Drivers of Violent Extremism in Kenya

**Literature Review**
- Social integration/fragmentation of society
- Poor governance and糟泊政
governance
- Government repression and abuse
- Ethnic conflict and tribalism
- Cultural threat perceptions

**RISK FACTORS**
- Family dynamics
- Education and employment
- Economic deprivation
- Access to information

**Recommendations**
- Increased awareness and education programs
- Improved economic conditions
- Addressing social issues
- Strengthening governance
- Enhancing community resilience

**Prezi**
Drivers of Violent Extremism in Kenya

**Garissa & Mombasa**
- Policy implementation and corruption
- Ethnic politics
- Inadequate fighting
- Marginalization
- Lack of social interaction
- Killings of civilians
- Personal gain of radical promoters
- Inadequate police
- Influence of youth

**Nairobi Slums**
- Political polarization and corruption
- Financial hardship among youth
- Alcohol abuse
- Marginalization
- Personal gain of radical promoters
- Influence of youth

**Literature Review**
- Social marginalization/fragmentation of society
- Poorly governed/ungoverned areas
- Government repression/violations
- Endemic corruption and elite impunity
- Cultural threat perceptions

**PULL FACTORS**
- Access to trial and resource
- Social stability and respect in community
- Jobs not available
- Stigmatic area
- Self-perceived ethnic or cultural group
- Political violence
- Social instability
- Marginalization

**PUSH FACTORS**
- Lack of education and access to resources
- Inadequate leadership
- Poverty
- Marginalization
- Personal gain of radical promoters
- Influence of youth

**Drivers of Violent Extremism in Mombasa County**

**Drivers of Violent Extremism in Nairobi**

**Prezi**
- Civic engagement and community-oriented policing
- Addressing the issues and dynamics of the local community
- Identifying the key factors influencing youth recruitment
- Developing alternative programs that address the root causes of radicalization
- Promoting dialogue and conflict resolution
- Developing alternative programs that address the root causes of radicalization
- Involving youth in decision-making processes
- Providing opportunities for youth to engage in positive activities
- Addressing the needs and concerns of youth
**Literature Review**

**PUSH FACTORS**

- Social marginalization/fragmentation of society
- Poorly governed/ungoverned areas
- Government repression/violations
- Endemic corruption and elite impurity
- Cultural threat perceptions
Literature Review

- Access to material resources
- Social status and respect from peers
- Extremist involvement
- Belongingness
- Adventure
- Self esteem/personal empowerment
- Prospect of glory or fame
- Social networks
- Radical institutions
Garissa & Mombasa

- Police harassment and corruption
- Ethnic profiling
- Religions profiling
- Marginalizing
- Lack of social amenities
- Youth frustrations
- Proximity to Somalia
- Poverty
- Youth unemployment
- Historical injustices
Garissa & Mombasa

PULL FACTORS

- Radicalized religions environment
- Fundamentalism – Misinterpretation of religious teachings
- Personal appeal of radical preachers
- Islam phobia - Juhad
- Influence of cyber preachers/sheikhs
Drivers of Violent Extremism in Garissa County

- Climate Change
- Migration
- Religious Ideologies
- Political Ideologies
- Poverty
- Corruption
- Unemployment

The graph shows the relative importance of each factor.
Drivers of Violent Extremism in Mombassa County

- Corruption: 35
- Poverty: 40
- Unemployment: 45
Nairobi Slums

PUSH FACTORS

- Police harassment and corruption
- Very high youth unemployment-gutails
- Idleness – crime, gangs, drug abuse
- Marginalizing
- Racial cultural and ethnic profiling
- Lack of social amenities
- Poverty
- Youth estrangements and frustrations
- Lack of holistic approach to the Youth bulge
Nairobi Slums

PULL FACTORS

- Hero worship of extremist individuals
- Radicalized religions environment
- Misinterpretation of religions teachings
- Personal appeal of radical preachers
- Concept of global Muslim community
- Influence of cyber preachers
- Lack of parental guidance
Drivers of Violent Extremism in Nairobi County

- Corruption: 60
- Poverty: 50
- Unemployment: 45
- Political Ideologies: 35
- Religious Ideologies: 25
- Climate Change: 15
- Migration: 5
Drivers of Violent Extremism in Kenya

- Climate Change
- Migration
- Political Ideologies
- Religious Ideologies
- Poverty
- Corruption
- Unemployment
Drivers of Violent Extremism in Kenya

Garissa & Mombasa
- Policy implementation and corruption
- Ethnic polarisation
- Marginalisation
- Lack of social cohesion
- Political instability
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Historical grievances

Literature Review
- Social marginalization/fragmentation of society
- Poorly governed/ungoverned areas
- Government repression/violations
- Endemic corruption and elite impunity
- Cultural threat perceptions

Nairobi Slums
- Political harassment and corruption
- High youth unemployment/underemployment
- Crime – some gangs, theft, violence
- Marginalisation
- Need for education and a stable area
- Lack of social cohesion and political stability

Prezi
Recommendations

• ...Take a holistic approach to community engagement and community-oriented policing that involves all sectors of the society in order to find the right partners and sustain the engagement.
• ...Engage women as positive change agents in their communities. Women are the gate-keepers to their communities and, as such, should be involved in creating and maintaining CVE initiatives. Women may be able to identify signs of radicalization and discourage this phenomenon in their families and communities.
Recommendations cont...

- Educational institutions can serve as an important platform in countering violent extremism.
- Engage youth and leverage schools for positive messages.
- Designate a specific individual to be the point person for engagement with the community.
- Empower communities to develop a counter narrative to the violent extremist narrative and amplify the alternative message through all forms of media *The Mathare slums youth through Ghetto radio*. They recommended artists like Octopizzo who appeal to them and they can relate with him. They also celebrated Churchil live show for what it is doing. They had seen lives transformed. According to them, such artists do inclusive activities and should be used in developing counter narratives that youth can relate to.
- *Engage both former violent extremists and victims of terrorism to communicate counter narratives at both the local and national level.*
Recommendations cont...

- Educational institutions can serve as an important platform in countering violent extremism.
- Engage youth and leverage schools for positive messages.
- Designate a specific individual to be the point person for engagement with the community.
- Empower communities to develop a counter narrative to the violent extremist narrative and amplify the alternative message through all forms of media. The Mathare slums youth through Ghetto radio. They recommended artists like Octopizo who appeal to them and they can relate with him. They also celebrated Churchill live show for what it is doing. They had seen lives transformed. According to them, such artists do inclusive activities and should be used in developing counter narratives that youth can relate to.
- Engage both former violent extremists and victims of terrorism to communicate counter narratives at both the local and national level.
• Tailor community engagement and community-oriented policing trainings to address the issues and dynamics of the local community and to instill awareness of potential indicators and behaviors.
• Developing shared understandings of the nature of violent extremism among governmental agencies and non-governmental actors is a critical element of any successful program targeting violent extremism.
• States should promote tolerance and facilitate dialogue in society to build communities which appreciate their differences and understand each other e.g., inter-faith dialogue in Mombasa and Mosque in a church in Garissa.
• CVE programming should place a specific emphasis on youth at risk of radicalization and recruitment.