

**Participatory planning and social protection for children found in
the residential institutions**

BY

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ملخص البحث باللغة العربية

تسعى الدراسة الحالية إلى تحقيق الأهداف التالية:

1. تحديد مستوى أبعاد التخطيط التشاركي لتحقيق الحماية الاجتماعية للمعثر عليهم بالمؤسسات الإيوائية.
 2. تحديد مستوى أبعاد الحماية الاجتماعية للمعثر عليهم بالمؤسسات الإيوائية.
 3. تحديد أكثر أبعاد التخطيط التشاركي ارتباطاً بتحقيق الحماية الاجتماعية للمعثر عليهم بالمؤسسات الإيوائية.
 4. تحديد الصعوبات التي تواجه إسهامات التخطيط التشاركي في تحقيق الحماية الاجتماعية للمعثر عليهم بالمؤسسات الإيوائية.
 5. تحديد مقترحات تفعيل إسهامات التخطيط التشاركي في تحقيق الحماية الاجتماعية للمعثر عليهم بالمؤسسات الإيوائية.
- وتوصلت الدراسة إلى تحقيق أهدافها وتم اختبار فروض الدراسة وتقديم عدد من التوصيات التي يمكن أن تساهم في تحقيق الحماية الاجتماعية للأطفال المعثر عليهم بالمؤسسات الإيوائية.

الكلمات المفتاحية :

الحماية الاجتماعية ، التخطيط التشاركي ، الأطفال المعثر عليهم ، المؤسسات الإيوائية.

Abstract

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The present study seeks to achieve the following aims :

- 1– Determining the level of participatory planning dimensions to achieve social protection for those found in residential institutions.
- 2– Determining the level of social protection dimensions for those found in residential institutions.
- 3– Determining the dimensions of participatory planning most related to achieving social protection for those found in the residential institutions
- 4– Identifying the obstacles facing participatory planning contributions to achieving social protection for those found in the residential institutions.
- 5– Presenting some recommendations to activate participatory planning contributions to achieving social protection for those found in the residential institutions.

The study reached its goals, the study hypotheses were tested and a number of recommendations were presented that could contribute to achieving social protection for children found in the residential institutions.

Key words: social protection, participatory planning, found children, residential institutions.

The Study Problem:

Millions of children in all parts of the world live for long periods of their lives away from their families in alternative families or in institutions under the authority and supervision of care authorities, and these institutions may bear many names such as orphanages homes, children's homes, care homes, residential institutions etc., These institutions are governmental or non-governmental bodies , and sometimes are private bodies.

The children are placed in such institutions due to the loss of parental care, and this is due to many reasons, including the death of one or both parents, the prison sentence of one of them, or the displacement of people from one region to another due to wars, natural disasters, children being kidnapped, or trafficked to work far from their areas and families, or family problems that may lead them into street life, in addition to children born outside legal marriage (Al-Surooji: 2011, 321).

Article 25 affirms, in its explicit text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that “every human being has the right to a standard of living appropriate to his health and well-being as well as to the health and well-being of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care, necessary social services and the right to safety (Universal Declaration of Human Rights: 2001).

Social protection is one of the indispensable components in achieving social justice, as individuals and families strive to achieve a safe life, which is one of the human aspirations since time immemorial, but is under threat from risks resulting from the occurrence of social emergencies such as illness, accidents, disability, death.

Aging, unemployment, and in addition to promoting economic progress, modern societies have worked to develop public policies that will reduce the feeling of insecurity and reduce the dire consequences that may result from the occurrence of a social emergency. Legislation and establishment of institutions to secure income ,health and social services ,and these include programs on social insurance, and more generally social protection.

The Child Adoption Council study indicated in the report that is inspired by federal law: that every child has the right to live in a normal family due to the care, protection and safety it provides to its children (Ford, Mary.Kroll, Hoe: 1990, 20).

In the same context, the Egyptian society supported this, as the Egyptian Child Law No. 12 of 1996, amended by Law No. 126 of 2008, in Articles (4,5,6) referred to the right of the child to be related to his legal parents and to enjoy their care, and to prove his legal lineage by all means of proof, including legitimate scientific means (the Egyptian Child Law: 2008).

The problem of the children found is not recent, except that the talk about it is its exacerbation and increase, as one of the statistics available worldwide indicated that there are about (100–150 million) children wandering in the streets and in the Arab world, the number of these children ranges between (7–10 million) children (the Center of Global Systems for Scientific Research Services: 2019).

The 2019 yearbook of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics shows that the number of children found in social care homes, which numbered (471), nationwide, is (9729) (CAPMAS: 2019). The percentage of children at risk in Egypt by the end of

2019 reached 3.7 million children, 82% of whom are subjected to abuse in all its forms, 62% of neglect, 70% of whom dropped out of school, while 30% of them did not enter school from the beginning (UNICEF and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood : 2019).

The denial of family care to found children and orphans leaves negative and painful psychological and social experiences and experiences on these children's souls, which has bad repercussions on their personalities and attitudes in the future, and this effect extends to different age stages and may extend beyond marriage and the formation of new families for them, and among other things. There is no doubt that this group in general – of unknown lineage found – and young people of unknown parentage in particular suffer from many problems that negatively affect the young man himself, but the effect of these problems extends to society as a whole (Ahmad: 2000, 34).

Whereas the family is that child-content entity, and in it the children receive care, practice normal social relations, and obtain adequate satisfaction for their various needs, and the absence of the father and mother, which is the main system of this entity, creates an imbalance and contradiction in other sub-systems, especially if they are in childhood and in need of tenderness and family care. Because social welfare is an important policy of the state, the state works to establish shelter institutions that constitute the compensation entity for the absence of the family entity, as these institutions provide alternative care services for the absence of parents and the loss of a normal family (Al-Siddiq: 1999,415).

Although residential institutions endeavor to try to satisfy the various needs of those found, we find that the child found in these institutions cannot take care of his own affairs, nor provide for his or her needs, nor secure or claim his safety due to the limitations and weakness of his or her own potentials, as his family is supposed to be the guarantor of that.

The family exists as a result of the loss of one or both parents, here came the role of the state due to its obligations stipulated by legislation, regulations and laws in caring for this family deprived child, whether health, psychological or mental care, and the state is legally and legally obligated to take care of the child in social, educational and cultural care as well as her fundamental duty is to educate children and instill religious and moral values in their character, in a way that provides protection for them from the evil of falling victim to delinquency and crime (Kofi &et. al .: 1992,153).

Social work is a profession that aims to empower individuals and groups to be able to improve their quality of life, control their life conditions, achieve security and protection for them (2002: Adams and Others, 200), and contribute to providing basic services to them, satisfy their needs, and help them acquire basic skills that enable them to participate in the socio-economic and political systems of their society (Deepa: 2003, 27).

Social protection focuses on vulnerable and marginalized individuals who are at risk in one way or another, such as children, women, and the elderly. Children at risk are considered among the groups that need social protection, given that these children's access to their basic rights is a guarantee to avoid the negative effects that they

may be exposed to, With the multiplicity of the problems of this category, it is difficult to classify it as a cause or a consequence of the conditions of these children, noting that their problems may be directed towards all other parties, beginning with the child's personality, then the family, then society (Jamal al-Din: 2013, 240).

There is no doubt that achieving social protection for this category is a necessary matter. Today, social protection has become a basic human right, after it was considered over the centuries as a human dimension and a form of charitable work, charity and righteousness or a set of measures of mutual support directed at a specific group or funded by some individuals.

Social protection is concerned with preventing and managing overcoming obstacles that negatively affect the lives of individuals, and it consists of policies and programs aimed at reducing these negative effects by strengthening the capabilities of individuals, thus reducing their exposure to risks and enhancing their ability to manage economic and social risks.

Also, social protection is a set of procedures and policies. Public that is taken in response to levels of vulnerability, risk, and deprivation, which are considered socially unacceptable and within the framework of a particular political and social system (Nino: 2012, 163).

Programs of social protection seek to raise the human, social and economic conditions of individuals and raise them from the sub-human level that prevents them from proper social interaction to rise to a human level that enables them to obtain opportunities that enable them to satisfy their basic needs and interact with others (the Institute of National Planning: 2010, 19).

Social planning is the basic approach and tool for achieving social reform and upgrading the social welfare system in society and improving the quality of life for children. Planning controls the dynamism, strength and direction of social reform towards a specific intellectual and cultural framework as a tool to achieve equality, justice and citizenship, meet the needs and public demands and support popular participation in reform and modernization.

To face the expected problems of social, economic and political reform, modernization of thought, and the abbreviation of the problems arising from the civilizational and cultural project of modern reform and the movement towards development and its comprehensive plans (Al-Surooji: 2009, 276).

Social welfare is referred to as a system includes number of institutions or agencies aims to help citizens to have a good life opportunities. Among these institutions are the family and community networks in which the family is located, the market, the charitable and voluntary sectors, the services and gains provided by the state and international organizations. Also, social welfare includes social laws and policies related to the provision of services to citizens in five basic areas (John: 2007, 8) :

- 1- Security or social insurance.
- 2- Health Services.
- 3- Educational services.
- 4- Housing services.
- 5- Personal social services.

In this regard, the Presciuttistudy (2008) indicated the recent trends related to the care of the find, which has shifted from helping and

caring for the finders from a charitable view to the institutional and necessary nature of caring for the find and protecting them from begging and delinquency, creating income opportunities, interest in education and attention to adult marriage for girls. The interest in caring for found children is considered one of the trends established by social historians and stressed the necessity of its continuation.

While the study of Fatima Abdel-Razek Muhammad (2008) concluded a proposed program to work with groups of children of unknown parentage from the perspective of group service to alleviate the manifestations of maladjustment, they have and that there are difficulties that limit the effectiveness of work programs with groups of children of unknown parentage in alleviating the manifestations of maladjustment they have in residential institutions It is due to the specialist working with the group, – obstacles due to children, obstacles related to the nature of activities, obstacles related to the nature of the shelter institution.

A study by Bathori-Tartsi, Zeta (2010) showed that children found in Ukraine have needs and that they need intervention to alleviate their social and psychological problems. And to develop strategies to increase the social and emotional skills needed to adjust and adapt in the larger society upon leaving institutional life. And that support for such research and planned interventions appears to be an appropriate endeavor of social service. (Norman: 2010).

The study of Allenbarton, Vacca James (2011) found that the current system of alternative care found in America is successful in the transition of young people who are in this system to become productive and become independent in society upon adulthood, as

the study confirmed. Young orphans in traditional care institutions need help, as they work in low-paid jobs (in the event that they are able to get a job) and often find themselves fallen into a criminal system, and they find themselves homeless and homeless, as the current alternative care system follows the short system Lasting which makes him fail. But it takes a long-term regimen for these children – that continues after puberty.

The study Groark Christina &et. al. (2011) identified general behavioral problems of children in three care institutions found in Central America. The results found that there was instability for caregivers as he worked for long hours, then he worked from 2 to 3 days, then supervision is changed periodically, and children are periodically discharged to new wards, so there was a kind of instability in the children's lives, and the results showed that the caregivers care they provided services with fewer feelings, less responses, support, sympathy and direction.

The results of the study of Ashraf Abdel Wahab Abu Farraj and Ahmed bin Abdul Rahman Al-Bar in 2011 confirmed that the long-term stay of unknown parentage makes him lose many skills and social and societal values, which confirms the importance of laying the foundations, programs and activities to ensure their integration into society at an early age to prepare them and integrate. In society after leaving the institution, which contributes to reducing the problems of isolation and fear of going out and self-reliance, and then requires qualifying them to exit and integrate into society by providing him with some skills that increase the chances of his integration and self-confidence, and preparing special programs to

prepare the community to accept them instead of looking at them With a kind of stigma.

The results of Adel Ezzat's study in 2011 reached a set of planning indicators necessary to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of methods and methods used in assessing the needs for social services for orphans (work to create a database, create a research unit, discuss orphan children themselves to determine their actual needs and problems, create a network Information linking the Ministry to all fields of social affairs work, stressing the importance of cooperation and coordination between the various agencies concerned with caring for orphans.

The study of Host Wiener Camellia &et. al. (2012) attempted to identify the effect of the first life adversities of the found children on their functional performance. The results proved that these adversities affect their job performance negatively later on, the development of their knowledge and awareness, and their abilities to face pressures and the ability to adapt socially and academically later.

The study of Azza Muhammad Mahmoud al-Tanbouli in 2014 aimed to test the professional intervention program from the perspective of the generalist practice of social work in protecting girls of unknown parentage from social exclusion, and the study concluded that the main hypothesis of the study is correct which is that (the professional intervention program is expected to perform from the perspective of the generalist practice of social work to protect girls of unknown parentage from social exclusion.

While the study of Ahmed Mubarak Ahmed in 2018 aimed to identify the nature of psychological stress and its causes among children of unknown parentage, and the study showed the effect of social, personal and economic pressures suffered by orphaned adolescents on their psychological aspects as a return to their stay in social care homes.

In light of the above, the problem of the current study can be identified in : How does participatory planning achieve social protection for children found in the residential institutions ?

Aims of the Study:

The present study seeks to achieve the following aims :

- 6- Determining the level of participatory planning dimensions to achieve social protection for those found in residential institutions.
- 7- Determining the level of social protection dimensions for those found in residential institutions.
- 8- Determining the dimensions of participatory planning most related to achieving social protection for those found in the residential institutions
- 9- Identifying the obstacles facing participatory planning contributions to achieving social protection for those found in the residential institutions.
- 10- Presenting some recommendations to activate participatory planning contributions to achieving social protection for those found in the residential institutions.

The Study Concepts

- **Social protection:**

Medhat AboEl-Nasr (2000) defines social protection as every organized action aimed at improving the social conditions and conditions of the vulnerable, marginalized, oppressed, or those who do not receive the advantages, are deprived, or are more vulnerable to risks than others, by providing the programs and services they need, to achieve a life Better social for them.

Social protection is also defined as the policies and programs that aim to reduce poverty and the risks to which individuals are exposed to work, whether due to illness or old age, as well as protecting the population from severe and unexpected fluctuations in the standard of living as a result of various economic changes (Economic & Social Commission: 2009, 154).

Also, there are those who define social protection as the policies and programs that aim to reduce poverty and the risks that individuals who are unable to work may be exposed to, whether due to illness or old age, as well as protecting the population from severe fluctuations in the standard of living as a result of various economic changes (Khuzam: 2010, 43).

The kinds or types of social protection include the following:

- 1- **Cognitive protection** (it is related to data and information on groups in need of social protection).
- 2- **Affective protection** (it is related to acceptance, sympathy, listening, dialogue and emotional participation with groups in need of social protection).
- 3- **Procedural protection** (it is related to providing various services to groups in need of social protection and the measures related to that).

Social protection can be defined in the current study as follows:

- 1- A group of social programs provided by the state, aids and services for children found .
- 2- It is a group of economic, educational, health and knowledge services.
- 3- Social protection aims to raise their standard of living by developing their capabilities (economically – educational – health).
- 4- Social protection programs aim to protect found children from severe and unexpected fluctuations in the standard of living.
- 5- It aims to achieve justice in the distribution of services and equal opportunities.

● **The Found Children:**

There have been many definitions that dealt with the founders and the various names that were given to them, there are those called of unknown lineage, and those called illegitimate and so-called foundlings, so the finder knows that he is the child born of two parents who are not linked by the legal marriage bond, and he is called an illegitimate child (Oxford Dictionary: 2000).

Illegitimacy is what is inconsistent with the provisions of the law, and this term is usually applied to a child born of unmarried parents, and the name of their needed services is foundlignce services (Badawi: 1983, 206). Some argue that found children who have not been identified by their families and live in adoption homes or social institutions, and they are called foundlings (Al-Kurdi: 1993, 117).

The concept of found children in the current study can be defined as follows :

- 1- A child who has no parents.
- 2- It was found outside the family
- 3- This child resides permanently in the residential institution.
- 4- His or her age ranges between 1-20 years, the age of separation from the institution.
- 5- He or her suffers from the manifestations of marginalization and social exclusion when they leave the institution.

Residential institutions:

Medhat Abo El-Nasr (2019) defines residential institutions as a type of social care institution that provides integrated care (from food, clothing, health care ... and permanent or temporary residence) to some groups that do not find a natural shelter for them in the family, and examples of these institutions are: institutions Care for homeless children, orphan children, children of unknown parentage, and elderly care institutions who cannot find the care they need in their families. Also, shelter institutions may be imposed on some groups, such as: correctional institutions for the care of homeless and delinquent juveniles, penal institutions designated for prisoners...

Also, there are those who define shelter institutions as institutions that provide accommodation in an organized institutional manner to groups that do not have shelter, and all types of care are provided to these groups by a team of various professional specialties required for these institutions (Walton: 1999, 20).

- **Participatory planning:**

Deep (2002, 193) sees that participatory planning is a system for participating in the planning process through the exchange of ideas and their collection within the framework of an implementable action

plan to achieve the maximum performance and best results of the planning process.

A. Ibomoz (2007) defines participatory planning as a systematic process for the future through selection of appropriate activities and a schedule jointly with citizens in the planning process (Khalifa: 2020, 5).

The meaning of participatory planning in this study:

- 1- A mutualistic, participatory relationship between two or more parties of one interest.
- 2- A scientific process and method based on basic steps to reach the right decision.
- 3- It depends on cooperation, integration, equality and democracy between the parties.
- 4- It is concerned with satisfying the needs and setting priorities jointly for all parties.
- 5- Participatory planning depends on improving conditions,

The Study hypotheses:

The first hypothesis of the study: It is expected that the level of participatory planning dimensions to achieve social protection for found children in residential institutions is expected to be high. This hypothesis can be tested on the following dimensions:

- 1- The plan preparation stage.
- 2- The plan implementation stage.
- 3- The following -up and evaluation stage.

The second hypothesis of the study: It is expected that the level of social protection dimensions for found children in the residential

institutions will be high. This hypothesis can be tested on the following dimensions:

- 1- The cognitive protection.
- 2- The affective protection.
- 3- The procedural protection.

The third hypothesis of the study: There is a statistically significant positive relationship between participatory planning and achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions.

Methodological strategy of the study:

Study Kind or Type:

Based on the study problem and in line with its aims, the current study belongs to the type of descriptive / analytical studies, as it is one of the most appropriate studies for the subject of the study because it enables us to obtain information that depicts reality and works on analyzing its phenomena. This study aims to determine the contributions of participatory planning to achieving social protection for found children in the residential institutions.

Study Method:

The current study relied on the social survey method, using a comprehensive survey method for officials in the residential institutions who are working with found children in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, their number is (105) individuals, and their distribution was as follows:

Table No. (1)

Distribution of officials in the residential institutions who are working with found children in Kafr El Sheikh

F.	Name of the Institutions	No.
15	The housing institution for boys	1
14	Dar Al Hanan Foundation for Girls	2
18	Babies Home	3
13	Dar Al-Amal Housing	4
12	A nursery accommodation shelter at the Society for Development of Community in Desouk	5
17	A nursery accommodation shelter at Al Ber Foundation for Orphan Care	6
16	Bella orphanage agency	7
105	Total	

Fields of study:

- 1- **The Spatial Field:** All the residential institutions who are working with found children in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate.
- 2- **The Human Field:** All the officials in the residential institutions who are working with found children in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, their number was (105), among them were 40 social workers by 38.1 % from the total of the study population.
- 3- **The Time Field :** It is the period of conducting the field study, which started 9/15/2020 to 10/31/2020.

Data Collection Tool:

Data collection tool was a questionnaire form for officials in the residential institutions who are working with found children in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate about participatory planning and achieving social protection for found children.

The tool is designed according to the following steps:

- 1- The researcher designed a questionnaire form by referring to the theoretical heritage directed to the study, and by referring to previous studies to determine the expressions that are related to the dimensions of the study.
- 2- The questionnaire included the following axes:
 - a- Initial or basic data.
 - b- Dimensions of participatory planning to achieve social protection for found children in residential institutions.
 - c- Dimensions of social protection for found children in residential institutions.
 - d- Obstacles facing participatory planning contributions to achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions.
 - e- Suggestions for activating participatory planning contributions to achieving social protection for found children.

Tests of validity and reliability of the questionnaire:

The tool was presented to (6) members of the faculty of the Faculty of Developmental Social Work, BeniSuef University, and the Faculty of Social Work at Helwan University, and accordingly, some phrases were modified, added and deleted according to the degree of

agreement of not less than (75%), and at the end of this stage The tool is finalized.

The reliability of the tool was calculated using the coefficient of stability (Alpha-Cronbach) for the estimated reliability values of the officials' questionnaire, by applying it to a sample of (10) of officials in residential institutions for the study population. It was found that most of the reliability coefficients for the questionnaire dimensions have a high degree of stability with an average of 0.90, and thus the results can be relied upon and the tool has become in its final form.

Determining the level of social protection dimensions for found children in residential institutions:

To judge the level of social protection dimensions for found children in the residential institutions, so that the beginning and end of the three-point scale categories are: yes (three degrees), to some extent (two degrees), no (one degree), the data were coded and entered into the computer, and to determine the length of the scale cells Triangular (lower and upper limits), the range = largest value – lowest value ($3 - 1 = 2$) was calculated, divided by the number of scale cells to obtain the corrected cell length ($2/3 = 0.67$) and then this value was added to the lowest. A value in the scale or the beginning of the scale, which is the correct one, to determine the upper limit of this cell, and thus the length of the cells became as follows:

Table No. (2)

Levels of arithmetic averages

Low Level	If the mean value of the phrase or dimension ranges from 1 to 1.67
Average Level	If the mean value of the phrase or dimension ranges from 1.68 to 2.34
High Level	If the mean value of the phrase or dimension ranges from 2.35 to 3

Methods of statistical analysis:

The data were processed through the computer using the program (SPSS.V. 24.0) statistical packages for social sciences. The following statistical methods were applied: frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, range, reliability coefficient (alpha. Cronbach), and simple regression analysis , Multiple regression analysis, Pearson correlation coefficient, coefficient of determination, (t) test for two independent samples, and one-way analysis of variance.

Field study results:

The first axis: Description of the officials in the residential institutions of the study population:

Table No. (3)

Description of the officials in the residential institutions of the study population (n = 105)

standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Quantitative variables	No.
5	38	Age	1
2	6	Years of experience in the field of work	2
%	F	Sex	م
42.9	45	Male	1
57.1	60	Female	2
100	105	Total	
%	F	Marital Status	م
22.9	24	Single	1
60	63	Married	2
7.6	8	Divorced	3
9.5	10	Widower	4
100	105	Total	
%	F	Educational qualification	م
28.6	30	Intermediate qualification	1
65.7	69	University qualifications	2

5.7	6	Postgraduate studies	3
100	105	Total	
%	F	Position / Job	م
6.7	7	Executive Director	1
38.1	40	Social Worker	2
20	21	Family Leader	3
13.3	14	Day Supervisor	4
12.4	13	Night Supervisor	5
9.5	10	Alternative mother	6
100	105	Total	

The previous table shows that:

- 1- The average age of the officials in residential institutions is (38) years, with a standard deviation (5) years approximately.
- 2- The average number of years of experience of officials in the field of work is (6) years, with a standard deviation of approximately (2) years.
- 3- The largest percentage of officials are females, at a rate of (57.1%), while males are (42.9%).
- 4- The largest percentage of officials are married (60%), followed by single (22.9%), then widowed (9.5%), and finally divorced (7.6%).
- 5- The largest percentage of officials have a university degree (65.7%), followed by those with an intermediate qualification at a rate of (28.6%), and finally those with postgraduate studies at a rate of (5.7%).

6- The largest percentage of officials whose job is a social worker at (38.1%), followed by a family leader (20%), then a day supervisor at (13.3%), followed by a night supervisor at (12.4%), then alternative mother at (9.5%) and finally, an executive director (6.7%).

The second axis: the dimensions of participatory planning to achieve social protection for found children in residential institutions:

(1)The plan preparationstage:

Table No. (4)

The plan preparation stage (n = 105)

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Response						Statements	No.
			No		To some Extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
1	0.39	2.82	-	-	18.1	19	81.9	86	Define programs according to the needs of the finders	1
2	0.39	2.81	-	-	19	20	81	85	The developed programs aim to solve the problems found	2
6	0.46	2.7	-	-	29.5	31	70.5	74	There is a constant dialogue between those who are responsible for developing programs in the institution	3

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Response						Statements	No.
			No		To some Extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
3	0.44	2.78	1	1	20	21	79	83	There is effective participation in planning committees	4
5	0.45	2.71	-	-	28.6	30	71.4	75	The management problems facing us are solved	5
4	0.43	2.75	-	-	24.8	26	75.2	79	Work is being done together to set program priorities	6
2	0.39	2.81	-	-	19	20	81	85	A database of information is available on all social protection programs	7
High Level	0.26	2.77	The overall Dimension							

The previous table shows that: the level of the plan preparation stage as one of the dimensions of participatory planning to achieve social protection for found children in the residential institutions as determined by the officials is high, as the arithmetic average reached (2.77), and the indicators for that are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic mean: the first order is to determine the programs according to the needs of the finders with a mean 2.82), followed by

the second order, the programs designed to solve the problems of the finders, and a base of information is available on all social protection programs with an average (2.81), and finally, the sixth order, there is a permanent dialogue between those who are responsible for developing programs in the institution with an average of (2.7).

(2)The plan implementation stage:

Table No. (5)

The plan implementation stage (n = 105)

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	No.
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
3	0.49	2.69	1	1	29.5	31	69.5	73	There is encouragement for program implementers	1
8	0.58	2.59	4.8	5	31.4	33	63.8	67	The budget is allocated according to program requirements	2
4	0.48	2.65	-	-	35.2	37	64.8	68	Responsibilities are defined for all participants	3
2	0.54	2.7	3.8	4	22.9	24	73.3	77	All problems are solved by a working team	4
7	0.55	2.59	2.9	3	35.2	37	61.9	65	Officials work to develop skills and capabilities	5

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	No.
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
5	0.58	2.62	4.8	5	28.6	30	66.7	70	A schedule is specified for each program	6
6	0.56	2.61	3.8	4	31.4	33	64.8	68	The institution is working to plan implementing set for implementing social protection programs	7
1	0.52	2.7	2.9	3	24.8	26	72.4	76	Training courses are held to increase effective participation	8
High level	0.36	2.64	The overall dimension							

The previous table shows that : the level of the plan implementing stage as one of the dimensions of participatory planning to achieve social protection for found children in the residential institutions as determined by the officials is high, as the arithmetic average reached (2.64), and the indicators for this are according to the arithmetic average arrangement: the first order training courses were conducted to increase effective participation with an arithmetic average (2.7), with a standard deviation (0.52), followed by the second order, all problems are solved by a team with an arithmetic mean (2.7), with a standard deviation (0.54), and finally in the eighth order, the budget

is distributed according to the program requirements with an arithmetic average (2.59).

(3)Following –up and evaluation stage:

Table No. (6)

Following –up and evaluation stage (n = 105)

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	No.
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
1	0.41	2.82	1	1	16.2	17	82.9	87	Participation in choosing the appropriate methodology for the evaluation	1
3	0.43	2.75	-	-	24.8	26	75.2	79	Participate in setting success criteria and indicators	2
8	0.51	2.58	1	1	40	42	59	62	Encouraging professionals to continue to achieve success	3
5	0.45	2.72	-	-	27.6	29	72.4	76	There is permanent monitoring of the implementation of social protection programs for found children	4
7	0.5	2.64	1	1	34.3	36	64.8	68	The Foundation's work to achieve integration between national projects	5
4	0.49	2.73	1.9	2	22.9	24	75.2	79	There is permanent follow-up on the implementation of social protection programs for found	6

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	No.
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
									children	
6	0.48	2.65	-	-	35.2	37	64.8	68	There is cooperation between other institutions to achieve the strengths and weaknesses of the implemented programs	7
2	0.42	2.81	1	1	17.1	18	81.9	86	Work on developing future plans for programs that achieve social protection for found children	8
High level	0.24	2.71	The overall dimension							

The previous table shows that: the level of the following –up and evaluation stage as one of the dimensions of participatory planning to achieve social protection for found children in the residential institutions as determined by the officials is high, as the arithmetic average is (2.71), and the indicators of this are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic mean: the first order is involved in choosing the appropriate methodology for the evaluation with an arithmetic average (2.82), followed by the second order, the work on developing future plans for programs that achieve social protection for found children, with an average (2.81), and finally, the eighth

order, encouraging specialists to continue to achieve success with an average of (2.58).

The third axis: Dimensions of social protection for found children in residential institutions:

(1)Cognitive protection:

Table No. (7)

Cognitive protection (n = 105)

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	No.
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
1	0.43	2.83	1.9	2	13.3	14	84.8	89	Building an information base containing everything related to found children	1
3	0.42	2.78	-	-	21.9	23	78.1	82	Directing found children to make the most of the institution's public services	2
5	0.43	2.75	-	-	24.8	26	75.2	79	Interesting in building the capacities of found children	3
2	0.39	2.81	-	-	19	20	81	85	An appreciation of the needs of found children and identifying their problems	4
2	0.39	2.81	-	-	19	20	81	85	Determining the nature of the pressures that found children are exposed to	5
6	0.46	2.7	-	-	29.5	31	70.5	74	Providing the necessary	6

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	No.
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
									instructions about the programs offered by the institution	
4	0.42	2.77	-	-	22.9	24	77.1	81	Directing found children to realize themselves	7
2	0.39	2.81	-	-	19	20	81	85	Designing websites about social protection programs for found children	8
High level	0.19	2.78	The overall dimension							

The previous table shows that: the level of cognitive protection as one of the dimensions of social protection for found children in residential institutions as determined by officials is high, where the mean is (2.78) , and the indicators of that according to the arrangement of the arithmetic mean: the first order is to build an information base that contains everything related to found children with a mean of (2.83) , followed by the second order, assessing the needs of found children, identifying their problems, determining the nature of the pressures that found children are exposed to, designing websites about social protection programs for found children with an average of (2.81), and finally the sixth order providing the necessary instructions about the programs offered by the institution with an average of (2.7).

(2)Affective Protection:

Table No. (8)

Emotional protection (n = 105)

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	No.
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
1	0.31	2.9	-	-	10.5	11	89.5	94	Involving found children in various social events	1
6	0.42	2.77	-	-	22.9	24	77.1	81	Taking care of self-esteem for the children of the institution	2
8	0.45	2.71	-	-	28.6	30	71.4	75	Modifying negative attitudes of the found children	3
4	0.37	2.84	-	-	16.2	17	83.8	88	Upholding the values of citizenship and loyalty to found children	4
7	0.43	2.76	-	-	23.8	25	76.2	80	Working to achieve the self-satisfaction of found children	5
5	0.41	2.79	-	-	21	22	79	83	Assessment of the health needs of found children	6
2	0.35	2.86	-	-	14.3	15	85.7	90	Developing the found children's feeling of value and importance	7
3	0.36	2.85	-	-	15.2	16	84.8	89	Supporting the religious conviction of found children	8
High Level	0.16	2.81	The overall dimension							

The previous table shows that: the level of emotional protection as one of the dimensions of social protection for found children in residential institutions as determined by officials is high, where the arithmetic average is (2.81), and the indicators of that are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic mean: the first order is the involvement of found children in various social events with an average of (2.9) , followed by the second order, the development of the found children's feeling of value and importance, with a mean (2.86), and finally in the eighth order, amending the negative attitudes of found children with a mean (2.71).

(3)Procedural protection:

Table No. (9)

Procedural protection (n = 105)

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	No.
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
4	0.44	2.84	2.9	3	10.5	11	86.7	91	Training of found children on some crafts and works	1
3	0.37	2.84	-	-	16.2	17	83.8	88	Simplifying the legal procedures to activate the protection programs	2
8	0.5	2.65	1	1	33.3	35	65.7	69	Providing material aid to the found children	3
7	0.43	2.76	-	-	23.8	25	76.2	80	Flexibility in implementing regulations and laws regarding working with found children	4

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	No.
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
1	0.33	2.88	-	-	12.4	13	87.6	92	Teaching children you find to read and write together	5
5	0.41	2.82	1	1	16.2	17	82.9	87	Helping found children get health cards	6
6	0.44	2.77	1	1	21	22	78.1	82	Transferring sick children to specialized hospitals	7
2	0.35	2.86	-	-	14.3	15	85.7	90	Developing the different sports abilities of found children	8
High Level	0.21	2.8	The overall dimension							

The previous table shows that: The level of procedural protection as one of the dimensions of social protection for those found children in the accommodation institutions as determined by the officials is high, where the arithmetic average is (2.8), and the indicators of that are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic mean: The first order is to teach found children to read and write together with an average of (2.88), followed by the second order is to develop the various mathematical abilities of found children with a mean of (2.86), and finally in the eighth order, the provision of material assistance to found children with a mean of (2.65).

The fourth axis: the difficulties facing participatory planning contributions to achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions:

Table No. (10)

Difficulties facing participatory planning contributions to achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions (N = 105)

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	No.
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
6	0.5	2.78	3.8	4	14.3	15	81.9	86	Difficulty setting priorities in social protection programs for found children	1
4	0.45	2.79	1.9	2	17.1	18	81	85	Poor support provided to found childcare institutions	2
3	0.5	2.82	4.8	5	8.6	9	86.7	91	Poor coordination between institutions and bodies supporting the institution	3
1	0.44	2.84	2.9	3	10.5	11	86.7	91	Job instability for workers in childcare institutions	4
7	0.54	2.78	5.7	6	10.5	11	83.8	88	Unavailability of specialized technical personnel to achieve social protection for found children	5
8	0.56	2.72	5.7	6	16.2	17	78.1	82	Stalemate and complexity in	6

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	No.
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
									providing services to the found children	
5	0.49	2.79	3.8	4	13.3	14	82.9	87	Poor utilization of the information format necessary to activate social protection policies	7
2	0.46	2.84	3.8	4	8.6	9	87.6	92	The lack of training courses on activating social protection programs for found children	8
High Level	0.36	2.8	The overall dimension							

The previous table shows that: The level of difficulties facing participatory planning contributions in achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions as determined by officials is high, as the arithmetic average is (2.8), and the indicators for this according to the arrangement of the arithmetic mean: the first order is the job instability of workers in found childcare institutions with an arithmetic mean (2.84), and a standard deviation (0.44), followed by the second order, the lack of training courses concerned with activating social protection programs for found children, with an

arithmetic mean (2.84), and a standard deviation (0.46) ,and finally, the eighth ranking, stalemate and complexity in providing services to children, with a mean (2.72).

The fifth axis: Suggestions for activating participatory planning contributions to achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions:

Table No. (11)

Suggestions for activating participatory planning contributions to achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions

(n = 105)

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
3	0.23	2.94	-	-	5.7	6	94.3	99	Work to activate the planned role of the social worker for the found children	1
5	0.27	2.92	-	-	7.6	8	92.4	97	Opening channels of communication and coordination between the various parties supporting the found children	2
7	0.31	2.9	-	-	10.5	11	89.5	94	Take into account flexibility in providing services to found children	3
8	0.36	2.9	1.	2	6.7	7	91.4	96	Enrolling social workers with	4

Ranking	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Responses						Statements	
			No		To some extent		Yes			
			%	F	%	F	%	F		
			9						diplomas specialized in working with found children	
6	0.34	2.91	1.9	2	4.8	5	93.3	98	Linking the institution with research and university centers to benefit from its expertise	5
1	0.19	2.96	-	-	3.8	4	96.2	101	Seeking assistance from experts in developing social protection plans and programs	6
2	0.21	2.95	-	-	4.8	5	95.2	100	Work to spread a professional culture that supports social protection programs and policies	7
4	0.25	2.93	-	-	6.7	7	93.3	98	Cooperation and coordination between the bodies supporting the found children	8
High Level	0.2	2.93	The overall dimension							

The previous table shows that: The level of proposals to activate participatory planning contributions in achieving social protection for

found children in residential institutions as determined by officials is high, as the arithmetic average is (2.93), and the indicators for that are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic mean: the first order to seek the assistance of experts in developing plans and programs for social protection with an average mean (2.96), followed by the second order, the work to spread a professional culture that supports social protection programs and policies with an average of (2.95), and finally, the eighth ranking, enrolling social workers in diplomas specialized in working with found children, with an average of (2.9).

The sixth axis: testing the study hypotheses:

The first hypothesis test of the study: “It is expected that the level of the participatory planning dimensions to achieve social protection for found children in residential institutions is high”.

Table No. (12)

The level of participatory planning dimensions to achieve social protection for found children in residential institutions as a whole (n = 105)

Ranking	level	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Dimensions	[
1	High Level	0.26	2.77	The plan preparation stage	1
3	High Level	0.36	2.64	The plan implementation stage	2
2	High	0.24	2.71	The following –up and	3

	Level			evaluation stage
High Level	0.25	2.71	Dimensions of participatory planning as a whole	

The previous table shows that : the level of participatory planning dimensions to achieve social protection for found children in residential institutions as a whole, as determined by officials, is high, where the arithmetic average is (2.71), and the indicators for that are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic average: the first order The stage of plan preparing with an arithmetic average (2.77), followed by the second order the following-up , and the evaluation stage with an arithmetic average (2.71), and finally the third order, the stage of plan implementing with an arithmetic average (2.64). This makes us accept the first hypothesis of the study, which states that the level of participatory planning dimensions to achieve social protection for found children in residential institutions is expected to be high.

The second hypothesis test of the study: "It is expected that the level of social protection dimensions for found children in residential institutions will be high:"

Table No. (13)

The level of social protection dimensions for found children in the residential institutions as a whole (n = 105)

Ran king	level	standard deviation	arithmetic mean	Dimensions	No.
3	High	0.19	2.78	Cognitive protection	1

	Level				
1	High Level	0.16	2.81	Emotional protection	2
2	High Level	0.21	2.8	Procedural protection	3
High Level		0.15	2.8	The dimensions of social protection as a whole	

The previous table shows that : the level of social protection dimensions children found in residential institutions as a whole as determined by officials is high, where the arithmetic mean is (2.8), and the indicators of that are according to the arithmetic mean order: the first order is emotional protection with an arithmetic average (2.81), followed by the second order procedural protection with an arithmetic average. (2.8), and finally, the third order, cognitive protection, with a mean (2.78). This makes us accept the second hypothesis of the study, which states that the level of social protection dimensions for found children in residential institutions is expected to be high.

The third hypothesis test of the study: "There is a statistically significant positive relationship between participatory planning and achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions:"

Table No. (14)

The relationship between participatory planning and achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions

(n = 105)

Dimensions of social protection as a whole	Procedural protection	Emotional protection	Cognitive protection	Dimensions Dimensions	N o .
**0.401	**0.449	**0.262	*0.236	The plan preparation stage	1
**0.465	**0.441	**0.382	**0.293	The plan implementation stage	2
**0.590	**0.463	**0.458	**0.502	The follow-up and evaluation stage	3
**0.548	**0.512	**0.419	**0.382	Dimensions of participatory planning as a whole	

** significant at (0.01) * significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that: There is a statistically significant direct relationship at a significant level (0.01) between participatory planning and achieving social protection for found children in institutions as determined by officials, and that the most dimensions of participatory planning related to achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions are in order: the following –up and evaluation stage, Then the stage of implementing the plan, and finally the stage of preparing the plan. This may be due to the existence of a direct correlation between these variables, and that

they express what the study aims to achieve. Which makes us accept the third hypothesis of the study, which is that "there is a positive statistically significant relationship between participatory planning and achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions".

Table No. (15)

Results of multiple regression analysis of the relationship between participatory planning and achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions (n = 105)

coefficient of determination R^2	Correlation coefficient R	F-Test	T-Test	regression coefficient B	Independent variables
0.361	**0.601	**19.028	0.374	0.026	stage of plan preparing
			0.915	0.048	Plan implementation stage
			**4.634	0.304	Following-up and evaluation stage

**significant at (0.01) *significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that: the value of the multiple correlation coefficient between the independent variables is: “the plan preparation stage , the plan implementation stage, the following–up and evaluation stage, as the dimensions of participatory planning to achieve social protection for found children in the shelter institutions” and the dependent variable “the dimensions of achieving social protection for found children in the shelter institutions as a whole” as determined by the officials (0.601), and it indicates the existence of a direct correlation between the variables.

The result of the test P ($F = 19.028$, $Sig. = 0.000$) indicates the significance of the multiple regression model, and the value of the coefficient of determination was (0.361), meaning that the following – up and evaluation stage as one of the dimensions of participatory planning to achieve social protection for found children in shelter institutions explains (36.1%) of Changes in achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions.

The result of the (T) test indicates the effect of only one variable of the “dimensions of participatory planning” on the dependent variable “dimensions of achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions as a whole” is considered a significant and statistically significant effect at a significant level (0.01), and the variable is: the following –up and evaluation stage , While the effect of the first and second variable: the stage of plan preparing, and the stage of plan implementation , was not significant.

Which makes us accept the third hypothesis of the study, which is that "there is a positive statistically significant relationship between

participatory planning and achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions".

Table No. (16)

Simple regression analysis of the relationship between participatory planning and achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions as a whole (n = 105)

coefficient of determination R^2	Correlation coefficient R	F-Test	T-Test	regression coefficient B	Independent variable
0.300	**0.548	**44.207	**6.649	0.328	Dimensions of participatory planning as a whole

*significant at (0.01) ** significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that : the value of the coefficient of correlation between the independent variable “the dimensions of participatory planning to achieve social protection for found children in residential institutions as a whole” and the dependent variable “the dimensions of achieving social protection for found children in the residential institutions as a whole” as determined by the officials (0.548), which is statistically significant at the level of significant (0.01), which indicates the existence of a direct correlation between the two variables.

The result of the F test (F = 44.207, Sig = 0.000) indicates the significance of the regression model, and the value of the coefficient

of determination was (0.300), meaning that participatory planning as a whole explains (30%) of the changes in achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions.

The value of the regression coefficient was (0.328), which indicates the existence of a direct relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable with a significant (0.01).

Which makes us accept the third study hypothesis of the effect that "there is a positive significant correlation between participatory planning and social protection for found children in residential institutions.

The most important study results:

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1- | Accepting the first study hypothesis :the level of the participatory planning dimensions to achieve social protection for found children in residential institutions was high. | A |
| 2- | Accepting the second hypothesis :the level of social protection dimensions for found children in residential institutions was high. | A |
| 3- | Accepting the third hypothesis : There was a statistically significant positive relationship between participatory planning and achieving social protection for found children in residential institutions. | A |
| 4- | There was a direct correlation at a significant level (0.01)between the two variables : the independent variable “the | T |

dimensions of participatory planning to achieve social protection for found children in residential institutions as a whole” and the dependent variable “the dimensions of achieving social protection for found children in the residential institutions as a whole”.

Study Recommendations:

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1- | The need to pay attention to social protection for found children in residential institutions. | T |
| 2- | Working on activating the planned role of the social worker for found children. | W |
| 3- | Opening channels of communication, coordination and cooperation between the various interesting parties supporting the found children. | O |
| 4- | Providing continuous training for social workers working in the field. | P |
| 5- | Enrolling social workers working in this field with a postgraduate diploma specializing in the subject of children in difficult circumstances. | E |
| 6- | Connecting institutions working in the field with research and university centers to benefit from their expertise. | C |

7-

seeking assistance from experts in developing social protection plans and programs for this category.

S

8-

working to spread a professional culture that supports social protection programs and policies.

W

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