



**Obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve
social protection for homeless children**

**المعوقات التى تواجه مؤسسات الدفاع الاجتماعى لتحقيق
الحماية الاجتماعية للاطفال بلا مأوى.**

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Abstract:

The child is of great importance in society because he is the driving force for the development process, so attention must be paid to that group in general and homeless children in particular. Therefore, it is necessary to specify the following: What services do social defense institutions provide to achieve social protection for homeless children? What are the obstacles that social defense institutions face in achieving social protection for homeless children? What are the proposals to activate the application of social protection for homeless children in social defense institutions? Study type: descriptive, Method used: a comprehensive social survey of officials in social defense institutions, Study tools: a questionnaire form for officials, The most important results: The study found that the most obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children are financial benefits, followed by obstacles related to workers and finally obstacles related to providing various services for children.

Keywords: Obstacles, social protection, Homeless Children, Social Defense Institutions.

المخلص:

المعوقات التي تواجه مؤسسات الدفاع الاجتماعي لتحقيق الحماية الاجتماعية للأطفال بلا مأوى.

للطفل أهمية كبيرة بالمجتمع لانه يعتبر القوة الدافعة لعملية التنمية، لذا وجب الاهتمام بتلك الفئة عامة والاطفال بلا مأوى بصفة خاصة ولا يتحقق ذلك الا من خلال قيام مؤسسات المجتمع المختلفة بتقديم كافة أوجه الرعاية الاجتماعية المختلفة، لذا يستوجب تحديد مايلي: ما الخدمات التي تقدمها مؤسسات الدفاع الاجتماعي لتحقيق الحماية الاجتماعية للأطفال بلا مأوى؟ ما المعوقات التي تواجه مؤسسات الدفاع الاجتماعي لتحقيق الحماية الاجتماعية للأطفال بلا مأوى؟ ما مقترحات تفعيل تطبيق الحماية الاجتماعية للأطفال بلا مأوى بمؤسسات الدفاع الاجتماعي؟، لذلك تعتبر تلك الدراسة من الدراسات الوصفية، والمنهج المستخدم: المسح الاجتماعي الشامل للمسؤولين بمؤسسات الدفاع

الاجتماعى، وتمثلت أدوات الدراسة فى استمارة استبيان للمسؤولين، وكانت من أهم النتائج التى تم التوصل اليها كالاتى : توصلت الدراسة الى ان اكثر المعوقات التى تواجه مؤسسات الدفاع الاجتماعى لتحقيق الحماية الاجتماعية للأطفال بلا ماوى ومن ضمن ايضا المعوقات المالية وتليها المعوقات الخاصة بالعاملين وأخيراً من ضمن المعوقات المرتبطة بتقديم الخدمات المتنوعة للاطفال بلا ماوى .
الكلمات المفتاحية : المعوقات، الحماية الاجتماعية، الاطفال بلا ماوى، مؤسسات الدفاع الاجتماعى.

Introduction to the study problem:-

The human factor who is It is considered one of the most important human resources used by the country for the sake achieve growth and prosperity, as well considered a basic goal to achieve comprehensive development and stability within society in order to advance the development wheel. (Al-Jibreen, 2002, p. 671)

The stage of childhood is one the stages that a person goes through and it is important to helps to develop the individual's capabilities and increase his self-potential, in addition to helping to form his personality, because what the child goes through during early age stages of his life helps to form his personality and future behaviors. (Ahmed, Magdy, 1997, p. 11)

Children constitute a large percentage with the population, as their percentage reaches (41%) (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2020, p. 27)

The explained estimates of the Ministry of Solidarity, the number of homeless children in Egypt was counted based on studies and research that dealt with this group, as it was estimated that about (3.4 million) children live far from their families, and their ages range between (9 less than 12 years) and their percentage is (9.1%), and what Between (12 less than 18 years) and their percentage (15.7%). (Ministry Solidarity, 2019)

The international conventions and charters the child affirm that there are many basic rights that the child must obtain, the most important of which is a decent life, obtain his basic needs represented in food, clothing and housing. (Azer, 2003, p. 31)

And that there are many problems that children are exposed to, represented by violence, abuse, exploitation and others, which have a

great impact on the child because he is unable to defend himself. (Karim, 1997, p. 230)

We find a large segment of children there is none have the appropriate place and shelter and live in difficult conditions within the community. They have been called homeless children. (Al-Srouji, Daoud, 2004, p. 247)

The issue of children without Maui is one of the issues that the country and its institutions are trying to confront because these children have lost safety and tranquility due to not living within their families as a result of their exposure to circumstances that forced them to go out to the roads and be exposed to psychological, health and social harm. (Ahmed, 2011, p. 37)

And social defense institutions are considered the main partner with the country in achieving social protection by enrolling children in it and providing all aspects of services, whether social, health, cultural, sports and educational, because there is no the family for the child or the occurrence of a crack restore their confidence in themselves and work on providing them with various skills that help them to be active members of society. (Ahmed, 2015)

Social protection is a shared responsibility among all aspects of society's institutions, and the absence of its role will create social insecurity for homeless children, and its goal is to work on improving the social conditions of homeless children and those deprived of their rights, by studying their conditions, identifying their needs, and identifying the problems facing them in providing services to them in a better way, to work on transforming their situation for the better. (Abu Al-Nasr, 2019, p. 47)

The profession of social work is practiced in many social care institutions, with the aim of providing all services and eliminating all problems for all segments of society, including homeless children, in order to enjoy a dignified social life. (Mustafa, 2003, p. 29)

- Studies related to the study:

- Study (Dawad, Emad 2003)

The study dealt with the process of evaluating the professional practice of social work to rehabilitate street children, and concluded that the most important problems facing institutions and their inability to provide integrated care for children are represented in the lack of sufficient financial resources to organize programs and activities, in

addition to the lack of human cadres and competencies to organize these programs.

- Study (Morsi, Mohamed, 2004)

The study aimed to identify the social needs that must be provided for homeless children, and concluded that the most important needs were identified in psychological, followed by health, and finally social.

- Study (Abu Al-Ainin, Jamal, 2004)

The study aimed to identify the methods used by the group specialist for behavioral modification methods for homeless children, and concluded that all necessary measures must be taken to eliminate the problem of homeless children so as not to cause the problem to spread.

- study (Wallace, Lori, 2005)

The study referred to identifying the reality of the agreements related to the rights of the child, especially those that were implemented for street children. The results of the study indicated the need to pay attention to the educational process because it is one of their social rights.

- Study (Abd El-Hamid, Jihan, 2007)

The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of care provided to homeless children through social institutions, and concluded that the lack of great competencies of social workers to work in residential institutions, and the routine within the institution that limits the provision of appropriate institutional care for homeless children.

- Study (Shedid, Huda, 2007)

The study aimed to identify the reasons that lead to the flight of homeless children from residential institutions, and the results of the study concluded that distress, routine and restriction of freedom followed in the institution, in addition the implementation of appropriate recreational programs and the preparation of workers in institutions and the question of treatment by officials of the factors that lead to the flight of children.

- Study (El-Sayed, Hanan 2008)

The study aimed to arrive at a set of planning indicators to satisfy the needs of street children, and concluded that there are a set of needs such as psychological, social and cognitive, which need to be strengthened by the institution to better satisfy them for children.

- Study (Al-Awadi, Sherin, 2009)

The study aimed to measure effectiveness of working with groups to rehabilitate homeless children, and concluded that multiple programs must be organized in proportion to the children's abilities and work to qualify them professionally so that they can adapt to the outside community.

- Study (Abd el-Gawad, Salwa, 2009)

The study aimed to develop a suggested conception through the method of community organization to support residential institutions, and it came to providing self, material and moral support for homeless children.

- Study (Mushunje, M. T., 2010)

The study dealt with the social protection system for children at risk, which is provided through civil institutions, and concluded to provide multiple programs that contribute to strengthening this category represented in psychological and social services.

- Study (Abdullah, Khaled, 2017)

The study aimed to analyze the social conditions in social protection institutions, and arrived at a set of mechanisms necessary to protect this category through the development of legislation and regulations that contribute to providing the necessary protection.

- Study (Ramadan, Ayman, 2021)

The study aimed to identify the level of social protection programs offered in orphan care institutions, and concluded that there are many obstacles that prevent the application of participatory planning to achieve social protection, which is the lack of cooperation between civil society institutions working in the field of orphan care.

- Study (Hemdan, Ahmed, 2021)

The study aimed to determine the efficiency of protection programs for homeless children in an effort to achieve social integration, using a set of indicators, including (employees, program capacity, institutional capacity, ease and simplicity in providing the service). Appropriate technology means.

- Benefit from previous studies:

- The researcher benefited from previous studies in determining the study variables.
- It is expected that this study will benefit in achieving a new addition to enrich the theoretical aspect related to the subject of the

study, in addition to identifying future issues that can be taken care of and studied.

- Paying attention to studying the issue of homeless children and providing them with all aspects of social protection programs as they are a marginalized group and have many rights that must be provided as stipulated in many agreements.

- The position of the study from previous studies

- Some studies focused on the importance of identifying the social needs of street children in NGOs (as explained in the study of Morsi, Dawoud, and El-Sayed).
- Some studies have also shown measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of social protection programs for integrating children into society by identifying their needs (as shown in the study of Hemdan, Abd el-Hamid).
- Studies dealt with the importance of professional practice of social service methods for rehabilitating homeless children, such as the method of working with groups and the method of organizing society (such as the study of Al-Awadi, Abd el-Gawad).
- Some studies have clarified the reasons that lead to the flight of homeless children from residential institutions (such as a shedid study).
- Studies have been obtained that dealt with the reality of international conventions related to the rights of the child (such as the study (Mushunje).

- Based on the foregoing, it becomes clear to us the importance of:

The child is of great importance in society because he is considered the driving force for the development process in society, by investing his abilities and potentials in order to reach the growth and progress of the child and thus return to society, and this can only be achieved through the various institutions of society providing all aspects of various social care programs

Therefore, it is necessary to identify the obstacles that they face in order to provide social protection for homeless children.

The problem of the current study can be identified in the following issues:

- What are the services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children?
- What are the obstacles that social defense institutions face in achieving social protection for homeless children?
- What are the proposals to activating social protection for homeless children in social defense institutions?

- study importance :

1. The national initiatives that the country seeks to achieve, including taking care of homeless children and providing protection programs for them.
2. Social protection for homeless children is one of the groups of most interest, since they are among the groups that need integrated care.
3. This study may contribute to identifying the obstacles facing social defense institutions that hinder them from performing their role in providing social protection for homeless children.
4. Children are among the groups most exposed to problems, abuse and violence. They must be protected and the required care provided.
5. Social protection as a system that is applied by country institutions, so it is necessary to identify the obstacles that face them to perform their role to the fullest extent.
6. Social protection is one of the basic social rights of children, which must be provided to achieve the required care.

- Goals of the study:

- 1- Determining the services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children.
- 2- Determining the obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children.
- 3- Determining proposals to activate the application of social protection for homeless children in social defense institutions.
- 4- Reaching for suggested mechanisms to activate social protection for homeless children in social defense institutions.

- Study Hypothesis:

- (1) **The first main hypothesis:** “The expected level of services and social protection for homeless children is expected to be “average”:

This hypothesis is measured through the following dimensions:

1. Social services.
2. Economic services.
3. Educational services.
4. Health services.
5. Cultural services.

(2) **The second main hypothesis:** "The expected level of obstacles and the achievement of social protection for homeless children is "medium"

This hypothesis is measured through the following dimensions:

- a. Obstacles social defense institutions.
- b. Obstacles workers in social defense institutions.
- c. Obstacles services provided by social defense institutions.
- d. Obstacles the social safety system in social defense institutions.
- e. Obstacles the financial aspects of social defense institutions.

(3) **The third main hypothesis:** "There is an influential statistically significant and influential relationship for some responsible emographic characteristics, the services provided, and the achievement of social protection for homeless children."

(4) **The fourth main hypothesis:** "There is an influential statistically significant relationship to some demographic characteristics of officials, the obstacles presented, and the achievement of social protection for homeless children."

- The theoretical part of the study:

1- Obstacles concept:

The word "obstacles" derives from something that is impeded or prevented from doing something. (Al Waseet, 1961, p. 643)

Obstacles are defined as not achieving the desired goals and standing in front of them due to the failure of the matter. (Hijab, 2004, 512)

It is also defined as the inability to plan and coordinate well to achieve the desired goals. (Darwish, 2004, p. 376)

Social protection can be determined procedurally with this study:

- A- A group of factors facing social defense institutions.
- B- These factors contribute to the failure to achieve the required protection for homeless children.

2. Social protection concept:

Al-Wajeez dictionary defines protection: It is synonymous with the word "removing a curse" or "removing something that may harm,

as well as protecting members of society from the problems that hinder them.” (Al-Wajeez, 2011, p. 173)

Defined as “a set of procedures that contribute to ensuring that a group of social, economic, psychological, other services reach the groups facing dangers in society.” (International Labor Library, 2005, p. 513)

It is also defined as the country's tendency to solve citizens' problems, especially those related to the standard of living and improving the quality of life, as the social protection strategy aims to confront the problems of poverty and achieve justice and equality among citizens. (Rogers & rridemore, 2013.pp:58-595)

It is defined as a set of activities aimed at achieving material and moral stability for all segments of society in order to confront any dangers that threaten the entity. (Al-Libermani, 2016, p. 29)

It is also known as the mechanisms that contribute to empowering marginalized groups in society socially and economically through developing their capabilities in order to achieve social safety. (Hashem, 2014, p. 17)

Social protection is one of the most important pillars that maintain the achievement of development through the use of human cadres (Hawazia, 2015, p. 14).

social protection tends to achieve the following goals (Jeon et al., 2000, p. 220)

- Work to provide the necessary needs.
- Providing adequate health programs.
- Providing adequate housing programs.
- Providing economic programs to raise the standard of living.
- Providing security and safety.
- Providing a fair and appropriate income for all members of society.

The Ministry of Solidarity has set the objectives of protecting homeless children as follows:

- Inclusion of more than 70% of children within their natural or alternative families.
- Reducing the dropout rate of homeless children to more than 65%.

- Work to achieve a continuous mechanism for monitoring cases.
- Work to develop institutions working in the field of homeless children.
- Developing community awareness of homeless children.
- Working to fill the shortfall in institutions in terms of financial, human, organizational and other capabilities and resources.
- Providing the necessary health care for homeless children.
- Continuous tracking of cases of homeless children and their development. (Ministry Solidarity, 2019)

The concept of social protection can be defined procedurally in this study as:

- 1- National initiatives that the country seeks to achieve.
- 2- It is translated into a set of services provided through social defense institutions to achieve safety and stability for homeless children.
- 3- These services contribute to empowering children with all required aspects of social protection.

3 - The concept of homeless children

You know that they are a girl or a boy who is considered a street dweller and their source of livelihood, with the lack of supervision and supervision by those responsible for them. (Unicef, 2005, p. 2)

the child whose family dispensed with him due to his and know inability to meet his social, psychological and economic needs and all the necessary needs that make him a normal, as a result of the family's exposure to certain circumstances, which makes the child search for an in which he engages in all activities with the alternative, which is roads lack of safety Caffeine is not. (Abu El-Nasr, 2008, p. 13)

The concept can be defined procedurally in the current study in the following:

- 1- Children from 1 day to 18 years old.
- 2- Those children were removed from their natural families due to the circumstances the family went through.
- 3- Those children went to the street to stay.
- 4- These children do not have adequate means of protection and social safety for them.

4- Defining social defense institutions

what is meant by this study is that:

Institutions established through a natural group and two considerations, numbering no less than 10 people, with the aim of providing all aspects of social care programs and to achieve protect homeless children for homeless children and its goal is non-profit.

Methodology:

- Spatial field:

This study is one of the descriptive studies that depends on the quantitative and qualitative description of the characteristics of the various phenomena, as well as the descriptive research is characterized by its ability to describe and analyze the nature of the issues and problems to be studied and this is what the current research involves, so the current study aims to identify the obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection For homeless children.

- Type of method used:

The study relied on the scientific method using the comprehensive social survey approach for officials in social defense institutions in Cairo Governorate, and their number is (34), and their distribution is as follows:

Table (1) It shows the distribution of officials in social defense institutions, the study community

n	agencies	number of officials
1	Al-houria Foundation for Social Welfare in Ain Shams.	19
2	Underage Girls Foundation in Ain Shams.	15
total		34

Fields of study:

(A) Spatial field:

The spatial field of study is represented in the following social defense institutions in Cairo Governorate:

- Al-houria Foundation for Social Welfare in Ain Shams.
- Underage Girls Foundation, Ain Shams.

(B) The human sample:

The human field of study is represented by the officials of the social defense institutions in Cairo Governorate (the Al-houria

Foundation for Social Care in Ain Shams, and the Underage Girls Foundation in Ain Shams), and their number is (34) individuals.

(C) Time-domain:

The time range of the study represented the period of data collection from social defense institutions in Cairo Governorate, which started from 1/9/2021 to 30/10/2021.

- **Study Tools:** the data collection tools were:

□ **A questionnaire form for officials about the obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children:** The tool was designed according to the following steps:

1. Building a questionnaire form for officials about the obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children in its initial form, based on the theoretical framework guiding the study and previous studies related to the dimensions of the study.

2. The officials' questionnaire included the following topics: preliminary data, services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children, obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children, and proposals to activate the application of social protection for homeless children in social defense institutions.

- **Validity of the tool (apparent honesty):**

A questionnaire form for officials was presented to (6) arbitrators from faculty members at the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University, to express their opinion on the validity of the tool in terms of the linguistic integrity of the phrases on the one hand and its relationship to the dimensions of the study on the other hand, and it was relied on an agreement ratio of no less than (83.3 %), some phrases were deleted and some were reformulated, and accordingly the form was drafted in its final form.

- **Content Validity:**

In calculating the internal consistency of the officials' questionnaire, the researcher relied on the correlation coefficient of each dimension in the tool with the total degree, by applying it to a sample of (10) vocabulary from the officials of the study community. It was found that it is significant at the generally accepted levels of significance, and that the validity coefficient is acceptable, as shown in the following table:

Table (2) it shows the internal consistency between the dimensions of the official questionnaire form and the degree of the questionnaire as a whole. (n=10)

N	Dimensions	correlation coefficient	level of Significant
1	Services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children.	0.826	**
2	Obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children.	0.727	**
3	Suggestions for activating the application of social protection for homeless children in social defense institutions.	0.712	**

**Significant at (0.01)

* Significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that:

The dimensions of the tool are significant at a level of significance (0.01) for each dimension separately, and then the level of confidence in the tool and dependence on its results was achieved.

- Reliability of the tool:

The stability of the official's questionnaire was calculated using the Spearman-Brown split-half equation by applying it to a sample of (10) vocabulary from the officials of the study community, where the statements of each dimension were divided into two halves. The second section expresses the values of pairwise expressions, and the results are as follows:

Table (3) the results of the reliability of the official questionnaire form using the Spearman-Brown split-half equation.

N	Dimensions	Spearman-Brown split-half
1	Services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children.	0.87
2	Obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children.	0.92
3	Suggestions for activating the application of	0.84

N	Dimensions	Spearman-Brown split-half
	social protection for homeless children in social defense institutions.	
	Official questionnaire form as a whole:	0.91

The previous table shows that:

The stability coefficients of the dimensions have a high degree of stability, and thus their results can be relied upon and the tool is in its final form.

- Determining the level of obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children:

To judge the level of obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children, so that the beginning and end of the triple scale categories: yes (three degrees), to some extent (two degrees), no (one degree), the data was encoded and entered into the computer, and to determine the length of the cells of the triangular scale (lower and upper limits), the range = largest value – least value ($3 - 1 = 2$) was calculated, divided by the number of scale cells to get the corrected cell length ($2/3 = 0.67$) and then it was Add this value to the lowest value in the scale or the beginning of the scale, which is the correct one, in order to determine the upper limit of this cell, and so the length of the cells became as follows:

table (4) The levels of the arithmetic averages for the dimensions of the study

If the mean value of the expression or dimension ranges between 1 - 1.67.	low level
If the mean value of the expression or dimension ranged between more than 1.67 - 2.35.	middle level
If the mean value of the expression or dimension ranges between more than 2.35 - 3.	high level

- Statistical Analysis Methods:

The data was processed through the computer using the program (SPSS.V. 24.0) statistical packages for social sciences, and the following statistical methods were applied: frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, range, Spearman-Brown half-segmentation equation, and Pearson correlation coefficient, the correlation coefficient of Ka2 and the coefficient of gamma correlation.

Study Results:

A. The characteristics of the study sample:

Table (5) shows the Description of the officials in the social defense institutions, the study community. (N=34)

N - Gender:		Frequencies	Percentage %
1	a- male.	17	50
2	B- female.	17	50
Total:		34	100%
N - Age:		Frequencies	Percentage %
1	From 20 to less than 30 years old.	6	17.6
2	From 30 to under 40 years old.	7	20.6
3	From 40 to less than 50 years old.	13	38.2
4	More than 50 years and over.	8	23.5
Total:		34	100%
Q "middle age"		42	
Σ "standard deviation"		10	
N Qualification		Frequencies	Percentage %
1	Qualified above average.	13	38.2
2	High qualified.	16	47.1
3	Postgraduate.	5	14.7
Total:		34	100%
N Years of Experience		Frequencies	Percentage %
1	Less than 10 years.	7	20.6
2	From 10 years to less than 20 years.	19	55.9
3	20 years and over.	8	23.5
Total:		34	100%
N Occupation		Frequencies	Percentage %
1	Director	2	5.9
2	Admin	11	32.4
3	Social worker	8	23.5
4	Psychologist	2	5.9
5	Administrative	11	32.4
Total:		34	100

Table (5) The previous shows that:

: The characteristics of the study sample are as follows:

- The ratios of male and female officials in social defense institutions are equal at a rate of (50 %)
- The largest percentage of officials in social defense institutions is in the age group (from 40 years to less than 50 years) with a percentage of (38.2%), then the age group (from 50 years and over) with a percentage of (23.5%), followed by the age group (from 30 years old to Less than 40 years) with a percentage of (20.6%), and finally the age group (from 20 years to less than 30 years) with a percentage of (17.6%). The average age of the officials is (42) years, with a standard deviation of approximately (10) years.
- The largest percentage of officials in social defense institutions hold a university degree with a percentage of (47.1%), followed by those with an above-average qualification with a percentage of (38.2%), and finally those with a postgraduate education at a rate of (14.7%).
- The largest percentage of officials in social defense institutions have a job as a manager and a psychologist with a percentage of (5.9%), followed by a supervisor and an administrator with a percentage of (32.4%), and finally a social worker with a percentage of (23.5%).
- The largest percentage of officials in social defense institutions have the number of years of experience in the category (from 10 years to less than 20 years) with a percentage of (55.9%), followed by the category (from 20 years and over) with a percentage of (23.5%), and finally the category (less than 10 years). by (20.6%). The average number of years of work experience is (15) years, with a standard deviation of approximately (7) years.

The second axis: the services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children:

Table (6) show the social services (N = 34).

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
1	Providing targeted awareness programs	18	52.9	16	47.1	0	0	2.53	0.51	10
2	Learn about the different abilities of children	18	52.9	15	44.1	1	2.9	2.5	0.56	12
3	Develop children's talents	5	14.7	23	67.6	6	17.6	1.97	0.58	16
4	Constant communication with the security authorities	7	20.6	25	73.5	2	5.9	2.15	0.5	15

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
	to follow up on the situation of children									
5	Individual study of children's cases	22	64.7	10	29.4	2	5.9	2.59	0.61	6
6	Strengthening positive values in children	17	50	11	32.4	6	17.6	2.32	0.77	14
7	Encourage communication between children and their families	17	50	11	32.4	6	17.6	2.32	0.77	14
8	Strengthening children's relationships within the institution	19	55.9	11	32.4	4	11.8	2.44	0.7	13
9	Follow up the integration of the child with his peers within the institution	23	67.6	8	23.5	3	8.8	2.59	0.66	7
10	Overcoming the difficulties facing the child inside and outside the institution	19	55.9	15	44.1	0	0	2.56	0.5	8
11	Opening an individual case record for each child within the institution	23	67.6	10	29.4	1	2.9	2.65	0.54	3
12	A comprehensive study of children in all aspects	24	70.6	8	23.5	2	5.9	2.65	0.6	4
13	Recognize the needs of children	21	61.8	12	35.3	1	2.9	2.59	0.56	5
14	Identifying children's problems inside and outside the institution	18	52.9	15	44.1	1	2.9	2.5	0.56	12
15	Provide a variety of activities within the institution appropriate to the abilities of children	17	50	17	50	0	0	2.5	0.51	11
16	Develop an appropriate treatment plan for each case	25	73.5	8	23.5	1	2.9	2.71	0.52	2
17	Pediatric case studies	27	79.4	7	20.6	0	0	2.79	0.41	1
18	Referral of children who need special care to the relevant institutions	23	67.6	7	20.6	4	11.8	2.56	0.7	9
The variable as a whole:								2.5	0.19	H

Table (6) The previous shows that:

The level of social services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children is high, where the arithmetic mean is (2.5), and the indicators for this are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic mean: the first arrangement is a study of children's cases with an arithmetic average (2.79), followed by the second arrangement is the development of an appropriate treatment plan for each case With an arithmetic average (2.71), then the third rank opened an individual case record for each child inside the institution with an arithmetic average (2.65), and finally the sixteenth rank was the development of children's talents with an arithmetic average (1.97). This indicates the importance of providing the social needs of homeless children (as stated in the study of EL-Sayed).

Table (7) show the Economic services (N = 34).

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
1	The Foundation provides a daily allowance for each child	9	26.5	14	41.2	11	32.4	1.94	0.78	5
2	The Foundation takes care of all children's expenses	9	26.5	24	70.6	1	2.9	2.24	0.5	2
3	Handicrafts are implemented inside the institution and the return benefits the child	21	61.8	10	29.4	3	8.8	2.53	0.66	1
4	The Foundation fulfills all the multiple needs of children	6	17.6	25	73.5	3	8.8	2.09	0.51	3
5	The subsidies provided to the institution meet all the needs of children	8	23.5	17	50	9	26.5	1.97	0.72	4
The variable as a whole:								2.15	0.32	M

Table (7) The previous shows that:

The level of economic services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children is average, where the arithmetic average reached (2.15), and the indicators for this are according to the arithmetic mean arrangement: the first arrangement is implemented within the institution, handicrafts and the

return benefits the child with an arithmetic average (2.53), followed by the second arrangement The Foundation takes care of all children's expenses with an average of (2.24), then the third arrangement The Foundation implements all the multiple needs of children with an average of (2.09), and finally the Fifth Order provides a monthly expense for each child with an average of (1.94) This is due to the importance of economic services because it contributes to meeting All the requirements of homeless children (as stated in Morsi study).

Table (8) show the education services (N = 34).

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
1	A modern children's library is available within the institution	5	14.7	19	55.9	10	29.4	1.85	0.66	7
2	There is a place for computer use	8	23.5	14	41.2	12	35.3	1.88	0.77	6
3	Providing lessons for children to complete the educational process	7	20.6	14	41.2	13	38.2	1.82	0.76	8
4	Children are enrolled in regular schools	9	26.5	19	55.9	6	17.6	2.09	0.67	5
5	Providing all educational needs	7	20.6	26	76.5	1	2.9	2.18	0.46	4
6	Provide a place for studying	10	29.4	23	67.6	1	2.9	2.26	0.51	3
7	Encouraging children to complete their studies	21	61.8	10	29.4	3	8.8	2.53	0.66	2
8	Communication between the institution and the school to follow up the children's studies	21	61.8	12	35.3	1	2.9	2.59	0.56	1
The variable as a whole:								2.15	0.25	M

Table (8) The previous shows that:

The level of educational services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children is average, where the arithmetic average is (2.15), and its indicators are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic mean: The first arrangement is the communication between the institution and the school to follow up the children academically with an arithmetic

average (2.59), followed by the second arrangement to encourage children To complete the study with an arithmetic average (2.53), then the third arrangement to provide a place dedicated to studying with an arithmetic average (2.26), and finally the eighth rank to provide lessons for children to complete the educational process with an arithmetic average (1.82) and this confirms the importance of paying attention to the educational process because it polishes the child with knowledge and information (as stated in the study of EL- Sayed).

Table (9) show the health services (N = 34).

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
1	Children's periodic health examination	17	50	16	47.1	1	2.9	2.47	0.56	2
2	Giving vaccinations on time	22	64.7	10	29.4	2	5.9	2.59	0.61	1
3	Referral of pediatric cases that need health follow-up to hospitals	15	44.1	15	44.1	4	11.8	2.32	0.68	3
4	The presence of a comprehensive pharmacy in the institution	7	20.6	10	29.4	17	50	1.71	0.8	6
5	Presence of a general practitioner within the institution	4	11.8	15	44.1	15	44.1	1.68	0.68	7
6	Providing healthy food for children	10	29.4	21	61.8	3	8.8	2.21	0.59	5
7	Providing continuous health awareness sessions	12	35.3	19	55.9	3	8.8	2.26	0.62	4
The variable as a whole:								2.18	0.27	M

Table (9) The previous shows that:

The level of health services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children is average, where the arithmetic average is (2.18), and the indicators are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic mean: the first order is to give vaccinations on time with an arithmetic average (2.59), followed by the second order for the periodic health examination of children with an average arithmetic (2.47), then the third rank is the transfer of children's cases that need health follow-up to hospitals with an arithmetic average of (2.32), and finally the seventh rank is the presence of a general practitioner within the institution with an arithmetic average of (1.68).

Table (10) show the cultural services (N = 34).

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
1	Having a place to exercise	8	23.5	11	32.4	15	44.1	1.79	0.81	8
2	Learn about children's abilities	13	38.2	19	55.9	2	5.9	2.32	0.59	3
3	Identifying children's talents to develop them	15	44.1	14	41.2	5	14.7	2.29	0.72	4
4	The halls are equipped with television screens	1	2.9	16	47.1	17	50	1.53	0.56	9
5	Encouraging children to engage in sports activities	7	20.6	22	64.7	5	14.7	2.06	0.6	7
6	Organizing regular trips for children	11	32.4	21	61.8	2	5.9	2.26	0.57	5
7	Organizing a variety of activities within the institution that are suitable for children	13	38.2	17	50	4	11.8	2.26	0.67	6
8	Investing in children's talents	19	55.9	14	41.2	1	2.9	2.53	0.56	1
9	Organizing cultural competitions to encourage the competitive spirit among children	14	41.2	19	55.9	1	2.9	2.38	0.55	2
The variable as a whole:								2.16	0.27	M

Table (10) The previous shows that:

The level of cultural services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children is average, where the arithmetic mean is (2.16), and its indicators are according to the arithmetic mean arrangement: The first arrangement is to invest children's abilities in talent with an arithmetic average (2.53), followed by the second rank of cultural competitions to encourage The competitive spirit among children with an arithmetic average of (2.38), then the third rank is to identify the abilities of children with an arithmetic average (2.32), and finally the ninth rank The halls in the institution are equipped with television screens with an arithmetic mean (1.53), This indicates the importance of paying attention to the abilities and aspirations of children in order to invest in them (as stated in the study of Hemdan).

Table (11) show the obstacles related to social defense institutions (N=34).

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
1	The buildings of the institution are old	18	52.9	15	44.1	1	2.9	2.5	0.56	1
2	Equipped classrooms are not available	10	29.4	19	55.9	5	14.7	2.15	0.66	8
3	The rooms are not enough for children	7	20.6	25	73.5	2	5.9	2.15	0.5	7
4	The website is not suitable	11	32.4	17	50	6	17.6	2.15	0.7	9
5	The activity rooms are not equipped	17	50	14	41.2	3	8.8	2.41	0.66	3
6	Lack of cooperation between the institution and other institutions	6	17.6	20	58.8	8	23.5	1.94	0.65	12
7	There is no designated place for interviewing individual cases	10	29.4	14	41.2	10	29.4	2	0.78	10
8	There is no standardized form for the process of handing over and receiving cases	12	35.3	10	29.4	12	35.3	2	0.85	11
9	Routine and stagnation within the organization	15	44.1	12	35.3	7	20.6	2.24	0.78	6

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
10	Commitment to regulations and regulations more than attention to psychological and social support.	18	52.9	14	41.2	2	5.9	2.47	0.61	2
11	Lack of participation of the institution in planning protection programs	13	38.2	19	55.9	2	5.9	2.32	0.59	4
12	Lack of communication between the institution and those responsible for the social protection program	14	41.2	16	47.1	4	11.8	2.29	0.68	5
The variable as a whole:								2.22	0.25	M

Table (11) The previous shows that:

The level of obstacles related to social defense institutions is average, as the arithmetic mean reached (2.22), and the indicators for this are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic average: the first arrangement is the buildings of the institution are old with an arithmetic average (2.5), followed by the second arrangement is commitment to regulations and regulations more than attention to psychological and social support with an arithmetic average (2.47) , then the third rank, the activities halls are not equipped with an arithmetic average (2.41), and finally the twelfth rank is the lack of cooperation between the institution and other institutions with an arithmetic average (1.94), confirming that there are obstacles that impede the provision of social protection for homeless children such as regulations and laws and the lack of cooperation between the responsible authorities About children without shelter (as stated in the study of Dawood).

Table (12) show the Obstacles related to workers in social defense institutions (N = 34).

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
1	Staff offices are not updated	11	32.4	21	61.8	2	5.9	2.26	0.57	7
2	Shortage of the best workers in the field of social protection	8	23.5	19	55.9	7	20.6	2.03	0.67	10
3	Shortage in the number of employees within the organization	13	38.2	21	61.8	-	-	2.38	0.49	3
4	Work is characterized by routine and inflexibility	8	23.5	20	58.8	6	17.6	2.06	0.65	9
5	Failure to organize training courses to develop the capabilities of employees	14	41.2	16	47.1	4	11.8	2.29	0.68	4
6	The shortage of social workers in the institution	15	44.1	14	41.2	5	14.7	2.29	0.72	5
7	The shortage of psychologists in the institution	11	32.4	16	47.1	7	20.6	2.12	0.73	8
8	Too much work is an obstacle to workers	18	52.9	13	38.2	3	8.8	2.44	0.66	2
9	Lack of incentives to work	19	55.9	13	38.2	2	5.9	2.5	0.62	1
10	Lack of cooperation between the work team	16	47.1	12	35.3	6	17.6	2.29	0.76	6
The variable as a whole:								2.27	0.25	M

Table (12) The previous shows that:

The level of obstacles related to workers in social defense institutions is average, where the arithmetic average reached (2.27), and the indicators for this are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic average: the first order is the lack of incentives to work with an arithmetic average (2.5), followed by the second order of the large number of works on the obstacle of workers with an arithmetic average (2.44) Then, in the third order, there is a decrease in the number of workers within the institution with a mean of (2.38), and finally in the tenth order, the shortage of the best workers in the field of social

protection with a mean of (2.03) and the unavailability of specialists in the field of social protection for homeless children are among the factors they face, and this is consistent as stated (as stated in the study of Shedeed).

Table (13) shows Obstacles related to services provided in social defense institutions (N = 34).

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
1	The health service provided is insufficient	14	41.2	18	52.9	2	5.9	2.35	0.6	5
2	Failure to organize various activities in the institution	9	26.5	17	50	8	23.5	2.03	0.72	9
3	The child does not receive personal expenses	19	55.9	13	38.2	2	5.9	2.5	0.62	2
4	Failure to organize awareness training sessions for children	9	26.5	24	70.6	1	2.9	2.24	0.5	7
5	Not organizing multiple activities that suit their abilities	4	11.8	23	67.6	7	20.6	1.91	0.57	11
6	Lack of interest in the educational process of children	9	26.5	14	41.2	11	32.4	1.94	0.78	10
7	Not discovering children's talents to develop them	6	17.6	14	41.2	14	41.2	1.76	0.74	12
8	There is no suitable place for sports	17	50	14	41.2	3	8.8	2.41	0.66	3
9	Unavailability of a suitable place to meet the social worker for cases	14	41.2	15	44.1	5	14.7	2.26	0.71	6
10	There is no adequate healthy food	13	38.2	20	58.8	1	2.9	2.35	0.54	4
11	Not creating a spirit of social responsibility in children	12	35.3	13	38.2	9	26.5	2.09	0.79	8
12	The institution's interest in procedural aspects and neglect of the psychological and social aspect	20	58.8	13	38.2	1	2.9	2.56	0.56	1
The variable as a whole:								2 . 2	0 . 2	M

Table (13) The previous shows that:

The level of obstacles related to the services provided in social defense institutions is average, where the arithmetic average is (2.2), and the indicators for this are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic average: the first order is the institution's interest in procedural aspects and neglect of the psychological and social aspect with an arithmetic average (2.56), followed by the second order that the child does not receive personal expenses with an average Arithmetic (2.5), then the third rank there is no suitable place for practicing sports activities with an arithmetic average (2.41), and finally the twelfth rank is not discovering children's talents to develop them with an arithmetic average (1.76).

Table (14) show the Obstacles related to the social security system in social defense institutions (N = 34).

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
1	There is insufficient data available on social safety programs for homeless children	9	26.5	23	67.6	2	5.9	2.21	0.54	3
2	Not participating in planning multiple protection programs	9	26.5	23	67.6	2	5.9	2.21	0.54	3
3	Lack of integration between social institutions	13	38.2	16	47.1	5	14.7	2.24	0.7	2
4	Lack of exchange of experiences between social institutions	9	26.5	20	58.8	5	14.7	2.12	0.64	6
5	Lack of awareness on the part of community members of protection programs for homeless children	11	32.4	17	50	6	17.6	2.15	0.7	5
6	Lack of communication with the security services after the delivery of the child	14	41.2	13	38.2	7	20.6	2.21	0.77	4
7	Lack of experts and specialists in social protection programs	16	47.1	17	50	1	2.9	2.44	0.56	1
The variable as a whole:								2.22	0.27	M

Table (14) The previous shows that:

The level of obstacles related to the social safety system in social defense institutions is average, where the arithmetic average is (2.22), and the indicators for this are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic average: the first order is the absence of experts and specialists in social protection programs with an arithmetic mean (2.44), followed by the second arrangement with an arithmetic average (2.24) Then the third rank: there is insufficient data on social safety programs for homeless children, and the lack of participation in planning multiple protection programs with a mean (2.21), and finally the sixth rank is the lack of exchange of experiences between social institutions with a mean of (2.12) (the results of the table agree with Abdullah's study).

Table (15) show the Obstacles related to the financial aspects of social defense institutions (N = 34).

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
1	The company's financial resources are weak	2 3	67.6	11	32.4	0	0	2.68	0.47	2
2	Lack of adequate support from civil society institutions	9	26.5	25	73.5	0	0	2.26	0.45	4
3	Funding allocated to the institution is weak	2 5	73.5	9	26.5	0	0	2.74	0.45	1
4	Donations and subsidies provided to the Foundation are few	2 2	64.7	12	35.3	0	0	2.65	0.49	3
The variable as a whole:								2.58	0.24	H

Table (15) The previous shows that:

The level of obstacles related to the financial aspects of social defense institutions is high, as the arithmetic average reached (2.58), and the indicators for this are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic average: the first arrangement, the funding allocated to the institution is weak, with an arithmetic average (2.74), followed by the second rank, the financial resources of the institution are weak, with an arithmetic average (2.68), then The third rank The donations and subsidies provided to the institution are few with an arithmetic average (2.65), and finally the fourth rank is the lack of sufficient support from civil society institutions with an arithmetic average (2.26).

Table (16) show the Suggestions for activating the application of social protection for homeless children in social defense institutions (N = 34).

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
1	There is clarity in the goals of the institution	9	26.5	18	52.9	7	20.6	2.06	0.69	16
2	Increasing the financial resources of the institution to facilitate the implementation of its programs	20	58.8	14	41.2	-	-	2.59	0.5	7
3	Upgrading the efficiency of employees within the organization	11	32.4	19	55.9	4	11.8	2.21	0.64	15
4	Provide the appropriate financial support for the institution to implement social protection programs	21	61.8	13	38.2	-	-	2.62	0.49	6
5	Encourage community institutions to provide resources to institutions for homeless children	18	52.9	14	41.2	2	5.9	2.47	0.61	10
6	Organizing training courses for employees within the organization	11	32.4	23	67.6	-	-	2.32	0.47	14
7	Achieving cooperation between social protection institutions	13	38.2	20	58.8	1	2.9	2.35	0.54	13
8	Introducing the community to the services provided by social protection institutions	20	58.8	13	38.2	1	2.9	2.56	0.56	8
9	Providing supportive specialists to work in social protection programs	17	50	14	41.2	3	8.8	2.41	0.66	12
10	Provide a sufficient number of social workers	17	50	16	47.1	1	2.9	2.47	0.56	9
11	Providing a sufficient number of psychologists	17	50	15	44.1	2	5.9	2.44	0.61	11
12	Strengthening collaborative work among the work team	26	76.5	8	23.5	-	-	2.76	0.43	5
13	Paying attention to the right corporate environment	28	82.4	6	17.6	-	-	2.82	0.39	3

N	Rephrases	Answers						M	S.D	R
		Yes		Some Times		No				
		f	p	f	p	f	p			
14	Providing modern devices to facilitate the service delivery process	30	88.2	4	11.8	-	-	2.88	0.33	2
15	Achieving integration and coordination between social protection institutions	28	82.4	5	14.7	1	2.9	2.79	0.48	4
16	Increase incentives for employees	33	97.1	1	2.9	-	-	2.97	0.17	1
The variable as a whole:								2.55	0.15	H

Table (16) The previous shows that:

The level of proposals to activate the application of social protection for homeless children in social defense institutions is high, as the arithmetic average reached (2.55), and the indicators for this are according to the arithmetic mean arrangement: the first order is to increase the incentives for workers with an arithmetic average (2.97), followed by the second arrangement to provide modern devices to facilitate the service provision process With an arithmetic average (2.88), then the third rank is the concern for the correct environment of the institution with an arithmetic average (2.82), and finally the sixteenth rank is the presence of clarity in the goals of the institution with an arithmetic average (2.06).

- Study Hypotheses test:

Table (17) show the level of services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children as a whole (N = 34).

N	Dimensions	M	S.D	Level	R
1	Social services.	2.5	0.19	High	1
2	Economic Services.	2.15	0.32	Middle	5
3	Educational services.	2.15	0.25	Middle	4
4	Health Services.	2.18	0.27	Middle	2
5	Cultural services.	2.16	0.27	Middle	3
Total services:		2.23	0.17	Middle	

Table (17) The previous shows that:

The level of services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children as a whole is average, where the arithmetic mean is (2.23), and its indicators are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic mean: the first rank is social services

with an arithmetic mean (2.5), followed by the second rank is health services with an arithmetic average (2.18) , then the third rank cultural services with an arithmetic mean (2.16), followed by the fourth rank educational services with an arithmetic mean (2.15), and a standard deviation (0.25), and finally the fifth rank is economic services with an arithmetic mean (2.15), and a standard deviation (0.32), Which makes us accept the hypothesis the second of the study, which is performed, is expected to be the level of services provided in social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children, “average”.

Table (18) show the level of obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children as a whole (N = 34).

N	Dimensions	M	S.D	Level	R
1	Obstacles related to social defense institutions	2.48	0.31	High	3
2	Obstacles related to workers in social defense institutions	2.51	0.34	High	2
3	Obstacles related to services provided in social defense institutions	2.2	0.2	Middle	5
4	Obstacles related to the social security system in social defense institutions	2.22	0.27	Middle	4
5	Obstacles related to the financial aspects of social defense institutions	2.58	0.24	High	1
Total services:		2.4	0.32	High	

Table (18)The previous shows that:

The level of obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children as a whole is high, with an arithmetic mean (2.3), and indicators for this according to the arithmetic mean arrangement: the first order is the obstacles related to the financial aspects of social defense institutions with an arithmetic average (2.58), followed by the second order, the special obstacles among workers in social defense institutions with an arithmetic mean (2.51), then the third rank is the obstacles related to social defense institutions with an arithmetic mean (2.48) and a standard deviation (0.25), followed by the fourth rank is the obstacles related to the social security system in social defense institutions with an arithmetic mean (2.22) and a standard deviation (0.27) Finally, the fifth order is the obstacles related to services provided by social defense institutions with a mean of (2.2), which makes us accept the first

hypothesis of the study performed. The level of obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection is expected to be high.

Table (19) show the relationship between some demographic variables of officials and their determination of the services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children (N = 34).

N	demographic variables	All services		
		Factors	Value	Sig
1	Gender	Ka2	34.419	*
2	Age	gamma	0.208	*
3	Qualification	gamma	0.127	*
4	Number of years of work experience.	gamma	0.15	*

**Significant at the level (0.01)

* Significant at the level (0.05)

Table (19) The previous shows that:

There is no statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and their determination of the services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children, and this means that determining the services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children does not differ according to some demographic variables of officials (type, age, educational qualification, and number of years of work experience, Which makes us to accept the third hypothesis of the study, which is performed. There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and their determination of the services provided by social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children.

Table (20) shows the relationship between some demographic variables of officials and their identification of the obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children (N = 34).

N	demographic variables	All Obstacles		
		Factors	Value	Sig
1	Gender	Ka2	34.134	*
2	Age	gamma	0.842	**
3	Qualification	gamma	0.014	*
4	Number of years of work experience.	gamma	0.953	**

**Significant at the level (0.01)

* Significant at the level (0.05)

Table (20) The previous shows that:

There is no statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials in terms of (gender, educational qualification) and their identification of the obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children, and this means that identifying the obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children does not vary according to some demographic variables of officials.

- There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials in terms of (age: number of years of experience in the field of work) and their identification of the obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children, and this means that the greater the experience in the field of work, the higher their identification of the obstacles they face Social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children.

- Which makes us accept the fourth hypothesis of the study in part, which leads to: There is a statistically significant relationship between some demographic variables of officials and their identification of the obstacles facing social defense institutions to achieve social protection for homeless children?

Recommendations:

Reaching for proposed planning mechanisms to activate social protection for homeless children in social defense institutions.

- Suggested mechanisms to activate social protection for homeless children at the level of (the Ministry of Social Solidarity, and the Social Defense Department in the Ministry):

- 1- Develop a strategy to achieve social protection for homeless children in social defense institutions, which helps to face all their problems and satisfy their multiple needs.
- 2- Achieving the process of community partnership between social defense institutions and various community organizations to achieve social protection for children in social defense institutions, which contribute to improving their lives and transforming them to a better level.

- 3- Considering the issue of homeless children as one of the first important issues that should come first in society to work on confronting it.
- 4- A good audit of the policies and programs offered to homeless children in social defense institutions.
- 5- Increasing funding for social defense institutions to achieve social protection for children who do not have a home.
- 6- Urging the media to educate families about the importance of caring for children and providing them with appropriate care so that they do not go to the streets and be exposed to psychological, social and health problems.

- Suggested mechanisms to activate the social protection of homeless children at the level of (social defense institutions):

- 1- Enhancing the capacities of workers in social defense institutions with training courses related to social protection.
- 2- Achieving coordination and intertwining between social defense institutions to benefit from distinguished experiences in the field of social protection.
- 3- The application of flexibility to facilitate the provision of service to all children within the institution.
- 4- Staying away from the routine and stagnation in the institutions of social defense, which impede the provision of services to children.
- 5- Facilitate the procedures for children to join the institution so that they are not subject to street homelessness and neglect.
- 5- Providing psychological and social support to children so that they can adapt and integrate with their peers and with officials and social workers within the institution.
- 6- Expanding the scope of providing services to children and ensuring that all of them benefit from the programs offered within the institution.
- 7- To identify the abilities and potentials of children to invest in them and to provide appropriate programs for them.
- 8- Conducting studies and surveys to enumerate all children who have no shelter to help and protect them.

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