International Peace Support Training Centre
Nairobi, Kenya

REPORT ON 2017 IPSTC RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

MARITIME SECURITY & COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Held at Research & Simulation Complex
07 December, 2017
Nairobi, Kenya

"Enhancing Strategies and Mechanisms. of Countering Violent Extremism and Protection of Civilians"

Executive Summary

The mission of the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is to be an independent Eastern African research, training and education centre in Eastern Africa that is responsive to peace operations training and education needs of the African Peace and Security Architecture. The research conducted at IPSTC covers a broad spectrum ranging from conflict prevention, management, to post conflict reconstruction.

Each year, IPSTC focuses on a Research Agenda that will not only inform but also enhance the promotion of peace, security and stability in East Africa and Africa as whole. In 2017, the Research Agenda overarching Theme was *"Enhancing Strategies and Mechanisms of Countering Violent Extremism and Protection of Civilians"*. The Symposium, which was held on the 7th of December 2017, was held with the aim of presenting research papers on enhancing strategies and mechanisms of countering violent extremism and protection of civilians in Kenya.

The research papers presented were peer reviewed by a panel of distinguished discussants as well as invited guests who made recommendations on improving the research papers and on future research topics that would inform the 2018 research agenda. This report succinctly documents the activities of the Symposium.

The Symposium Concept

The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is a training and research institution whose focus is capacity building at strategic, operational and tactical levels for peace operations within the context of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). The research at IPSTC through the Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) contributes to capacity building of Peace Support Operations (PSO) and responds to the PSO needs in the region.

The department has produced a number of Occasional papers and issue briefs over the last 7 years. The publications focus on conflict prevention, conflict management and post-conflict recovery.

The Research Department undertakes research for two main purposes:

a. Design of training curricula to support peace operations; and

b. Contribute to the debate towards the enhancement of regional peace and security.

Every year the PSRD begins its calendar by formulating an Agenda to inform its activities as one of its key responses to emerging issues in conflict, peace and security in eastern Africa. This is done through a Research Agenda workshop.

The IPSTC Research Agenda for 2016 featured thematic areas related to women, peace and security.
In 2017, the Centre conducted field research under the overarching theme: *"Enhancing Strategies and Mechanisms of Countering Violent Extremism and Protection of Civilians".*

The IPSTC Research Symposium on Countering Violent Extremism and Protection of Civilians was organized to provide a forum for peer reviewing, and discussing pertinent knowledge gaps in the research findings on the topics below:

• Assessment of Maritime Security in Kenya

• Role of Ideology in Youth Radicalisation in Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwale County

• An analysis of Women Participation in Violent Extremism in Kenya

• An appraisal of Countering Violent Extremism Measures Responsiveness in Kenya

The research conducted was peer reviewed by academic experts and relevant stakeholders in order to ensure that the research conducted by the Centre was not only relevant and implementable, but also addressed the 2017 research agenda.

The symposium was aimed at:

• Consolidating views from stakeholders including but not limited to practitioners and academia that will inform the centre's research;

• Serving as a platform for dissemination of the results of the research conducted;

• Strengthening networks of collaborations with different organizations, institutions and partners in peace and security; and

• Serving as a forum for the Research Department to identify possible Research Areas for the subsequent year

1.1 Objectives of the Research Symposium

The symposium was aimed at fulfilling the following objectives:

a. To share IPSTC research findings and outcomes with participants

b. To provide opportunity for further input to the researched areas by the participants

c. To provide opportunity for collaboration and networking

1.2 Expected Outcome

The symposium was intended to have three major outcomes:

a. Provide critical input to the research products in order to improve substantive output

b. Provide a basis of analysing and prioritising areas for future research

c. Strengthen networks for collaboration and networking

1.3 Participants

The symposium brought together distinguished representatives from different institutions of Higher learning, Regional Economic Mechanisms, Regional Think Tanks, and Non-Governmental Organisations.

1.4 Venue and Date

The workshop took place at the International Peace and Training Support Centre, Westwood Karen, Nairobi, Kenya on 7 December 2017.

1.5 Methodology

The researchers of the Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) presented their key research findings. The findings were thereafter peer reviewed by distinguished academic experts and participants present.

2.   Publications by IPSTC

The Peace and Security Research Department is responsible for the production of applied research products related to informing policies on peace and security issues in eastern Africa.

Applied Research is one of the major branches of the PSRD at IPSTC, which seeks to provide intellectual input to inform theory and practice through training, and policy on peace and security.

Occasional papers are the centre's research products aimed at informing the IPSTC training as well as policy on regional peace and security. The Occasional papers are produced annually and consist of research papers developed by the centre's researchers.

Issue Briefs are short secondary data based quarterly discussion papers which are demand led aimed at shedding more light on current peace security issues in the region.

The Africa Amani Journal launched in December 2014, anchored on the strong desire of the IPSTC to share findings of peace and security research, as a way of diversifying and improving the centre's research products. The Journal is heavily backed up by the research in peace that the centre continues to undertake through its Research Department.

The purpose of the journal is to report on critical research findings that continue to impact peace and security in the region. The journal also expands the Centre's horizons in sharing knowledge and best practices in peace and security. IPTSC seeks to ensure that the Journal will be the key medium for scholars in Africa to exchange cutting edge knowhow on emerging peace and security trends and dynamics. The sharing of knowledge will boost the IPSTC standards of research in peace and security.

The Centre strongly encourages all relevant stakeholders in peace and security and those from related disciplines to contribute to the development of this very crucial academic instrument.

3.   Opening Remarks

Ms Evelyn Koech – Programme Officer, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Ms Koech began by apologising on behalf of the UNDP County Director, Ms Amanda Serumanga, who could not attend due to other urgent engagements.

She thanked the Director, IPSTC for the invitation and acknowledged the great partnership UNDP and IPSTC had formed. She added that UNDP continues to support disaster risk management and prevention of violent extremism efforts in Kenya. The partnership between IPSTC and UNDP was initiated in 2009 under the peace support operation training and capacity building project and has grown immensely. . The partnership has programs valued at over 9 million US dollars. The program which initially focused on undertaking applied research on the training of military, police and civilians has greatly contributed to increased knowledge in the thematic area of disaster prevention, conflict management, and action disarmament. The focus has shifted to Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and disaster management; an area that is emerging and now a priority for all of us. Under the current program entitled ***"Enhancing Security and Response to the rise of Violent Extremism in Kenya"*** she elaborated that UNDP together with IPSTC seeks to help the country to achieve enhanced security, stability and resilience of communities with special focus on those bordering Somalia, Ethiopia, the Lake Victoria Region and the Coastline. The project builds on the achievements and lessons learnt from the UNDP 2016 project, has been funded through the government of Japan to the tune of 1 million dollars. She thereafter mentioned that UNDP was very grateful for the continued partnership with the government of Japan. The specific output envisaged from the project includes development of research and knowledge products, the training of government officers on border security as well as in CVE and disaster management. She was pleased to note that already significant progress has been made towards achieving these objectives. With regards to the research and knowledge development component, she added that the project had successfully earlier in the year held the Research Agenda Workshop which outlined the areas to focus on with regards to research. As a result she noted that there has been four applied research undertaken in areas such as the role of ideology in violent extremism, an analysis of the participation of women in violent extremism, violent extremism measures and responsiveness in Kenya and the assessment of maritime security along the Kenya maritime domain.

Ms Koech stated that the symposium was held to review the research and discuss the findings. The findings and recommendations will contribute greatly to the research and Kenya's efforts to prevent and mitigate violent extremism. She mentioned that it was UNDP greatest hope that the partnership with IPSTC would continue to grow in the coming years. She added that UNDP remained committed to tackling violent extremism and improving disaster management in Kenya as well as strengthening the institutions charged with the responsibility of looking into this area. She concluded by stating that UNDP looked forward to further engagement with IPSTC with the hope of mitigating the impact of radicalisation as well as violent extremism and disasters in Kenya and thanked all participants for attending the workshop.

4.   Welcoming Remarks

Brigadier Patrick M. Nderitu – Director, IPSTC
Brigadier Nderitu began by welcoming the UNDP representative, Discussants, and all distinguished guests to the symposium. He mentioned that the symposium was a follow up to the Research Agenda Workshop held earlier in the year on the 7th of April. He stated that the forum was a tradition at IPSTC. He cited that during such forums the centre presents its research agenda to a diverse audience made up of policy makers, practitioners and academia. In addition, he said that conducting applied research training and education of military, police and civilians is at the heart of the IPSTC's work. The purpose is to develop knowledge skills and attitudes that can be utilised by policy makers, practitioners and academia to provide solutions to emerging issues within the spectrum of conflict.

He proceeded to thank the Government of Japan as well as UNDP for providing the necessary funding for the workshop, field research and symposium. The Centre in conjunction with the Government of Japan through UNDP aims to support enhanced security, resilience and stability of communities in 161 border counties in Kenya, specifically, communities bordering Ethiopia, Somalia, the Lake Victoria Region and the Coastal region.

He stated that the thematic area for the symposium was "enhancing strategies and mechanisms of Countering Violent Extremism and protection of civilians". He then proceeded to highlight the research papers that were to be presented which included:

- Assessment of Maritime Security in Kenya

- Role of Ideology in Youth Radicalisation in Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwale County

- An analysis of Women Participation in Violent Extremism in Kenya

- An appraisal of Countering Violent Extremism Measures Responsiveness in Kenya

To this end, the Director pointed out that Maritime Security has a profound implication on the development to any coastal state's endeavours for wealth and job creation. Blue economy is a frontier for economic development based on the enormous potential it possesses. Kenya earns less than 4% of its national revenue from the ocean yet has a claim of approximately 42% over the Indian Ocean.

This points to the unutilized potential which can only mean that the potential of the Indian Ocean might simply be a mirage.

On countering violent extremism, he said that measures such as killing and jailing of radicalized terrorist have done little to tackle the issue of violent extremism in East Africa. Violent extremists have radically changed the way they operate and radicalize to escape detection by law enforcement agencies. Women and girls have now become a large pull for radical extremists. He stated that it is about time we caught on to how terrorists are thinking. On 1st October 2017, a 64 year old man killed 50 people and injured many others. There have been many other terrorist attacks in Mogadishu (Somalia), and Garissa) as well as in the Coastal Region of Kenya leading to the deaths of innocent civilians. He elucidated that this goes to show that no country in the word is immune to violent extremism no matter how well resourced. We must dig deeper to tackle this issue leading to the loss of lives through violent extremism.

He stated that the day's deliberations would greatly contribute to the various IPSTC research products. He hoped that participants would examine what the researchers came up with and provide them with valuable input to improve their final products.
He concluded by declaring the symposium officially opened.

5.   Introductory Remarks

Col Evans Oguga - Head of Research Department, IPSTC

Col Oguga began by welcoming all participants to the symposium. He stated that the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) was formed as a result of the need to have a Centre of Excellence (CoE) in eastern Africa as stipulated by the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) which established the African Standby Force Concept.

He mentioned that the IPSTC mission was to conduct training, education and research, informing military, police and civilian personnel in all aspects of peace support operations in order to improve the effectiveness of the response to complex emergencies. Col Oguga then elucidated that the Peace & Security Research Department had two sub departments i.e. Applied Research which entails field research as well as publishing of research products, and Curriculum Design which entails design, development, evaluation and validation of training modules. Applied Research seeks to provide intellectual input to inform theory and practice through training, and policy on peace and security. He explained that this is achieved through the publication of Occasional Papers, Issue Briefs, Africa Amani Journal, Workshops and Symposia. He thereafter elaborated that symposiums were forums aimed at:

- Serving as a platform for dissemination of the results of the research conducted

- Strengthening networks of collaborations with different organizations, institutions and partners in peace and security

- Serving as a forum for the Research Department to identify possible research areas for the subsequent year

6.   Presentation of Research Papers

Three researchers and assistant researchers of the Peace and Security Research Department presented four papers, which sought to address the issues on Maritime Security and Countering Violent Extremism in Kenya.

Members of the audience were requested by Professor Gatara to keenly make observations and note the important issues raised by the presenters, in order to effectively critique each presentation during the plenary session.

6.1 Assessment of Maritime Security in Kenya

By: Maj Said Mwachinalo and Mr. Joseph Kioi Mbugua
The first presenter was Maj Said Mwachinalo, an Assistant Researcher with IPSTC. He started off by stating that the study definition was 'efforts meant to assure; the conduct of commerce using sea transportation routes without disruption, optimal and sustainable use of ocean based resources legitimately by authorized actors, protection from environmental degradation and climatic change and the sustaining of legitimate authority of various actors at sea'. He added that maritime insecurity promotes the activities of actors that threaten the dominion of coastal States through the perpetration of crimes such as small arms proliferation amongst others as stated by Christian Bueger in his article on the global fight against piracy. The 2016 report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) lays emphasis on the fact that the Indian Ocean is a major conduit of organized crime transcending international borders and illegal commercial activities.

6.1.1 Statement of the Problem

There is currently a re–emergence and increased sophistication with regards to piracy within the East African region as stated by Ghassan Schbley and William Rosenau in their analysis of piracy, illegal fishing, and maritime insecurity in Somalia, Kenya, and Tanzania. He also mentioned that The Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC), in its Kenya 2016 Crime and Safety report, stated that Kenya is fast becoming an epicentre for the trafficking of cannabis, cocaine and heroin. Al Shabaab is also well versed with the Indian Ocean and thus may easily penetrate the ports of East Africa (Kenya included) (Hamad, 2016).

6.1.2 Objectives of the Research

Maj Mwachinalo then outlined the objectives of the study which were as follows;

- To assess the nature and dynamics of maritime security in the Kenya's Indian Ocean
- To assess the challenges for effective maritime security management in Kenya
- To explain factors that determine effective maritime security interventions in Kenya

6.1.3 Justification

He stated that the study would impact maritime security, policy, academia and practices in Kenya. This would be crucial based on the fact that Kenya is handicapped because it currently lacks a maritime policy. The study helps to make sure that strategies of countering maritime insecurity are coherent and systematic. He also added that it will inform the knowledge gaps that currently exist which IPSTC can address through training.

6.1.4   Literature Review

Maj Mwachinalo reviewed and analysed different studies. They included:

Schbley and Rosenau (2013): This was a study on piracy, illegal fishing, and maritime insecurity in Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania. The objective of this study was to analyse the link between piracy and illegal fishing. They however did not find any linkage based on the fact that pirates were not fishermen or vice versa. There was therefore a gap in their study with regards to the focus and sampling. The sample was drawn from respondents in Nairobi, Brussels and the United States of America yet they sought to explain maritime insecurity in the Coast and respondent from the Coastal part of Kenya were not included in the study.

Busiega (2016):   This study focused on harnessing maritime security and resource exploitation: role of maritime diplomacy in Kenya. He found that there was a strong linkage between maritime diplomacy in ensuring sustainable exploitation of maritime resources including security. However, the gap in this study was the narrow concept of maritime security.

Long'iro (2014): Conducted a study on maritime security in East Africa: the role of international and regional instruments. Legal instruments play a major role in tackling maritime insecurity. In the East African region had differing political interests that did not exactly encourage regional collaboration. The coastal states of Kenya, Tanzania and Somalia have weak authoritative control over their maritime domain. The gap in this study was that it was generic to East Africa and focused on legal instruments only.

Maj Mwachinalo concluded that essentially most research studies done were inadequate, piece meal and in some cases not specific to Kenya.

6.1.5 Theoretical Framework

He explained to the participants that the study was anchored on two theories i.e. the institutional theory and the routine activities theory. Institutions are organic in that they respond to the environment they are in. He further explained that based on the institutional theory it would be justifiable to infer that if institutions do not reflect the changes in their mediating variables for example if there is a youth bulge and the institutions fail to reflect this it leads to maritime insecurity. The routine activities theory brought to light by Cohen and Felson in 1979 stated that for a crime to be committed, three things must exists, a motivated offender, a suitable target and lack of a protector. Within Kenya we have the threat of Al Shabaab, institutional frailties and the sea bed is very rich in resources such as hydro carbons among others. All these provide a conducive environment for maritime insecurity.

6.1.6 Research Methodology

Mr. Joseph Mbugua, an Applied Researcher at IPSTC, then took over and begun by elaborating that the study undertook an exploratory survey research design which was cross sectional in nature was in Mombasa and Lamu Counties. He then mentioned that twenty eight (28) institutions were involved in the study which combined two methods that involved clustering of institutions in two six major categories chiefly, security agencies, court authorities, ship liners and their agents among others. From here the study drew 15 institutions which were sampled. He added that structured qualitative interviews of 80 respondents through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informants (KI) were conducted. A theoretical/deductive thematic approach was taken where the research questions were the basis of major themes that came from the respondents.

6.1.7 Findings

The presenter then went ahead to state the findings of the study. Maritime terrorism was ranked as the most potent threat followed by piracy, illegal immigrants, narcotics and arms trafficking. On a lower scale there is the issue of poverty, stowaways, migrant smuggling, sea land reclamation, dumping of condemned goods at sea and unregulated fish landing sites

'There are many private jetties where ships and boats can anchor without inspection. These can be used to traffic narcotics and arms or to evade taxes', (FGD Respondent, 25 May, 2017)'.

He outlined the impacts of Maritime Insecurity to include:

- High business costs – Transport, Insurance, Security
- Capital flight/Lower investment
- Minimal exploration and exploitation – Uncertainty of maritime border delimitation
- Unemployment
- Destruction of marine protected areas
- Loss of revenues – Through Tax evasion and illicit trade

Thereafter, he mentioned that the study categorized responses to maritime security threats into three namely, institutional, legal and regulatory.

6.1.7.1 Institutional Responses to Maritime Security threats

He outlined the institutional responses as follows;

- Physical security measures e.g. Patrolling of maritime zones, radar surveillance, etc
- Interagency collaboration
- Implementation of ISPS Code
- Training
- Regional collaboration – Fish in Africa Regional Project & Smart Fish Surveillance Program

He quoted a key informant interviewed on the 24 of May, 2017 who stated that '*Due to perceived insecurity most private cruise ship and yachts consult with security agents like the Police and the Navy on security matters clients on safe routes. We engage professional security guards in ships and conduct anti-stowaways checks*'.

- Huge reliance on naval assets for effective maritime security in Kenya
- Less involvement of coastal community in assuring maritime security and increased reliance on foreign navies for protection

6.1.7.2 Legal and Policy Responses

The legal and policy responses he outlined were as follows;

- Enactment of the Constitution 2010 and supporting legislations thereafter
- Kenya is developing Integrated National Maritime Policy (INMP)

He mentioned that another key informant stated that *'The new Fisheries Act has catalyzed ongoing coast-wide securitization of the fish landing stations under the Blue Economy Initiative'*

6.1.7.3 Regulatory Responses

These include;

- KMA regulates and coordinates maritime affairs, ensure safety of lives, security of ships and port facilities and protection of the marine environment
- Acceding to International regulations including to those of Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

He added that this information was obtained from a Focus Group Discussion held on the 26 of May, 2017.

6.1.7.4 Challenges of Maritime security

Mr. Mbugua went on to outline the various challenges of maritime security as follows;

- Low Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) in Kenya
- No binding legal framework for Interagency operations
- Some policy makers not conversant with maritime affairs
- Poor enforcement of maritime law
- Lack of capability and capacity
- Poor information sharing

He also quoted a Key Informant interviewed on the 23rd of May, 2017 who stated that *'Small boats and yachts enter and leave without detection and/or inspection posing risks of illicit trade in narcotics and arms With limited tracking capacity it is difficult to identify whether the many small boats and canoes plying along the coast are criminals or spies,'*

6.1.8 Analysis of Findings

There is a confluence of multiple factors that inform maritime insecurity. He stated that the study found institutional and routine activities theory applicable in maritime security. Findings are corroborated by some secondary literature reviewed: (Botha, 2014; Hemed, 2016; Bruno, 2017; Malaquias, 2017; Wambua, 2012).

6.1.9 Conclusion

He then concluded by stating that the range of maritime security threats facing Kenya point to vulnerable society, institutional frailties and jurisdictional weaknesses. Maritime security challenges encompass size of jurisdiction, limited institutional capacity, socio-economic and crime vulnerabilities. Comprehensive strategic policy and institutional framework for effective maritime security is lacking

6.1.10 Recommendations

The recommendations of the study were as follows;

1. Development of an Integrated Maritime Governance, Blue Economy and Security strategy is essential.
2. Development of a guiding framework for multi-agency and multi-sectoral collaboration in Maritime Security.
3. Responsible Body: *Ministries of: Defence, Interior, Transport, Tourism, Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries and Environment & Natural Resources*
4. Development of a maritime security courses focusing on: inter agency collaboration, incident command system, Maritime Disaster Management & Maritime Laws & Regulations: IPSTC, EASF
5. Establishment of a Special Fund & Public Private Partnership to develop maritime sector
6. Responsible Body: Government of Kenya
7. Adapting of a participatory community security approach Responsible Body: *Ministries of: Defence, Interior, Transport, Tourism, Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries and Environment & Natural Resources, CSO, Community*
8. Institutional model of Seychelles Coast Guard
9. Analysis of structural violence factors and maritime security at the Kenyan Coast
10. Assessment of maritime security in Lake Victoria

6.2 The Role of Ideology in Youth Radicalization: Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwale Counties

By: Dr Eunice Njambi

Dr. Eunice Njambi, an Applied Researcher with IPSTC, introduced the research paper by stating that ideologies play a significant role in defining group distinctive identity, aims at providing a motive and framework for action. Ideologies may include elements of political, religious, historical, semi-mythical and supernatural strong beliefs. She stated that they may be classified into different categories i.e. liberalism, traditionalism (Cassin, Oyo & Dung's 2016). The nexus between youth ideological radicalization, peace & security is complex, (UN, 2015) group.

6.2.1 Statement of the Problem

She stated that youth ideological radicalisation in the Coastal region has increased, resulting to violent extremism. Ideologies may influence individuals/communities negatively resulting to lose of life, conflict & insecurity. She added that there is limited empirical evidence establishing key causal factors of ideological radicalization in Kenya and explained that the study focused 5 ideologies promoting youth radicalization namely; women & leadership, peace & development, natural resource management & education)

6.2.2 Research Question

The presenter's research question was: Does ideology play a role in youth radicalization in Mombasa, Kwale & Kilifi Counties?

6.2.3 Research Objectives

She outlined the objectives of the study as follows;

- To establish the ideologies existing among the youth
- To analyze the process of acquiring these ideologies
- To analyze the relationship between ideologies and radicalization
- To examine measures addressing the ideologies

6.2.4 Justification

She stated that the age 15 cohort 35yrs is very vulnerable and added that as a result there is therefore need to look into the compromises impressionable population; in & out of school youth, unemployed, employed (African Union 2006). This is because the youth population has profound implication to peace, security and development of the Coastal region.

6.2.5 Research Methodology

Dr. Njambi explained that a cross-sectional study was conducted using mixed methods of data collection. There were focus group discussions, exit survey as well as key informant interviews. She added that households were visited for the study in addition to focus groups. To participate in the study one had to be a youth within the 18-35

years cohort. She then explained that the Fisher et al sampling formula was used to narrow down the sample size which was 384 youths and purposive sampling was employed for key informant and focus group discussions to check whether there was any linear relationship between the independent and dependant variables. 16 sub counties were visited, there were 3 focus group discussions held and 384 youths were interviewed.

6.2.6 Literature Review

She stated that the conversion theory systemic stage model by Rambo (Neil 2015) was used. There are seven processes that take place for one to be radicalised. These are:

- Context- This is he geographic, religious and social cultural abilities promoting conversion.
- Crisis- This is personal/communal disruption that are either real or perceived by the individual
- Quest- Intentional engagement with the crisis and the solution
- Encounter- The recognition of & contact with new movement
- Interaction- Multi layered and extended exchange between the convert & movement
- Commitment- Construction of new identity valid membership
- Consequences- Conversion to new identities

6.2.7 Conceptual Framework

Dr. Njambi emphasised that the first independent variable is pre ideology or pre radicalisation crisis which could be real or perceived and explained that there is the method of acquiring these ideologies and lastly comes ideological radicalization.

6.2.7.1 Measuring Ideological Radicalisation

She stated that radicalisation was measured based on two core dimensions of ideologies, that is, liberal and traditional. The study measured ideological radicalization on a spectrum along a left or right the 5 ideologies on a 3 pointer Likert scale 0 being moderately liberal /traditional , 1 being Strongly Liberal (open to new opinions & willing to discard negative traditional values) and 2 being Strongly Traditional (not open to new opinions & not willing to discard negative traditional values).

6.2.8 Findings

Based on the demographic of those interviewed, she mentioned that mostly those aged 25-29 years, 23% had no educational background and quite a number had no source of income. With regards to the existing ideologies, 25% thought that employment was based on luck and not educational background. In addition to this 21% were of the view that the police were enemies of the youth. 21% felt that elders were irresponsible with regards to natural resources and 17% felt that freedom of worship has brought about hatred in the country. Lastly, 16% felt that women are weak and cannot therefore be leaders.

She further outlined some of the views obtained from the focus group discussions and key informant interviews as follows:

- On women's roles & position -"Divorced, unmarried & childless women are a curse can't hold leadership"

- With regards to natural resources management -"Mtambo wa korosho ulibebwa na watu wa makoti, ukapelekwa Thika" (Cashew nuts factory was stolen by people who wear coats & was taken to Thika)

- On religious freedom - "Uhuru wa kuabudu umeleta vita na chuki katika baadhi ya mataifa mengi, kungelikuwa na dini moja watu wote wangalikuwa wakiongozwa na mfumo mmoja basi kungekuwa na amani" (Freedom of worship has brought hatred in some countries if there was one religion people would be led by one systeMs then there would be peace)

- In as far as peace security & development is concerned- "Uhusiano wa polisi na vijana nikama petroli na moto" (Relationship between the police &youth is like petrol & fire)

- Lastly on youth education and employment- "Kazi za Port na County zinawenyewe" (Jobs at the Port have owners)

Dr. Njambi explained that the study also sought to analyse the relationship between ideologies and radicalization by using Pearson's correlation value (-1 to +1) and Ideological radicalization 160(41.7%). -1 is a negative relation meaning if one variable is increasing the other is decreasing and +1 means that both the ideology and radicalisation are on the same trend. She illustrated in the table below:

Study Variables Pre ideological grievances/crisis	Pearson Correlation (r2)P	Value
Youth education & employment	0.129	0.012
Peace, security & development	0.113	0.027
Leadership & mgt of local resources	-0.126	0.014
Process of acquiring the ideology		
Type of measures in place	0.215	0.001
Religious affiliation	0.151	0.003
Presence of measures to address		
Ideologies	0.101	0.048
Sub County	-0.165	0.001
County	-0.167	0.001

She informed the participants that those highlighted in red in the above table showed that those influenced by such ideologies are more likely to be radicalized and explained that the others also influenced radicalization but it is minimal.

With regards to the measures put to address ideologies, she mentioned that 78% felt that no measures have been put in place and when asked majority suggested that they would want religious leaders and community leaders to be educated on the issue, youth education and capacity building as well as community based education. Suggested measures from focus group discussions and key informant interviews were as follows:

- "Viongozi wa kidini lazima wawe kitu kimoja na wapate mafunzo mazuri " (Religious leaders must be united & get educated properly)

- "Establish a talent centre to enhance the various talents that the youths have. The centre will train youths in arts & drama for local TV, hotels, entertainments, diving, hospitality beach hotel

- "Skills mtaani – pays 60% while the youths pay 40% to acquire a technical skill"

6.2.9 Conclusion

She concluded by stating that ideology plays a major role in youth radicalization in the Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi Counties and each County had a predominant ideology. However, very few measures were in place to address the ideologies. Top three variables that determined ideological radicalization included; the type of measures in place, youth education & employment and peace, security & development.

6.2.10 Recommendations

The following were the recommendations stated;

1. Develop strategic policy working papers for age specific to counter ideological radicalization. This should be the responsibility of NCTC as well as the National & County Government Department of Youth & Education
2. Introduction of Youth IGA for groups : with a focus on CVE
3. Encouraging the introduction of peace clubs in (Primary & Secondary Schools)
4. Encouraging county youth ambassadors for peace in these regions.
5. Establishment & enhancement of traditional dispute resolution mechanism
6. Equip the youth, community & religious elders with DNM skills
7. Establishing and documenting best practices in preventing ideological radicalization
8. Conducting TNA in schools to establish the capacity of teachers and religious leaders in dealing with ideological radicalization
9. Conducting TNA to establish traditional dispute resolution mechanism in Kilifi on dealing with "elderly witches "

6.3 An Analysis of Women Participation in Violent Extremism: Counties of Mombasa, Kisumu, Kakamega, & Busia

By: Col Donatien Nduwimana

Col Nduwimana, an Applied Researcher with IPSTC, begun by mentioning that women's participation in Violent Extremism (VE) is increasing worldwide and this has posed a threat to national and international security (Saikal, 2016). Data on VE groups suggests that women account for approximately 20 to 30% of membership (Nacos.B, 2015). He added that all VE groups, including Al-Shabaab have made use of girls and women *(Roggio & Weiss, 2015)*. Voluntary or forced joining of VE groups by young women has not only been seen in Kenya but is at a worrying trend in Eastern Africa *(Ndungu, 2015)*.

6.3.1 Statement of the Problem

He stated that border towns are possible transit points for radicalised youths leaving or entering Kenya. The involvement of women and girls in VE is underestimated and underexplored. Women are always allowed to pass free at security's check points without undergoing any check. The persistent belief that women are victim increases the difficulty in making law enforcement and national security officials aware of the danger posed by females involved in terrorist organizations(Bizovi, 2014)

6.3.2 Research Question

How and why do women participate in VE?

6.3.3 Research Objectives

He outlined the objectives of the study as follows;

- To identify factors of women participation in VE
- To evaluate the process and dynamics of women participation
- To identify effective strategies in responses to VE

6.3.4 Justification

In justifying the need for the study, he stated that following the constant and rapid evolution of terrorist tactics, techniques and procedures, there is a need to assess the process of women participation in VE along the borders as stated by Cooke & Hubner in their report on *'Militancy and the Arc of Instability'* of 2016 . He added that peace & security practitioners/policy makers need to better understand the multiple roles of women in VE (Poloni & Ortbals, 2013). Very little is known about women and violent extremism in the context of Kenya. As VE present a significant national security challenge, anticipation of VE threats requires understanding of the dynamics of VEG networks and action.

6.3.5 Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Col. Nduwimana explained that the study was informed by the Robert Merton's theory of relative deprivation and Sutherland's theory of differential association. The relative deprivation theory connects individual attraction to aggression and violence to social, economic and political grievances. Differential association theory provides

that violent extremism is learned from intimate personal groups and the learning include techniques/skills and attitudes. It also states that Violent Extremist acts may vary in frequency, duration, priority, duration & intensity.

6.3.6 Literature Review

He then outlined some of the literature reviewed to aid the study. He mentioned the work of Kathrina Von Knop who in her article *'The Female Jihadi : AlQaeda's Women'* stated that women involvement in VE is on the rise, by acting as facilitators, supporters, and educators for the movement. The article also shined a light on the fact that researchers and the media tend to exclude both the leadership, operational/logistical and/or ideological roles that women can play. He also mentioned the 2013 report by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) on *'Women and Terrorist Radicalization'* which stated that VE continues to be persistently misconceived as a male issue. The misconception that women are not involved in violent extremism has shaped counter-terrorism strategies. Lastly, he spoke on Mia Bloom's book *'Bombshell; Women and Terrorism'* which states that women are now more essential to VE groups than ever before and that VE groups make routinely cost-benefit calculations to select the most beneficial tactics.

6.3.7 Methodology

He elaborated that a descriptive study was conducted using mixed methods of data collection. There were FDG's as well as key informant interviews. Col. Nduwimana then explained that the study area included Mombasa, Kisumu, Kakamega as well as Busia and the main respondents were managers in security and education institutions and student in primary and secondary schools. Purposive and random sampling was employed for key informant and focus group discussions to check whether there was any linear relationship between the independent and dependant variables. Ten focus group discussions were held and 30 key informant interviews conducted.

6.3.8 Findings

6.3.8.1 Indicators of women participation in VE

He went ahead to outline certain indicators of women's participation in VE and these included:

a)   Suspicious and unreported travel

b)   Change in the way of interacting with others

c)   Rejection of the State (politics and social values)

d)   Attending private meetings

e)   Hate and violent propaganda images and videos on the Internet

f)   Possession of propaganda material,

g)   Segregation and antagonism

h)   Glorification of violence

i)   Change in appearance and dress style

j)   Wearing tattoos (often hidden), signs and symbols

He explained that Mombasa is in the lead with regard to women participation in violent extremism with 61 % compared to Kisumu, Kakamega and Busia which is mostly seen through women purporting to look for jobs but not being investigated for further details only to find that they have joined violent extremist groups. In addition to this, he stated that social media is the main process through which women are recruited to participate in violent extremism in all four counties.

Peer pressure, family as well as direct contact also play a role in the processes that leads women to violent extremism. In terms of dynamics of Women Participation in Violent Extremism, he added that an analysis of the push and pull factors as well as cross cutting issues that steer women towards violent extremism needed to be conducted. It was discovered that the main push factors in;

- Mombasa were Political (Perceived marginalization), Economic pressures, Fear of Victimization (for not joining al-Shabab), Education

- Kisumu were dissatisfaction with political status quo and economic pressures experienced within one's family

- Kakamega and Busia were political, educational and financial dissatisfaction

The major pull factors in;

- Mombasa were religious ideology(perceived justness of al-shabaab's goals), lack of enough economic empowerment, reputation (hero for defending country and religion) as well as manipulation and fighting Islam's enemies

- Kisumu were influences from peers via social media, school, promissed incentives(stability, security, financial rewards, opportunities for advancement) and religious obligation

- Busia were influences from cross-border interactions, financial incensitives and gender subordination

- Kakamega were peer pressure especially, financial insensitive and reputation (defending country and religion)

6.3.8.2 Strategies employed in response to violent extremism

He elucidated that with regards to strategies employed in response to VE, Mombasa has in place a Mombasa County Action Plan for CVE which contains 11 pillars including one that is specific to women and seeks to address issues which are unique to women through continuous engagement of women to win their confidence. The Plan provides for full involvement of women in CVE initiatives, engagement of women in Peace building and conflict management initiatives and the improvement of efforts amongst stakeholders in promoting women's rights.

Col. Nduwimana explained that Kakamega also has an Action Plan for CVE which introduces VE committees provides for the sensitization of the public on how to report suspicious characters as well as the sensitization of management student & staff on counter terrorism and the harmonization of Islamic religious teaching and training.

Lastly, he stated that Kisumu and Busia employ more Reactive measures through the National Police Service Anti-terrorism Police Unit (ATPU).

6.3.9 Conclusion

He concluded by stating that the participation of women and girls in VE activities is a reality in Kenya. This participation is still taking place at a lower rate despite being a worrying trend in Kenya and in the region. Based on the success VE groups have had with using female operatives and recruiters, they are likely to continue involving them within the organizations. The participation of women in VE is intrinsically connected to their socio-economic, individual, cultural and political contexts. Mombasa County has tried to build response mechanisms against recruitment and use of women and girls by VE groups. However, Kisumu, Kakamega and Busia overlook the issue of women participation in VE.

6.3.10 Recommendations

He then outlined the following recommendations;
The National Government should design and Implement the national legal frameworks in line with the regional and international instruments focusing on the prevention of female participation in VE.
Mombasa, Kisumu, Kakamega and Busia counties need to build awareness on growing women participation in Violent Extremism.
County Governments in collaboration with specialised institutions need to conduct CVE training for women frontlines officials and practitioners including educational staff in primary and secondary schools.
Busia County should enhance cross border collaboration on transit points
All stakeholders must sensitize parents on the importance of reporting any disappearance especially young girls.
Further research should be conducted with regard to the impact of violent extremism on women and girls as well as the reintegration of women from violent extremist groups.

6.4 An Appraisal of the Responsiveness of Countering Violent Extremism Measures

By: Mr. Joseph Kioi Mbugua

6.4.1 Background

Mr. Mbugua began his presentation by giving a brief background to the study. He stated that the perception of the coastal region of Kenya since pre-colonial times the 10 mile coastal strip under the Sultan of Zanzibar agreed with the British in how this area of the country would be ruled. This essentially created a difference of perception with regards to inclusion fostering a feeling of centre and periphery. During the era of political liberalization in the 1990's a number of things happened within this region. Sheikh Barak came up with the Islamic Party of Kenya as the rest of the country was agitating for multiparty democracy. Also around this time, Young men from Coast region went to Saudi Arabia to study Islam in order to come and work as Sheikhs and Imams (Patterson, 2013). Most of the young men who came back to the country returned with different interpretations of Islamic law and traditions. This was followed by the 1992 ethnic clashes in Likoni, electoral violence, Kaya Bombo, 1997 (HRW, 2002), attack on clubs, churches, killing of Sheikhs in Likoni, and Central Police Station in 2016, killing policemen in Kwale, 2017. Thereafter, Al Shabaab returnees, killing of youth, disappearances followed (CGM, 2017) which in turn led to the establishment of NCTC in 2004, and the National Strategy on CVE in 2016.

For purposes of this study, he explained that Violent Extremism (VE) is defined as 'acts of individuals who support or commit ideologically motivated violence to further political goals, radically illiberal, undemocratic political systems or ideologies' (NCTC, 2016). Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) is defined as the employment of conflict sensitive, voluntary, people centered non-coercive measures to de-legitimize violent extremist ideologies (NCTC, 2016).

6.4.2 Statement of the Problem

He mentioned that it is not known whether CVE measures put in place respond effectively to specific social-cultural, economic and political factors that inform violent extremism (Cabrera & Pauwels, 2016; ICG, 2016; UNDP, 2016).

6.4.3 Research Objectives

He then outlined the objectives of the study as follows;

- Assess the responsiveness of CVE measures undertaken by various actors in Mombasa and Kwale Counties.

  Specific Objectives, To:
- Examine socio-cultural, economic and political causes of VE
- Assess the CVE measures undertaken by various actors
- Examine how measures respond to socio-cultural, economic and political factors
- Establish how responsiveness of measures can be improved

6.4.4 Justification

In justifying the study, Mr. Mbugua stated that VE pose enormous socio-economic and political challenges. Most

studies have not specifically assessed the CVE measures in place and the extent to which they respond to the diverse socio-cultural, economic and political conditions conducive for VE development (Botha, 2014; ICG, 2015; MCG, 2016 Feddes and Gallucci, 2016). Conducting context-specific analysis to inform design & implementation of responsive measures is crucial for effective CVE policy and practice.

6.4.5 Literature Review

He then proceeded to briefly touch on the studies relied on for the study. He stated that Nasser-Eddine's 2011 report on '*Countering Violet Extremism*' greatly emphasized that studies have shown that there is a connection between socio-cultural, economic, political conditions & VE. He added that there has also been a shift from traditional approaches that did not observe human rights to modern approaches, (UN, 2016), (ICG, 2015; UN, 2016; Khalil & Zeuthen, 2016). A study conducted in Mombasa showed that the youth support CVE/PVE measures that address structural inequities and that do not profile Kenya Muslims (Finn et. al, 2016). Addressing root causes of violent extremism according to specific context is key to come up with response measures (Nasser-Eddine, M. et al. 2011).

6.4.6 Research Methodology

Mr. Mbugua explained that qualitative exploratory research was adapted for the study which is recommended where formal research traditions have not been well established. The target population was National & county government, Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and the business sector. Snowball or chain referral sampling was used, (Heckathorn, 1997), where 27 Key Informant Interviews were carried out & 7 Focus Group Discussions held with 35 people which total 62 Respondents.

6.4.7 Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

He then stated that one of the theories that informed the study was the Relative Deprivation Theory which provides that when people's perceptions of socio-economic & political deprivation in comparison to other people they get frustrated and as they try to achieve what they feel deprived of, violence is likely to occur. This is because they become aggressive because they feel like their needs are not being met (Gurr, 1970; Nasser-Eddine, M. et al. 2011).

The second was the Social Cohesion Theory which shows the interdependence between members of the society, loyalties and solidarity (Durkheim, 1894; Lockwood, 1999; Klein, 2011). He elaborated that the study focused on five parameters through which it measured responsiveness to violent extremism. These include the relevance of the measures put in place, the accessibility of these measures to the target, community participation in these measures, the feasibility of these measures as well as accountability of those required to implement these measures to the beneficiaries.

6.4.8 Findings

He broke down the findings into four namely; causes of violent extremism, response measures, challenges of CVE and the implications of the study on policy and practice.
Causes of Violent Extremism

These include:

a) Youth radicalization

b) Family/youth/community vulnerability

c) Drugs and Substance Abuse (DSA)

d) Psycho-social stress and trauma

e) Historical land based grievances

f) Poor Security Sector and community relations

g) Politicization of community grievances

h) Poor Government response strategy to insecurity/VE

6.4.8.2 Response Measures

Measures undertaken include;

a) Reformed approach to CVE

b) Building good relations between security agents and youth

c) Focusing on Youth and Women

d) Participatory engagement with community

e) Counseling, rehabilitation and reintegration

f) inter-faith collaboration and dialogue

g) Devolved funds & partners support

h) Partners collaboration and synergy

i) Promoting CVE Awareness

j) Building capacity for Early Warning & Early Response

k) Building capacity of police, community police and Nyumba Kumi elders in CVE

l) Youth employment and micro-enterprises

m) Land based litigations

n) Human rights based policing

6.4.8.3 Challenges of CVE

a) Inadequate research based knowledge on CVE

b) Inadequate CVE awareness

c) Low community confidence in police

d) Use of ineffective CVE strategies

e) Youth economic vulnerability

f) Weak economic interventions

g)   Poor administration of justice

h)   No clear legal process of Amnesty policy

i)   Divisive politics/Mistrust government and CSO

j)   Ineffective CVE co-ordination

6.4.8.4 Implications of the Study on Policy and Practice

a)   Establishes gaps in policy and practice

b)   Reinforces findings of other IPSTC studies that identified three factors as critical to state fragility/ conflict vulnerability: Group grievances, Inequality & Exclusion

c)   Generates new data

d)   Application of findings can inform design of more effective P/CVE measures that can reduce VE prevalence and impact

6.4.9 Conclusion

He concluded by stating that there are various levels of causes of VE from structural, secondary/drivers to triggers. Initiatives for CVE in both counties are still in formative stage. There are gaps in correspondence between causes, measures and CVE target groups as well as multi-sectoral impediments to effective CVE. Performance of CVE measures can be improved through addressing policy and practice gaps identified.

6.4.10 Recommendations

He then outlined the recommendations as follows;

1.   Inclusion of economic pillar in NSCVE

2.   Anchoring actors participation in security/CVE on sound legal basis to improve accountability

3.   Creating better mechanism for improving relationship between community and police

4.   Continuous capacity building of partners in CVE

5.   Instituting long term measures for addressing structural drivers of VE: political, historical and land grievances

6.   More positivistic (statistical) research since many studies are based on phenomenology (human interest)

7. Discussant Remarks

After the Centre's researchers had presented their research findings, Prof. Gatara invited the discussants to comment. The discussants were:

a.)   Dr. Patrick Maluki
b.)   Prof Maurice Amutabi
c.)   Prof Edith Miguda; and
d.)   Dr. Connie Mumma-Martinon

7.1 Assessment of Maritime Security in Kenya - Dr Patrick Maluki

The Study sought to find out three things; the nature of insecurity in the maritime domain, the effectiveness of interventions made by Kenya and other stakeholders and how to enhance security in Kenya's maritime domain. The researchers presented very persuasive arguments that indicate high potential of Kenya's maritime domain. Any policy maker ought to listen to this persuasive argument. In a very explicit way the study laments that despite great potential of Kenya's maritime domain, very little is being done to exploit the resources in this field. Lack of coordination among key actors as well as weak policy and strategic governance greatly set back the maritime domain potential. However on closer inspection of the objectives there is need to mentioned that objectives must be smart. This means that objectives must be specific, measurable, feasible, and realistic and time bound. The objectives should therefore come out in an articulate manner. For example in objective one the researches speak of "assessment" when "examine" would be more appropriate and in the third objective they refer to "identifying" which is more evasive, where "analyse" would be a better fit. Every specific objective must interpret a specific happening it would therefore be wise if the researchers reflected on the choice of words with regards to the kind of activity intended.

The hypothesis appears rather obvious which is not what the study set out to find. A hypothesis should bring out cross relationship of variants. In every study we consider the dependent and independent variable in the structure as well as their relationship.

While appreciating the efforts of the authors in the empirical literature review, it is worth noting that the literature review should contain both theoretical and empirical literature. The study should include geo-political and strategic theories to justify why we should be worried about low performance of our blue economy. The theoretical literature is not well treated in this study and that makes mastery of the subject wanting. Secondly the literature review hopes to address the set objectives to bring up key nuances on what the study intends to find out. The researchers did not review this literature on the basis of the objectives given and therefore went to the subject matter which left a lot of gaps as indicated by their specific objectives. Literature review should flow from global perspectives of maritime security to regional perspective and lastly to the local perspective. This helps appreciate what happens in other places better in order to be in sync with what we are experiencing. The content should therefore have been arranged in that order. The two theories used in this section are very relevant however; they are not used when it comes to the analysis or the conclusion. Ideally, a theory should be a thread that weaves through all the sections of a study. The purpose of a theoretical framework is to guide the study's discussions and arguments.

There is no reason why quantitative as well as qualitative data could not have been used for the study especially in an eclectic study such as this. For example the ranking of security threats which ranks terrorism as the foremost, this would have come out more clearly if the researchers managed to do a frequency table indicating occurrence of the different threats.

The findings were quite impressive and informative. However, most of the opinions are not assigned a specific respondent. When you are reporting in verbatim from respondents it is important to assign that particular voice to a specific person. In research someone might want to question who said what and having this information helps with this. There is quite a bit of generalisation and it would have been more prudent for the authors to give a percentage of those that shared a specific opinion as opposed to using the term "majority" for purposes of credibility.

The study was a little over stretched in the sense that it set out to assess maritime insecurity in the Kenyan coastal region but went further to make recommendations to suggest responses which took a lot of their time and energy. An assessment should only bring up the status of security. The researchers should brush through the study to eliminate any typos before it can be published.

7.2 Role of Ideology in Youth Radicalisation in Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwale Counties - Prof Maurice N. Amutabi

The research output requires an abstract which should contain the nine parts of an abstract including the objectives, conceptual frame work, theoretical framework and findings. This abstract is missing in the study and should therefore be included in the beginning since it is a spectrum of the entire study.

In the background it is important to see the relationship with other studies, what other studies have to say. Especially with regards to Coast based essays such as by Prof Ali Mazrui and other scholars from the Coast. What exactly have they said about this issue? They are absent and not quite represented in this study. This is because they provide the culture point and the research output. Also, why has Lamu and Taita Taveta been left out yet they form part of the Coastal Region?

The coastal and upcountry tensions need to be brought out in the radicalization spirit. There is a need to look into the non-coastal who are being radicalized after converting to Islam. What is the difference in perception between the indigenous and the new comers? There is need to also contextualize what the various voices in the study are saying: We need to see the triggers for radicalisation in entirety.

In the statement of the problem, the authors of the study should make it more critical. It must reflect what makes Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwale so special that they experience radicalization. We should see the statistical elements out of the problem to show how alarming it is. The Mambau issue should be included as well as the issue of the 10 mile coastal strip.

The objectives are clear but it would be important to vary the language. Most of the objectives have the same vocabulary "analyse". The effects of radicalisation should also be expanded for example the introduction of scanners everywhere you go which was not the case in the past which many find uncomfortable because of the constant frisking.

It was reiterated that literature review in the study should be chronological either geographically or according to thematic areas. The ideological definition should also be reviewed. Theoretical framework and conceptual framework are often confused therefore the same should be reviewed and improved. Conceptual framework is the authors thinking and the road map on how the study is done by conceptualizing at the regional level without any outside influence by showing the independent variables and the independent output. Theoretical framework is informed by the work of other scholars.

In the analysis of the 384 youth, the study should indicate whether it adequately represented all three counties views or if the spectrum was larger i.e. with 1000 youth this would have changed. It should also indicate how the key informant interviews were different from the focus group discussions.

7.3   An Analysis of Women Participation in Violent Extremism in Kenya - Prof Edith Miguda

The title should be reconsidered in order to comprehensively align it to the title of the work. Based on the objectives, the research questions and the content, the study seems to focus on perspectives of various stakeholders on women's participation in violent extremism.

The abstract is a microcosm of the document as a whole therefore all the content should be condensed into a single paragraph.

Every section of the background plays a role in the key issues in the study. The backgrounds to all four counties need to be included so that there is a background of the areas and the locations for the readers. The proximity of these counties to one another in relation to what is being discussed should be included as well. There has been a lot of information in the newspapers about women linked to terror activities in Kenya which in essence, should also be included in the background to give scope to the claim that the women participation in VE is alarming.

With regards to the theoretical framework, a theory on gender needs to be included. Many of the claims in the study emanate from gender theory therefore the same should be reflected in the theoretical framework. By doing this the author is able to develop different analytical ideas and helps focus on women and not focus on the people who are recruiting them in the study.

The justification should properly justify the choice of the four counties. The literature review should be used effectively to explain how it is related to the literature selected. Expand the scope showing what the study seeks to do that was not done before. The authors also need to rethink the first objective of the study to reflect the aspect of the perspectives of women participating in VE.
The study should also include the questions asked to analyse the data and show the various voices of those interviewed.

7.4   An Appraisal of Countering Violent Extremism Measures Responsiveness in Kenya - Dr Connie Mumma-Martinon

The table of content in the research paper was too long. The authors should make it simple, avoid many levels and maintain level three maximum and only when necessary. The first mention of an initial should be put on complete words for purposes of all readers. There is also a lot of generalization in the sense that the study mentions "numerous/many attacks". The statements should be properly explained.

The literature review was mostly based on the objectives as opposed to being geographical, theoretical and thematic. The local measures were also not properly brought out in the study. Not too many people know about Kwale and Mombasa counties therefore it is prudent to add Kenya to the title of the research for clarity. The objectives also need to be specific, measurable, achievable, and realistic and time bound. Motivating factors should also not include in the objectives but maybe added to the literature review.

A closer look at the study reveals that it seems like the authors were researching two studies in one. The main focus should be on the responses to VE and CVE. The concept must be articulated clearly as well.

Violent Extremism needs to be defined for readers to understand where the authors are coming from. The

definition on a terrorist as well as terrorism should be included as well as a key concept. The root causes should not be the focus of the study but should instead be placed in the literature review. The literature review should include how VE started who was involved and why was it referred to as terrorism as opposed to VE. It should also look into the shift in the counter terrorism approach to create a basis for these interventions in Kwale and Mombasa. The legal foundation and how different groups respond should also be brought into the literature review as both were misplaced.

The research should also look into how suitable the measures are to these two counties and what additional measures can be taken to make them more suitable to give rise to useful recommendations. The assessment and the criteria must apply to each of the strategy you have selected in the study. A thorough analysis of each intervention is necessary. The recommendations should be clear and precise and include how they are to be carried out.

8. Summary of Plenary Session

After the presentation of the research papers and the remarks by the discussants, Prof Gatara invited the participants to give their comments. The plenary discussions centred on questioning not only the research but their relevance, their link to the overarching theme and the research gaps that needed to be filled. Some of the issues raised included:

- Most of the methodology was not clear and the duration in which the studies were done was not stipulated. There is a lot of comparison between sides but not much is said about variances as well. It was however explained by one of the researchers that according to the sampling frames some were purposive and with regards to the households it was proportional allocation per party. It was further explained that if there is no objective of comparing counties the same cannot appear in the methodology and the aim was not to conduct a comparative study.

A participant contributing to the symposium in plenary

- There was a lot of mixture of conceptual framework yet they are two distinct areas that need not be combined. On the findings, there was no indication as to whether there was a test study and sampling of the tools to be used before the researchers proceeded to undertake the actual studies. Also, in the presentation of findings, the findings in most of the papers presented were more than the objectives which should not be the case since the two should go hand in hand. The same should be considered for the conclusions and recommendations.
- A question was posed as to whether the research reports contain any information not provided for anywhere else that can aid in answering some of the questions regarding maritime security. In response to this one of the researches stated that in research, you either confirm a theory upon going to the field or disconfirm it. What is read on the newspaper for example is not empirical however once researched it then becomes empirical.
- Two questions were posed. One was on the impact of maritime borders on maritime security and the second one was whether Kenya's blue economy policy is new or aligned to the 2015 African Integrated Maritime Strategy. With regards to the first question the response was that where maritime borders are in dispute the International Court of Justice (ICJ) is responsible to ensure more disputes do not arise based on its decision. The answer to the second question was that it was premature to confidently say that the Kenyan policy is aligned as it is yet to be rolled out for purposes of analysis to this extent.
- A remark was made in plenary that some of the youths as a result of the marginalisation of the North Eastern part of Kenya are neither recognised as refugees nor as citizens forcing them to cross over to violent extremism. This is a major issue that need to be addressed through such studies. Radicalisation also takes

place in the family and the same should be looked into as length as well especially in Northern Kenya.

- The researchers should have considered radicalisation at the prison level. There is currently a lot of radicalisation in prisons not only in violent extremism but with regards to other crimes. Should there be separate cells for arrested violent extremists? The ideology of elderly witches is mostly propagated by the youth even in instances where it is not true, specifically in Kilifi. This should be looked into and researched on. A study should also be done on younger age groups who are radicalised as early as 12 years.

- There should be more statistics with regards to women participation in violent extremism in order to assess and respond strategically. The research should look beyond push and pull factors and look into what exists now under new studies. There are also quite a number of community strategies that have been put in place however have not been implemented. There is a need to look into how communities can come up with strategies using these strategies in order to be more resilient with regards to violent extremism.

- The research was not clear with regards to the narrative being spread by the people who radicalize to draw in the youth. We need to understand the narrative being used by the violent extremists in order to better counter it. The issues of social integration and rehabilitation were not mentioned in the research papers as well as the measures that can be used to rehabilitate returnees and put their skills to good use.

- There was mention of inadequate legal regime for interagency collaboration and as a result a question was posed to the researchers on what exactly the inadequacy especially with an absence of maritime security policy. There was also mention of penal sanctions being inadequate and these needs to be looked in to broadly and in more detail. There was not much mention of the role of the county government with regards to recommendations as well.

8.1   Future Areas of Research

- Impact of violent extremism on women and girls.

- The reintegration of women from violent extremist groups

- Establishing and documenting best practices in preventing ideological radicalization

- Conduct   TNA in schools to establish the capacity of teachers and religious leaders in dealing with ideological radicalization

- Conduct TNA   to establish traditional dispute resolution mechanism in Kilifi on dealing with "elderly witches "

- Institutional model of Seychelles Coast Guard

- Structural violence factors and maritime security at the Kenyan Coast

- Assessment of maritime security in Lake Victoria

Prof. Gatara summarised the issues discussed during plenary and gave the audience feedback on the steps that the Centre would take in reviewing the suggestions made by the discussants and the audience.

9. Closing Remarks

Brigadier Nderitu began by congratulating the audience for their invaluable support towards making the 2017 Annual Symposium a success and more so the discussants that helped the Centre communicate and consolidate its ideas. He also applauded participants for putting serious thought into the issues raised during the symposium.

He acknowledged that the symposium had benefited greatly from the rich contribution and various views from policymakers, researchers, practitioners and INGOs on the peace and security challenges plaguing the East African region. He outlined the various topics discussed and stated that in his evaluation, the objectives of the symposium were substantially attained. This was because those present gave the centre a clear direction on the areas that it needed to focus on in order to improve the four research papers. He added that the he appreciated the participants for their professionalism, commitment and contributions to the deliberations of the day. In conclusion, He lauded the significant input of all the discussants through their remarks.

Finally, He officially closed the symposium and invited all in attendance for a cocktail at the Centre's Peace Banda.

10.   Annex

10.1   Participant List

S/ No.	Rank	Name of Participant	Male/ Female	Organization	Nationality	Contact Address (Email Address)
1.	CI	Moris Kinyua	M	ATPS (ATPU)	Kenyan	kkmoris@yahoo.com
2.	Lt Col	Alois Rey	M	HPSS	Swiss	headtrag@hapss-ipstc.org
3.	IP	Nyang'ori Alitsi	M	NCTC	Kenyan	n.alitsi@counterterrorism.go.ke
4.	Mr.	Antony M. Mate	M	KPA	Kenyan	amate@kpa.co.ke
5.	Mr.	Amos Ndoto	M	LVBC	Tanzanian	ndoto@lvbcom.org
6.	Mrs.	Dafalra Aisha	F	UNO	Kenyan	nyambosamukami@gmail.com
7.	Lt Col	R T Birech	M	KN	Kenyan	btirop@yahoo.com
8.	Ms	Betty Sidi	F	HURIA	Kenyan	bsidi79@gmail.com
9.	Col	Mwinyikai	M	DSC	Kenyan	jsmwinyi@gmail.com
10.	Mrs.	Anjela Wanjilu	F		Kenyan	anjelawanjiku92@gmail.com
11.	Ms	Ifesa Ali	F	University of Nairobi	Kenyan	ifesaali@gmail.com
12.	Mr.	Kevine Bwire	M	University of Nairobi	Kenyan	hawoinkevine2012@gmail.com
13.	Ms	Elika Isamula	F	University of Nairobi	Kenyan	elikamalesi1994@gmail.com
14.	Mrs.	Fridah Munyi	F		Kenyan	fri.munyi@yahoo.com
15.	Ms	Cindy Koyier	F		Kenyan	cindykoyier@gmail.com
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Symposium Programme

Time	Event	Venue	Facilitator/Speaker
0830 – 0900hrs	**Arrival & Registration**	**New Conference Room**	**Maj S D Mwachinalo**
0915 – 0930hrs 930 – 0945hrs	**Welcome Remarks**	**New Conference Room**	**Brig P M Nderitu - Director, IPSTC**
	Guest Speaker: Opening Address	**New Conference Room**	**Ms Evelyn Koech – Programme Officer, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**
0945 – 1000hrs	**Group Photo**	**Outside the Research Complex**	**RSM**
1000 – 1040hrs	**High Tea**	**Lawn Area outside the Research Complex**	**Joanne Keittany**
1045 – 1050hrs	**Introductory Remarks**	**New Conference Room**	**Head of Research - Col E Oguga**
1050 – 1100hrs	**Self-Introduction of Participants (Name + Organisation)**	**New Conference Room**	**Professor Gatara**
1100 - 1120hrs	**First Presentation:** **Assessment of Maritime Security in Kenya**	**New Conference Room**	**Mr. Joseph Mbugua/ Maj Saidi Mwachinalo**
1120 – 1140hrs	**Discussant Remarks**	**New Conference Room**	**Dr Patrick Maluki**
1140 – 1150hrs	**Health Break**		
1150 – 1210hrs	**Second Presentation:** **Role of Ideology in Youth Radicalisation in Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwale County**	**New Conference Room**	**Dr Eunice Njambi/ Eucabeth Katana**
1210 – 1230hrs	**Discussant Remarks**	**New Conference Room**	**Prof Maurice Amutabi**
1230 – 1250hrs	**Third Presentation:** **An analysis of Women Participation in Violent Extremism in Kenya**	**New Conference Room**	**Col Donatien Nduwimana/ Mr. Watson Karuma**
1250 – 1310hrs	**Discussant Remarks**	**New Conference Room**	**Prof Edith Miguda**
1310 – 1400hrs	**Lunch Break** **Terrace PSRD**	**Joanne Keittany**	
1400 – 1420hrs	**Fourth Presentation:** **An appraisal of Countering Violent Extremism Measures Responsiveness in Kenya**	**New Conference Room**	**Mr. Joseph Mbugua/ Maj Geoffrey Misiani**
1420 – 1440hrs	**Discussant Remarks**	**New Conference Room**	**Dr Connie Mumma**
1440 – 1510hrs	**Plenary Session (Comments, Questions & Answers)**	**New Conference Room**	**Prof Timothy Gatara**
1510 – 1520hrs	**Introduction to Syndicate Discussions**	**New Conference Room**	**Lt Col Raphael Kiptoo**
1520 – 1540hrs	**Syndicate Discussions**	**New Conference Room**	**Prof Timothy Gatara**
1540 – 1610hrs	**Syndicate Presentations**		**Syndicate Leader**
1610 – 1640hrs	**Plenary Session (Comments & Questions)**		**Prof Timothy Gatara**
1640 – 1655hrs	**Symposium Wrap-up**		**Prof Timothy Gatara**

1655 – 1710hrs	**Symposium Closing Remarks**	**New Conference Room**	**Brig P M Nderitu Director, IPSTC**
1710hrs	**Cocktail**	**Peace Banda**	**Joanne Keittany**
MODERATOR: Prof Timothy Gatara, Senior Researcher IPSTC			

United Nations Development Programme

Peace & Security Research Department (PSRD)

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