urban centers and to prevent others from following suit.

It has been reported that there are now (27,278) street children in thirty nine rehabilitation centers in Nairobi¹ This is good, but hardly good enough. A lot more should be done nationwide to target all the street children. To me, it seems a must that the government takes a definite lead now by enforcing the five suggestions mentioned earlier, among so as to eradicate this national problem once and for all. Otherwise, our efforts are in vain.

Problem of street children is a potential time bomb. If this problem is not considered seriously, Kenya will be facing a big problem in the future. Therefore from my experience with these children, through and children rehabilitation centers, I come to learn that the primary issue to be addressed

¹ Daily Nation July 7,1998.

urgently is to rehabilitate families. Many families are the cause of increase in destitute children on our streets. It is very important that government, NGO, companies and agencies find ways of supplementing our efforts, if we really have to succeed in solving this nagging problem once and for all.

The vital message therefore is that the child's survival cannot stand-alone. The child does not exist in the vacuum. The society has in play a very important role to rehabilitating these children. If we unite, nothing is impossible. That is why we say unity is strength.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Project Proposal

5.1 Project name: La Salle Home of Peace

5.2 Location of the project: It is situated in Kibera slums.

5.3 Project Overview

The center is meant to minimize the constantly growing number of street children in Nairobi. Street children generally have a very hard time surviving on the street. They meet many types of hardships, some of which hardens up their lives, making them potential- hard-core future criminals. We strongly feel that this “unnecessary evil” could be minimized or eliminated if possible, by providing them with a second home.

The project aims to help 30 street children. As concerned individual, who has worked with street children and experienced the hardship they undergo, we felt it is necessary to rehabilitate the poor children of God, who are striving towards awareness of their human dignity. They long for recognition of their dignity and rights.

A home for them could be a starting point. Once they are settled, they would have access to education, a healthy atmosphere, food and clothing and improve bodily strength and health to enable them enjoy life.

Activities such as football, basketball, singing, dancing, playing musical instruments, scouting, drama and playing cards, are some of the

activities, which encourage the children to remain at the center when implemented.

5.4 Problem Statement

It is estimated that there are some 150,000 street children in Kenya. At least 60,000 of these are based in Nairobi. Ninety percent of these children are aged between 6 and 15 while 50% of Nairobi street children are born in the slums of that city, and 50% are born in rural Kenya but have migrated to the city. One could classify these children into three groups namely children **on** the street, who spend the day on the street and return to their home in the slums at night. Children **of** the street, who spend the day on the street and sleep there at night. Children **for** the street, who identify with street life completely. Therefore we have a challenging role to play in the society to make sure that children get home where they feel they belong.

5.5 Justification for the Project

To justify the necessity of the project in Kibera, we can ask ourselves two questions: - Why establish home? Why in Kibera?

This is meant to give children a chance to experience a sense of family life: the name of the Home, as we have mentioned above will be De La Salle Home Of peace. De La Salle was the founder of the Brothers of the Christian School. The researcher is inspired by charism he started first a home for the

children of artisans and of the poor who were abandoned and left to themselves in Rhemis, France. That is why we want to follow into his footsteps by establishing a home for the needy street children who are abandoned.

Kibera: - Kibera is one of the biggest slums in Nairobi. Therefore this location is very convenient because, most of the street children are said to have come from there. The established centers in Kibera cannot accommodate the increasing number of street children. That is why Kibera is primarily important location to start the project.

5.6 Project Goal

To show the society that it is possible to mold the street children into respectful, responsible and reliable members of the society.

5.7 Main Objectives

- ◆ To assist children in recovering from the many hurts they have received in life.
- ◆ To assist the children in their personal human and spiritual development
- ◆ To provide appropriate education opportunities
- ◆ To reconcile the children with their family

5.8 Basic Assumption

If children are rehabilitated, they will learn to have good morals. They will also learn formal education and be helpful citizens in the future.

5.9 Risk

It is hard to provide them with everything they want due to limited resources.

5.10 SWOT analysis

5.10.1 Strengths

- ◆ A house already there to be rented
- ◆ Workers including a social worker, cook, watchman and administrator
- ◆ The location is accessible to power, water, telephone and roads

5.10.2 Weaknesses

- ◆ Limited capital to start the project
- ◆ There are limited places to take them for studies

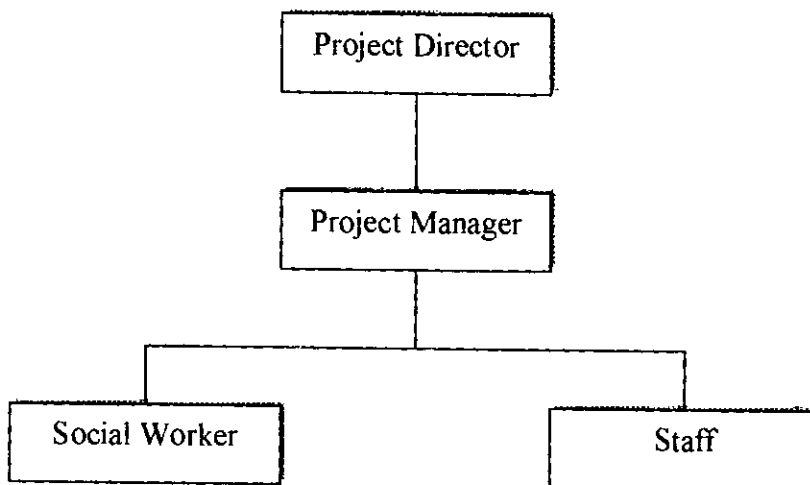
5.10.3 Opportunities

- ◆ There is a chance to involve NGOs
- ◆ Church and the government collaboration

5.10.4 Threats

- ◆ Peer pressure and the surrounding might hamper the rehabilitation success
- ◆ The children are prone to go back to the street

5.11 Organizational Structure



5.12 Work break down structure

Work breakdown structure for the year 2002- 2004. All money values are in Kenyan currency, unless otherwise specified. Current exchange rate 1 US dollar @ 77.75 Ksh.

NOTE: number of days is specified to be per year.

Total cost per year -- 3,124,000 Ksh

For 3 years -- 9,372,000 Ksh.

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	WORK PACKAGE	TIME/DATE	COST
To assist street children in recovering from the many hurt they have received. (To rehabilitate street children)	Select the target group with the help of experienced social worker	A meeting with social worker and Watoto Wa Lwanga project	1 day	-
		Select 30 street children of social worker	2 days	-
		Select the project team. Comprising of project director, social worker, manager and the staff of the center	2 days	-
		Meeting with the new project team members	1 day	-
	Identify the needs of each child and buying them	Staff to buy clothes, shoes, bedding, and toiletry for each child	4 days	120,000

		Meeting with staff of the center and draw up the timetable (daily schedule)	1 day	-
	Buying food and cooking by the staff	Buying food every Friday of the week and transport it to the center	49 days	960000
	Assist the children to integrate into every day life and to develop a sense of responsibility through daily mix of household tasks in their new home	Session with the children on daily schedule of the center	7 days	
	Organize medical check-up and record the children health history	Taking children for medical check-up and recording their medical history. Social worker and manager to accompany the children	3 days	250,000

		Talk on health protection and about their sexuality by a guest speaker	2 days	10,000
To assist the children in their human and spiritual development	To provide sports and recreation facilities	Buying sport facilities indoor and outdoor sports facilities	4 days	100,000
		Repair the small playing ground around the compound	10 days	40,000
		Training children how to play games	96 days	400,000
	Collaborating with other rehabilitation centers and exchange programs	Meeting with the organization of others rehabilitation centers	12 days	120,000
		Exchange programs like sports days and seminars	12 days	120,000
	Organize prayer service, seminars and workshop to create children interest in God	Daily prayer service for one hour	360 days	-

		Talk about God's love	48 days	48,000
	Organize regular group guiding and counseling sections	Regular seminar on guiding and counseling by a counselor	24 days	24,000
		Talks with each child for advice and learning about them and their history	12 days	6,000
		Meeting with social worker and a counselor	12 days	24,000
To provide appropriate education opportunities	Organize education support program to prepare children for the task before them(formal education)	Teach the children the importance of education	12 days	-
		Take children to visit the schools around Kibera (observation)	3 days	-
		Coaching children basic arithmetic, writing and reading (individual and group coaching)	30 days	-
	Look for possible school that the children can be enrolled	Going to various schools and talking with the head teachers	7 days	2,000
		Enrolling children in various schools	3 days	30,000

	Paying the school fees, buying education facilities and organizing transport	Pay school fees and uniform	3 days	300,000
		Organize transport and a staff member to accompany the children	5 days	100,000
		Seminar for staff members in the center (twice a year)	4 days	100,000
To reconcile the children with their family	Study and record the history of each child in relation to his parents or foster parents.	Regular evaluation of children's progress	24 days	20,000
		Visiting schools and evaluating children	12 days	50,000
		Rewarding each child according to how they perform and behaved	12 days	100,000
	Establish the location of children's parents or foster parents. (parent/ child visits)	Visits to various centers or towns where children's parents or foster parents are by a social worker and individual child	14 days	200,000
		Organize transport to bring parents or foster parents to the center. Then teach them the responsibility of parenthood and how to take care of their own children. twice a year		

5.13 Project budget

A project budgets for **De La Salle Home of Peace** for the years 2002-2004. All values are in Kenya currency, unless otherwise specified (current exchange rate 1USD @ 77.75 Ksh).

ITEM PARTICULARS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL
Purchase of Equipment				
kitchen and dining utensils	120,000	40,000	40,000	200,000
Beds, mattress and bedding	100,000	20,000	30,000	150,000
Office equipment (materials/Accessories)	60,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
Meeting				
With the project director of the Watoto Wa Lwanga for project approval	4,000	3,000	3,000	10,000
With the project team members				
With Gatwekera staff members				
Children's needs				
Food (Three meals a day)	960,000	960,000	960,000	2,880,000
Toiletry materials	60,000	60,000	60,000	180,000
Towels and washing detergents	40,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
Transport				
Transport to school	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Tours, visit to other centers for program exchange	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Visit to parents	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Salaries				
Staff's salary	900,000	900,000	900,000	2,700,000
Paying bills				
Electricity bills	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
Water bills	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Postage	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
Medical bills	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Sports/ Games				
Sports uniforms and shoes	60,000	60,000	60,000	180,000
Balls and indoor games	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
First aid box	40,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
Renovation				
Renting	960,000	960,000	960,000	2880,000
Renovation of sleeping rooms, office and kitchen	300,000	140,000	100,000	540,000

Renovation of the field	80,000	20,000	20,000	120,000
New furniture	290,000	90,000	70,000	450,000
School budget				
School fees	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
School uniform	60,000	60,000	60,000	180,000
Books (texts and exercise)	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Pens pencils, colored pencils Paints, and mathematical sets.	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000
Seminars				
Children's seminars	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Workers staff seminars	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000
Parents seminars	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000
SUB TOTAL	5144000	4483000	4433000	14060000

Contingency 15%

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Appendix I

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN

Profile

I. Name:

Age:

Sex:

Male

Female

Name of Father, Mother/ Guardian:

Numbers of Brothers: _____

Sisters: _____

Home District: _____

Level of education: Standard 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

If you have parents, what are their occupations?

2. You left your family because of

Basic needs

No parent

Abused

Peer pressure

Others

3. How did you get in touch with St. Charles Lwanga?

Through social worker:

Through Police:

Through your parent

Others:

4. Where were you staying before you came into the streets?

5. a. Would you like to stay here at (St Charles Lwanga) or go back to the street. i) Stay here at St. Charles Lwanga ii) go back to street

b. Give reason for your answer above

6. What are some of the problems you are encountering at the center?

Insufficient food

Feel lonely from my parents

Others _____

7. a) Would you say that there is change in your life since you left the street?

- I) Yes II) No

B) Explain: -

8. How was your life like when you were in the street (experiences)

Appendix II

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAFF AND SOCIAL WORKERS

Profile

1. Name:

Age: _____

Sex:

Male

Female

Position or rank.

Teacher

Social Worker

Management

2. How do you get in touch with these children?

3. What are the criteria for taking street children?

4. What are the objectives of this center?

5. Which are the challenges that you face with these children?

6. What problems do you encounter during recruitment?

7. What would you like to tell parents of these children, the society, and the Nation as a whole?

Appendix III

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARENTS

Profile

1. Name:

Age:

Sex:

Male

Female

2. Occupation:

Chang'aa
brewer/saler

Sukuma Wiki
saler

Per-time

Builde

Others

3. How many children do you have?

4. What could have been the possible reasons for (John) to leave the family?

5. a) Does your child communicate with you frequently? i) Yes ii) no
through:

Visits

Through Letters

Send a friend over

6. What would you like to tell other parents whose children are in the streets?
