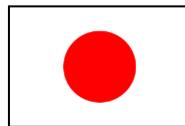




Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Strengthening Community's Resilience Against Radicalization and Violent Extremism

Project Number 00098877



FINAL REPORT



Figure 1: Community security dialogues around radicalization in Nairobi's Eastleigh area

Project Summary

Country: Kenya
Project Duration: March 2016-June 2017
Donor: Government of Japan
Project Budget: US\$1,700,000
Cumulative Expenditure: US\$ 1,676,054

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Implementing Partners: National Counter Terrorism Center

Responsible Parties: National Cohesion and Integration Commission, University of Nairobi, Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM), Centre for Sustainable Conflict Resolution (CSCR/BRAVE)

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Acronyms

ATPU	Anti-Terrorism Police Unit
BRAVE	Building Resilience Against Violent Extremism
CIPK	Council of Imams and Preachers of Kenya
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSIC	County Security and Intelligence Committees
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DMI	Department of Military Intelligence
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
KPS	Kenya Prisons Service
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NCTC	National Counter Terrorism Center
NIS	National Intelligence Service
NPS	National Police Service
NSCVE	National Strategy on Countering Violent Extremism
OP	Office of the President
RADAR	Risk Assessment and Decision making Tool
SOPs	Standard Operating procedures
SUPKEM	Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims
ToTs	Trainer of Trainers
UoN	University of Nairobi

1. Executive Summary

Project context

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with support from the Government of Japan implemented the *Strengthening Community's Resilience against Radicalization and Violent Extremism* project between March 2016 - June 2017. The overall objective of the project was to enhance the resilience of vulnerable local communities against radicalization and violent extremism, as well as to enhance the capacity of government in countering terrorism and violent extremism. This was achieved through implementation of three interdependent components of; (i) Prevention awareness creation and capacity building; (ii) Support for rehabilitation and reintegration of youth disengaged from violent extremism and terrorism; and (iii) Research and knowledge generation.

The Project applied a multi-sectoral programmatic approach which brought together state institutions, civil society organizations, the academia, media and grassroots communities. The consortium of these actors brought together complimenting synergies that aimed at empowering targeted communities to resist radical ideologies that promote use of extreme violence as a justifiable means of expression, and, continue to root institutional cooperation in tackling the complex and multifaceted issues. The project was implemented in the high-at-risk areas where communities are vulnerable to and are victims of violent extremism, these included the counties of Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, Kilifi, Kwale, Tana River, Lamu, Mombasa and parts of Nairobi.

Key Project Results and Impact

Prevention awareness creation and capacity building improved:

The level of awareness, knowledge and understanding of radicalization and violent extremism among community members was enhanced. 3,095 community members within targeted nine counties were reached directly and approximately 1,934,375 indirectly through community awareness and media campaigns. This has resulted in better understanding within targeted communities of their role in the prevention of radicalization and countering violent extremism. The capacity of the media for effective and constructive public engagement on CVE was enhanced through training of 171 media personnel. This has resulted in an increase and better coverage of CVE messaging in the media, transmitting in the target counties. Institutions of higher learning have also been identified as conducive to indoctrination into extremism. The project, therefore, worked with 2,429 students from 35 higher learning institutions country wide to equip them with skills to resist narratives that promote ideologies of violent extremism. Seventy-five deans of students were also sensitized and equipped with necessary skills for early identification of radicalization within their institutions. In support of CVE efforts in correctional institutions, 1304 officers in 117 facilities were trained on how to manage convicts and *remandedes* to disrupt opportunities for radicalization and violent extremism within correctional facilities.

Support for rehabilitation and reintegration of youth disengaged from violent extremism and terrorism enhanced:

The project enhanced the operational frameworks to facilitate rehabilitation and reintegration processes. Two key operational frameworks were developed; (i) Risk Assessment, Decision Making and Response Tool (RADAR) for use in the evaluation of those disengaging from violent extremism; (ii) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) on CVE, to harmonize engagement of returnees disengaging from violent extremism and terrorism. These frameworks have contributed towards the rehabilitation and reintegration of disengaged returnees by government institutions. The project also strengthened psycho-social and counselling aspects of the rehabilitation and reintegration process. Support was provided in the following areas: finalization and launch of the rehabilitation and reintegration framework, and development of standard guidelines and curriculum for engagement with youth-at-risk and returnees in safe houses and prisons. The project also established a pool of trained counsellors, psychologists and religious leaders to support government and other stakeholders on socio-psycho support around the complex issues surrounding CVE, as and when needed.

Research and knowledge generation increased:

The project supported research and knowledge generation to inform evidence based policies and programming and gradually increase scholarship on CVE in Kenya. The *National Strategy to Countering Violent Extremism* was launched in September 2016. The strategy offers a focused and coordinated pathway for all stakeholders in the fight against violent extremism and its implementation would be supported by a series of these knowledge products that would also contribute to the process of development of county strategies on CVE. The following seven knowledge and resource products were developed to inform policies, strategies and programming in countering violent extremism:

- *Understanding Radicalization and Recruitment Methods in Kenya;*
- *Rapid Assessment of the Prospects and Challenges of Democracy and Social Liberties Facing the Mosques in the Coastal Counties in Kenya;*
- *Proceedings of Collaborative Dialogue Forums for National Universities;*
- *Assessing the Extent of Radicalization in Kenya's Institutions of Higher Learning and their Capacities to Identify Violent Extremist Networks and Prevent Recruitment of Students;*
- *National Index on Terrorism, Radicalization and Violent Extremism;*
- *A Comparative Assessment of Disengagement and Rehabilitation Programs for Returnees;*
- *An Assessment of Economic Impact of Terror Activities in Specific Locales in the Coastal Kenya;*

Challenges and mitigation measures

CVE in Kenya has both ends of opportunities and challenges in implementing interventions in this area. Some of the observable challenges in implementing this intervention included:

1. Inadequate policy frameworks on dealing with disengagement and rehabilitation from terrorism and violent extremism. Implementation of some of the activities, including the rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees was delayed due to inadequate policy frameworks to guide the process. To address this, the project supported research that would

contribute to the shaping of the policy frameworks as well as pilot social interventions to demonstrate application in practice and operationalization of the policy environment.

2. **Insecurity:** There was heightened insecurity in some of the target areas, which limited access with respect to implementation and follow up of programmatic activities in these localities. To mitigate this, the project worked in close coordination and partnership with security agencies, allowing for logistical and implementation flexibility.

Lessons learnt

The following are some of the critical lessons learned under this project as part of its implementation in 2016 and 2017:

1. **Citizen Awareness on violent extremism and their role in CVE:** Citizen awareness and the understanding of their role is critical to the success of addressing radicalisation and violent extremism at community level. Engagement with local communities including women, youth, religious leaders demonstrated goodwill and commitment by affected communities to actively address drivers of radicalisation and violent extremism, yet local actors remain overlooked.
2. **Adaptability in CVE Interventions:** Some aspects of CVE interventions and responses link closely to security situation which is at times uncertain. Working closely with security agencies and community leadership is critical in ensuring appropriateness and timeliness of interventions.
3. **Counter-narrative and Messaging:** The appropriateness of messaging used in CVE is critical for communities' buy in. Inappropriate messaging can be a source of risk for the project, institutions or communities engaged in CVE work. Identifying and working with the right messaging is critical in communicating against radicalization and violent extremism.
4. **Long-term investment in CVE for sustainable impact:** There is urgent need for long-term investment in CVE programming as radicalized individuals, institutions and terrorist groups continue to demonstrate agility by changing tact and adapting new modes of operation and targets. This fluidity requires contextualized programming, flexibility and adaptability for sustainable impact in the long-term and anticipatory programming.

Interim financial summary

The project expended an amount of **US\$1,676,054** in support to programmatic activities, against a budget of US\$1,700,000 representing **98.6% delivery rate**. The project is liquidating outstanding obligations from the eligible implementation period totaling to **US \$23,946**. Thus, total expenditure is **US\$1,700,000 – 100% delivery rate**

2. Progress towards development results

2.1 Progress towards CPD outcomes

Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome 4: Systems for community security and resilience: By 2018, counties and communities can anticipate, prevent and respond effectively to disasters and emergencies

CPD outcome indicator targets	Summary achievement
Indicator: # of select counties that have operational a) risk reduction and b) emergency response c) Conflict, early warning and response information management systems; Baseline: N/A 2013; Target: All select counties	The project contributed to the achievement of this CPD outcome through enhancing coordination, institutional capacity, policy and operational framework at the National and county levels. 4 Counties have developed action plans for CVE which outlines the risk reduction measures, early warning and response as well as risk reduction measures.
Overall status	Ongoing

Country Programme Document (CPD) Output 4.1. Institutional capacity in place to implement and monitor gender- and human rights-sensitive DRM, peace-building, conflict prevention and community security policies, strategies and plans

CPD Output Indicator	Summary achievement
Indicator: % of disaster and conflict prone counties with adequate capacities to implement DRM and peace building policies and plans; Baseline: 0% (2013); Target 75% of 15 target counties (2018);	The project contributed to the achievement of this CPD output through enhancing the institutional capacity of government agencies charged with the responsibility of peace building and community security in the target counties. The key institutions covered include the NCTC, KPS, NPS, Correctional institutions and 8 County government departments charged with responsibility for peace and security
Overall status	Ongoing

3 Progress Towards Project Outputs

3.1 Project Output 1: Robust CVE Prevention and Awareness Creation undertaken.

Summary achievement based on project output targets

Project Output Indicators	Summary achievement	Status:
1) Number of people empowered with CVE messages Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,200 youth and women directly empowered with CVE messages • 1.5 million people in 8 Counties indirectly empowered to engage in CVE • 40 Community Awareness Creation Meetings successfully undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3095 (1369 women and 1726 youth) directly empowered through CVE preventive messages • 1,934,375 community members from 10 hot-spot counties of Nairobi, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi, Mombasa and Kwale, empowered to prevent and resist violent extremism. • 38 community awareness meetings conducted 	Completed
2) Enhanced institutional capacities to engage youth at risk in violent extremism prevention Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 institutions partially strengthened to engage in prevention of violent extremism among youth-at risk of violent extremism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 institutions strengthened to engage in prevention of violent extremism especially among youth at risk, and to enhance community cohesion. The institutions included the media, universities and colleges, community police, corrective institutions and religious organizations 	Completed
Overall status		Completed

Under this output, the project achieved its stated aim in creating awareness and building the capacity of communities and key stakeholders to prevent radicalization, leading to violent extremism in target counties. Communities in the target counties are now more aware and knowledgeable on issues of radicalization and violent extremism. Skills and capacities to identify, prevent and address the vices were also developed.

Progress towards achieving activity results under output 1

Activity result 1.1. *Community level preventive Awareness creation and capacity building for the target hot bed counties*

The project raised awareness and built the capacities of key constituencies central to prevention of radicalization and countering violent extremism among the affected population. A total of 3,095 (1,369 women and 1,726 youth) were directly empowered and a further 1,934,375 community members indirectly, through community awareness outreach meetings and media campaigns. 30 community outreach meetings aimed at raising awareness and knowledge on effects of radicalization and violent extremism, and on early warning were conducted in nine hot-spot counties of Nairobi, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi, Mombasa and Kwale.



Figure 2: County level inclusive community dialogue on CVE

To facilitate dissemination of balanced CVE messages at the community level, the project developed information and communication materials including banners, fliers and booklets which were distributed. A video documentary *Counter Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism* was developed, this is a resource that will continue to be used long after the project.

Through community outreach meetings there has been an increased awareness, knowledge and understanding of radicalization and violent extremism. Community members are better able to appreciate early warning signs and community resilience strategies against radicalization and violent extremism is improved. The targeted women and youth now better understand their role in countering violent extremism and are committed to act as frontline community advocates and defenders against radical ideologies. To ensure continuity of the initiatives and sustainability of achievements, the project trained 60 community mobilizers as Trainer for Trainers (ToTs) for CVE in the target counties. The ToTs will continue to engage with community members (*especially women, whose role in preventative measures is widely being appreciated*) as well as work with key stakeholders including responsible government departments and institutions.

"My son displayed indications of radicalization, I did not know what to do so he eventually joined ISIS. If I had the knowledge and skill that we have learnt in this workshop, I would have helped my son."

Woman participant in Wajir County forum on CVE

Activity Result 1.2. Media engagement for awareness creation among targeted communities

The media was identified as an invaluable partner in countering violent extremism and counter terrorism efforts. Partnering with media entities facilitated the process of building the capacities of the media around the CVE issue. The project enhanced media capacities for effective and constructive engagement on CVE. Specifically, 13 senior media directors from 9 media houses, both TV & Radio, were mobilized and engaged



Figure 3: Editors sensitization and capacity development on CVE reporting

for stronger collaboration in CVE and enhanced sensitivity in reporting on terrorism and violent extremism. 38 editors and 43 journalists were trained on CVE, conflict sensitive communication, public messaging and constructive reporting on terrorism and Violent Extremism. To promote increased coverage of CVE in print media, a further training was provided to 15 editors and writers on

"Media is after news and terrorism is after publicity. The relationship is symbiotic. Unfortunately, people want to see news and especially a station because this station will give some type of analysis that they like. However, the media has the power to change this narrative of sensational reporting"

sensitive writing on CVE articles. Following the training, 9 opinion pieces on CVE were developed of which five were published in national newspapers.

The project worked with local radio stations to raise awareness and educate communities through broadcasting messages on CVE in vernacular. In this regard, 21 infomercials were produced and broadcasted by 8 community radio stations reaching approximately 2.1 million people in the Coastal and Northern Counties. Social media monitoring was also enhanced through the training of 30 (25 men and 5 women) social media monitors and provision of 20 computers to facilitate monitoring of violent extremism activities on social

Communications Officer at NCTC

media.

There is increased awareness and sensitization within the media community, leading to better coverage of CVE issues resulting from media engagement. It was noted that radio stations especially in the Coast are now able to speak openly and air counter narrative message that hitherto could not be aired. The training of editors and journalists has also created a critical mass of media community engaging the public on messaging.

Activity result 1.3. Learning and corrective institutions engagement for awareness creation and capacity building targeting high risk youth

Recent intelligence reports and research indicate that institutions of high learning are actively being used as hubs for recruitment into violent extremism and terrorist groups. To address this situation, the project worked with educational institutions to reach the students with counter radicalization messages, sensitize them on CVE issues and equip them with skills to resist narratives and ideologies of violent extremism. In total 2,429 university and college students from 35 institutions were reached. The trained students were commissioned as CVE peer educators in their institutions. In addition, 75 deans of students were sensitized and equipped with necessary skills to enable them monitor student behavior for early identification of radicalization and extremist tendencies within their institutions. Training on preventive guidance and counselling was also provided to the teaching staff.

40 (23 men and 17 women) secondary school drama teachers were trained to enhance their understanding of CVE and enable them develop products of awareness to be used in the school drama festivals, an event held annually in schools. This will open an opportunity to use school drama festivals for continuous education and awareness raising of CVE among education sector stakeholders and especially students in schools (primary, secondary and tertiary).

Correctional institutions offer both a safe space and a sustainable platform for rehabilitation of violent extremists but may also act as fertile grounds for radicalization if proper measures are not put in place. The project sensitized and trained 1,304 prison officers from 117 Correctional institutions across the country equipping them with knowledge and skills on how to handle violent extremist's convicts and remandees. Further, 70 prisons instructors at the prisons training college were trained as Trainer of Trainers to enable them spearhead the fight against radicalization and violent extremism among all the officers who pass through the college



Figure 4: Training for Prisons Officers in Naivasha GK Prisons

"I really appreciate the knowledge gained through this process, this was an eye opener, we have never had such a training, it will be good if more of such trainings are given to officers because of the nature of their work especially in dealing with violent extremist offenders who are in our custody. In fact, this training should be institutionalised in the prison training college."

Prisons Commander

Activity Result 1.4. Engagement with Religious Organizations for Capacity Building and Awareness Creation

The project engaged with religious organizations to facilitate training and awareness creation at the grassroots; strengthen trust and cohesion within the communities; and build trust between the communities and state security agencies. Through religious leaders, inter-religious dialogues, bringing together community members and opinion leaders from different communities and religions were conducted. Eight dialogue meetings bringing together a total of 320 religious leaders from eight counties (Lamu, Kwale, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Mombasa, Tana Rive and Kilifi) were successfully completed. The meetings deepened the understanding of the narratives and counter narratives being propagated at the grassroots and how to engage the community and work together with the County Security and Intelligence Committees (CSICs). With Imams, Pastors and Madrassa teachers engaged, the project successfully interacted with more than 4,700 individuals from religious institutions both directly and indirectly. This increased the level of awareness of the community members on CVE issues and what narratives and counter narratives are in practice in the eight counties. Through grassroots symposiums, 60 Madrassa teachers from the target counties were sensitized and equipped with knowledge on radicalization and violent extremism, and how to prevent and counter radicalization narratives within the Madrassas in their communities and localities.



"Women play a crucial role in preaching peace values to their children. They should play a proactive role in inculcating values of peace and sound religious"

Mama Amina, District Peace Committee member

The interactions and dialogues helped to strengthen trust between the law enforcement agencies and the community and religious leaders, and inter-faith collaboration at the community level that contributed to the reduction of inter-religious tensions.

Activity Result 1.5. Enhanced Community and State collaboration on Community Security Initiatives

The project enhanced trust and good will between communities and state security agencies. 120 members of county security and intelligence committees (CSIC) from the target counties were trained and sensitized on their critical role in the fight against radicalization and violent extremism. Consultative meetings aimed at building trust and good relations between security agencies and the CSIC were facilitated. The security agencies and CSIC established regular consultation meetings to ensure open and timely information sharing.

3.2 Project Output 2: Support for Rehabilitation of Returnees

Summary achievement based on Project Output Target

Project Output Indicators & Target	Summary achievement	Status:
<p>(i) Number of returnees successfully rehabilitated back to the community</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400 returnees/reformed victims of VE successfully rehabilitated back to their communities 80 youth groups of reformed returnees/ victims of VE empowered with business skills and grants to engage in productive economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 270 community members affected by violent extremism trained on business and entrepreneurship skills 9 youth and women groups (each with 30 members as direct beneficiaries; and 2,160 indirect beneficiaries) provided with start-up kits and equipment to start small scale enterprises. 	Completed
<p>ii) Enhanced institutional response mechanisms to the challenge of returnees</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions are partially strengthened in developing appropriate response mechanisms to the challenge of returnees and victims of VE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions were strengthened in their response mechanism through development of Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) on CVE, and Standard guidelines and curriculum for engagement with returnees in safe houses. 	Completed
Overall status		Completed

Overall, the project achieved the stated objective of facilitating the rehabilitation of returnees, including access to guidance and counselling. The government in partnership with key stakeholders have developed key guidelines and framework to facilitate the rehabilitation and reintegration process. Youth at risk including women are now engaged in productive activities that have facilitated their reintegration.

Activity result 2.1. Supported for Rehabilitation of 400 Returnees and Enhance local inter-religious dialogue for reduced impact of violent extremism

Under this activity, the project worked with key government institutions and other stakeholders to develop an enabling policy and operational framework conducive for rehabilitation of returnees and reformed victims of violent extremism. A *Risk Assessment, Decision Making and Response Tool (RADAR)* was developed for use in evaluation of those disengaging from violent extremism to determine the appropriate course of action and intervention. The tool is critical for the Government Amnesty program and rehabilitation plan as it helps to ascertain an individual level of risk to the society and national security in general. To harmonize handling of returnees disengaging from violent extremism and terrorism, the government security agencies were facilitated to jointly develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS) on CVE. These frameworks have greatly contributed to the success of rehabilitation and reintegration of disengaged returnees under the Presidential Amnesty Initiative.

The project supported and strengthened psycho-social and counselling aspects of rehabilitation and reintegration of people affected by ideologies of violent extremism. 122 Counsellors, Psychologists and religious leaders were mobilized and facilitated to provide expert input and finalize the draft rehabilitation and reintegration framework, and develop standard guidelines and curriculum for engagement with youth-at-risk and returnees in safe houses and prisons. The project trained 35 (26 men and 9 women) counsellors and psychologist and 7 religious leaders who formed a pool of resource persons in countering violent extremism and rehabilitation of returnees and youth at risk; available to the government and other stakeholders when needed.

The project further engaged counsellors to provide psycho-social rehabilitation and counselling support to victims and returnees in the safe houses, through this initiative 64 victims and returnees in safe houses received counselling.

To reduce vulnerability to radicalization and facilitate reintegration back to the community, the project supported youth at risk including returnees to engage in alternative livelihoods and economic activities. 270 youth including 100 women who largely provide social support in the community were trained in business and entrepreneurship skill development. The training covered business and entrepreneurship skills, value chains and marketing. Through the training the youth gained skills in the areas of developing business plans, record keeping and financial planning. Following the training 9 youth and women groups (each with 30 members directly benefiting and 2,160 indirect beneficiaries) were supported with startup kits and equipment to enable them start small scale business. The businesses the groups are engaged in include: cyber cafes and printing, poultry keeping, event management, filming and audio-video production among others. Thus, the targeted youth are now working in local economic activities and engage in meaningful community activities thereby not only facilitating their integration back to the communities but providing needed services.

3.3 Project Output 3: Supported Research for Evidence based programming Policy

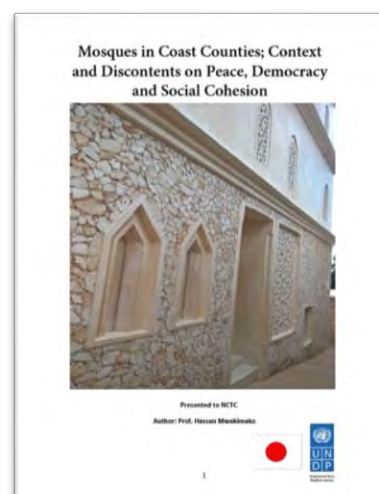
Summary achievement based on Project Output Target

Project Output Indicators & Target	Summary achievement	Status:
i) No. of knowledge products available for improved CVE response Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 CVE knowledge products produced for enhanced programming and policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 CVE Knowledge products produced 	Completed
ii) Established National Index on Terrorism, Radicalization and Violent Extremism Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 National Index on Terrorism, Radicalization and Violent Extremism established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established National Index on Terrorism, Radicalization and Violent Extremism 	Completed
Overall status		Completed

Activity result 3.1. Local Researchers and practitioners on CVE connection enhanced

Research was a pivotal component in the project with the aim of generating knowledge on the trends, linkages and patterns around radicalization and violent extremism for purposes of informing policy, strategies and programmes to address the vices. Through this component, the government was enabled to finalize and institute the National Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism. The strategy which was launched in September 2016 offers a focused and coordinated pathway for all stakeholders in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism. Following the launch of the National Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism, the government has demonstrated leadership and political will through the formation of a national taskforce to ensure that all relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies will undertake coordinated efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism. 4 County governments (Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu and Mombasa) have developed County Action Plans to operationalize the national strategy at the county level.

The project brought together local researchers from the academic institutions and research organizations, and practitioners to solidify knowledge development in radicalization and countering violent extremism. Specifically, research was undertaken to study local patterns of recruitment into terrorist activities and radicalization, the extent of radicalization in learning institutions, and the economic impact in specific counties. CVE discourses were undertaken in institutions of learning and other fora to share knowledge and bridge the 'disconnect' between academia, policy makers and practitioners working on countering violent extremism in Kenya.



Four knowledge products were developed and are available to inform further research, policies, strategies and programming and decision making in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism. These are:

1. Understanding radicalization and recruitment methods in Kenya in Central, Western and Rift Valley.
2. The prospects and challenges of democracy and social liberties facing the Mosques in the Coastal Counties in Kenya.
3. Assessing the extent of radicalization in Kenya's institutions of higher learning and their capacities to identify violent extremist networks and prevent recruitment of students.
4. Collaborative dialogue forums for national universities



The findings from these research products have set stage for nation-wide policy debates bringing together different stakeholders, government and non-state actors in view of framing the whole society approach to CVE interventions in Kenya. An example is the 2nd Edition of *Maendeleo* Policy Forum¹ held in Nairobi focused on the theme on Election Security 2017: Countering the Twin Challenges of Cyberterrorism and Violent Extremism. In addition, the knowledge products have informed a planned launch of a regional UNDP study "*Journey to Extremism in Africa*" and a related photo exhibition later in the year, in Nairobi.

Activity Result 3.2. Creating National Resource on Terrorism, Radicalization and Violent Extremism

The project has further supported research that led to the development of 3 key resources on radicalization and violent extremism. These products have specific policy action recommendations that will continue to strengthen the approaches to CVE in Kenya and beyond. These are:

1. National Index on Terrorism, Radicalization and Violent Extremism;
2. A Comparative Assessment of Disengagement and rehabilitation programs for returnees in Kenya;
3. An Assessment of economic impact of terror activities in specific locales;

4. Gender Development Results

The project supported the achievement of gender development goals by involving women in all aspects of the project. Under CVE prevention and awareness creation, the project directly reached 1,369 (45%) women and 1,726 (55%) men. Under the economic empowerment activities, the project trained 165 (49%) women and 173 (51) men in business and entrepreneurship skills, and further provided startup kits for small business to 5 women and 4 men groups. The awareness activities, training, and provision of startup kits helped empower women to play a key role in addressing issues of radicalization and violent extremism at the community level. Through economic empowerment the women are now involved in spaces and trades previously considered to be the domain of men.

¹ Maendeleo Policy Forum was launched in 2015 to provide space for African leaders, international mediators and negotiators, researchers, policy makers, development practitioners and writers on African issues, to debate on critical issues of development in Africa. The word "Maendeleo" means development in Swahili.

This not only helped in the development of better self-worthiness for the women but also provides a stable flow of livelihood for the families.

5. Targeting, sustainability of results, strengthening national capacities and South-South and Triangular Cooperation

5.1 Targeting

Target groups	Needs	Evidence
Youth at risk of radicalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and knowledge gap on radicalization and violent extremism Youth un-employment 	<p>Youth in institutions of higher learning sensitized and trained on CVE, trained youth organized as CVE peer educators.</p> <p>Youth engaged in economic activities</p>
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and knowledge gap on radicalization and violent extremism Women un-employment 	<p>Women trained on the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism</p> <p>Women engaged in economic activities</p>
Religious leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical skills and knowledge to address risk of radicalization. 	<p>The number of religious leaders teaching and addressing issues of radicalization and violent extremism in the communities</p>
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited skills on sensitive reporting and coverage on CVE 	<p>Increased media coverage and sensitive reporting on matters of radicalization and violent extremism.</p>

5.2 Sustainability

Results achieved	Sustainability
The communities and government institutions at national and counties have strengthened capacities, skills and knowledge to address risks of radicalization and violent extremism.	The project raised awareness, built capacity and established a pool of resource persons in the community and key government institutions to ensure continuity of the initiatives and sustainability of achievements and results beyond the project.
Increased knowledge for evidence-based policies, strategies and programming	The project brought together and increased interaction between researchers, academic institution and practitioners working in CVE to facilitate and encourage continuous research for

new knowledge in radicalization and violent extremism

5.3 Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National and County capacity strengthened
70 Prison Instructors trained as ToTs in CVE. Trained Instructors will continue to facilitate CVE training in the prisons training college	Kenya Prisons	National capacity strengthened
1,304 prison officers trained on handling violent extremist convicts and remandees	117 Correctional institutions	National and County institutions strengthened
75 Deans of students equipped with skills for early identification of radicalization and extremist tendencies in their institutions	35 Universities and Colleges	National and County institutions
33 Security officials trained on strategy and policy development	NCTC, NIS, ATPU, NPS, and DMI	National capacity strengthened
35 Psychologists and counselors trained and equipped with skills on rehabilitation of returnees	NCTC, NIS, ATPU	National capacity strengthened
120 members of County Security and Intelligence Committees equipped with critical knowledge and skills on handling violent extremism in their jurisdictions	Office of the President, NIS, NPS, and KPS,	National and County institutions

6. Partnerships

The project key implementing partner was the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). The project also partnered with (i) various government institution and departments including; National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), National Intelligence Service (NIS), Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU), National Police Service (NPS), Kenya Prisons Service (KPS), Office of the President (OP), National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding(NSC), Lake Basin Development Authority, and Department of Military Intelligence (DMI); (ii) Religious institutions including: Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM) and Council of Imams and Preachers of Kenya (CIPK); (iii) Civil Societies Organizations including: Centre for Sustainable Conflict Resolution (CSCR/BRAVE), Psychological Society of Kenya and Ushahidi; (iv) Academic Institutions; University of Nairobi and (v) the Media.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activities conducted during the quarter:

M&E activity (monitoring visit, evaluation, review exercise)	Key outcomes/ observation	Recommendation	Action taken
Field monitoring visit conducted from	The monitoring team noted that several planned activities were delayed	Review the activities and specific locations to take address the challenges encountered	Consultation meeting with partners were held to fast track implementation and address the challenges
Programmatic visits to Responsible parties	Implementation was on-going as per workplan. Challenge of insecurity in some of the localities	The partners to work closely with the security agencies to address the insecurity issues	Security agencies consulted during the project planning meeting.

8. Knowledge management

Knowledge products completed/published during the reporting period:

Title, author, date	Evidence
National Strategy on Counter Violent Extremism, NCTC 7 September 2016	National Strategy for Counter Violent Extremism is a policy framework by the government to guide actors and stakeholders in the field of countering violent extremism.

9. Challenges/Issues

The following are the key challenges experienced during the reporting period:

1. Inadequate government policy on dealing with disengagement and rehabilitation from terrorism and violent extremism. The Government pilot amnesty initiative experienced setbacks as some of the amnesty recipient were exposed to risks. This delayed the implementation of Output 2 (*Support for Rehabilitation of Returnees*) and its' revision to consider this challenge. The government with support from the project and other stakeholders have since put in place guidelines and tools namely the *Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs)*, and *Risk Assessment and Decision Making Tool (RADAR)* to guide management of returnees.
2. Insecurity: There was heightened insecurity in some of the target areas which limited access resulting to delayed implementation. Some key aspects of the CVE activities link directly to

security. Therefore, interventions require close coordination and partnership with security agencies as well as logistical flexibility.

10. Lessons learnt and Way Forward

The following are some of the critical lessons learned under this project as part of its implementation in 2016 and 2017:

1. **Citizen Awareness on violent extremism and their role in CVE:** Citizen awareness and the understanding of their role is critical to the success of addressing radicalisation and violent extremism at community level. Engagement with local communities including women, youth, religious leaders demonstrated goodwill and commitment by affected communities to actively address drivers of radicalisation and violent extremism, yet local actors remain overlooked.
2. **Adaptability in CVE Interventions:** Some aspects of CVE interventions and responses link closely to security situation which is at times uncertain. Working closely with security agencies and community leadership is critical in ensuring appropriateness and timeliness of interventions.
3. **Counter-narrative and Messaging:** The appropriateness of messaging used in CVE is critical for communities' buy in. Inappropriate messaging can be a source of risk for the project, institutions or communities engaged in CVE work. Identifying and working with the right messaging is critical in communicating against radicalization and violent extremism.
4. **Long-term investment in CVE for sustainable impact:** There is urgent need for long-term investment in CVE programming as radicalized individuals, institutions and terrorist groups continue to demonstrate agility by changing tact and adapting new modes of operation and targets. This fluidity requires contextualized programming, flexibility and adaptability for sustainable impact in the long-term and anticipatory programming.

11. Risks and Mitigation Measures

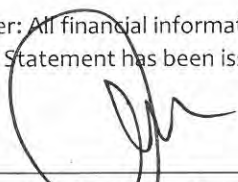
Risks	Mitigation Measures
Overwhelmingly dramatic and violent terror incidents dent the message of peace and counter radicalization, as communities are confronted by militant anti-terrorist measures and they cower down and disengage.	The project worked closely with the National Police Service, other government agencies, Religious and community leaders to counter impacts of violent incidents.
An increase in religious intolerance, under the influence of international happenings in the Middle East, and elsewhere, leads to communities identifying as winners and losers in zero-sum games.	The project continued to support inter religious dialogue platforms to ensure that harmony was achieved between different faith groups.

Dangers to project staff from violent extremist elements, or from misunderstanding by the security forces.	Throughout project implementation the project staff work closely and in consultation with the County Security and Intelligence Committees in all localities where project activities were carried out. Project staff were also aware and in compliance with the advice from UNDSS at all time.
Under-developed synergies between project stakeholders to ensure timely, effective and efficient delivery of the project.	To mitigate this, regular consultative meetings were organized by the project team together with the partner's technical teams. Joint missions were organized and all partners could learn and participate in different project output

12. Interim Financial Summary

The project expended an amount of US\$1,676,054 in support to programmatic activities, against a budget of US\$1,700,000 representing 98.6% delivery rate. The project is liquidating outstanding obligations from the eligible implementation period totaling to US \$23,946. Thus, total expenditure is US\$1,700,000 – 100% delivery rate. The detailed interim financial report is attached as Annex 2 of this report.

Annex 1: Interim Financial Report

Interim Financial Statement 2017		
Project Title: Strengthening Community's Resilience against Radicalization and Violent Extremism		
UNDP Project Number: 00098877		
To: UNDP & GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN		
Reporting Period: March 2016 - September 2017		
	USD	USD
Contributions	JAPAN	Total
Opening Balance	-	-
Allocation UNDP TRAC 2016	-	-
Contributions from Japan - 2016	1,700,000	1,700,000
Total Contributions	1,700,000	1,700,000
Expenditures		
Programme Cost		
Output 1: Robust CVE Prevention and Awareness Creation undertaken	651,989	651,989
Output 2: Support for Rehabilitation of Returnees	208,409	208,409
Output 3: Supported Research for Evidence based programming Policy	332,883	332,883
Output 4: Project Implementation and Reporting	281,953	281,953
Total Programme Costs	1,475,233	1,475,233
Indirect Support Costs (GMS)	118,130.57	118,131
Commitments and Undepreciated assets & Inventory (PO)	85,033	85,033
Other Commitments	13,704.00	13,704
Indirect Support Costs (GMS)(Commitments)	7,899	7,899
Total Expenditures	1,700,000	1,700,000
Balances as at 29th September 2017	0	0
<p>Disclaimer: All financial information provided is an extract of UNDP financial records and is provisional until a Certified Financial Statement has been issued by the UNDP Controller's Office</p>  <p>Catherine Masaka, Deputy Country Director - Operations</p>		

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Annex 2: UNDP Support to PVE Fast Facts

Support to the Prevention of Violent Extremism in Kenya



"...our peaceful co-existence as communities is forever and paramount to our development."

Mr. Maulid Hassan, Isalo County Executive Committee for Education, Youth and Sports.



KENYA HAS BEEN a frequent target of terrorist and extremist attacks since the Al-Qaeda 1998 bombing of the U.S. embassy in Nairobi, which killed more than 220 people. Between 2011 and 2015 there have been over 200 violent incidents involving explosives or automatic weapons linked to Al Shabaab. Many more have been thwarted by the security and intelligence agencies. According to the recent Kenyan Government's "National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism", there have been 900 fatalities and 6000 seriously injured Kenyans by terrorist related attacks since the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombing. The last deadly attack was that of 2 April 2015, where gunmen linked to the Al Shabaab stormed the Garissa University College in Garissa town, killing 148 students and teachers and over 80 injured.

The impact and cost of insecurity resulting from violent extremism is enormous and is a risk to Kenya's development agenda. The radicalisation and violent extremist phenomena are disproportionately impacting youth and women from marginalised areas. Al Shabaab and other organised radicalised groups in the region have successfully capitalised on the perceived or real economic deprivation, marginalisation, poor governance, land issues, and poverty to radicalise and recruit the bulging youth population into violent extremist and terrorist acts.

KEY ISSUES

- Over 70% of Kenya's population is less than 30 years of age. There is high sense of disenfranchisement for the bulging youth demographic resulting from unemployment and limited livelihood choices and social and political marginalisation.

- Historical sub-national economic and social development disparities which existed before the institutionalisation of the devolved system of governance.
- Kenya's porous borders with unstable states such as Somalia and South Sudan.

Following the launch of the Kenya National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism, launched by H.E. the President in September 2016; the Government of Kenya has demonstrated leadership and political will through the formation of a national taskforce, in March 2017, aimed at ensuring that all relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) acting within their mandates, will undertake coordinated efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism.

The UN Country Team, in line with the Delivering as One United Nations Development Assistance Framework seeks to work jointly, through our respective mandates, to achieve the overarching goal to strengthen the development pathways to livelihoods, strengthen community resilience, and disrupt opportunities for radicalisation and violent extremism.

OUR FOCUS

UNDP interventions targets epicenter, spillover and at-risk communities where youth and women are at risk of both radicalisation and are victims of violent extremist acts. These communities include those that reside in: The Northern Kenya border regions (Garissa, Mandera, and Wajir); the Coastline border region;

Prevention of Violent Extremism in Kenya

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA AND OTHER ACTORS, UNDP FOCUSES ON:

- Addressing the immediate and underlying causes of radicalisation and violent extremism, by supporting and complementing UNDP's 'core' programming in affected areas to address capacity challenges, challenges of public service delivery and endemic marginalisation and poverty.

- Enhanced coordination and capacity development of national and subnational institutions to understand and address the root causes of extremism.
- Building community resilience and rehabilitating affected communities through development approaches that seek to provide sustainable livelihood pathways and provide a counter-narrative to radicalisation and violent extremism.

DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

Community level preventive Awareness creation and capacity building for the target hot bed counties

Assorted IEC materials with PVE Messaging produced and disseminated to target audience

60

Community mobilisers from Coastal Counties, Nairobi and Northern counties were trained as ToTs on countering violent Extremism

3095

In collaboration with NCIC and BRAVE persons (1369 women and 1726 youth) were reached through 30 community awareness meetings conducted in Nairobi, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi, Mombasa and Kwale. The cascading effect of community awareness on PVE is estimated as reaching

1,934,375

Indirect beneficiaries

60 Counsellors and Psychologists mobilised to enrich the rehabilitation and reintegration interventions Nationally

270 community members affected by violent extremism, 100 women capacity built on business skills and skills on alternative livelihood systems. 9 women groups (each with 30 members) direct beneficiaries and 2,160 indirect beneficiaries from Kwale county targeted with a pilot initiative through provision of startup capital for income-generation as part of building resilience.

Media engagement for awareness creation among targeted communities

13 Senior Media Directors from 9 Media Houses (TV & Radio) mobilised and engaged for stronger collaboration in PVE and enhanced sensitivity in reporting on terrorism and violent extremism

38 Editors trained on PVE and conflict sensitive communication and public messaging

200,000 community members reached through Interactive Community level PVE Radio campaign undertaken in 2 Coastal Counties of Mombasa and Kilifi

The capacity of 43 Journalist on sensitive and constructive reporting on terrorism and Violent Extremism enhanced, intending to create a critical mass of media community engaging the public on messaging

62 persons engaged in local community media outreach interventions to prevent violent extremism in Mombasa and Kilifi counties.

21 informals produced and broadcasted by 8 community radio station with approximately 2.1 million reach with messaging on community level messaging

Support for development of guidelines and curriculum for counseling and psychosocial support for rehabilitation of reformed returnees

A set of Standard guidelines and curriculum for engagement with returnees in safe houses have been developed

Support for PVE Capacity Building for local Religious Leaders in Targeted Counties

8 coastal town meetings with 241 religious leaders from 8 counties (Lamu, Kwale, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Mombasa, Tana River and Kilifi) completed, improving religious leaders' understanding on narratives and counter narratives and how to engage the community and work together with stakeholders on the PVE.

UNDP KENYA

Learning and corrective institutions engagement for awareness creation and capacity building targeting high risk youth

75

Deans of Students from all Kenyan universities sensitised on PVE and how to detect radicalisation in the institutions of learning

2,300

University and College Students from 27 universities and Colleges sensitised on PVE and their skills developed in line with resisting narratives and ideologies of violent extremism, as at risk youth

129 (48 female and 81 male) university students from 23 universities engaged in university debate on the Role of university students in countering Violent Extremism

Capacity of **1,304** prison officers from 117 correctional institutions built towards improved handling violent extremist convicts and returnees.

Support for reach out interventions targeting returnees, returnee families through capacity building for counsellors and psychologists

42 Counsellors and psychologists (26 men and 16 women) and 7 religious leaders mobilised to conduct awareness and rehabilitation interventions and support at risk

33 Security officials (26 men and 7 women) from inter-governmental security agencies capacity built towards development of standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) on PVE

Engagement with Religious Organisations for Capacity Building and Awareness Creation

60

religious leaders from 8 counties (coastal and northern eastern region) engaged in bolstering inter-faith collaboration on PVE and reduce inter-religious tensions

Enhance Connection and linkages between local Researchers and Practitioners on PVE

Commissioned a Baseline Assessment of Violent Extremism and Radicalisation trends in the Coastal and Northern Areas of Kenya targeting Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi and Lamu counties

Commissioned a research on understanding radicalisation and recruitment methods in Kenya

40

(17 women and 23 men) secondary school drama teachers trained on PVE to enhance their understanding of PVE and develop products of awareness

Supported a study on assessing the extent of radicalisation in Kenya's institutions of higher learning and their capacities to identify violent extremist networks and prevent recruitment of students. 4 universities University of Nairobi, Maseno University, Moi University and Pwani University participated in the study

Commissioned a rapid assessment study of the prospects and challenges of democracy and social liberties facing the Mosques in the Coastal Counties in Kenya - A total of 123 mosques were visited (Mombasa 60, Kwale, 74, Kilifi 94 and Lamu 54)

Support Creation of National Resource on Terrorism and PVE

Commissioned a study on an Assessment economic impact of terror activities in specific locales

Facilitated development of a National Index on Terrorism, radicalisation and VE

Supported undertaking of Comparative Assessment of Disengagement and rehabilitation programs for returnees