



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION

STREET FAMILIES REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

**THE NATIONAL POLICY
ON
REHABILITATION OF STREET FAMILIES**

29th OCTOBER, 2020

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DRAFT

Foreword

The Constitution of Kenya envisages a country where all citizens, irrespective of their social status, enjoy all the rights espoused in the Bill of Rights. Street families are among the most vulnerable members of the society and often endure inherent vices including poverty, diseases, highly exposed to drug abuse and sexual exploitation and unsustainable livelihoods. Lack of national policy on rehabilitation of street families has worsened the situation. This policy has been developed to address the concerns of street families.

In March 2003, the Government of Kenya established the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF) with the aim of spearheading national government response to restore dignity to street families and eradicate the problem. The driving vision for the Trust Fund is to make Kenya free of street families. In order to realize its vision, the Trust Fund coordinates and develops capacity, mobilize resources to facilitate and monitor rescue, rehabilitative, re-integrative and preventive programmes for street families.

The purpose of this policy is to provide a framework to guide and coordinate rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration, re-socialization and prevention interventions for street families for improved service delivery. This will be realized through the following objectives: establishment of a policy coordination framework and governance mechanism on rehabilitation of street families; harmonisation of strategies, programmes and interventions targeting rehabilitation of street families and provision of standard operating procedures for rehabilitation and social protection of street families.

The policy will be implemented by state and non-state actors through a well elaborated national framework which brings on board Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), County Governments and other non-state actors.

One of the key strategies is the mainstreaming of street families' issues in all policies, plans and programmes in all MDAs, County Governments and non-state actors.

In order to ensure coherence in the coordination of street families rehabilitation initiatives at the national, county, and sub-county levels, this policy provides a framework upon which all interventions will be anchored, and my Ministry will provide overall leadership.

SIMON K. CHELUGUI, EGH

CABINET SECRETARY

Preface

It is noted that today, tens of millions of children are living or working on the streets. Their numbers keep growing due to population growth, urbanization and migration, particularly in the developing world such as Kenya. Children are pushed into living and working on the street by many factors, such as poverty, death of parents, separation/divorce of parents, abandonment, parents living on the streets, mistreatment by parents or relatives, tribal displacement, inadequate food at home, influence by friends, insecurity, getting lost during traveling, being born on the streets, lack of school fees, fear of being reprimanded, corporal punishment, domestic violence, or in search of employment or income among others.

Once on the streets many other threats await these children. Some of the most pressing challenges street children face include difficulties in maintaining basic health and accessing services, violence (beaten up by the other street children) and abuse, and dangerous working conditions, not feeling any sense of belonging, girls fall into prostitution to make a living, glue sniffing which is one of the many survival strategies that keep these children resilient to their own feelings and anxiety, and the harsh climatic conditions due to lack of proper shelter and clothing.

There is an illusion of freedom that these children get by living on the street. It is not a choice to leave their homes for the street but there is a conscious choice to stay on the street. Therefore, much is required to be done to counter the root causes that lead persons to live and work on the streets, and to guarantee respect and dignified life. But this can only be realized when there is a coordinated framework to support and empower vulnerable families to resilient livelihoods thus curtailing more persons from resorting to the streets; rescue those already in the streets and undertake rehabilitation programmes designed to make them self-reliant after reintegration into the community.

Coordination of such programmes will go a long way in the realisation of a country free of street families which is in line with the country's long-term development blueprint of the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution of Kenya 2010. It is also in line with the international commitments which Kenya has ascribed to such as the Sustainable Development Goals No. 10 with its clarion call of *leaving no one behind*, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The State Department wishes to thank all the institutions and agencies for the roles they played in the development of the policy. In addition, we express our gratitude to the team from the various Ministries, Departments and Agencies that put together this policy. Last but not least, we want to sincerely thank the SFRTF Board of Trustees for giving direction and their involvement in the entire process.

Nelson Marwa Sospeter, EBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

DRAFT

Acknowledgement

This Policy was developed through a process that involved widespread consultations and the participation of stakeholders, thereby engendering ownership by the people of Kenya. I wish to thank all those who gave their input either individually or through their organisations and institutions.

I wish to commend the SFRTF Board of Trustees Hon. Jebii Kilimo - Chairperson, Alex Masibo, Pius Wario Tume, Grace Mwangi, Fatma Abdalla Ahmed, Joseph Mburu Waiganjo, George Maara, for providing leadership in the process of developing the policy. My gratitude goes to the National Steering Committee Members who included Peter Kimondo, Ministry of Education; Cornelius Ombagi, Ministry of ICT, Innovation and Youth Affairs; Erastus Karani, Ministry of Health; Pamela Masese, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government; Justus Muthoka, Department of Children Services; Anita Chepseba, Office of the Attorney General; and Samuel Muraya, Council of Governors for their tireless commitment to the policy development process. I also wish to thank Mrs Maria Cheroni and Mr Robert Njogu, former Chief Executive Officers at the Fund who steered the policy development process and other key stakeholders who immensely contributed to the policy development process.

The implementation of this Policy will, without doubt, require huge financial outlays. I have no doubt that all stakeholders will work in partnership to help mobilise these resources as well as fully participate in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the programmes that will be inspired by this Policy.

CAROLINE TOWETT
AG. C.E.O
STREET FAMILIES REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

Abbreviations and Acronyms

CIDP	-	County Integrated Development Plan
COG	-	Council of Governors
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
FBOs	-	Faith Based Organizations
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
SFRTF	-	Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund
UNCRC	-	United Nations Commission of the Rights of Children
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN	-	United Nations
NIMES	-	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
STIs	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Definition of Terms

Street families in Kenya refer to children, youth, men, women and older persons who use the roads, unoccupied buildings, alleys, ruins, wastelands, parks, free and other open spaces as their places of temporary or permanent abode and are exposed to vulnerabilities.

Rehabilitation of street families is the restoration of human dignity, privileges and reputation to a useful place in the society.

Prevention: A variety of approaches that support to diminish the need for people to disengage or be separated from their families or communities.

Family preservation: Family preservation is a strategy that is based on the belief that children and young people need a family in which to develop, that promotes the perspective that the best way of achieving permanency in the lives of children is to allow them to be with their families and to work with the family to try to prevent the placement of children outside of family care as well as the philosophy which discourages the removal of children from their families.

Family tracing: Activities undertaken by authorities, community members, relatives or other agencies for the purpose of gathering information and locating the parents or extended family of the separated street person.

Family reunification: This involves bringing together the street person with the family and community in preparation for reintegration.

Family conferencing: Is a decision-making process that brings together important role players in the life of the street person when circumstances necessitate a plan to be formulated for the person and family with the aim of ensuring retention.

Reintegration: This is a process by which a person is reunited with his/her biological parents or extended family. During this process, a series of activities are undertaken to equip the person and the family with the necessary skills and resources for proper readjustment and resettlement.

Resocialization is a process in which a person is taught norms, values, and practices that foster their transition from one social role to another while ensuring that the environment is receptive for their adjustment.

Vulnerability: The inability of individuals, communities and societies to withstand adverse impacts from multiple stressors to which they are exposed.

Social protection: policies and programmes that protect people against risk and vulnerability, mitigate the impact of shocks, and support people from chronic incapacities to secure basic livelihoods.

Child: Any human being under the age of 18 years

Partner Institution: A legally registered and established organization involved in rehabilitation of street families programmes and working closely with the Trust Fund.

Programmes: Organized systems of services, activities or opportunities that help people achieve their goals.

Volunteers – These are the individuals or groups that offer their time, skills or resources to provide services by free choice for the benefit of other individuals, communities or nations, without the exception of financial gain other than reimbursement of reasonable expenses. It also includes the organization the offer such services.

Executive Summary

The National Policy on Rehabilitation of Street Families is anchored on the Constitution of Kenya, Kenya Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The overall objective of this policy is to provide a framework to guide and coordinate rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration, re-socialization and prevention interventions for street families for effective service delivery.

The policy provides a working definition of street families, highlights the situation of street families, and provides for guiding principles in street families rehabilitation. The policy further identifies the key issues that drive persons to the streets. These include poverty; family disintegration and loose social fabric; loss of parents and caregivers; human trafficking; retrogressive cultural practices; child labour and exploitation (parents or guardians sending children to the streets to earn a living for the family); poor access to basic needs; deviant behaviour and indiscipline; negative peer pressure; drug and substance abuse; poor parenting; tribal clashes and internal displacement; domestic and gender based violence; abandonment; over-dependency on handouts and donations; landlessness; disinheritance and uncoordinated and weak implementation of insufficient regulatory legal frameworks among others. The drivers identified will be addressed through priority areas and measures of this policy.

The purpose of this policy is to provide a framework for coherent coordination, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and re-socialization of street families as well as support prevention interventions. This policy will be guided by principles of human dignity, public participation, do no harm, equity, social justice and inclusiveness. The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, State Department for Social Protection which is currently responsible for Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund will play a coordination role. For effective implementation of this policy interagency approach will be employed. Other key players include line Ministries, Departments and Agencies, County Governments, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, Faith-based Organizations and Development Partners.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The street families are a global and multifaceted phenomenon. In Kenya, street families can be traced back to the post-independence period and are referred to as men, women, youth and children who use roads, unoccupied buildings, wastelands, parks, free and other open spaces as their places of temporary or permanent abode. Consequently, they are exposed to various risks and vulnerabilities. Traditionally, Kenyan communities have a culture of absorbing vulnerable members of the society within the extended family system. However, over the decades, there has been an increase in vulnerabilities amongst some members of the society due to dynamic economic, political and social-cultural factors.

The Kenya Vision 2030 envisions a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 envisages that all Kenyans irrespective of their social status enjoy their rights as promoted in the Bill of Rights. In particular, Article 43 (3) obligates the state to provide appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependants. This resonates with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Purpose of the Policy

The purpose of this policy is to provide a coherent and sustainable framework for the rehabilitation of street families in Kenya.

Guiding Principles

The implementation of this policy will be guided by the following principles;

Human Dignity – All human beings including street families possess special values and attributes intrinsic to their humanity and are entitled to the basic human rights which include food and shelter among others.

Public Participation – Involving all stakeholders in all programmes and decision-making process.

Equity – Ensure fairness, impartiality in its application and the protection of the special persons living in the streets.

Social Justice – Support the aspirations of persons living in the streets by promoting the essential values of human rights

Transparency and Accountability – Ensure that there is openness in all of its programmes, effective and efficient utilization of public funds.

Integrity – Upholding the highest standards in all of our undertakings.

Non-discrimination - Treating everyone equally irrespective of age, gender, socio-economic background, religion, among others.

Do no harm - Actions should never harm or injure anyone physically and/or emotionally.

Inclusiveness - Providing equal access to opportunities and resources for people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalized.

Rationale

There are several interventions that have been put in place in Kenya by state and non-state actors to reduce the number of street families, however their numbers have continued to increase overtime. The existing interventions to rehabilitate street families have largely remained inadequate due to various reasons including; poorly designed interventions, lack of understanding of the rehabilitation process, lack of institutionalized system to assess and classify street families, poor coordination between the service providers and lack of clear national policy and legislation to deal with street families. This policy addresses these gaps.

Policy formulation

The policy has been developed under the stewardship of the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund Board of Trustees. The process entailed a deliberative stakeholders' engagement and consultations to inform the policy design.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Globally, many countries focus only on street children and not on street families. UNICEF defines the term street children as any girl or boy for whom the street has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults. The presence of street children poses a broad spectrum of problems, yet few steps have been taken to adequately address the issue. In Kenya this phenomenon encompasses children, youths, adults and elderly persons.

Over the years, the Government has been promoting social protection and socio-economic interventions targeting the vulnerable and marginalized groups, with an aim of empowering them for sustainable livelihoods. This notwithstanding, the street families have not benefited from this support due to unavailability of accurate and credible data leading to unstructured interventions. To address this, the Government established the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund in 2003 with the mandate of coordinating rehabilitation of street families in the country.

The number of street families has been unknown, and in turn has impacted negatively on planning, budgeting and decision-making. In order to address this, the Fund in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF, MDAs, CoG, NGOs amongst others carried out a National Census of Street Families in April, 2018. The census report was published in 2020 and provides data on the total number, size, structure, and distribution of street families which also forms a baseline for further studies and information for evidence-based decision making.

A summary of the census report is provided in the following table.

Fig. 1 - Street Families Census Results at a Glance

Indicator	Male	Female	Total (N)
Proportion of Street Persons in the Streets of the Country	72.4	27.6	46,639
Proportion of Street Persons under Rehabilitation in Institutions			7,206
Proportion of Street Persons by Level of Education			
No Education	60.9	39.1	7,786
Pre-primary/Primary	74.2	25.6	31,976
Post primary and Above	76.8	23.7	6,877
Proportion of Street Persons by Marital Status			
Never Married	69.0	31.0	3,630
Married/Living Together	68.2	31.8	9,592
seperated/ Divorced	52.8	47.2	6,300
Proportion of Street Persons by Talents			
No talent	65.6	34.4	24,662
Have some talent (Ball games, Singing, Art/Craft, etc.)	80.0	20.0	21,977
Proportion of Street Persons With Vocational Skills			
No skills	72.4	27.6	33,073
Have some skills (carpentry & joinery, masonry, welding etc.)	72.5	27.5	13,566
Proportion of Street Persons Living with Parents in the Streets			
Proportion not living with parents	69.8	30.2	36,057
Proportion living with parents	81.1	18.9	10,582
Proportion of Street Persons Living with Parents in the Streets			
Death of one or two Parents	75.3	24.7	5,868
Mistreatment	72.9	27.1	4,416
Other	70.7	29.3	39,744

Key Findings from the Census

According to the National Census of Street Families 2018, the number of people living on and connected to the streets in Kenya was 46,639. The counties with the highest concentrations of street persons were: Nairobi (15,337), Mombasa (7,529), Kisumu (2,746), Uasin Gishu (2,147) and Nakuru (2,005). Most of these street persons were males at 72.4%, females at 27.6 %, majority being the youth at 45.3%, followed by children at 33.8% and the older persons at 2.4%.

Overall, over two-thirds of the street persons in a particular county were inter- county migrants. Majority of the street persons frequent the streets every day from morning to evening while some live permanently in the streets. Reasons for going to the streets are varied which included fear of being reprimanded, corporal punishment; lack of school fees; mistreatment by relatives; death of parents; domestic violence; peer influence and being born on the streets. While at the streets, most street persons engage in scrap metal collection, garbage collection, fetching water, peddling drugs and alcohol, sex work and begging.

Majority (68 per cent) of the children who lived on the streets with their parents were below 10 years of age, while 24 per cent were orphans. 20 per cent of street persons did not know the whereabouts of their parents. 22 per cent of the respondents were either married or living

together with partners. 5 per cent of children age 10 to 18 years reported to have either married or living together with a partner.

Further, 76 per cent of the street persons had reached primary school level of education while 14 per cent reached secondary level of education. Youthful street persons age 10 to 34 years were more talented in sporting and creative arts activities compared to the older persons.

68 per cent of street persons aged 10 years and above had sexual intercourse. Out of these, only 37 per cent of them used condoms during the last sexual intercourse. 70 per cent of females compared to 59 per cent of males among street persons were not using condoms. One in 10 females age 15 -19 had given birth, while about a half (54 per cent) of women age 20 - 29 years had at least a child.

The data indicates that the most prevalent diseases included skin diseases, HIV/STIs, malaria, chest related diseases, fever and diarrhoea and stomach aches.

Over 40 percent of the respondents had received rehabilitation and reintegration services from the government, and 22.7 percent from Non-Governmental Organizations and faith-based organizations respectively.

On the basis of the census results, a Deliberative Stakeholders Engagement was undertaken in January 2020 in 19 select counties. Responses revealed several factors which lead to the occurrence of street families, among which included poverty; family disintegration and loose social fabric; loss of parents and caregivers; human trafficking; retrogressive cultural practices; child labour and exploitation (parents or guardians sending children to the streets to earn a living for the family); poor access to basic needs; deviant behaviour and indiscipline; negative peer pressure ; drug and substance abuse; poor parenting; tribal clashes and internal displacement; domestic and gender based violence; abandonment; over dependency on hand outs and donations; landlessness ; disinheritance and uncoordinated and weak implementation of insufficient regulatory legal frameworks among others.

While on the streets, street families are faced with myriad of hardships which include; lack of food, clean water; shelter, sanitation and health care, education; discrimination and stigma, rejection and exclusion from mainstream society; difficulty in acquisition of identity cards; exposure to extreme weather conditions; sexual abuse and exploitation; human trafficking;

exposure to illegal drugs and substance; harassment, torture and arrest among others. Street families interviewed cited harassment and inhumane treatment by law enforcement agencies. Due to their vulnerability street families are exposed to exploitation and likely recruitment into criminal and other illegal activities or lured to join radical groups. Street families are exposed to pandemics and natural calamities.

Despite various measures taken on street families by the Government and interventions by different actors, the programmes are uncoordinated and ineffective. In addition, most counties do not have prevention mechanisms, standard guidelines and regulations for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and resocialization. There are weak linkages between different actors, uncoordinated and fragmented structures with no legislation in the two levels of Government. Furthermore, lack of communication and resource mobilization strategies and clear reporting mechanisms remains a challenge. The situational analysis reveals that there is no coherent and sustainable framework for the rehabilitation of street families in Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 POLICY OBJECTIVES, PRIORITY AREAS AND MEASURES

This chapter focuses on policy objectives, priority areas and measures aimed at providing direction, guidelines and mechanisms in order to standardize the street families' rehabilitation programmes amongst various actors.

3.1 Policy Objectives

1. To establish a policy coordination framework and governance mechanism on rehabilitation of street families
2. To harmonise strategies, programmes and interventions targeting rehabilitation of street families
3. To provide standard operating procedures for rehabilitation and social protection of street families

3.2 Priority Areas and Measures

The policy priority areas and measures provide policy direction in line with the objectives. The Government in collaboration with stakeholders shall pursue the following measures;

3.2.1 Prevention of emergence of street families

Measures:

- 1) Establish mechanism for early interventions in the community
- 2) Develop guidelines for empowerment programmes
- 3) Establish linkages with social protection initiatives and community-based prevention systems

3.2.2 Rescue of street families

Measures;

- 1) Develop rescue standards and mechanisms
- 2) Develop targeted rescue interventions for various groups

3.2.3 Rehabilitation of street families

Measures;

- 1) Develop assessment tools for rehabilitation programmes
- 2) Develop standard operating procedures and guidelines for rehabilitation programmes.
- 3) Design rehabilitation interventions for various target groups

3.2.4 Reintegration of Street families

Measures;

- 1) Develop reintegration guidelines
- 2) Create linkages and referrals for reintegration
- 3) Establish community support groups

3.2.5 Re-socialization of street families

Measures;

- 1) Develop resocialization guidelines
- 2) Develop resocialization mechanisms

3.2.6 Governance mechanisms on rehabilitation of street families

Measures

- 1) Develop a communication strategy
- 2) Strengthen collaboration, partnerships and linkages
- 3) Establish governance and accountability mechanism at all levels
- 4) Develop resource mobilisation strategies

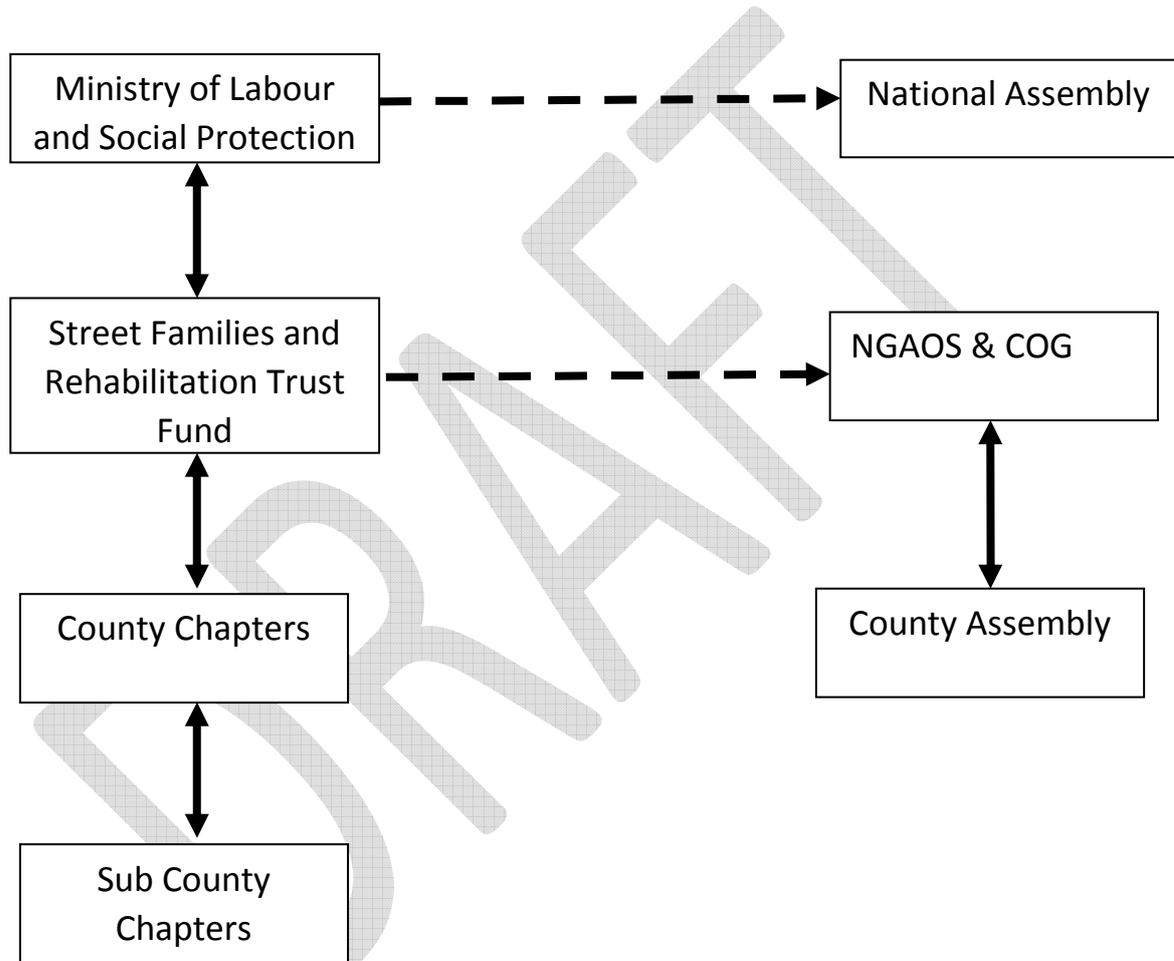
3.2.7 Institution, regulatory and coordination framework

Measures

1. Establish an institutional coordination framework
2. Establish County Chapters
3. Develop legislation for rehabilitation of street families

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Overall coordination, synergy and overseeing of rehabilitation of street families' programmes is the role of the Ministry responsible for social protection through the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund. The agency will have structures at the National and County levels as illustrated below;



CHAPTER FOUR

POLICY COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Ministry responsible for rehabilitation of street families shall oversee the overall coordination and implementation of this policy through Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund. This will be implemented by a multi-agency approach bringing together state and non-state actors. Therefore, a coordination framework will be established at the national and county levels. The Trust Fund shall be responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of street families policies, programmes and activities. The Trust Fund will establish County Chapters to coordinate rehabilitation programmes at the County level.

Functions of the National Government

The Ministry responsible for SFRTF shall oversee the overall coordination of the Policy implementation and ensure requisite resource mobilization, involve stakeholders and enhance monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment. Ministries, Departments Counties and Agencies (MDCAs) shall mainstream street families' rehabilitation in their policies, plans and programmes. These include; Ministries of Interior and Coordination of Government; Education; Health; Housing, the National Treasury and Planning, the Attorney General, Judiciary and the Council of Governors.

Functions of the SFRTF's Board of Trustees and the Secretariat

The function of the Board of Trustees shall be to provide leadership; decision-making in coordination of rehabilitation of street families; coordination of service providers, monitoring and evaluation of programmes, sustainable community involvement and empowerment and provide interventions to street families issues; facilitate creation of public awareness; ensure accountability of the finances of the Trust Fund and mobilize resources to support rehabilitation programmes and facilitate capacity building of the Secretariat and the partners.

The Secretariat shall implement the decisions made by the Board and undertake an administrative role.

Functions of the County Governments

The County Governments shall domesticate the policy; provide technical support; build capacity of county staff and ensure street families rehabilitation programmes are captured in

the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) in liaison with the Trust Fund and other stakeholders.

Functions of Development Partners

Development partners shall support specific programmes coordinated by the Trust Fund through provision of resources, technical assistance and capacity building; provide effective collaboration and synergy building.

Role of Street families

Street families shall cooperate with stakeholders providing rehabilitation services and adhere to the provisions of this policy.

Role of the Kenyan Public/Citizens

The public shall participate in the implementation of this policy.

Role of the Media

The media shall provide access to information; carry out awareness and publicity on the plight of street families.

Role of the Business Community and Charitable Organizations

The business community shall partner with the Trust Fund in the implementation of rehabilitation programmes.

Role of Religious Organizations and cultural institutions

The religious organizations and cultural institutions shall create awareness on street families' issues; provide spiritual nourishment, guidance, counseling and inculcate societal norms and values.

Role of Community Based Volunteers

Volunteers shall offer skills and resources in rescue, reintegration and resocialization of street families.

Role of CSOs,

The relevant organizations shall implement the Trust Fund's Policy by carrying out rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and resocialization of street families in collaboration with the two levels of Government.

CHAPTER FIVE

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

The concept of street families is not just a national issue but a global concern. Various policies and legislations have been developed but there is no specific one which addresses the concerns of the street families. This includes the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child; Sustainable Development Goals; the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); Kenya Vision 2030; and the Constitution of Kenya among others.

Global and Regional Policies and Legislation

The Universal Declaration of Human Right (1948) enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings regardless of their social status. Additionally, the Sustainable Development Goals requires states to ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is explicitly a social development dimension human rights instrument. It adapts a broad categorization of persons with disabilities and reaffirms that their rights to enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Regionally, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights endeavours to ensure promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights, freedoms and duties, whereas the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child commits states to take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration.

National Policies and Legislation

The 2010 Constitution of Kenya has made provision for human rights for all Kenyans including the street families. It has provided appropriate social security to people who are unable to support themselves and their dependants. It further guarantees all children specific rights which include; right to free and compulsory basic education, right to basic nutrition, shelter and health care; right to be protected from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, all forms of violence, inhuman treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitative labour among others.

The Kenya Vision 2030 seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. It recognizes that no society can gain the social cohesion as envisioned if significant sections of the population live in abject poverty.

The following Acts of Parliament make provision for the social rights of street families. The Children Act, 2001; Persons with Disabilities Act No. 14 of 2003; Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, No. 12 of 2011; The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, CAP 149; HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act, No. 14 of 2006; Basic Education Act No. 14 of 2013; Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 8 of 2010 and National Youth Council Act, No. 10 of 2009.

The following policies also make provision for some aspects of street families. National Family Promotion and Protection Policy, 2018; National Youth Development Policy, 2019 and National Social Protection Policy, 2012. While these policies and laws make provisions individually for specific groups in the general population, they do not address the plight of street families holistically. This policy seeks to create linkages and synergy with the existing social protection policies amongst others for the benefit of the street families.

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING, EVALUATION, RESEARCH AND LEARNING

Monitoring and Evaluation on the implementation of the policy will be undertaken by the ministry responsible for SFRTF within the framework of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). The evaluation of this policy will be conducted periodically to assess its impact.

To implement this, the Trust Fund will:

- i. Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework
- ii. Establish a monitoring system that incorporates the national, county and other devolved levels to assess progress towards achieving expected policy outputs and targets;
- iii. Ensure the system collects and analyzes disaggregated data by region, county, sub-county, sex, age, cultural practices, social-economic grouping, special needs and circumstances.
- iv. Undertake periodic joint review of the policy implementation at National and County levels.

Research and Learning

The Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund prioritizes research in order to support evidence-based policy and intervention formulation, identifying gaps and critical factors for needs for street persons. Particular attention will be given to how research can be used to guide the Rescue, Rehabilitation, Resocialization and Reintegration of Street Persons. The Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund Board of Trustees and Secretariat shall take lead in formulation of the agenda for operations and the execution of the research.

This will be achieved through the following:

- i. Identify and prioritize areas of research
- ii. Conduct street families research;
- iii. Disseminate the research findings;
- iv. Promote informed decisions through research
- v. Improve on the Policy Implementation

CHAPTER SEVEN

Policy Review

The National Policy on Rehabilitation of Street Families shall be reviewed after five years or as demand arises.

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Annex 1 – Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
(To be prepared after the policy is finalized)

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