

# CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE OF REHABILITATION PROJECTS FOR SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN KIRINYAGA COUNTY, KENYA

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the co-ordination of activities and performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya. The objective of this research article was to investigate the influence of learning activities co-ordination on performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya, to investigate the influence of guidance and counselling activities coordination on performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya and to determine the influence of pre and post self-support activities coordination on performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya. Specifically, the study targeted 60 respondents (Institution staff, probation officers and children officers) respectively, responsible for the day to day operations in the departments responsible for the efficiency of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of the juvenile offenders in the region. Data collected in this study was analysed via quantitative approach and assembled to form the final findings and interpretations. The study adopted all variables with a Cronbach Alpha of above 0.7. The study concluded out that; majority of the staff were in agreement that; they were happy that coordination of activities in the enhancement of rehabilitation projects outcomes for social reintegration of juvenile offenders has been efficient, there has been inadequate coordination by state and government officials which might be a root factor on the efficiency running of rehabilitation centers, there is poor coordination among departments, agencies and ministries in the Juvenile Justice System (JJS), the department of probation and aftercare services, department of children's services and policy-makers are always mindful that rehabilitation efforts do not appear inconsistent or unfair in any way and that they are happy that collaboration and communication between service providers has been able to help the JJS especially on social reintegration. The study recommends that the management continue with the motive of ensuring that all activities related to co-ordination are well put into records and followed to the latter to enhance efficiency of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of the juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya. Critical assessments must be done always to find out the issues

related coordination in order to ensure that the challenge is addressed especially in the areas concerned such as communication, task allocation, task management and in related records management. The researcher recommends that the government and the affiliated institutions as well as the management in place acting in various capacities remain focused towards counteracting challenges related to coordination of learning, guidance and counselling and pre and post support activities that influence the performance the rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of the juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya. The study recommends that the government streamlines policies and guidelines to promote coordination of activities through collaboration and networking within the juvenile justice system as well as in the agencies so as to enhance effectiveness in rehabilitation and social reintegration of juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya.

*Key Words: Co-ordination of Activities, Rehabilitation, Social Reintegration, Project Performance*

### **1.0 Introduction**

Co-ordination of activities in the enhancement of rehabilitation projects outcomes for social reintegration of juvenile offenders is very important and a determinant towards success aspects. Through the decades there have been many trends in rehabilitation programmes for juvenile delinquents' world over and there continues to be many newer and innovative ways to help halt or reverse the growing problems through JJS. JJS is a comprehensive term for dealing with children who come into conflict with the law (Griffin, 2010). The system is categorized as criminal justice system, civil justice system, administrative justice system and the informal justice system such as customary/traditional courts or tribunals. JJS looks at the applicable norms, laws, procedures, structures and institutions in order to ensure that the children's rights and legal safeguards are fully respected and protected. Children in conflict with the law must be dealt with through a specialized justice system where measures specific to the needs and evolving capacities of children apply within specified rehabilitative platforms inform of programmes (U.S Department of Justice, 2007).

In the early day's punishment, which was once used almost exclusively by authorities to deal with juvenile delinquents was determined to cause spiteful feelings and therefore rehabilitation, instead became the new catchphrase. The juvenile delinquent rehabilitative model focuses on the counselling/guidance/treatment of the offender with the assumption that interventions such as probation supervision, work readiness, incarceration, training, cognitive skills training and behavior therapy will change behavior and reduce the frequency of juvenile offenses (Bradshaw & Roseborough, 2005). According to Handbook on human Rights (IED, 2011) proper coordination by state and government officials were the root factors on the efficiency running of rehabilitation centers to eliminate of low social reintegration levels. The report recommended improving inter-agency coordination and collaboration with other departments, agencies and ministries in the justice sector, such as the police, director of public prosecutions, state law office, department of probation and aftercare services, department of children services and the judiciary.

Effective co-ordination across service sectors is imperative. “Research into service delivery needs to advance our understanding regarding what the most effective means are to provide such cross-sectoral services” (Leschied, 2017). Administrators and policy-makers must be mindful that rehabilitation efforts do not appear inconsistent or unfair in any way. There is fine balance between addressing the needs of a youthful offender and imposing sanctions that can be seen as disproportionately punitive. This is a tough challenge. Collaboration and communication between service providers may be able to help the Juvenile Justice System adhere to the related principles by referring treatment decisions to other sectors.

## **2.0 Statement of the Problem**

Delinquent behaviors among juveniles encompass aggressive acts like theft, vandalism, fire setting, truancy, running away from school / home, defying authority and other antisocial behaviors. All these could be halted if delinquent adolescents were effectively rehabilitated within the rehabilitation schools. According to the (Children Act, 2001), it is the principal objective of Rehabilitation Schools (RS) to provide appropriate educational and training programmes and facilities for children referred to them by a court and by having regard to their health, safety, welfare and interests, including their physical, psychological and emotional wellbeing, providing proper care, guidance and supervision for them, preserving and developing satisfactory relationships between them and their families, exercising proper moral and disciplinary influences on them, recognizing personal, cultural and linguistic identity of each of them (Children’s Act, 2001). This helps to promote the children’s reintegration into society and prepare them to take their place in the community as persons who observe the law and are capable of making a positive and productive contribution to society (Kikuvi, 2011). Lauer and Prescott (1998) contend that effective rehabilitation programs are those that focus on changing behavior and beliefs conducive to crime.

According to Siegel (2002) if successful rehabilitation were not the ultimate goal of juvenile corrections, then the use of residential facilities would be an expensive exercise in futility. Every effort must therefore be put to make juvenile delinquents’ rehabilitation an effective process. The problem with coordination of activities related to juvenile delinquency is becoming more complicated and the social reintegration process especially aimed at their continued correction even back to their society as well as continued treatments now proliferate in almost all institutions/communities (U.S Department of Justice, 2007).

However, this coordination if such activities are either ill-equipped to deal with the present realities or are not implemented fully or the administrators do not understand well on them. Many countries especially the developing countries like Kenya have done little or nothing to deal with these problems and international programmes are proving insufficient. The developing countries like Kenya are engaged in activities aimed at juvenile crime prevention but the overall effect of the social reintegration projects remains a rather weak because the coordination mechanisms which appear rather wanting to address the existing situation (Campaign for Youth Justice, 2007). The intent of this study was to assess the co-ordination of activities and performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya.

### **3.0 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study was to assess the co-ordination of activities and performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya.

### **4.0 Objectives of the Study**

1. To investigate the influence of learning activities co-ordination on performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya.
2. To investigate the influence of guidance and counselling activities coordination on performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya.
3. To determine the influence of pre and post self-support activities coordination on performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya.

### **2.0 Literature Review**

This article was based on the rehabilitative model for social reintegration. The rehabilitative model is anchored on the idea that people are different and thus free to express their will that are also different. These 'individual difference' shapes how people behave including when faced with risk factors such as lack of parental love and supervision, exposure to delinquent peers, the internalization of anti-social values or an impulsive temperament. These kind of risk factors and traits increases the likelihood of individuals involvement in crime. The model is traced to the positive criminology which argues that given proper care and treatment, criminals can be transformed into productive law-abiding citizens. The rehabilitative model has been used to differentiate between traditional correction institutions and modern rehabilitation schools.

Whereas the traditional correction institutions were considered as secure confinement for prisoners and punishment for their wrong doing by making prison life so unpleasant that the prisoner will upon the release hesitate to commit crimes, the core principal in the modern rehabilitative schools is treatment to cure the inmate off his criminality and rehabilitate him from his fallen state. Arguments for rehabilitation based on recent work (Raynor and Robinson, 2006) and drawing particularly on experience in England and Wales where, currently both penal trends are that strong imprisonment has increased. In these countries' histories of the Probation Service usually start from the Church of England Temperance Society's decision in 1876 to establish a missionary service in certain police courts (McWilliams, 2013).

This was an extension of their normal work of trying to persuade sinners and particularly drunkards to reform. Ultimately this was for the good of their souls as well as to reduce the harm they would otherwise continue to do to themselves and others such as their families.

The missionaries' activity was clearly related to the rehabilitative tradition. A successful outcome was therefore a respectable, self-supporting, abstinent citizen making his way in the world, or a dutiful, thrifty, abstinent wife and mother. The ultimate goal and justification however was their spiritual welfare, the successfully helped offender was 'saved' rather than 'lost', Christians had a duty to show mercy to sinners and charity gave this a practical form but active and caring human contact was necessary to persuade sinners and unfortunates to reform (Vanstone, 2004). Paradoxically critiques of the model argue that the array of correctional treatments has no appreciable effect (positive or negative) on rates of recidivism of convicted offenders. The rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far have no appreciable effect on recidivism.

### **2.1 Learning Activity Co-ordination and performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders**

The coordination of activities related to learning in the juvenile offenders is quite critical. The importance of education is unescapable effort in re-socialization of juvenile delinquents and fostering their re-integration into the society. Re-integration attempts are accompanied by cautious assumption that juvenile can lead back to normal, non-criminal life given the appropriate conditions of which education is key among them. Education plays a very big role in ensuring that juvenile offenders come out of rehabilitation schools being more capable, responsible, better educated and informed, more self-reliable and with more self-knowledge. Strong education programs have made a difference to youth and their subsequent involvement in criminal behavior (Lochner & Moretti, 2013).

The period a juvenile spend in a rehabilitation school provides an opportunity to intervene and initiate a treatment to address their educational challenges and re-establish in them formal learning. The correlation between education and criminality are significant justifications for juvenile agencies' efforts to prevent delinquency and associated problem behaviors through educational enhancements. Education programs offered in rehabilitation schools reduces disciplinary violations at the time of incarceration, reduces recidivism, increases employment opportunities and increases chances for juvenile to continue with education upon release there by improving on social reintegration of juvenile offenders into their communities. (Gerber & Fritsch, 2012).

Coordination of Learning activities include those on vocational training also referred to as Vocational Education and Training (VET) refers to instructional courses or curriculum that do focus on acquiring skills that are necessary for a particular technical job or vocation. VET provides hands on training about specific job skills which prepares an individual to work as a technician. Unlike general academic instructions (VET) is limited to teaching of courses and knowledge that is required to just perform a specific trade, craft or job function.

### **2.2 Guidance and counselling activity co-ordination and performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders**

The Occupational Outlook Handbook of (2011) identifies professions that are obviously related to rehabilitation counseling such as student affair workers, teachers, personnel

workers and managers, human services workers, social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses, clergy, occupational therapists, training and development specialists, and equal employment opportunity coordinators. Early identification and intervention, coordination of efforts, a council of school administrators, parents and students to study disciplinary problems, prevention rather than remedial or rehabilitative efforts, caring school personnel, emotional maturation programs, decision-making, law education, group counseling, school guidance programs, and alternative schools. In his exploration on the challenges and implication for Counselling (Kikuvi, 2011) examined the rehabilitation of delinquent adolescents in Kenya.

The study sought to establish qualifications of staff members, find out the perception of the rehabilitation schools by the rehabilitees, identify the rehabilitation programs in place, assess parents' involvement in the rehabilitation process and establish whether the school's environment was conducive for rehabilitation. Study findings showed that none of the schools had all classes leading to non-continuity even in the counselling process and subsequent rehabilitation process.

### **2.3 Pre and post self-support activity co-ordination and performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders**

Pre and post self-support activity support refers to numerous kinds of assistance or help that individuals receive from others and is commonly classified into two and occasionally into three classifications: instrumental, emotional and occasionally) informational assistance (Cobb, 2011). Emotional assistance is non-tangible support that people offer to others to make them feel cared for, appreciated, welcomed and loved that bolster their sense of dignity or a feeling of self-worth. Contrary, instrumental assistance refers to numerous varieties of tangible support that people provide to others such as material things or free service. Finally, informational assistance which is often classified as instrumental assistance is that kind of support offered to others through provision of information. Research has shown that meaningful social networks and socially supportive relationships are significant coping resources that contribute enormously to well-being and emotional adjustment in social reintegration of juvenile offenders into the community (Gottlieb, 2015).

Three-quarters of more than 600,000 individuals in USA who are released from correctional facilities annually are usually rearrested within a period of five years after their release (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005). Socioeconomic factors play an imperative role in determining effective re-entry of juvenile ex-offenders into the mainstream community. Offenders released from correctional facilities face overwhelming challenge in safeguarding and maintaining employment after their release and re-entry into the community since most of employers shy away from hiring individuals with a criminal history (Urban Institute, 2008). In addition to criminal history, most of juveniles released from correction facilities especially in Kenya are characterized with low levels of education, lack of job skills and stigma of incarceration which limit their access to social support hence undermining their reintegration into the mainstream community (Coats, 2015).

Unsuccessful reintegration of juvenile released from correctional facilities have a huge negative impact to individuals, families and communities. Incarceration and failed reintegration which usually results to further incarceration strains the relationships of families and the broader community. Communities characterized by high rates of removal and return offenders incur huge social and economic disadvantages (Travis, Solomon & Waul, 2001) Research ascertains that the outcome of institutionalized juvenile rehabilitation is not cost effect and do not just related costs to individual's families and communities (Datchi, Barreti & Thompson, 2008). Therefore, there is overwhelming necessity to address barriers that hinder successful reintegration of juveniles released from correctional facilities into their communities.

Coordination of activities include also those of Environment Adjustment (EA) is defined as sequence of incessant interventions established by Probation Officers and/or Children's Officers so as to adjust the home environment of juveniles committed in Rehabilitation School (R.S) with a purpose to make it conducive for reintegration of a child when he/she is released back into the mainstream community (E.A) for children in rehabilitation schools commences immediately the child is admitted into the institution and continues until he/she is released for reintegration into the mainstream community. The following issues are observed and adjudicated for during writing of Environmental Adjustment Report (EAR); general conditions of the child's family, conditions of his/her neighborhood, attitude of the community in regard to the child's conduct, feeling of the person offended by the child, prospect for continuing with education and means of livelihood upon release, child's living conditions and relationship with acquaintances before committal in the institution, what caused incident that resulted to committal and other relevant information (National Standards and Regulation For Statutory Children's Institutions in Kenya, 2008).

When the child is admitted in R.S, the manager of R.S prepares Summary Assessment Report (SAR) within a period of one month after admission and send it to the committing office which is usually the probation office or children's office. Upon receipt of SAR, the probation or children's officer initiates the writing of EAR of the newly admitted child within a period of one month and sends it to the manager of RS. The manager of RS sends initial Progress Report (PR) to the child's committing/receiving office within a period of six months of child's admission in RS. The child's receiving office will reply to the initial PR by preparing sending mid EAR to the manager of RS. When the child is almost due for release, the manager of RS will inform and request the child's receiving office to prepare the final EAR, upon receipt of the report, the manager will hand over the child to the receiving office together with final PR for reintegration of the child back into the community. The EAR, SAR and PR are the means through which the child's receiving office and RS communicates about the child's home environment and his/her rehabilitation progress with an aim for reintegration of the child back into the community (Through care and Aftercare Procedures for Children in Statutory Institutions in Kenya, 2013).

### **3.0 Research Methodology**

The study used descriptive research design (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). This study used descriptive research design approach. Bryman (2012) define a research design as "a blueprint

for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings”. Specifically, the study targeted the 60 respondents (Institution staff, probation officers and children officers) respectively, responsible for the today to day operations in the departments responsible for the efficiency of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of the juvenile offenders in the region. These are the ones who were supplied with the research instruments. A questionnaire was used as the tool for data collection.

To ensure validity of the instruments, the researcher discussed the questionnaire with the supervisor who guided in developing valid instruments with regard to the face validity, construct validity and content validity. Data collected in this study was analysed via quantitative approach and assembled to form the final findings and interpretations. Data gathered quantitatively from various close-ended questions was classified into various categories and analysed. The responses were further coded by allocating identifiable symbols, figures numerical or other signs (Creswell, 2009). The SPSS project (Version. 22.0) was used as the main statistical tool of calculating the expected parameters. Frequency tables, charts and other appropriate figures like bar and column graphs were used to present the study findings. Besides, inferential statistics like such as multivariate regression, ANOVA and correlation were also used. The study adopted all variables with a Cronbach Alpha of above 0.7.

**4.0 Results and Discussion**

**Table 1: Learning Activity Co-ordination and performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders**

Statements	Mean	Std. Dev
The juvenile in this institution receives informational assistance which is often classified as instrumental assistance	3.65	1.300
The management of social rehabilitation schools and the related government officials have social networks that help enhance the performance of social reintegration projects in Kirinyaga County, Kenya	3.24	1.182
Learning activities coordination is not so well efficient in the rehabilitation schools hence failing the social reintegration projects	3.41	1.158
I understand the significant and importance of proper coordination of learning activities on performance of rehabilitation and social reintegration projects	3.34	1.211

The researcher wanted to find out the influence of learning activity co-ordination on performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders. According to the findings, the researcher found out that majority of the respondents were in agreement that; The juvenile in this institution receives informational assistance which is often classified as instrumental assistance, the management of social rehabilitation schools

and the related government officials have social networks that help enhance the performance of social reintegration projects in in Kirinyaga County, Kenya coordination also involves the socially supportive relationships in coping with resources that contribute enormously to well-being, learning activities coordination is not so well efficient in the rehabilitation schools hence failing the social reintegration projects and that they understand the significant and importance of proper coordination of learning activities on performance of rehabilitation and social reintegration projects as shown by 3.65, 3.24, 3.41 and 3.34 respectively.

**Table 2: Guidance and counselling activity co-ordination and performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders**

Statements	Mean	Std. Dev
The guidance and counselling activities coordination has been efficient towards the performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya	4.11	1.008
Emotional assistance is non-tangible support that people offer to others to make them feel cared for, appreciated, welcomed and loved that bolster their sense of dignity or a feeling of self-worth.	3.92	1.052
children in rehabilitation schools commences immediately the child is admitted which is always well coordinated	3.53	1.23
There is good coordination of guidance and counselling activities continues until he/she is released for reintegration into the mainstream community	3.79	1.269

The study wanted to establish the influence of guidance and counselling activity co-ordination and performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders. The research findings indicated that majority of the respondents were in agreement that; The guidance and counselling activities coordination has been efficient towards the performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders in most in Kirinyaga County, emotional assistance is non-tangible support that people offer to others to make them feel cared for, appreciated, welcomed and loved that bolster their sense of dignity or a feeling of self-worth, children in rehabilitation schools commences immediately the child is admitted which is always well coordinated and that there is good coordination of guidance and counselling activities continues until he/she is released for reintegration into the mainstream community as shown by 4.11, 3.92, 3.53 and 3.79 respectively.

**Table 3: Pre and post self-support activity co-ordination and performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders**

Statements	Mean	Std. Dev
Emotional assistance is non-tangible support that people offer to others to make them feel cared for, appreciated, welcomed and loved that bolster their sense of dignity or a feeling of self-worth	3.18	1.020
The pre and post emotional adjustment in social reintegration of juvenile offenders into the community is well coordinated	3.01	.8002
Coordination is best based on good networking among the staff enhancing the performance of rehabilitation projects for juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County.	3.19	1.120
There are very great and well-coordinated activities that relate to pre and post support activities	3.44	1.4001

The researcher wanted to find out the respondent’s level of agreement on the influence of Pre and post self-support activity co-ordination on performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of juvenile offenders. The results showed that majority of the respondents were in agreement that; Emotional assistance is non-tangible support that people offer to others to make them feel cared for, appreciated, welcomed and loved that bolster their sense of dignity or a feeling of self-worth, the pre and post emotional adjustment in social reintegration of juvenile offenders into the community is well coordinated, Coordination is best based on good networking among the staff enhancing the performance of rehabilitation projects for juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County and that; there are very great and well-coordinated activities that relate to pre and post support activities as shown by the mean scores of 3.18, 3.01, 3.19 and 3.44 respectively.

**4.1 Model of Estimation**

The Table 4 below presents the model of estimation on the relationship between the studied variables.

**Table 4: Model of Estimation**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.897 <sup>a</sup>	.805	.803	.08978	.00804	3437.1	3	3	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Learning Activity Co-ordination, Guidance and counselling activity co-ordination, Pre and post self-support activity co-ordination

b. Dependent Variable: Performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration

Adjusted R squared is coefficient of determination that shows the changes in the dependent variable as a result of variations in the independent variables. As can be seen from the above Table 4, the adjusted R value was at 0.803, showing a change of 80.3% on dependent variable. This indicates that the model was a good fit in; learning activity co-ordination, guidance and counselling activity co-ordination, pre and post self-support activity co-

ordination. In addition, the adjusted multiple coefficient of determination of 0.803 indicates the high joint impact of the explanatory variables. It means that 80.3% of changes in performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration are explained by the changes in Learning Activity Co-ordination, Guidance and counselling activity co-ordination, Pre and post self-support activity co-ordination whereas 0.197% of changes in Performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration are explained by other factors such as location and demographic factors among others.

**Table 5: Pearson Correlation Matrix**

<i>Learning Activity Co-ordination</i>	Pearson Correlation	1	.356*	.365*	.255
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.036	.031	.133
	N	45	45	45	45
<i>Guidance and counselling activity co-ordination</i>	Pearson Correlation	.356*	1	.692**	.352*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036		.000	.038
	N	45	45	45	45
<i>Pre and post self-support activity co-ordination</i>	Pearson Correlation	.365*	.692**	1	.423*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.031	.000		.011
	N	45	45	45	45

\*. Correlation is significant at the both 0.01 and 0.05 level (2-Tailed).

## 5.0 Conclusions

The study concludes that most of the co-ordination activities respondent is aware of that influence the performance of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration included; managing timelines, officiating various projects for the juvenile tasks, engaging in auditing related activities and so on. Most of the staff were in agreement that; they were happy that coordination of activities in the enhancement of rehabilitation projects outcomes for social reintegration of Juvenile Offenders has been efficient, there has been inadequate coordination by state and government officials which might be a root factor on the efficiency running of rehabilitation centers, there is poor coordination among departments, agencies and ministries in the justice sector and constitutional affairs, the probation and aftercare services department, administrators and policy-makers are always mindful that rehabilitation efforts do not appear inconsistent or unfair in any way and that they are happy that collaboration and communication between service providers has been able to help the Juvenile Justice System especially on social reintegration.

## 6.0 Recommendations

The study recommends that the management continue with the motive of ensuring that all activities related to co-ordination are well put into records and followed to the latter to enhance efficiency of rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of the juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County. Critical assessments must be done always to find out the issues related coordination in order to ensure that the challenge is addressed especially in the areas concerned such as communication, task allocation, task management and in related records management. The researcher recommends that the government and the affiliated institutions as well as the management in place acting in various capacities remain focused towards

counteracting challenges related to coordination of learning, guidance and counselling and pre and post support activities that influence the performance the rehabilitation projects for social reintegration of the juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya. The study recommends that the government streamlines policies and guidelines to promote coordination of activities through collaboration and networking within the juvenile justice system as well as in the agencies so as to enhance effectiveness in rehabilitation and social reintegration of juvenile offenders in Kirinyaga County, Kenya.

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