



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**NATIONAL POLICY ON
REHABILITATION OF STREET FAMILIES,
2023**



**STREET FAMILIES
REHABILITATION TRUST FUND**



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

National Policy On
Rehabilitation of Street Families, 2023

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Foreword

The Constitution of Kenya envisions a country where all citizens, irrespective of their social status, enjoy the rights spelled out in the Bill of Rights. Despite these provisions, street families are among the most vulnerable groups that do not fully enjoy their rights as enshrined in the Constitution. They often face a multiplicity of challenges. Their situation has further been aggravated by the lack of a national policy.

The need for a policy on the rehabilitation of street families has never been more urgent. This policy will enable the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF), established in March 2003, to spearhead the Government's response to the street families' phenomenon and the associated problems, realising its vision of making Kenya free of street families.

The Trust Fund coordinates capacity development, resource mobilization, and monitoring of its programmes: prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration, and resocialization of street families.

This National Policy on Rehabilitation of Street Families will provide a framework for the coordination of the Trust Fund's programs. The overall goal of this policy is to harmonise coordination of street families' rehabilitation programmes.

The Policy goal is to be realized through key objectives, which seek to ensure the prevention of the occurrence of street families; rescue; rehabilitation; reintegration and resocialization of street families; provide standard operating procedures for the rehabilitation process of street families; and enhance governance and accountability mechanisms in the rehabilitation of street families.

This Policy, developed through a collaborative and consultative process involving state and non-state actors, is in harmony with Sustainable Development Goals, Africa Agenda 2063, and other government policies and programmes such as the Cash Transfer Programme (Inua Jamii) that address challenges affecting other vulnerable groups.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection will continue to provide leadership in the implementation of this policy and promote responsiveness to the changing environment.

I look forward to the successful and full implementation of this Policy and the continued support from all stakeholders.



Hon. Florence K. Bore
Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

Preface

Today, tens of millions of people around the world live or work on the street due to various factors, including poverty, the death of parents, separation/divorce, abandonment, parents living on the streets, and mistreatment by parents or relatives. Others experience internal displacement, insecurity, being born on the streets, lack of basic needs, fear of reprimand, corporal punishment, and domestic violence.

Life on the streets exposes these families to multiple challenges, such as limited access to healthcare, violence, sexual abuse, exploitation, and drug and substance abuse. While many cases are not the result of a deliberate choice, the continued presence of some families on the streets is perpetuated by an illusion of freedom from restrictive societal rules and regulations.

Therefore, the National Policy on the Rehabilitation of Street Families has been developed to address the above challenges and promote the realisation of a country free from street families. This aligns with international commitments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Goal No. 10 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - leaving no one behind, Africa's Agenda for Children 2040, Africa Agenda 2063, the country's Constitution, and the development blueprint, Kenya Vision 2030.

The policy will be implemented by both state and non-state actors through a National framework that involves Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs), and County Governments.



Joseph M. Motari, MBS

Principal Secretary

State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs

Acknowledgment

This Policy was developed through a consultative process that ensured thorough stakeholder participation.

I wish to thank the Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Principal Secretary of the State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs, and other Ministry staff who facilitated the smooth development of this policy.

I wish to commend the SFRTF Board of Trustees under the leadership of Hon. Mary Munene (Chairperson) along with the other trustees: Ahmed Hussein, Judson Nyabuto, Nancy Oranga, Emma Wanjiku, Fatma Abdalla Ahmed and Richard Limo, for their role in providing leadership during the development of this Policy. I am equally grateful to the Secretariat staff for their contribution to the development of this policy.

My gratitude extends to the teams from various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies that contributed to this policy. Special thanks to the members of the National Steering Committee, including Peter Kimondo from the Ministry of Education; Dr. Cornelius Ombagi from the Ministry of Information, Communication & the Digital Economy; Erastus Karani from the Ministry of Health; Pamela Masese from the Ministry of Interior and National Administration; Justus Muthoka from the Directorate of Children's Services; Anita Chepseba from the Office of the Attorney General; Samuel Muraya from the Council of Governors; and Lucy Kamuri from Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund for their tireless commitment to the policy development process.

The implementation of this Policy will undoubtedly require significant financial resources. Therefore, I appeal to all stakeholders to work in partnership to mobilise the necessary resources and to actively participate in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the programmes guided by this Policy.

Caroline Towett
Ag. Chief Executive Officer
Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund

Abbreviations

CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCIs	Charitable Children's Institutions
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COG	Council of Governors
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
MCDAs	Ministries, Counties, Departments and Agencies
NGAOs	National Government Administrative Officers
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
SFRTF	Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

Definition of Terms

This section presents a definition of the key terminologies used in the policy document

Child	An individual who has not attained the age of eighteen (18) years. (Children Act, 2022)
Civil Society Organizations	Are structured non-state entities or organizations that compliment government services. They include and not limited to; self-help groups, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, advocacy groups, and professional associations.
Community Based Volunteers	These are the individuals or groups that offer their time, skills or resources to provide services for the benefit of other individuals, communities or nations, without the exception of financial gain
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.
Family reunification	This involves bringing together the street person with the family and community.
Family tracing	The process undertaken by community-based volunteers, authorities, community members, relatives and/or other agencies for the purpose of gathering information and locating the parents or extended family of the street person.
Partner Institution	A legally registered and established organization that advances the Trust Fund's mandate through its programmes.
Prevention	The act of inhibiting persons from disengaging or being separated from their families or communities.
Rehabilitation	The restoration of human dignity, privileges and reputation to help street families fit back and live a normal life in the society.
Reintegration	This is a process by which a person is reunited with his/her biological parents, guardians, extended family or other alternative settlements.
Rescue	The process of identifying, assessing and helping persons out of street situation for a better living.
Resocialization	This 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.
Social protection	Policies and actions, including legislative measures, that enhance

	the capacity of and opportunities for the poor and vulnerable to improve and sustain their lives, livelihoods, and welfare, that enable income-earners and their dependants to maintain a reasonable level of income through decent work, and that ensures access to affordable healthcare, social security, and social assistance.
Street families	Refers to any person being a child, youth, man, woman and intersex who uses roads, unoccupied buildings, alleys, ruins, wastelands, parks, free and other open spaces as their places of temporary or permanent abode and is exposed to vulnerabilities.
Vulnerability	The inability of individuals, communities and societies to withstand adverse impacts from multiple stressors to which they are exposed.

Executive Summary

The National Policy on Rehabilitation of Street Families is anchored in 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, resocialisation 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 guiding principles for the rehabilitation of street families.

It further identifies the key issues that drive persons to the streets. These include among others: 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; and negative peer pressure. Others are: 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 existing legal and regulatory frameworks. The drivers identified will be addressed through priority areas and measures of this policy.

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 which is currently responsible for Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund will play a coordination role.

For effective implementation of this policy, a multi-agency 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 One: Introduction

The plight of street families is a global multifaceted phenomenon. In Kenya, street families can be traced back to the post-independence period. They are referred to as men, women, intersex, youth and children who use roads, unoccupied buildings, wastelands, parks, free and other open spaces as their places of temporary or permanent abode in both rural and urban settings. Consequently, they are exposed to various risks and vulnerabilities.

Traditionally, Kenyan communities had a culture of absorbing vulnerable members of the society within the extended family system. However, this has gradually changed leading to 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 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.

To address the plight of street families, the Government established STRTF to spearhead its response to the phenomenon and associated problems. However, the Trust Fund has been running programmes and initiatives without a policy that outlines coordination mechanisms needed to achieve its mandate.

1.1. 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.

1.2. Guiding Principles

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

- i. Do no harm - Actions should never injure anyone physically, emotionally, socially and all other aspects.
- ii. Equity – Ensure fairness, impartiality in its application and the protection of the persons living in the streets.
- iii. Human Dignity – Street families like all human beings possess special values and attributes intrinsic to their humanity and are entitled to the basic human rights which include food and shelter among others.
- iv. Inclusiveness - Providing equal access to opportunities and resources for persons on the streets who might otherwise be excluded or marginalized.
- v. Integrity – Upholding the highest moral standards in all undertakings.
- vi. Non-discrimination - Treating all equally irrespective of age, gender, socio-economic background, religion, among others.
- vii. Public Participation – Involving all stakeholders in all programmes and decision-making processes on matters pertaining to the street families.
- viii. Social Justice – Street families deserve equal economic, political, social rights and opportunities.

- ix. Transparency and Accountability – Ensure that there is openness in operations and duty bearers take responsibilities.
- x. Sustainable Development - Improving livelihoods and financial stability of street families through socio-economic empowerment.

1.3. 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, the numbers have continued to rise over the years.

Efforts to rehabilitate street families have remained inadequate due to various reasons including; poorly designed interventions, lack of understanding of the rehabilitation process, lack of institutionalized systems 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 and the implementation guidelines will therefore address these gaps.

1.4. Policy formulation

The policy has been developed under the stewardship of STRTF's 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. For instance, UNICEF defines '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. In Kenya this phenomenon encompasses children, youths, adults and elderly persons. The presence of street families poses a broad spectrum of problems with efforts being taken to address the issue.

The Government has been in the forefront of promoting social protection and socio-economic interventions targeting the vulnerable and marginalized groups, with an aim of empowering them for sustainable livelihoods in line with the Bill of Rights. Such initiatives include: cash transfer to orphans and vulnerable children; cash transfer to older persons; cash transfer to persons with severe disability; Hunger Safety Net Programme; relief food; Kenya Social Economic Inclusion Programme; presidential bursary; affirmative action; free and compulsory basic education; Government rescue and rehabilitation centres. Others are provision of affirmative funds including Youth Development Fund; Uwezo Fund; Women Development Fund, National Government Constituency Development Fund and Financial Inclusion Fund (Hustler Fund).

This notwithstanding, street families have, to a large extent, yet to benefit much due to a number of barriers that limit their access to the various Government interventions. Some of the barriers include among others; lack of statutory documents, lack of accurate data, unstructured and uncoordinated interventions focusing on street families.

To address this, the Government established STRTF in 2003 with the mandate of coordinating rehabilitation of street families in the country. The overall goal of the Trust Fund is to make Kenya a country free of street families.

Over the years, the Trust Fund has executed its mandate with some remarkable achievements including rescue, rehabilitation reintegration and re-socialization of street families, supporting education and vocational skills for street families, psychosocial support, talent identification and nurturing.

The Trust Fund has also created an enabling environment for various partners towards the realization of its mandate through building capacity of duty bearers and extending financial support to undertake rehabilitation programmes. This has led to many street families being reunited back to the community and living decent and dignified lives.

In addition, various non-state actors have supported SFRTF through their interventions on rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and resocialisation of street families, family empowerment, provision of start-up kits, food, education and medical support.

The Trust Fund in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF, MDAs, Council of Governors (CoG) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) amongst others carried out the National Census of Street Families in April, 2018.

Prior to the census, the number of street families had remained unknown, which in turn impacted negatively on planning, budgeting and decision-making. The census report published in 2020 provides data on the total number, size, structure, and distribution of street families. A summary of the census report is provided in the following table.

Table 2.1 - Street Families Census Results

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

2.1. 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%.

According to the census report the population is expected to grow by 50 percent. However, due to Covid-19 pandemic, drought and economic hardships the projected growth is likely to be higher than 50 percent.

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. The 3 reasons for going to the streets were varied including fear of being reprimanded, corporal punishment, and lack of school fees. Others were; mistreatment by relatives, mental illness, 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.

The census established that 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. It found out that 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 and five (5) per cent of children aged 10 to 18 years were 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 ages 10 to 34 years were more talented in sporting and creative arts compared to the older persons.

At least 68 per cent of street persons aged 10 years and above had sexual intercourse. Out of these, only 37 per cent used condoms during their last sexual intercourse. Seventy per cent of females compared to 59 per cent of males among street persons were not using condoms. The census revealed that one in 10 females age 15 -19 had given birth, while 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, respiratory 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 NGOs and FBOs respectively.

Arising out of the census results, a Deliberative Stakeholders Engagement was undertaken in January 2020 in 19 select counties. Responses revealed several factors which led to the increase 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 eke out a living for the family); poor access to basic needs; deviant behaviour and indiscipline; and negative peer pressure. Others were: 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 policy and legal frameworks.

Street families are faced with myriad of hardships which include; lack of food, clean water; lack of shelter; poor sanitation and health care, education; discrimination, stigma, rejection and exclusion from mainstream society; difficulties in acquisition of official documents such as identity cards and birth certificates; and exposure to extreme weather conditions. Others are: sexual abuse and exploitation; human trafficking; exposure to illegal drugs and substances; harassment, torture and arrest among others.

Street families interviewed cited harassment and inhumane treatment by law enforcement agencies. Due to their vulnerabilities street families are exposed to exploitation and are easily lured into crime and radical groups. Their living conditions expose them to pandemics and natural calamities.

While there are various policies and laws that make provisions for specific groups in the general population, there is none that address the plight of street families holistically. Some of these frameworks include: National Social

Protection Policy, 2012; National Youth Development Policy, 2019; Education Policy; Kenya Health Policy, 2014-2030; Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2019 on Policy Framework for Reforming Education and Training for Sustainable Development in Kenya among others.

A key factor hampering programmes targeting street families is the lack of prevention mechanisms, standard guidelines and regulations for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and resocialization by most counties. 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: Policy and Legal Frameworks

The issue of street families is of immense national and global concern. Although various policies and legislations have been developed, there is no specific one which adequately addresses the plight of the street families.

This policy takes cognisance of the various global and regional commitments, laws and conventions that include the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC); SDGs; the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD); African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC); and AU Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. It also takes into consideration the Constitution of Kenya, the various Acts of Parliament, Kenya Vision 2030, various policies and strategies.

3.1. Global and Regional Policies and Legislation

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings regardless of their social status. Additionally, SDGs require states to ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices while UNCRPD adopts a broad categorization of persons with disabilities and reaffirms their rights to enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

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

3.2. National Policies and Legislation

The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Kenya stipulates the rights to be enjoyed by all Kenyans. It provides appropriate social security to people who are unable to support themselves and their dependants. It provides specific rights to children, persons with disabilities, youth, minorities and marginalized groups and older members of society.

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 full realization of this commitment will be realized through the specific five (5) Medium Term Plans.

The following Acts of Parliament make provision for the social rights of street families: The Children Act, 2022; Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003; HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act, 2006; National Youth Council Act, 2009; Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010; Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, 2011; Births and Deaths Registration Act, CAP 149, Rev. 2012 and Basic Education Act, 2013.

This policy seeks to create linkages and synergy with the existing social protection policies amongst others for the benefit of the street families.

Chapter Four: Policy Objectives, Priority Areas and Measures

This chapter focuses on policy objectives, priority areas and measures aimed at creating an enabling environment for prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and re-socialization of street families to ensure that they live a decent and dignified life for sustainable development.

4.1. Policy objectives

The objectives to the policy are to:

- i. Prevent occurrence of street families;
- ii. Facilitate rescue of street families;
- iii. Support rehabilitation of street families;
- iv. Strengthen reintegration of street families into the society;
- v. Promote re-socialization for street families;
- vi. Develop and harmonise strategies, programmes and interventions targeting rehabilitation of street families;
- vii. Provide standard operating procedures for rehabilitation process of street families;
- viii. Establish a policy coordination framework; and
- ix. Enhance governance and accountability mechanism in rehabilitation of street families.

4.2. Priority areas and measures

The following priority areas and measures provide direction in line with the policy objectives. The priority measures will target street families that comprise children, youth, men, women, older persons, families and communities within the society.

4.2.1 Prevention of emergence of street families

Prevention is an important intervention aimed at inhibiting persons from disengaging or being separated from their families or communities and ending up in the streets. Prevention measures will target all vulnerable persons likely to end up in the streets.

The Government in collaboration with stakeholders shall;

- i. Support and strengthen family and community-based preventions networks.
- ii. Establish street families county committees within the county chapters to coordinate prevention programmes.
- iii. Establish mechanism for early identification and interventions in the community.
- iv. Develop guidelines for empowerment programmes in the community.
- v. Establish linkages with social protection initiatives and community-based prevention systems.
- vi. Develop strategies and targeted programmes to inhibit emergence of street families.
- vii. Promote preservation of the family.

4.2.2 Rescue of street families

Rescue entails identifying, assessing and helping persons get out of street situations for eventual reintegration for dignified and sustainable livelihood.

The Government in collaboration with stakeholders shall;

- i. Support street families to move out of the streets in a humane way.
- ii. Embrace the concept of drop in and rescues centres
- iii. Strengthen family tracing mechanisms
- iv. Develop rescue standards and mechanisms

4.2.3 Rehabilitation of street families

Rehabilitation is core in the restoration of human dignity, privileges, and reputation to help street families fit in the society and live a normal life.

The Government in collaboration with stakeholders shall;

- i. Strengthen existing rehabilitation programmes
- ii. Establish standard operating procedures and guidelines for rehabilitation programmes
- iii. Refer targeted persons to relevant and appropriate service
- iv. Develop strategies, targeted programmes and interventions for rehabilitation of street families

4.2.4. Reintegration of street families

Reintegration is the process by which a person is reunited with his/her biological parents, guardians, extended family or other alternative settlements. Reintegration therefore, ensure permanent resettlement of street families within the community thus avoiding relapses.

The Government in collaboration with stakeholders shall;

- i. Promote reunification of street families with family members and the community
- ii. Develop and harmonise reintegration guidelines
- iii. Establish reintegration linkages and referral mechanisms
- iv. Establish community-based support mechanisms
- v. Develop strategies, targeted programmes and interventions for reintegration of street families

4.2.5 Resocialization of street families

Resocialisation is an overarching process in the entire rehabilitation cycle. During resocialization, a person is reoriented to acquire desired societal norms; values and practices that foster their transition from one social role to another while ensuring that the environment is receptive to their adjustment.

The Government in collaboration with stakeholders shall;

- i. Develop and operationalize resocialization guidelines
- ii. Establish and harmonise resocialization mechanisms
- iii. Strengthen community resilience and ties to support reintegrated street families
- iv. Provide psychosocial support to both the recipient family and the person undergoing rehabilitation.
- v. Develop strategies, targeted programmes and interventions for resocialization of street families

4.2.6 Governance mechanisms on rehabilitation of street families

Governance is important in promoting effective structures, operations and processes for decision making, accountability, control and behaviour of an entity. It is key in strengthening effective partnership ties between the Government and non-state actors on rehabilitation of street families.

The Government in collaboration with stakeholders shall;

- i. Establish governance and accountability mechanism at all levels
- ii. Promote communication for advocacy and social mobilization
- iii. Establish and strengthen partnership linkages
- iv. Develop strategies, targeted programmes and interventions on governance for street families rehabilitation

4.2.7 Institution, regulatory and coordination framework

While effective institutions are key in the implementation of this policy, it is important to have a coherent regulatory and coordination framework.

The Government in collaboration with stakeholders shall;

- i. Establish coordination and regulatory mechanisms on rehabilitation of street families
- ii. Establish Street families management information system
- iii. Develop strategies, targeted programmes and interventions for coordination of street families rehabilitation

Chapter Five: Policy Coordination, Implementation and Institutional Framework

The Ministry responsible for rehabilitation of street families shall oversee the overall coordination and implementation of this policy through SFRTF. 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.

The following institutions will be responsible for various roles in the implementation of the Policy.

Matrix of Actors and their Respective Roles

Institutions	Roles and Responsibilities in Implementation of the Policy
Ministry responsible for Labour and Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spearhead the overall coordination of policy formulation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review.• Formulation of budgets, plans and programmes.• Mobilization of resources.• Engage stakeholders in the implementation of the policy.• Networking for effective implementation of the policy at all levels in all sectors.• Develop the National Action Plan for implementing the policy.• Establish and support County Chapters to implement the policy.• Develop guidelines and standards on street families rehabilitation.• Provide technical guidance and backstopping to other institutions and sectors supporting the implementation of the policy.• Establish an Information Management System to collect, store, update and disseminate data on street families.• Carry out research on street families related matters in collaboration with the academia and other institutions.• Strengthen collaboration and linkages between state and non-state actors and facilitate networking with development partners.• Provide certification for skills acquired without formal learning to the street youths.• Provide access to industrial training.• Provide employability skills to the street youths.• Overall coordination of actors implementing the policy.
Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide strategic leadership; decision-making and oversight on rehabilitation of street families.• Promote public awareness, ensure accountability of funds and

Institutions	Roles and Responsibilities in Implementation of the Policy
	<p>mobilize resources to support rehabilitation programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of rehabilitation of street families. • Monitoring and evaluation of programmes. • Ensure active community engagement and empowerment. • Facilitate capacity building programmes. • Develop an M&E Framework for street families rehabilitation with specific indicators to facilitate tracking and accurate reporting.
Ministry responsible for National Treasury and Economic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure street families issues are adopted in the entire budget cycle and considered in all aspects of national and county level financing. • Avail adequate budgetary resources to the Ministry in charge of street families rehabilitation and other MCDAs to implement actions outlined in the policy.
Attorney General's Office and Kenya Law Reform Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and advice MCDAs in drafting necessary legislation to implement the policy and key constitutional provisions. • Make proposals on other legislative and law reforms in support of the policy implementation.
Ministry responsible for Interior and National Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper verification and registration of street families for issuance of identification documents. • Support implementation of the policy at all levels. • Prevent and investigate human trafficking and prosecute offenders. • Enforce repatriation of illegal foreigners from the streets or other areas of abode. • Provide vigilance through localized Government initiative "Nyumba Kumi" to deter emergence of street families. • Collect and aggregate information on street families. • Sensitize the public on the crime dynamic and exploitation of street families. • Support in rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and resocialisation exercises.
Ministry responsible for Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an enabling environment to access education and vocational training. • Enlighten and sensitize parents, community and stakeholders on the contributory factors that lead to the emergence of street

Institutions	Roles and Responsibilities in Implementation of the Policy
	families and the need for identification of vulnerable families.
Ministry responsible for Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an enabling environment to access health services. • Health promotion and education to parents, communities and stakeholders on health hazards affecting street families. • Establishing referral systems. • Provision of outreach services for street families.
Ministry responsible for Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide street families with access to affordable housing initiative across the country.
Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports and The Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of talents and innovations. • Provide access to youth empowerment opportunities and life skills training. • Ensure street youths are protected from harmful practices.
County Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domesticate the National Policy on Rehabilitation of street families. • Provide technical support. • Build capacity of county staff and ensure street families rehabilitation programmes are mainstreamed in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) in liaison with the Trust Fund and other stakeholders. • Provide information on street families. • Create public awareness and education on emergence and prevention of street families. • Establish structures and facilities for rehabilitation of street families.
Research and Academic Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify information sources on street families for research agenda. • Solicit and evaluate research proposals on identified areas of interest. • Collaborate with mandated agencies to gather data to support planning and analysis. • Design training and educational programmes on street families. • Generate evidence to inform policy and decision making; and • Conduct research on emerging street families issues to inform policy and planning.

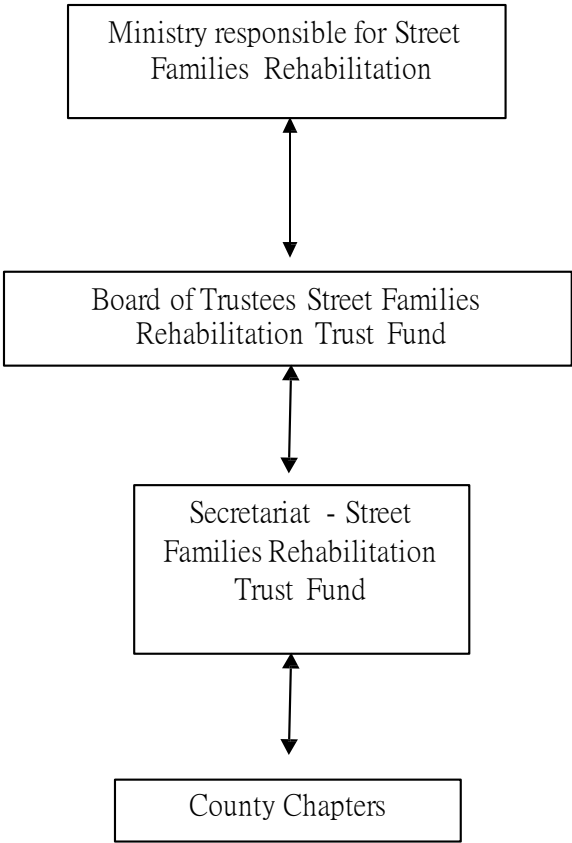
Institutions	Roles and Responsibilities in Implementation of the Policy
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct census and surveys on street families.
Other line Ministries, Counties, Departments and Agencies (MCDAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide affirmative action for street families in recruitment and training. • Integrate street families in establishment of cottage industries, agricultural activities and environmental conservations.
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide resources, technical assistance and capacity building.
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation on the street families phenomena and its impact. • Influence the society on its perception towards street families. • Educating the society on the values and principles that can safeguard families. • Disseminate policy objectives and measures to the greater public. • Monitoring and reporting on the progress of the implementation of the policy.
Business community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute in transformation of the community's economic status by empowering families and communities. • Provision of financial support for implementation of the policy. • Create employment for rehabilitated and reintegrated street families. • Mentor street families beneficiaries on entrepreneurship skills and job opportunities. • Participate in corporate social responsibilities in collaboration with partner institutions implementing rehabilitation programmes.
Faith Based Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on the issues of street families within the community. This will be done through spiritual nourishment, guidance, counselling, arbitrating on family conflicts and inculcating societal norms and values. • Monitor children in families by engaging them in religious activities and social engagements that build on and nurture families. • Provide resources to support rehabilitation of street families.
Cultural Institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work towards eradicating the application and practice of some

Institutions	Roles and Responsibilities in Implementation of the Policy
	<p>retrogressive and negative cultural traditions that affect families and force them to seek refuge in the streets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervene and resolve family conflicts to ensure that families act responsibly in the event of family separation. • Encourage the community to embrace families and its members who are ready for re-socialization and reintegration back to the society by sensitizing communities on cultural value.
Community Based Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as liaison with grassroot community structures and ensure street families programmes continue in all settings. • Serve as front line workers and champion case management rehabilitation processes. • Participate in monitoring and evaluation of street families' rehabilitation programme activities. • Organize, mobilize and facilitate street families' activities at community level. • Promote awareness and appropriate Psychosocial awareness on street families' response and support.
Civil Society Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as a source of information on street families for communities and the citizens. • Implement and monitor programs that align to the Government policy on street families and mutually hold Government accountable. • Engage in advocacy and offer targeted and responsive interventions aligned to this policy. • Collaborate and liaise with existing Government structures, the private sector and other institutions in carrying out their role for sustainable programmes. • Deliver services, to the vulnerable groups. • Advocate for street families rights and work to change and uphold social norms and behaviours.
Kenyan Public/Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make early warning and intervention by sharing information of the potential members of the community who are at risk of going to the streets. • Involvement in rescuing of street families. • Embrace and serve as a support system for reintegrated persons. • Participate in the dissemination of the policy.

Institutions	Roles and Responsibilities in Implementation of the Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in program designing and development. • Providing feedback on rehabilitation programmes. • Discourage alms giving on the streets and other pull factors.
Street families and their leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperate with stakeholders providing rehabilitation services and adhere to the provisions of this policy.

5.1. Institutional Framework

The policy will be implemented through structures at the National, County, Sub County and community levels as illustrated below:



5.2. County Chapters

This policy provides guidelines for establishment and operationalization of County Chapters that are responsible for the implementation of Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF) programmes and initiatives at the county and other lower levels, as provided by the National Policy on Rehabilitation of Street Families.

Among the proposed structures is the establishment of County Chapters at the County level whose purpose is to ensure there is efficiency and effectiveness of management of street families as well as bringing services closer to the people. The County Chapters will play a critical role in achieving this goal by implementing various programmes and initiatives in their respective regions.

- County Commissioner - Chair
- National Government Officer responsible for street families rehabilitation at the County level – Secretary
- County Chief Officer responsible for Social Services
- National Government Officer responsible for Education at the County level
- Kenya Police Service - County Commander
- County Chief Officer Health
- County Chief Officer responsible for enforcement
- Two (2) representatives of Faith-Based Organizations selected by the County Chapter
- One (1) representative from Council of Elders selected by the County Chapter
- One (1) representative Business Community selected by the County Chapter

Co-option

- NACADA
- National Registrar of Persons
- National Council for Persons with Disability
- Any other agency or department that is relevant

Chapter Six: Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Research

6.1. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of the policy shall be undertaken by SFRTF. It shall be an integral part of the implementation of this policy. The process shall ensure that there is timely reporting and consistent monitoring of the implementation of the policy so as to enhance continuous learning and inform programming on any emerging trends towards the achievement of the policy goal. The Trust Fund shall establish a monitoring and evaluation framework that shall encompass quarterly and annual reports. The policy shall also have a joint mid-term (Two and half years) and an end-term (Five years) evaluation to assess its impact.

To implement this, the Trust Fund shall:

- i. Develop and implement monitoring and evaluation framework.
- ii. Put in place Street Families Rehabilitation Management Information System (SFRMIS)
- iii. Collect, collate, analyze and disseminate disaggregated data for informed decision making.

6.2. Research

The Trust Fund shall prioritize research in order to support evidence-based policy and intervention formulation, identify gaps and critical needs for street persons. Particular attention will be given to how research can be used to guide programmes designed for implementation.

This will be achieved through the following:

- i. Identify and prioritize areas of research based on lessons learned and emerging issues from M&E.
- ii. Conduct research and disseminate the research findings.
- iii. Provide evidence-based decisions to inform Policy implementation.

6.3. Policy Review

The Policy shall be reviewed after five years or as demand arises.

Annex I – Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Priority Area 1: Prevention of emergence of street families											
Strategic Objective: Prevent occurrence of street families											
Establish a policy implementation and coordination framework at the national and county level	Identify key stakeholders and hold consultative fora	611 stakeholders (13 per county)	No. of identified key stakeholders	Ministry Responsible for SFRTF		-	611	-	-	-	-
		47 county chapters	No. of county chapters established			-	10	18	19	-	-
	Capacity building for the county chapters	611 county chapter members	No. of county chapters members trained	Ministry Responsible for SFRTF		-	-	156	156	156	143
	Operationalize county chapters	716 reports	Quarterly reports	Ministry Responsible for SFRTF		-	40	112	188	188	188
	Annual county chapter conference	2 reports	Annual reports	Ministry Responsible for SFRTF		-	-	-	1	1	-
	Establish mechanism for early identification and	Create awareness on causes of emergence of street families, rehabilitation programmes and	30 county forums	No. of county forums held	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	10	5	5	5
300 community forums			No. of community			-	-	60	60	80	100

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
interventions in the community	challenges encountered while on the streets		forums held								
	Establish a multi-disciplinary team within the community to identify persons at high risk of moving to the streets	290 committees	No. multi-disciplinary teams at a sub-county level established	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	16	57	57	92	68
	Capacity building on early warning and interventions of multi-disciplinary team within the community	290 committees	No. of multi-disciplinary committees trained	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	50	60	60	60	60
	Hold targeted positive parenting skills trainings	150 forums	No. of skills training forums held	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	50	25	25	25	25
	Conduct regular social, safety and financial literacy trainings targeting	1,800 persons	No. of vulnerable persons trained	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	200	300	400	450	450

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	vulnerable persons.										
	Link the identified persons at risk to relevant services and service providers	1,800 persons	No. of persons identified and linked	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	200	300	400	450	450
	Undertake follow up on the referrals made to the service providers	10 reports	No. of bi-annual follow up reports	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	2	2	2	2	2
Priority Area 2: Rescue of Street Families											
Strategic Objective: Facilitate rescue of street families											
Support street families to move out of the streets in a humane way	Identify and engage relevant key stakeholders during the rescue exercise	250 stakeholders	No. of stakeholders identified and engaged	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		50	50	45	40	35	30
	Collect, collate and analyze data on rescue of street families	100 reports	No. of bi-annual reports	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	20	20	20	20	20
	Conduct a targeted needs assessment for relevant and appropriate	2,697 persons	No. of persons assessed	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		350	385	424	465	511	562
		2,184 persons	No. of persons			282	312	343	377	414	456

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	placement	placed	placed								
Embrace the concept of drop in and rescues centres	Identify and map the existing centres	13 centers	No. of centres identified and mapped	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		4	4	3	3	2	1
	Assess the capacity of each centre for drop in and rescue	13 reports	No. of assessment reports	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		3	4	3	3	2	1
	Develop and sign Service Level Agreements (SLAs)	13 SLAs	No. of SLAs finalized	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		3	4	3	3	2	1
	Enhance the capacity of drop in centres	13 reports	No. of reports	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		3	4	3	3	2	1
Strengthen family tracing mechanisms	Create family tracing community support groups	290 community groups	No. of community support groups created	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	50	60	60	60	60
	Conduct annual review on family tracing, visits and conferencing	250 reports	No. of Annual review reports	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	50	45	40	35	30

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Develop rescue standards and mechanisms	Design information verification tool	Tool	Verification tool	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	1	-	-	-	-
	Develop standard rescue procedures	Procedures	standard rescue procedures	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	1	-	-	-	-
Priority Area 3: Rehabilitation of street families											
Strategic Objective: Support rehabilitation of street families											
Strengthen existing rehabilitation programmes	Identify rehabilitation service providers	166 service providers	No. of service providers	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		40 -	48	39	32	26	21
	Assess the capacity of service providers' rehabilitation programmes	166 reports	No. of reports	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		40 -	48	39	32	26	21
	Design targeted rehabilitation interventions	8 interventions	No. of interventions	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	4	3	1	-	-
	Refer targeted relevant persons to service providers	19,000 persons referred	No. of persons referred	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		3,482 -	3,600	3,800	4,000	3,900	3,700
	Conduct annual performance reviews	665 performance	No. of reports from partner	Ministry responsible		20	68	107	139	165	186

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	of rehabilitation programmes by partner institutions.	review reports	institutions	for SFRTF							
		5 Annual consolidated review Report	No. of Consolidated performance review				1	1	1	1	1
Establish standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines for rehabilitation programmes	Design standardized needs assessment tools for rehabilitation	1 tool	No. of tools	Ministry responsible for SFRTF			1	-	-	-	-
	Develop SOPs and guidelines for Rehabilitation interventions	Guidelines	Standard procedures and Guidelines	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	1	-	-	-	-
Priority Area 4: Reintegration of street families											
Strategic Objective: Strengthen reintegration of street families into the society											
Promote reunification of street families with family members and the community	Undertake family tracing	46,900 families traced	No. of families traced	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		3,941	5,754	7,567	9,380	11,193	13,006
	Carry out family assessments to identify reasons for separation	46,900 reports	No. of reports	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		3,941	5,754	7,567	9,380	11,193	13,006

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Conduct family reconciliation	27,725 families reconciled	No. of families reconciled	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		2,116	3,259	4,402	5,545	6,688	7,831
	Hold family relationship restoration and community dialogues/forums	27,725 forums	No. of forums held	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	3,259	4,402	5,545	6,688	7,831
	Conduct family group conferencing	27,725 family conferences held	No. of family conferences held	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	3,259	4,402	5,545	6,688	7,831
	Conduct follow-up visits	27,725 families visited	No. of visits	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		2,116	3,259	4,402	5,545	6,688	7,831
Develop and harmonize reintegration guidelines	Develop guidelines for reintegration	1 Guideline	Guidelines for reintegration	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	1	-	-	-	-
	Disseminate guidelines	47 forums	No. of county forums			-	23	24	-	-	-
Establish reintegration linkages and referral mechanisms	Map and Identify service providers	47 directories	Directory of service providers	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	10	10	10	10	7
	link the targeted persons to relevant	16,718 persons	No. of persons linked to the	Ministry responsible		-	1,268	1,952	3,006	4,630	7,130

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	community service providers		community service providers	for SFRTF							
Establish community-based support mechanisms	Form community support groups	100 groups	No. of groups formed	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	10	15	20	25	30
	Capacity building for the groups	30 forums	No. of capacity building forums held			-	10	5	5	5	5
Priority Area 5: Resocialization of street families											
Strategic Objective: Promote re-socialization for street families											
Develop re-socialization guidelines	Develop re-socialization guidelines	Guideline developed	Guidelines	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	1	-	-	-	-
	Disseminate re-socialization guidelines	498 persons	No. of persons disseminated to	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		177	144	117	96	78	63
Strengthen community resilience to support reintegrated street families	Provide financial and material support for economic empowerment	15,500 persons	No. of persons empowered	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		1,963	2,200	2,800	3,000	3,500	4,000
Provide psychosocial	Identify areas of need	100 reports	No. of reports	Ministry responsible		-	10	15	20	25	30

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
support to both the recipient family and the person undergoing rehabilitation				for SFRTF							
	Identify and assign mentors in the community for reintegrated persons	100 mentors	No. of mentors assigned	Ministry responsible for SFRTF			10	15	20	25	30
	Conduct continuous psychosocial support services	27,725 families	No. of families supported	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		2,116	3,259	4,402	5,545	6,688	7,831
Priority Area 6: Governance mechanisms on rehabilitation of street families											
Strategic Objective: Enhance governance and accountability mechanism in rehabilitation of street families											
Establish Governance and accountability mechanism at all levels	Constitute governance and accountability boards/committees	166 boards/committees	No. boards/committees established	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		36	48	39	32	26	21
	Each partner institution to develop an organizational structure	166	No. of institutions with organizational structure	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		36	48	39	32	26	21
	Develop and sign Service Level Agreements (SLAs)	166 SLAs	No. SLAs signed	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		36	48	39	32	26	21
	Conduct financial audits on	166 Audit reports	No. Audit reports	Ministry responsible		36	48	39	32	26	21

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	implementation of SLAs, standards and guidelines.			for SFRTF							
	Maintain GoK proper books of accounts including cash book for rehabilitation programmes	166 Bank accounts	No. Bank accounts	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		36	48	39	32	26	21
	Develop criteria for fund application and disbursement	1 criteria	No. of criteria developed	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	1	-	-	-	-
	Track, prepare and submit periodic programme implementation and financial progress reports	664 Reports	Reports	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		144	192	156	128	104	84
	Develop a risk management and mitigation tool	Tool	No. of tools	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	-	1	-	-	-
Promote communication for Advocacy	Develop a communication strategy	Strategy	Communication strategy	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	1	-	-	-	-

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
and Social mobilization	Disseminate and operationalize communication Strategy.	6 Communication channels	No. of communication channels	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		3	6	-	-	-	-
		47 forums	No. of county forums	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	23	24	-	-	-
Establish and strengthen partnership linkages	Identify state and non-state partners and areas of collaboration	5 Directories	Directory of partners	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	1	1	1	1	1
	Hold annual partner consultative forums	5 forums	No. of forums	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	1	1	1	1	1
	Develop resource mobilization strategy	Mobilization strategy	strategy	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	1	-	-	-	-
		Mobilize resources	Amount of resources mobilized (Millions)	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		8	10	11	12.5	14	16
Priority Area 7: Institutional coordination and regulatory framework											
Strategic Objective: Establish a policy coordination framework											

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Establish coordination and regulatory mechanisms on rehabilitation of street families-	Develop guidelines for implementation of the policy	7 Guidelines	No. of prevention guideline	Ministry Responsible for SFRTF		-	7	-	-	-	-
	Dissemination of the 7 guidelines	6 Forums	No. of dissemination forums			-	3	3	-	-	-
	Develop and roll out a training manual for 4Rs + P	Manual	Training manual	Ministry responsible for SFRTF		-	-	1	-	-	-
		498 persons	No. of persons trained			-	177	144	117	96	78
	Develop legislation for rehabilitation of street families	Act of Parliament	No. of legal instruments	Ministry responsible		-	-	1	-	-	-
Establish street families management information system	Develop an integrated Management Information System(MIS) for the 4Rs + P modules	Integrated MIS	No. of Management Information systems	Ministry responsible		-	-	-	1	-	-
	Develop standard datacollection tools for the 4Rs + P	5 tools	No. of data collection tools developed	Ministry responsible		-	5	-	-	-	-
	Undertake a national	Report	Census report	Ministry		-	-	1	-	-	-

Policy Measures	Actions	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible Agency	Time Frame	Yearly Targets					
						2023/24 (Baseline)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	census for street families			responsible							
	Prepare an annual reports on the implementation of SFRTF programmes	5 Reports	Annual reports	Ministry responsible		1	1	1	1	1	1

Annex II – Policy Financing Matrix

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
Priority Area 1: Prevention of emergence of street families									
	Establish a policy implementation & coordination framework at the national and county level	Identify key stakeholders and hold consultative fora	Ministry Responsible for SFRTF	1.085	1.953	2.06	-	-	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Capacity building for the county chapters	Ministry Responsible for SFRTF	-	16.7	16.7	16.7	15.3	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
		Operationalize county chapters	Ministry Responsible for SFRTF	2.12	5.94	9.96	9.96	9.96	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Annual county chapter conference	Ministry Responsible for SFRTF	-	-	5	5	-	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
	Establish mechanism for early identification and interventions in the community	Create awareness on causes of emergence of street families, rehabilitation programmes and challenges encountered while on the streets	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	1.06	3.71	3.71	4.77	5.83	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Establish a multi-disciplinary team within the community to identify persons at high risk of moving to the streets	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	7	25	25	40	30	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Capacity building on early warning and interventions of	Ministry responsible for	21.9	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	GoK(National and County

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
		multi-disciplinary team within the community	SFRTF						level), local community and Development partners
		Hold targeted positive parenting skills trainings	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	12	6	6	6	6	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Conduct regular social, safety and financial literacy trainings targeting vulnerable persons.	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	3	4	6	6	6	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Link the identified persons at risk to relevant services and service providers	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	20	30	40	45	45	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Undertake follow up on the referrals made to the service providers	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	3	3	3	3	3	GoK(National and County level), local community and

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
									Development partners
Priority Area 2: Rescue of street families									
	Support street families to move out of the streets in a humane way	Identify and engage relevant key stakeholders during the rescue exercise	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	1.35	1.215	1.1	0.94	0.8	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Collect, collate and analyze data on rescue of street families	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	10	10	10	10	10	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Conduct a targeted needs assessment for relevant and appropriate placement	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	11.4	12.5	13.7	15	16.5	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
	Embrace the concept of drop in and rescues centres	Identify and map the existing centres	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
									partners
		Assess the capacity of each centre for drop in and rescue		-	-	-	-	-	
		Develop and sign Service Level Agreements (SLAs)		-	-	-	-	-	
		Enhance the capacity of drop in centres		40	30	30	20	10	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
	Strengthen family tracing mechanisms	Create family tracing community support groups		0.46	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Conduct annual performance review on family tracing, visits and conferencing		-	-	-	-	-	
	Develop rescue standards and mechanisms	Design information verification tool		-	-	-	-	-	
		Develop standard rescue procedures		-	-	-	-	-	

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
Priority Area 3: Rehabilitation of street families									
	Strengthen existing rehabilitation programmes	Identify rehabilitation service providers	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	7	5.7	4.7	3.8	3.1	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Assess the capacity of service providers' rehabilitation programmes	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Design targeted rehabilitation interventions	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Refer targeted relevant persons to service providers	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	108	114	120	117	111	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Conduct annual reviews of rehabilitation programmes by partner institutions.	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
	Establish standard operating procedures	Design standardized needs assessment tools for	Ministry responsible for	2.1	-	-	-	-	GoK(National and County

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
	(SOPs) and guidelines for rehabilitation programmes	rehabilitation	SFRTF						level), local community and Development partners
		Develop SOPs and guidelines for Rehabilitation interventions	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	1.47	-	-	-	-	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
Priority Area 4: Reintegration of street families									
	Promote reunification of street families with family members and the community	Undertake family tracing	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	22	24	26.7	29	31.9	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Carry out family assessments to identify reasons for separation	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Conduct family reconciliation	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Hold family relationship restoration and community	Ministry responsible for	-	-	-	-	-	

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
		dialogues/forums	SFRTF						
		Conduct family group conferencing	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Conduct follow-up visits	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
	Develop and harmonize reintegration guidelines	Develop guidelines for reintegration	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Disseminate guidelines	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
	Establish reintegration linkages and referral mechanisms	Map and Identify service providers	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	2	2	2	2	1.4	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		link the targeted persons to relevant community service providers	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	63	97	150	231	356	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
	Establish community-based support mechanisms	Form community support groups	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Capacity building for the groups	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	9.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
Priority Area 5: Resocialization of street families									
	Develop resocialization guidelines	Develop re-socialization guidelines	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Disseminate re-socialization guidelines	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
	Strengthen community resilience to support reintegrated street families	Provide financial and material support for economic empowerment	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
	Provide psychosocial support to both the recipient family and the person undergoing rehabilitation	Identify areas of need	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Identify and assign mentors in the community for reintegrated persons	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	GoK(National and County level), local

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
									community and Development partners
		Conduct continuous psychosocial support services	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
Priority Area 6: Governance mechanisms on rehabilitation of street families									
	Establish Governance and accountability mechanism at all levels	Constitute governance and accountability boards/committees	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Each partner institution to develop an organizational structure	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Develop and sign Service Level Agreements (SLAs)	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Conduct financial audits on implementation of SLAs, standards and guidelines.	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	6.8	5.5	4.5	3.7	2.9	GoK(National and County level), local

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
									community and Development partners
		Maintain GoK proper books of accounts including cash book for rehabilitation programmes	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Develop criteria for fund application and disbursement	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Track, prepare and submit periodic programme implementation and financial progress reports	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Develop a risk management and mitigation tool	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
	Promote communication for Advocacy and Social mobilization	Develop a communication strategy	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	15	-	-	-	-	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Disseminate and operationalize communication Strategy.	Ministry responsible for	16.5	12	-	-	-	GoK(National and County

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
			SFRTF						level), local community and Development partners
	Establish and strengthen partnership linkages	Identify state and non-state partners and areas of collaboration	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Hold annual partner consultative forums	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	1	1	1	1	1	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Develop resource mobilization strategy	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	5.1	-	-	-	-	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
Priority Area 7: Institutional coordination and regulatory framework									
	Establish coordination and regulatory mechanisms on rehabilitation of street families	Develop guidelines for implementation of the policy	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	
		Dissemination of the 7 guidelines	Ministry responsible for	10.5	10.5	-	-	-	GoK(National and County

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
			SFRTF						level), local community and Development partners
		Develop and roll out a training manual for 4Rs + P	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	12	9.4	14.5	6.9	6	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Develop legislation for rehabilitation of street families	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	0.7	5	-	-	-	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
	Establish Street families management information system	Develop an integrated Management Information System(MIS) for the 4Rs + P modules	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	3	4	8	-	-	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Develop standard data collection tools for the 4Rs + P	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	6.5	-	-	-	-	GoK(National and County level), local community and

S/no.	Policy Measures	Actions	Responsible	Timeframe and Annual budgets (Millions Kshs)					Budget Source
				2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
									Development partners
		Undertake a national census for street families	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	8	40	-	-	-	GoK(National and County level), local community and Development partners
		Prepare annual reports on the implementation of SFRTF programmes	Ministry responsible for SFRTF	-	-	-	-	-	



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES FOR THE NATIONAL POLICY ON REHABILITATION OF STREET FAMILIES

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

● AAC	Area Advisory Council
● AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
● BOT	Board of Trustees
● CCC	County Children’ s Officer
● CCI	Charitable Children’ s Institution
● CP	Child Participation
● CP	Child Protection
● CV	Curriculum Vitae
● DCS	Department of Children’ s Services
● ECD	Early Childhood Development
● HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
● ID	Identification Card
● IDP	Individual Development Plan
● ICP	Individual Care plan
● ILO	International Labour Organization
● NCCS	National Council for Children’ s Services
● NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
● NSSF	National Social Security Fund
● SCCO	Sub-County Children’ s Officer
● SFRTF	Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund
● STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
● TOTs	Training of Trainers
● UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
● UNICEF	United Nations Children’ s Education Fund

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In Kenya, there are several interventions that have been put in place by state and non-state actors to reduce the number of street families. However, the number has continued to rise over the years. The existing interventions to rehabilitate street families have remained inadequate due to various reasons including poorly designed interventions. In addition, there are no harmonised and standardized guidelines to guide implementation of interventions for street families.

In view of this the National Policy on Rehabilitation of Street Families requires that all interventions must be guided in a coherent and standardized manner. The purpose of these Implementation Guidelines is therefore to harmonize and enhance existing approaches and practices for effective implementation of Street families rehabilitation programs in the country.

The Guidelines are designed to assist and support various actors in the implementation of the National Policy on Street Families in Kenya. They also provide practical tools on undertaking Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Re-socialization (4R+ P) Strategy for street families rehabilitation in Kenya. In addition, they provide specific policy requirements on institutional, regulatory and coordination mechanisms.

The guidelines are divided into seven (7) sections and Priority measures that include: -

- i. Prevention
- ii. Rescue
- iii. Rehabilitation
- iv. Reintegration
- v. Resocialization
- vi. Governance and accountability mechanism
- vii. Institutional regulatory and coordination framework

1.1 Scope

The intended users of these guidelines are relevant State and Non-State Actors that will include:

Key among them being:

- Ministry responsible for rehabilitation of street families
- Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund
- The National Treasury

- Attorney General
- Ministry of Interior and coordination of government
- Ministry of Education and Science and Technology
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of housing
- Street families Practitioners
- Development Partners
- Business Community
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- Media
- Community Leaders and Gate Keepers
- Charitable Children Institutions
- County Government and Institutions that undertake Rehabilitation of Street families among others

1.2 Goal

To promote best practices in the rehabilitation of street families.

1.3 Objectives

- a. To define vulnerable families within the society for targeted prevention interventions
- b. To design standard operating procedures for Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Resocialisation programmes
- c. To enhance access to quality services for street families. life skills training, healthcare, nutrition, education, career and vocational guidance.
- d. To foster reintegration through positive interaction between beneficiaries, families and communities
- e. To strengthen collaboration and partnership between implementing agencies for prevention and 4Rs
- f. To enhance governance and accountability mechanisms for effective service delivery in rehabilitation of street families.

2.0 GUIDELINE PRIORITY AREAS AND MEASURES

The policy priority areas and measures provide direction on prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration, resocialization as well as Institutional regulatory and coordination framework. The guidelines provide a coherent and sustainable framework to guide all actors and agencies involved in the rehabilitation process of street families in Kenya for effective interventions delivery. Effective implementation of these guidelines will ensure that actors utilize a standard approach in programming

2.1 : PREVENTION

Prevention is the use of effective interventions to inhibit persons from disengaging or being separated from their families or communities and ending up on the streets.

2.1.1 Goal

To ensure coordinated and standardized prevention interventions and mechanisms aimed at reducing the emergence of street families.

2.1.2 Objectives

- a) To create awareness for the need of family preservation, community-based care and protection of vulnerable persons
- b) To establish mechanism for early identification and interventions in the community
- c) To harmonise relevant empowerment programmes in the community
- d) To strengthen linkages with social protection initiatives and community-based structures

2.1.3 Target Group

Prevention interventions will target all vulnerable persons likely to end up in the streets that comprise children, youth, men, women, and older persons, including persons with disabilities.

2.1.4 Approach

In the implementation of street families' prevention interventions, agencies/actors must ensure that the following approach must be adopted:

- a) Adherence to early warning preparedness interventions for natural disasters, which include: risk assessments, communication of risk information and early warning signs, development of hazard monitoring, and early warning services; strengthen the ability of communities to respond to natural disasters through enhanced education of natural hazard risks, ensuring community participation in disaster preparedness.
- b) Participatory community led mapping, assessment and identification of vulnerable persons at risk of ending up on the streets.
- c) Awareness creation through existing community social networks such as support groups, Nyumba Kumi Initiative, FBOs, AACs, and other stakeholders.
- d) Utilisation of locally available resources and personnel to enhance holistic empowerment of vulnerable persons.
- e) Implementation of responsive interventions based upon prioritised needs.
- f) Strengthened linkages and referrals to state and non-state social safety nets.
- g) Use a multi-sectoral and integrated approach to provide essential services to vulnerable households.
- h) Promote family and community-based interventions.

2.1.5 Mobilisation and Resource Personnel

- a) Collaborate with local structures and communities in efforts aimed at preventing emergence of street families.
- b) Advocate for support for vulnerable groups in the communities.
- c) The following individuals should be involved in implementing prevention interventions:
 - i. Social Workers
 - ii. Clergy
 - iii. Medical Personnel
 - iv. Teachers
 - v. Instructors/Trainers
 - vi. Mentors
 - vii. Provincial Administration

- viii. Department of Children' s Services
- ix. Line Ministries (Education, etc.)
- x. Community Leaders & Volunteers
- xi. Cultural Institutions Leaders
- xii. Community health volunteers
- xiii. Social Development Officers
- xiv. Lay counsellors
- xv. Child protection volunteers officers
- xvi. Nyumba Kumi members

2.1.6 Duration

Prevention interventions shall be a continuous process at the community level.

2.1.7 Nature of Activities

Implementing agencies are required to carry out the following prevention interventions:

- a) Develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials for awareness creation.
- b) Conduct public awareness campaigns to increase understanding of causes and risks of living on the streets aimed at altering the public' s attitude and increasing community support towards street families.
- c) Conduct regular assessments and reviews to identify vulnerable persons and alternative placement options.
- d) Design responsive interventions that meaningfully engage vulnerable persons and their families to promote resilience.
- e) Hold targeted positive parenting skills trainings.
- f) Conduct regular social, safety and financial literacy trainings targeting vulnerable persons and existing community structures.
- g) Provide targeted community programmes for children, adolescent, young women, unemployed youth and the elderly.

- h) Create linkages with local state and non-state to sensitize the community on family values and preservation.
- i) Use local, social and print media avenues for awareness creation.
- j) Facilitate formation of support groups for vulnerable persons for effective implementation of empowerment programmes.
- k) Link individual persons and support groups to relevant service providers
- l) Strengthen psychosocial support and cohesion through family conferencing.
- m) Conduct individual and group counselling to promote family and develop community resilience.
- n) Provide tailor-made family support services for persons with disabilities and their families
- o) Provide specialised substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation services for vulnerable children and persons with disabilities.
- p) Link vulnerable mothers to childcare centers for early child development.
- q) Collaborate with area advisory councils to strengthen community led child protection response and gender-based violence (GBV) interventions.
- r) Link PWDs to acquire technical aids and assistive technologies such as wheelchairs and communication aids and mental health services to National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD).

2.1.8 Performance Surveillance Tools and Reporting

2.1.8.1 Key Performance Indicators

The Key Performance Indicators for prevention interventions are:

- a) Number of vulnerable persons empowered by type; economic, psychological, skills, education
- b) Number of individuals sensitized
- c) Number of persons trained
- d) Number of street families in major towns.
- e) Number of vulnerable persons linked to essential services.

2.1.8.2 Documentation

The following documents must be utilized and properly maintained while undertaking prevention interventions:

- a) Assessment Tool
- b) Child Status Index (CSI) tool
- c) Household prioritization tool
- d) Household well-being tool
- e) Referral Form
- f) Monthly Reporting Template
- g) Quarterly Reporting Template

2.1.8.3 Reporting

Submit Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual reporting as required.

2.2 RESCUE

Rescue is the process of identifying, assessing and helping persons out of street situations for eventual rehabilitation, reintegration and resocialisation for a better living.

2.2.1 Goal

To ensure coordinated and standardized rescue interventions for street families.

2.2.2 Objectives

- a) Develop rescue standards, systems and mechanisms that enable street families to leave the streets in a humane manner.
- b) Develop targeted rescue interventions for various groups

2.2.3 Target Group

Rescue interventions will target street families that comprise children, youth, men, women, and older persons.

2.2.4 Approach

In the implementation of street families' rescue interventions, agencies/actors must ensure that the following approach is adopted:

- a) Collaborate with gatekeepers of streets families' areas of abode and relevant stakeholders to form local consortia
- b) Map areas of abode on the streets
- c) Conduct local streets censuses, at a minimum twice per year
- d) Prioritize rescue of individuals new to the streets
- e) Conduct rescue interventions on an on-going basis
- f) Build relationships and establish trust with street families
- g) Utilize consistent personnel in rescue interventions
- h) Employ mobile rescue interventions
- i) Uphold and promote human dignity
- j) Communicate dangers of remaining on streets and their need for assistance
- k) Ensure inclusion of persons with disabilities in rescue interventions

- l) Work with local consortium members and key stakeholders
- m) Liaise with Street Families Rehabilitation County Chapters
- n) Develop an ICT forum (e.g. What' s App group, etc.) for sharing real-time information in the streets for rapid response by the closest support structure
- o) Act as a referral and linkage point to service providers

2.2.5 Mobilisation and Resource Personnel

Collaborate with local structures and communities to assist in the employment of rehabilitation interventions. The following individuals should be involved in implementing rehabilitation interventions:

- a) Rescue Personnel
- b) Social Workers
- c) Clergy
- d) Counselors

2.2.6 Duration

The duration of a rescue intervention must be 1 to 90 days and is dependent upon the readiness of the individual. Rescue interventions lasting longer than 90 days will necessitate review of the individual' s case plan.

2.2.7 Nature of Activities

Part 1: Rescue Services

- a) Collate and collect data on rescue of street families
- b) Build rapport with street families to establish credibility and trust for eventual rescue
- c) Provide access to medical services for street families in need of care
- d) Using the steps provided in Annex V on the operationalizing of rescue and drop in centre
- e) Conduct group counselling sessions with street families to encourage individuals to leave street life
- f) Instruct street families on Life Skills to inform on the dangers of street life

- g) Provide spiritual instruction and encouragement to street families as part of holistic approach
- h) Conduct talent searches on streets to identify individuals with skills and abilities that are transferable to future employment

Part II: Rescue Processes

(See Appendix A - Rescue Process Flow)

- a) Identify
 - i. Plan relationship building activities with target group
 - ii. Deploy rescue personnel to streets
 - iii. Conduct relationship building activities with target group
 - iv. Make initial contact with target group
 - v. Conduct informal interview with target group
 - vi. Share about rehabilitation programme
 - vii. Immediate rescue, if possible
- b) Assess & Plan
 - i. New contact report
 - ii. Rapid assessment
 - iii. Prioritise case
 - iv. Debrief case to Case Manager
 - v. Summarise priority needs from assessment report
 - vi. Develop rescue case plan
- c) Implement rescue plan
 - i. Leverage existing structures to Implement the case plan
 - ii. Help the individual to leave the streets, refer appropriately to either:
 - 1. To enter a rehabilitation programme
 - 2. To be directly reintegrated
 - a. Initial Home Tracing
 - i. Report case to relevant authority prior to movement:
 - 1. Over 18: Police

2. Under 18: Nearest authority (e.g. Children' s Office, Chief, or Police)
3. After action review (M&E)

2.2.8 Performance Surveillance Tools and Reporting

2.2.8.1 Key Performance Indicators

The Key Performance Indicators for rescue interventions are:

- a) Number of street families rescued
- b) Quarterly County-level street census results
- c) Number of street families per 10,000 of county population
- d) Number of actors engaged in rescue
- e) Number of Consortia established

2.2.8.2 Documentation

The following documents must be utilized and maintained while undertaking rescue interventions:

- a) Initial contact form
- b) Rapid assessment tool
- c) Prioritization tool
- d) Case plan form
- e) Referral form
- f) Monthly reporting template
- g) Quarterly reporting template

2.2.8.3 Reporting

Submit monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting as required.

2.3 REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation is the restoration of human dignity, privileges, and reputation to regain maximum self-sufficiency, to help street families fit back and live a normal life in society.

2.3.1 Goal

To ensure coordinated and standardized rehabilitation interventions for street families.

2.3.2 Objectives

- a. To guide state and non-state actors in the assessment and placement of beneficiaries into relevant rehabilitation programmes
- b. To provide state and non-state actors with approach and process for the design of rehabilitation interventions for various target groups
- c. To provide a framework for state and non-state actors to implement rehabilitation interventions in a coordinated manner

2.3.3 Target Group

Rehabilitation interventions will target street families that comprise children, youth, men, women, and older persons.

2.3.4 Approach

In the implementation of street families' rehabilitation interventions, agencies/actors must ensure that the following approach is adopted:

- a) Establish an environment of love, safety and trust within rehabilitation programmes.
- b) Establish rehabilitation programmes aimed at both the individuals undergoing rehabilitation and their receiving families.
- c) Utilize relationship-based approaches to behavior management that is non-coercive and respects rights of the individuals undergoing rehabilitation.
- d) Focus on holistic rehabilitative interventions to achieve long-term retention of individuals at home after reintegration.
- e) Focus efforts on forgiveness and reconciliation between the target group and family, as well as the target group and community.
- f) Maintain privacy and confidentiality when managing the rehabilitation of the target group.

- g) Collaborate closely with state and non-state actors to provide essential services for individuals undergoing rehabilitation.
- h) Enhance/strengthen linkages and referrals for services to individuals undergoing rehabilitation.

2.3.5 Mobilisation & Resource Personnel

Engage with local structures and communities to assist in the employment of rehabilitation interventions. The following individuals should be involved in implementing rehabilitation interventions:

- a) Counselors
- b) Clergy
- c) Medical Personnel
- d) Social Workers
- e) Teachers
- f) Instructors/Trainers
- g) Mentors
- h) Residential Caregivers
- i) Community Leaders & Volunteers
- j) Cultural Institutions Leaders
- k) Other relevant or critical resource personnel

2.3.6 Duration

Duration of rehabilitation programmes should vary based upon the assessed needs of rescued street families but should not exceed one year.

2.3.7 Nature of Activities

Part I: Rehabilitation Services:

Street families' rehabilitation interventions must include the following:

- a) Conduct periodic assessments and review of rehabilitation programmes.

- b) Offer psychosocial support services. to individuals and groups to establish a change of behaviour and values, teaching them to take responsibility and serve others.
- c) Build capacity of actors.
- d) Provision of basic needs for the target group: secure accommodation, food, clothing (according to the season), sanitary and hygienic services.
- e) Conduct assessment for placement in appropriate education programmes.
- f) Link target groups to vocational orientation and pre-vocational training.
- g) Facilitate provision of legal support and services to the target group.
- h) Initiate family tracing for the target group to restore and strengthen the ties between the target group and their families.
- i) Provision of health screening and services to target population, to include addictions and detoxification services.
- j) Organize leisure time, creating conditions for individual expression of the abilities of each target group.
- k) Identify the root cause of an individual's separation from family through a thorough assessment process to inform holistic rehabilitative interventions.
- l) Provide administrative services, assisting target group and their families in obtaining official documentation, enrolling in school, vocational trainings, and assistance with relevant referrals.

Part II: Rehabilitation Process

(See Appendix B - Rehabilitation Process Flow)

- a) Initial Entry
 - i. Complete admission form for target group
 - ii. Medical assessment & fill medical intake form for target group
 - iii. Briefing on programme & expectations with target group
- b) Assess
 - i. Conduct initial assessments
 - 1. Learning
 - 2. Psychosocial

- 3. Spiritual
 - 4. Skills/Talent
- ii. Conduct initial home tracing/visit with families
 - 1. Family visit report & environmental assessment
 - 2. Report back to Case Manager
- iii. Collaborative leadership meeting to design rehabilitation plan for target group
 - 1. Assessment reports
 - 2. Root cause analysis from family visit report & environmental assessment
 - 3. OUTPUT: customized individual rehabilitation plan (IRP) for target group
- iv. Action with Government Partners: If under age 18, obtain court committal or temporary placement order from DCS & Judiciary
- c) Implementation of IRP
 - i. Weekly review of target group' s IRP with rehabilitation and social work leadership to ascertain progress towards established IRP goals.
 - ii. Entry into Transition Programme
 - 1. Life skills
 - 2. Group counselling
 - 3. Team building
 - 4. Play/Craft
 - 5. Spiritual activities
 - iii. Complete transition program
 - iv. Initiate remainder of IRP activities
 - 1. Remedial, accelerated academic programme
 - 2. Psychosocial programme for target group & families
 - v. Mid-point assessment of IRP
 - 1. Adjustments needed? (Y/N)
 - vi. Short term visits to family (weekend/weeklong)
 - vii. Continue with IRP
 - viii. Final assessment of IRP
 - 1. Adjustments needed? (Y/N)

- ix. Concurrent with IRP
 - 1. Ongoing family tracing for kinship & AFC options (if necessary)
 - 2. Family assessment (CSI, HWT, etc.)
 - 3. Family strengthening & support services
 - 4. Target group & family reconciliation
- x. Decision for reintegration
 - 1. Is the target group ready for reintegration?
 - 2. Is family ready for reintegration?
 - 3. If yes for both, reintegrate.

2.3.8 Performance Surveillance Tools and Reporting

2.3.8.1 Key Performance Indicators

The Key Performance Indicators for rehabilitation interventions are:

- a) Number of street families rehabilitated
- b) Number of successful reintegration
- c) Retention rates within rehabilitation programmes
- d) Success rate of reintegration after rehabilitation
- e) % of rehabilitations within approved duration
- f) Behavior and developmental change of rescued street families
- g) Number of approved actors engaged in rehabilitation

2.3.8.2 Documentation

The following documents shall be utilized and maintained while undertaking rehabilitation interventions:

- a) Case files
- b) Rehabilitation programme admission form
- c) Initial medical assessment & intake form
- d) Rehabilitation assessment forms
- e) Initial home visit form

- f) Behavioural and developmental change assessment tool
- g) Individual rehabilitation plan

2.3.8.3 Reporting

Submit monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting as required.

2.4 REINTEGRATION

Reintegration is the process by which a person is reunited with his/her biological parents, guardians, or extended family.

2.4.1 Goal

To ensure coordinated and standardized reintegration interventions for street families.

2.4.2 Objectives

- a) Provide reintegration standards and mechanisms to enable rescued individuals to return to their families and communities.
- b) Provide mechanisms for linking rescued individuals and receiving families to relevant service providers for sustainable livelihoods to ensure retention.

2.4.3 Target Group

- a) Reintegration interventions will target street families that comprise children, youth, men, women, and older persons, including individuals with disabilities.
- b) Reintegration interventions will also target the individuals' families and communities.

2.4.4 Approach

In the implementation of street families' reintegration interventions, agencies/actors must ensure that the following approach is adopted:

- a) Maintain a family focus in reintegration planning
- b) Meaningful involvement of community in reintegration efforts
- c) Participation and consent of both the target group and their families
- d) Provide targeted support services to families of reintegrated individuals
- e) Focus upon reconciliation of broken relationships between target group and families
- f) Re-establish broken social networks involving family, friends, and local community
- g) Enhanced access to social protection safety nets at the local level for target group and families
- h) Place priority upon reintegration of individuals to rural settings to minimize exposure to street life that can lead to relapse.

- i) Utilize principles of Alternative Family Care (Kinship, Foster, etc.) when identifying options for target group' s reintegration.

2.4.5 Mobilisation and Resource Personnel

Engage with local structures and communities to assist in the employment of reintegration interventions. The following individuals should be involved in implementing the interventions:

- a) Social Workers
- b) Clergy
- c) Medical Personnel
- d) Teachers
- e) Instructors/Trainers
- f) Mentors
- g) Provincial Administration
- h) Department of Children' s Services
- i) Line Ministries (Education, etc.)
- j) Community Leaders & Volunteers
- k) Cultural Institutions Leaders

2.4.6 Duration

Duration of reintegration programmes begins upon the rescue and concludes 3-months post-placement with the individual' s receiving family.

2.4.7 Nature of Activities

Part I: Reintegration Services:

Street families' reintegration interventions shall:

- a) Undertake family tracing of street families
- b) Assess the suitability of targeted homes, using objective measurement tools (Child Status Index, etc.)
- c) Identify the best home, not the easiest for reintegration. Determine what is in the best interests of the target group.
- d) Counsel with Family Members

- e) Reconcile individuals with family members
- f) Restore family's relationship with the Community (Nyumba Kumi, barazas, etc.)
- g) Conduct short-term visits with target group and family prior to placement
- h) Follow-up visits by social workers
- i) Carry out family assessments and reunification of street families
- j) Conduct family group conferencing
- k) Identify linkages to support target groups with relevant service providers in their communities
- l) Identify, mobilize and constitute community support groups
- m) Train parents on positive parenting skills

Part II: Reintegration Process

(See Appendix C - Reintegration Process Flow)

- a) Initial home tracing/visit with families
 - i. Family visit report & environmental assessment
 - ii. Report back to case manager
- b) Conduct Child Status Index (CSI)/Household Wellbeing Tool (HWT) Review and Report
 - i. If issues identified in CSI/HWT cannot be affected - Ongoing family tracing for kinship & AFC Options
 - ii. If issues identified in CSI/HWT can be affected then proceed with family preparation
- c) Family preparation for reintegration through strengthening & support services
- d) Target group & family reconciliation
- e) Short term visits
 - i. Is mid-point assessment complete?
 - ii. Conduct short term visits to home.
- f) Decision for Reintegration
 - i. Is target group ready for reintegration?
 - ii. Is family ready for reintegration?

- iii. If yes for both, conduct follow-up CSI/HWT to determine if family preparation goals are accomplished.
- g) If CSI/HWT goals are met, then reintegrate the target group with family
- h) Conduct follow-up visits with target group in accordance with visit plan
 - i. Complete follow-up visits reports

2.4.8 Performance Surveillance Tools and Reporting

2.4.8.1 Key Performance Indicators

The key performance indicators for reintegration interventions are:

- a) Number of former street families reintegrated by type
- b) Number of successful reintegration/relapses by type
- c) Retention/relapse rates within reintegration programmes by type

2.4.8.2 Documentation

- a) Initial home visit report
- b) Follow-up visit report
- c) Child Status Index (CSI) assessment tool
- d) Household well-being assessment tool (HST)

2.4.8.3 Reporting

Submit monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting as required.

2.5 RE-SOCIALISATION

Resocialisation 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 to their adjustment.

2.5.1 Goal

To ensure coordinated and standardized resocialisation interventions for street families.

2.5.2 Objectives

- a) To provide standards and mechanisms that bring about long-term social, physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual change to reintegrated persons.
- b) To provide framework for the restoration and strengthening of the social fabric around reintegrated persons

2.5.3 Target Group

- a) Resocialisation interventions will target street families that comprise children, youth, men, women, and older persons.
- b) Resocialisation interventions will also target individuals' families and communities.

2.5.4 Approach

In the implementation of street families' resocialisation interventions, agencies/actors must ensure that the following approach is adopted:

- a) Utilization of strength-based approach to bolster relationships between reintegrated individuals and receiving families and communities.
- b) Consideration of cultural and psychological approaches to behavior change and communication.
- c) Collaborate and engage with community structures: religious groups, intercounty networks and other stakeholders.
- d) Utilization of case management best practices.

- e) Engagement of community support groups to facilitate reintegrated individuals' inclusion into society, reducing stigmatization and building trust between all parties.
- f) Employment of responsive interventions based upon immediate needs
- g) Focus efforts on forgiveness and reconciliation between target group and family, as well as target group and community

2.5.5 Mobilisation and Resource Personnel

Engage local structures and communities to take ownership of the resocialisation of reintegrated individuals to ensure long-term stability at home. Mobilize human, technical, and financial resources to support independent, sustainable livelihoods for reintegrated individuals and/or receiving families. The following individuals should be involved in implementing the interventions:

- a) Counselors
- b) Clergy
- c) Social Workers
- d) Peers & Mentors
- e) Community Leaders, Volunteers, and Resource Personnel
- f) Cultural Institutions Leaders
- g) Business Community
- h) Relevant Government Ministries

2.5.6 Duration

Duration of resocialisation programmes begins during rehabilitation and concludes, as follows:

- a. Adult: 1-2 Years Post-Reintegration and completion of programme schooling/training
- b. Child: To age 18 and completion of completion of programme schooling/training

2.5.7 Nature of Activities

Part I: Resocialisation Services

Street families' resocialisation interventions shall include the following:

- a) Sensitize community and religious leaders to conduct informal follow-up visit to reintegrated persons and receiving families
- b) Empowerment of family through training and microgrant programmes for small business, as necessary
- c) Provide family strengthening and support services to bolster ties between reintegrated individuals and their receiving families and communities
- d) Identify and assign mentors in the community for reintegrated persons
- e) Conduct parenting training seminars for receiving families and communities
- f) Provide psychological support for reintegrated persons and their families with a focus on trauma healing and promotion of family and community resilience
- g) Enhance skill acquisition and nurture identified talents
- h) Provide continued psychosocial support to target group and families
- i) Placement of reintegrated individuals in school, training, or employment

Part II: Resocialisation Process

(See Appendix D - Resocialisation Process Flow)

- a) 4.1. Following reintegration of the individual, conduct follow-up visits in accordance with the case management plan
- b) 4.2. Determine appropriate learning, training, or empowerment programmes for individual.
 - i. 4.2.1. Is individual under age 16?
 - 1. 4.2.1.1. Yes: Place reintegrated person into assessed class level for continued schooling.
 - 2. 4.2.1.2. No: Has reintegrated person finished Class 6?
 - a) 4.2.1.2.1. Yes: Does reintegrated person desire to continue with schooling?
 - i. 4.2.1.2.1.1. Yes: Go to 4.2.1.1.
 - ii. 4.2.1.2.1.2. No: Go to 4.2.1.2.2.
 - b) 4.2.1.2.2. No: Is reintegrated person interested in informal apprenticeship or polytechnic?

- i. 4.2.1.2.2.1. Yes: Place reintegrated person into informal apprenticeship or polytechnic programme.
 - ii. 4.2.1.2.2.2. No: Does reintegrated person have other occupational talents or training
 - 1. 4.2.1.2.2.2.1. Yes: Leverage available services for microgrant/loan or employment.
 - 2. 4.2.1.2.2.2.2. No: Engage reintegrated person in constructive activities in or around their home.
- c) 4.3 Continue follow-up visits, adjusting visit frequency to reintegrated person based upon the family' s stability.
- d) 4.4 Sensitize community and church leaders to conduct informal follow-up visits to reintegrated person and family to bolster stability
- e) 4.5. Assign mentor to reintegrated person to provide guidance in transition to life at home with family.
- f) 4.6. Is empowerment of family necessary for family stability?
 - i. 4.6.1. Yes: Leverage available services for microgrant/loan or employment.
 - ii. 4.6.2. No: Go to 4.7.
- g) 4.7. Continue follow-up visits, adjusting visit frequency to reintegrated person based upon the family' s stability.
- h) 4.8. Have criteria for release of reintegrated person and family been met?
 - i. 4.8.1. Yes: Release individual and family from programme.
 - ii. 4.8.2. No: Go to 4.7.

2.5.8 Performance Surveillance Tools and Reporting

2.5.8.1 Key Performance Indicators

The Key Performance indicators for resocialisation interventions are:

- a) Number of former street families retained in their families and communities after reintegration
- b) Number of successful reintegrations and relapses by type

- c) Retention/relapse rates within reintegration programmes by type
- d) Number of successfully exited persons

2.5.8.2 Documentation

- a) Tracking tool for resocialized former street families
- b) Household well-being tool
- c) Exit registers

2.5.8.3 Reporting

Submit monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting as required.

2.6 GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

Governance is important in promoting effective structures and processes for decision making, accountability, control and behavior of an entity. It is key in strengthening effective partnership ties between the government and non-state actors on rehabilitation of street families.

2.6.1 Goal

To strengthen governance and accountability for effective implementation of the National Policy on Rehabilitation of Street Families.

2.6.2 Objectives

- a) To promote effective management structures among actors on rehabilitation of street families.
- b) To enhance transparency and accountability in the utilization of the allocated resources.
- c) To increase access to rehabilitation programmes by the target groups.
- d) To promote adherence to the national values and principles of governance.

2.6.3 Target Group

The mechanisms target state and non-state actors as well as individual beneficiaries of rehabilitation programmes.

2.6.4 Approach

The state and non-state actors must ensure that:

- a) Dissemination of relevant information on street families rehabilitation to stakeholders
- b) Map out available resources to rehabilitation programmes
- c) Create inventory of partners for support of street families

2.6.5 Nature of Activities

- a) Establish an institutional management body in line with the relevant laws under which the organization is registered.

- b) Each institution to delineate roles in the governance structure to eliminate duplication of roles and conflict of interest.
- c) Ensure each institution is registered under the relevant body
- d) The Management body should be composed of competent diverse and qualified members capable of exercising objective and independent judgement.
- e) Institutions to apply for support when calls for proposals are publicized for support of rehabilitation programmes.
- f) Supported rehabilitation institutions must enter into abiding legal agreement with the government.
- g) Assess all supported institutions for compliance with set standards and guidelines for implementation of street families rehabilitation programmes.
- h) All supported institutions to designate bank account for rehabilitation programmes
- i) Upon receipt of funds received from the Government each supported institution must acknowledge receipt of the funds.
- j) Maintain updated financial and non-financial records.
- k) Prepare and submit periodic physical and financial progress reports to relevant agencies
- l) Conduct periodic auditing and preparation of audit reports and submit to the relevant funding agencies
- m) All supported institutions to adhere to the statutory financial and procurement regulations.
- n) All supported institutions must maintain a register of beneficiaries.

2.6.6 Compliance & Reporting

To ensure reallocation of the desired governance and accountability mechanisms on rehabilitation of street families, all the implementing state and non-state actors must ensure the following:

- a) Proper records of all financial and non-financial aspects on rehabilitation of street families.
- b) Records capturing details of financial and non-financial changes.
- c) Increased access to rehabilitation programmes by the target groups.

2.7 INSTITUTIONAL, REGULATORY & COORDINATION GUIDELINES

A rehabilitation institution is a legally registered and established organization that advances the Trust Fund's mandate through its programmes.

2.7.1 Goal

To promote efficacy in implementation of the National Policy on Rehabilitation of Street Families.

2.7.2 Objectives

- a) To promote prudent financial management among actors on rehabilitation of street families.
- b) To broaden the resource base for programmes on rehabilitation of street families.
- c) To increase access to rehabilitation programmes by the target groups.
- d) To promote adherence to the national values and principles of governance.

2.7.3 Target Group

The mechanisms target state and non-state actors as well as individual beneficiaries of rehabilitation programmes.

2.7.4 Approach

The state and non-state actors must ensure that:

- a) The policy institutional, regulatory and coordination framework is adhered to as specified in the policy document.
- b) Clear communication on relevant regulations and guidelines in the policy are adhered to.
- c) All resource mobilization strategies are in place.

2.7.5 Nature of Activities

- a) Constitute and operationalise County Chapters in the 47 counties,
- b) Establishment of County Chapters will be as stipulated in the policy and adhered to.

The County Chapters will adopt the Terms of Reference (ToRs) as follows:

- i. Coordinate rehabilitation activities for street families within the county.

- ii. Conduct public awareness on street families' issues.
 - iii. Coordinate provision of life and vocational skills for street families.
 - iv. Lobbying and advocacy.
 - v. Facilitate and follow up integration of reformed street persons to communities.
 - vi. Identify and recommend partner institutions to be considered for funding as per the provided criteria and assess the current institutions to establish their institutional capacity to provide rehabilitation services and manage the resources to be disbursed.
 - vii. Mobilise resources for street families' rehabilitation programmes.
 - viii. Maintain a database on the plight of street families at the County level.
 - ix. Advise on matters relating to the rehabilitation of street families.
 - x. Monitor and evaluate of street families programmes within the County.
- c) Conduct periodic auditing and preparation of audit reports and submit to the relevant funding agencies
 - d) Adhere to street families monitoring & evaluation and reporting framework of the Trust Fund.
 - e) Convene forums on coordination and implementation of the rehabilitation programmes.

2.7.6 Compliance & Reporting

To ensure reallocation of the desired governance and accountability mechanisms on rehabilitation of street families, all the implementing state and non-state actors must ensure the following:

- d) Proper records of all financial and non-financial aspects on rehabilitation of street families.
- e) Records capturing details of financial and non-financial changes.
- f) Increased access to rehabilitation programmes by the target groups.

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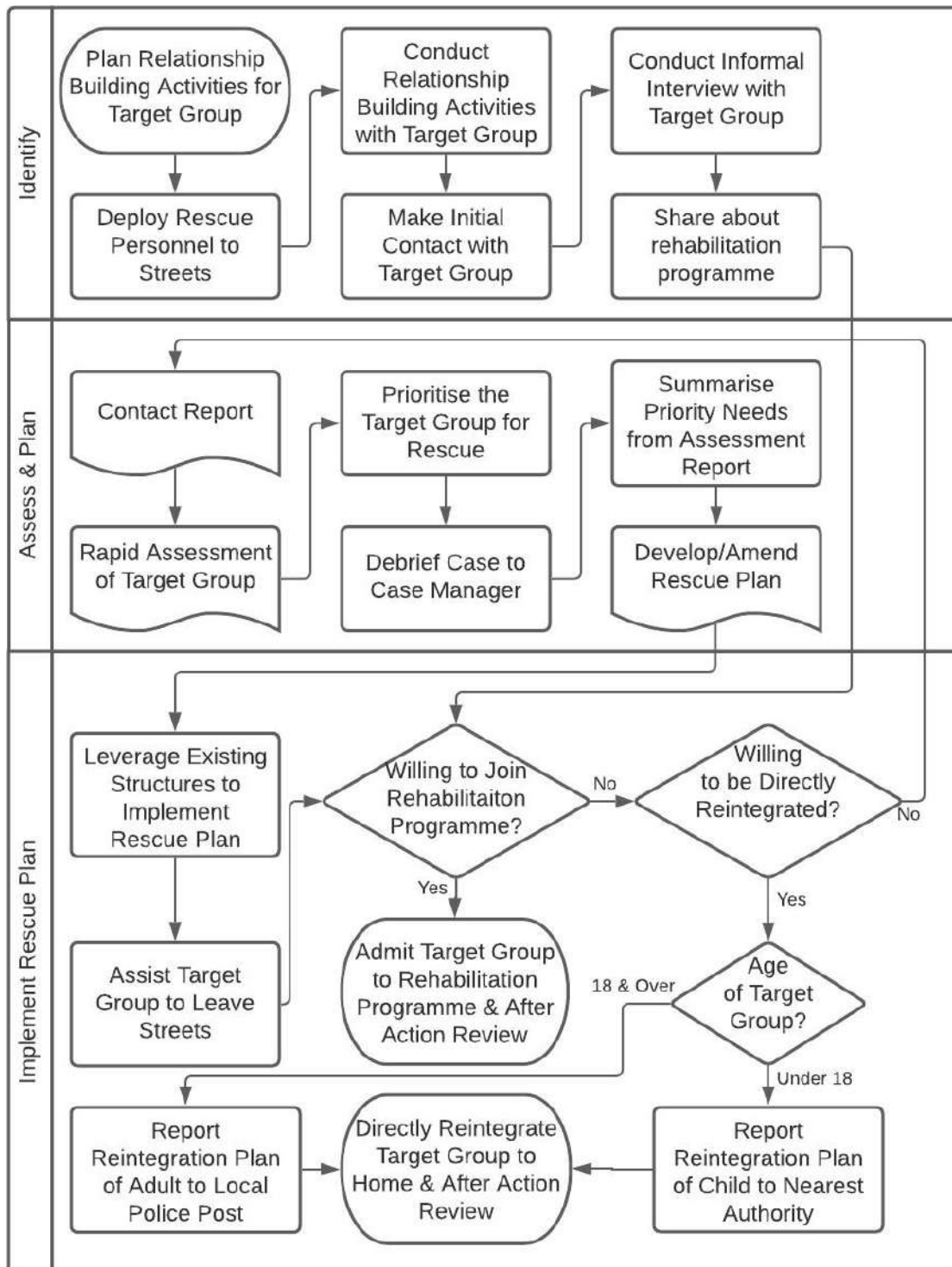
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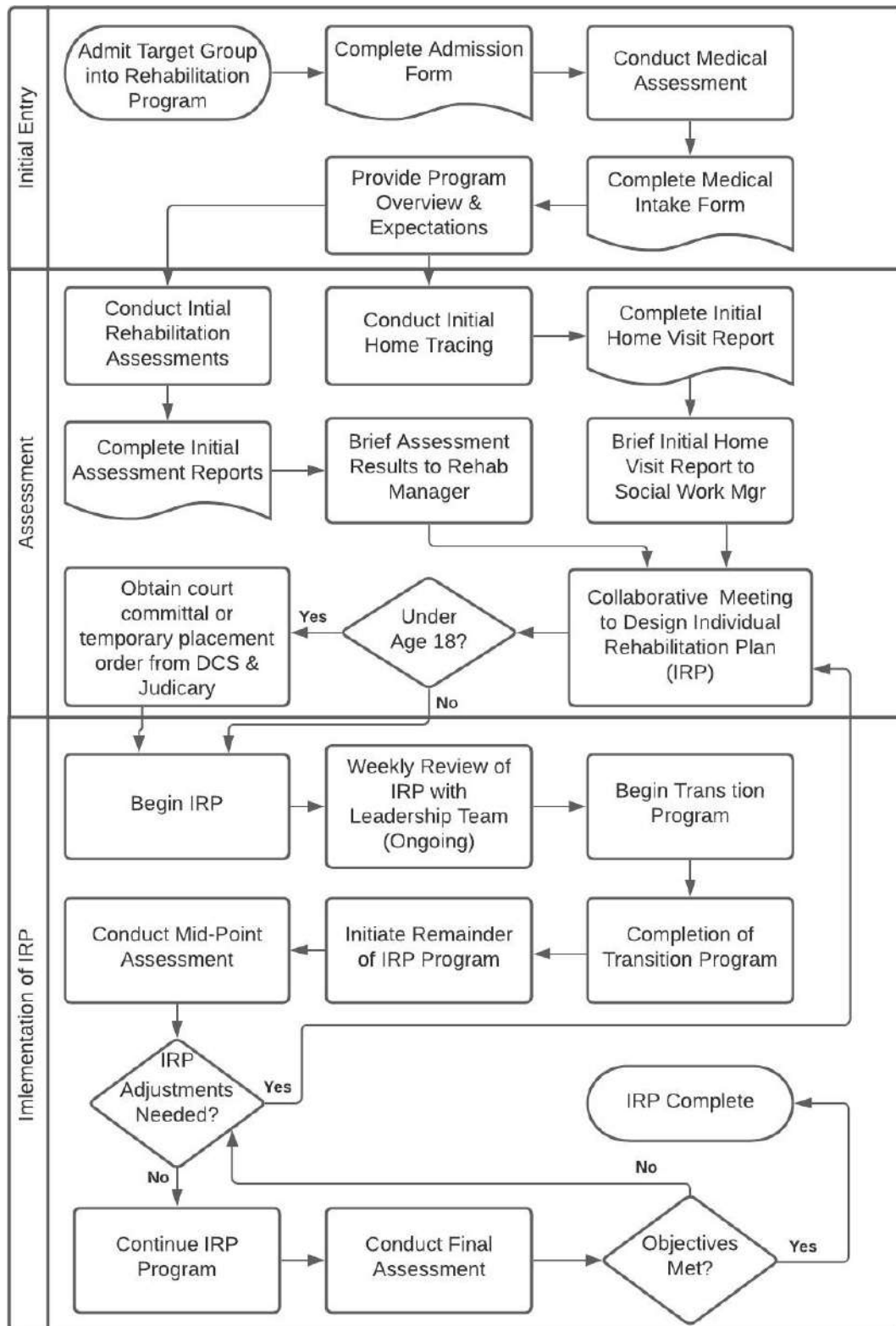
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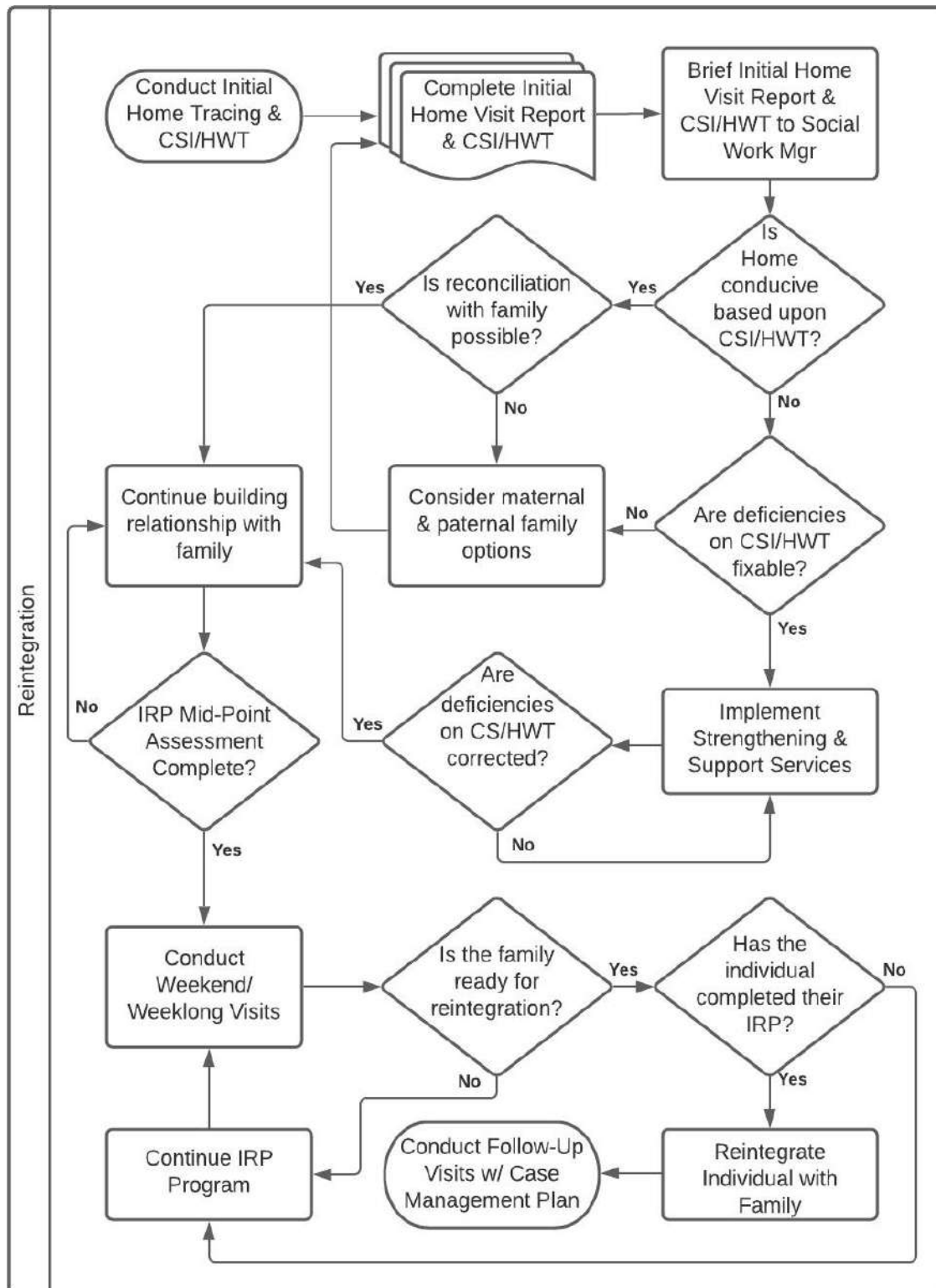
APPENDIX I - RESCUE PROCESS FLOW



APPENDIX II - REHABILITATION PROCESS FLOW



APPENDIX III - REINTEGRATION PROCESS FLOW



APPENDIX IV - RESOCIALISATION PROCESS FLOW

