



### **COMBINED BASELINE STUDY**

**Inuka! Supporting Vulnerable Youth to Participate in Community Peace and Security Efforts in Coastal Kenya project**

**And**

**Justice for Peace: Preventing Violent Extremism through Constructive Engagement between Criminal Justice Sector Actors and Communities in Kenya**

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## Abbreviations

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CAP	County Action Plan
CUC	Court User Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CVE	Counter Violent Extremism
DOS:	Department of State
EU:	European Union
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
KII:	Key Informant Interview
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
SFCG	Search For Common Ground
EU ICISP	European Union Instrument Coordinating Stability Peace
VE	Violent Extremism
PO	Project Objective
HURIA	Human Rights Agenda
MUHURI	Muslims for Human Rights Initiative
NCTC	National Counter Terrorism Centre
KYBI	Kiunga Youth Bunge Initiative

## Executive Summary

In March 2017, the consultancy firm *Images and Imaginations* was commissioned by Search for Common Ground (Search) to undertake a baseline study for its two interrelated projects of ‘Justice for Peace’ and ‘Inuka’, implemented in coastal Kenya. The main purpose of this evaluation is to conduct a combined baseline for the two projects:

1. Justice for Peace: Preventing Violent Extremism through Constructive Engagement between Criminal Justice Sector Actors and Communities in Kenya
2. Inuka! Supporting Vulnerable Youth to Participate in Community Peace and Security Efforts in Coastal Kenya.

The study pursued the following specific **objectives**:

1. Analyze the current context, with regards to drivers and risk factors of VE in the target areas; particularly analyzing how the policy environment is engaging different project target groups in responses to VE, and the extent to which they are successful;
2. Assess the projects’ Objectives, Indicators and Theories of Change (TOC);
3. Draw upon lessons learned to form recommendations for peacebuilding and CVE programming, particularly with youth and with justice actors.
4. Conduct a risk assessment and draw recommendations for programming to ensure “Do No Harm” and conflict sensitivity are respected in the project.

To better understand the manifestation and current responses to VE in the target areas, the research team used a bottom-up approach, combining mixed quantitative and qualitative research **methods**. We asked 115 randomly selected individuals through a survey, and another 86 individuals through Focused Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), what their understanding of drivers of violent extremism (VE) were, avenues they had used to respond to them, and whether they were willing to be part of a collaborative engagement project working with the state law enforcement agencies, judiciary and local actors. A total of 4 community surveys, 6 focus group discussions with women, girls, men and boys, as well as 10 semi-structured key informant interviews were held.

### **The current context, with regards to drivers and risk factors of VE**

This report presents a contextual analysis on VE at Macro, Meso and Micro levels of the Coastal Kenya society with specific focus on local governance<sup>1</sup>. Further to that, it provides meaningful benchmarks against which progress can be tracked throughout and at the end of project implementation. The policy environment of CVE has changed in the last two decades. The state,

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<sup>1</sup> Here we mean not just what happens at the level of formal governance structures of local government but also the spaces where the citizens assert and make claims of their own civic autonomy such as on the neighboring villages and mtaani. The word mtaani and maskani were often used to refer to localities.

(through national Government) has steered this policy environment through numerous phases that vary from engaging VE and radicalization as precursors to terrorism through military interventions, to securitization of VE, community collaboration and restricting civil liberties. This study has established that a majority of the community members interviewed referred to risk populations as those who face vulnerable socio-economic conditions such as drug users (39.9%), unemployed youth (39.2%) and school dropouts (5.88%). In terms of the policy environment, the study established that 29% of the respondents were aware of the existence of any county government PVE initiatives and 17% of the respondents were able to identify and name any county government PVE initiatives

### **Theories of Change (TOC)**

Both “Justice For Peace” and “Inuka” Projects propose a model of work based on collaboration between the communities, judiciary and law enforcement officers. The data shows that almost all respondents welcome a collaborative approach. However, that proposition is hampered by the low levels of trust between communities and the State. When asked about their trust in the government’s commitment to P/CVE, trust levels were low with Lamu at 28.6%, followed by Mombasa at 33.3%, Kwale at 43.3% and Kilifi at 58%. These numbers could be explained by the numerous ongoing cases of disappearance of community members, alleged extrajudicial executions and victimization of community members who provide information to security agencies regarding VE activities. During KIIs and FGDs, multiple participants alleged that whenever one made reports regarding VE, the informer was immediately treated as a suspect. We note that the theory of change needs to take into account the need for P/CVE to be undertaken within the rubric of human rights and rule of law. A human rights based approach is recommended. Strategies should also be implemented in a framing that engages with the questions of justice, equity and socio-economic rights in the Inuka and Justice for peace projects.

### **Lessons from previous interventions**

The most common P/CVE intervention used by actors in the target areas has been multi-stakeholder participation in the development of County Action Plans for Countering Violent Extremism (CAPCVE). This has been evidenced in Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi and Lamu where the CAPCVEs have been developed and launched. However, the study shows that only 17% of respondents know about these CAPs. The study also establishes that the various community-based mechanisms like community policing and *Nyumba Kumi*, a neighborhood security initiative, have been in competition with each other. For this reason, the proposed approach of working through the Court Users Committee (CUC) is appropriate. However, the project must identify a specific actor for collaboration within the CUC. The study has recommended the probation department for that purpose, as it holds a central role in peace and security engagements between community and the criminal justice systems in Kenya. Overall, the probation department serves as the secretariat of CUC in the project areas and can be used by Search to leverage other State and non state agency initiatives to the Justice for Peace project.

## **Risks and Do No harm**

The subject of P/CVE has been securitized, giving the State the right to exercise power in responding to matters that are often triggered by social drivers such as real or imagined exclusion, marginalization and extrajudicial execution. It is notable that most respondents who spoke to us requested to be anonymous. Also, the State's surveillance<sup>2</sup> on social media seems to have deterred its use in P/CVE. We would recommend that further research is conducted by Search to establish whether the low use of social media in PVE has been caused by social media surveillance by the State.

## **Recommendations**

Based on those findings, the following recommendations are made to the programme:

- The programme should tackle the drivers of VE at the three levels: Macro (national level), Meso (county level) and Micro (residential level like ward, village and 'mtaa'). This framing should embrace among others the questions of justice, rule of law, equity and socio-economic rights as well as matters of historical injustice, such as land related disputes;
- The proposed model of collaboration can only generate desired change if undertaken within the context of human rights-based programming. This is because such a model provides space for engagement between duty bearers and right holders.
- There is need for response that focuses not only on encouraging the community members to partner with the security agencies, but most importantly for the police to end the current practices of impunity and securitization of VE;
- The problem of disjointed programmes exists and this project should seek to remedy this by strengthening the program component that supports criminal justice interfacing with community members, as well as other institutions in the sector such as the judiciary, police and Kenya National Commission on Human Rights.

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<sup>2</sup> With the recent legal instruments that focus on regulating the citizen's use of social media, it seems that those who intend to use social media for progressive reasons are deterred while those who use it for self-radicalization and spreading propaganda have become even more bold.

## 1. Background Information

### 1.1 Introduction

Beginning in 1998 with the al-Qaeda bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, and increasingly since its military involvement in Somalia in 2011, Kenya has become a regular target of terrorist attacks, including the 2013 Westgate Shopping Mall attack, the 2014 attacks in Lamu and Tana River Counties, the 2015 Garissa University College attack, and more than 200 additional smaller-scale attacks that have occurred between 2011 and 2015. Most recently Kenya has transitioned contexts from “foreign” to “homegrown” terrorism, demonstrated by increased violent extremist attacks and recruitment in coastal counties in recent years. A combination of historical grievances linked to political and economic marginalization, as well as feelings of religious discrimination, make the area a target for Al-Shabaab recruiters to tap into these deep-rooted feelings of marginalization, historical injustice and frustration<sup>3</sup> for recruitment.

In response to this growing threat, the Government of Kenya (GoK) has stepped up counter terrorism and countering violent extremism (CVE) efforts in the region. However, these tactics tend to focus on overly militaristic and heavy-handed security approaches, which have been found to create more violent extremism than they reduce<sup>4</sup>. In this study’s KIIs and FGDs held in Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi and Lamu, respondents claimed that the government’s militarized P/CVE method of interventions has encouraged re-radicalization, particularly in situations where people who believe they are innocent have been targeted. To develop a more holistic approach, the GoK, through the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), has developed The National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism (NSCVE) to address the need for a more robust response to VE. The National Strategy has nine<sup>5</sup> pillars dedicated to various aspects of preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE)<sup>6</sup>. Governments at the county level have also developed specific P/CVE strategies for their counties,<sup>7</sup> to encourage a coordinated response to VE at all levels of government using the same foundations and pillars of support. The NSCVE, which has informed the various County Action Plans, is only one part of a larger array of responses made by the National Government, including enacting repressive laws, arbitrary deregistration of human rights NGOs, state’s disregard of court order and extrajudicial executions.

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<sup>3</sup> For details on this discussion see Steve Ouma Akoth. 2018. “Returnee and Justice: Alternative Justice System as a Mechanism for Amnesty in the Kwale County of Kenya”. Pp. 170-181, in Mutuma and Mutahi (eds). *Confronting VE in Kenya: Ideas, debates and challenges*. Centre for Human Rights and Policy Studies, Nairobi, Kenya.

<sup>4</sup> Meet Me at the Maskani: Mapping of Influencers, Networks and Communication Channels in Kenya and Tanzania, <https://www.sfcg.org/tag/kenya-evaluations>

<sup>5</sup> Psychosocial, education, political, security, faith based and ideology, training and capacity building, arts and culture, legal and policy and media and online

<sup>6</sup> National CVE Strategy

<sup>7</sup> The NCTC has mandated counties to develop County Action Plans to Counter Violent Extremism (CAPCVE) through The Guidelines to Developing County Action Plans (GDCAP).



Search for Common Ground (Search) advocates for a preventative approach to address the root causes of VE. Search is engaged in P/CVE programming in four counties in coastal Kenya (Lamu, Kilifi, Kwale and Mombasa). Search's approach is based on the theory that building community relations and promoting a strategy of engagement with law enforcement officers will result in a decrease of VE. Further, the strategy proposed by Search proposes an intervention that targets specific groups including youth and the various vulnerable groups in the areas of Lamu, Kilifi, Kwale and Mombasa.

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## 1.2 Project Overview

This report stands as a baseline for the following two projects: 1) Justice for Peace: Preventing Violent Extremism through Constructive Engagement Between Criminal Justice Sector Actors and Communities in Kenya, supported by the US Department of State and 2) Inuka! Supporting Vulnerable Youth to Participate in Community Peace and Security Efforts in Coastal Kenya, supported by the European Union. The two projects seek to prevent VE through a more collaborative engagement of communities in peace and security efforts. The specific strategies suggested include the creation and strengthening of platforms for engagement, through efforts to increase access to information about VE for community and justice and security actors, and by building key stakeholder capacities to engage together on issues of peace and security to find joint, effective solutions to mitigate VE.

### *Project 1: Justice for Peace*

Within the context of rising VE in Kenya, the first project specifically responds to justice-related drivers with the goal of *increasing constructive engagement between criminal justice sector actors and communities at risk of VE in Coastal Kenya*. Search and Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI) have based this project on a **theory of change** that ***if*** criminal justice sector actors and at-risk communities in the Coastal Region have increased access to reliable information about the Kenyan CT framework and community grievances that fuel VE, and ***if*** they have the capacity and opportunities to dialogue and develop collaborative relationships, ***then*** they will engage constructively in a conflict-sensitive manner, ultimately mitigating justice-related VE drivers in target counties. Funded by the US Department of State's Bureau of Counter Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism, the project has a length of 22 months, from September 2017 to July 2019. It pursues two objectives, supported by five expected results:

#### **O1. Increase access to information on and understanding of justice-related VE drivers and counterterrorism (CT) legislation and processes in Kenya.**

**ER1.1.** Key actors in the criminal justice sector have increased understanding of grievances and concerns of communities at risk of VE.



ER1.2. Key actors in at-risk communities have increased understanding of their rights and responsibilities within the framework of counterterrorism legislation and processes in Kenya.

**O2. Enhance dialogue and collaborative relationships between key actors in the criminal justice sector and in at-risk communities towards joint, effective solutions to mitigate VE drivers in target counties.**

ER2.1. Mutual understanding, respect, and trust are increased between key actors in the criminal justice sector and those in at-risk communities.

ER2.2. Key actors in the criminal justice system and in at-risk communities have acquired the skills to use new or existing structures (e.g. court user committees) to jointly address justice-related VE drivers in a conflict-sensitive manner.

ER2.3. Feedback loops are created between criminal justice sector actors and at-risk communities (and those who represent them), increasing accountability.

### ***Project 2: Inuka!***

Search, in partnership with Kiunga Youth Bunge Initiative (KYBI), Human Rights Agenda (HURIA), Humanity Action Knowledge Integrity in Africa (HAKI Africa) and Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI), has created a project with the overall objective to increase the effectiveness and inclusiveness of community peace and security efforts involving vulnerable and marginalized youth in Coastal Kenya. The project is funded by the European Union for 36 months, from January 2018 to December 2020.

This project is framed around the **theory of change** that ***if*** young men and women at risk of recruitment into gangs, extremist groups, violent political factions or other security threats, have the skills, confidence and platforms to mutually support each other and engage constructively in discussions and decision making at the local level and ***if*** communities (including community and religious leaders, government authorities, and security sector actors) recognize the positive potential of at-risk youth to contribute to peace and security efforts ***then*** locally-led security efforts will be more inclusive and effective in addressing the root causes and mobilizing factors of violent extremism and other security threats, thus strengthening crisis preparedness and resilience to conflict in vulnerable communities in Coastal Kenya. The project pursues the three interrelated specific objectives and corresponding expected results:

**O1. Strengthen the capacity of and coordination among community-based youth and youth groups to be more active and effective in peace and security efforts in their communities.**

R1.1. Young men and women in targeted youth groups have increased skills and confidence in their problem solving, conflict resolution, leadership, and communication skills.

R1.2. Participating young men and women are more aware of the sensitivities and risks involved in certain security challenges and are better prepared to mitigate them and protect themselves.

R1.3. Vulnerable and marginalized youth have a more coordinated voice and approach to make their concerns heard and considered in peace and security issues at the local level.

**O2, Increase awareness of target communities of the potential of at-risk youth to positively contribute to peace and security**

R2.1. The voices and concerns of vulnerable youth relevant to peace and security are amplified in the Coastal region.

R2.2. Adults in communities (including community leaders, government authorities, and security sector actors) become aware of the positive role that vulnerable youth can play in peace and security in communities.

**O3. Create opportunities for at-risk youth to engage with youth peers and with local leadership in support of community peace and security efforts.**

R3.1. Young men and women at risk of radicalization engage with community leaders, government authorities, and security sector actors, actively participating in local decision-making on peace and security issues.

R3.2. Young men and women at risk of radicalization lead initiatives to support one another, problem-solve, and build resilience to VE.

**1.3 Project Location**

Both projects are implemented in the Coastal area of Kenya. The specific counties targeted are Kwale, Kilifi, Mombasa and Lamu.

**1.4 Project Target Groups**

Search and partners will use their grassroots networks to identify vulnerable youth (including men and women) at risk of recruitment and older women who would potentially support young people who are at risk.

The following will be some of the identification/selection criteria for the participants:

- Youth and women who have peers recruited/influenced by violent extremists groups
- Those who sympathize with violent extremist groups
- Those with unresolved justice related VE grievances that might make them vengeful
- Youth and older women who have faced police brutality or have peers or relatives who have
- Those who have lost relatives (disappeared/killed) in unknown circumstances that maybe VE related

- Idle youth who lack constructive engagements
- Socially withdrawn youths who do not engage in community affairs
- Those who come from extremely poor backgrounds and lack platforms for engagement
- Youths who have been influenced by criminal gang groups/ those that are political charged
- Reformed youth – those previously engaged in VE and have come out to speak against it
- Youths participating in *Maskanis* in hotspots

The following influential groups will also be targeted in the projects:

- Youths engaged in community peace structures and peacebuilding work
- Empowered youths with influence at county and national levels
- Mentors and counselors
- Professionals/academia
- Local Authorities and Security Agencies

## 2. Methodology

This study has utilized mixed data collection methods including both quantitative and qualitative data collection. In order to collect qualitative data the team organized both Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII). The quantitative data was collected through a survey administered in the projects’ locations.

### Objectives

The objectives of the study were to:

1. Analyze the current context, with regards to drivers and risk factors of VE in the target areas; particularly analyzing how the policy environment is engaging different project target groups in responses to VE, and the extent to which they are successful.
2. Assess the projects’ Objectives, Indicators and Theories of Change (TOC).
3. Draw upon lessons learned to form recommendations for peacebuilding and P/CVE programming, particularly with youth and with justice actors.
4. Conduct a risk assessment and draw recommendations for programming to ensure “Do No Harm” and conflict sensitivity are respected in the project.

In order to answer these objectives, the research used a mixed method of quantitative and qualitative tools.

### Sampling, Data Collection and Analysis

The research considered the four counties of Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi and Lamu as the research population. Within these locations the researchers undertook sampling in all sub-counties in each of the target counties. The survey questionnaires were allocated in proportion to the number of wards in each county. After this allocation, the respondents were selected using a purposive<sup>8</sup> sampling procedure. One hundred and fifteen respondents were selected for survey using this procedure, while another 48 people were engaged using Focused Group Discussions and 20 people spoken to as Key Informants.

The below table provides a summary of the sample used for the survey:

**Table 1: Coastal Wards Targeted for Survey**

County	Wards	# of Wards	# of Survey	M	F	Age 0-14	Age 15-29	Age 30-35	Age 35+
Kwale	Golini, Tiwi, Dzomo, Vanga , Waa, Ngombeni ,Waa, Ramisi, Bongwe Gombato, Ukunda, Mwereni, Kinindo	12	30	17	13	3	6	8	13
Lamu	Faza,Kiunga	2	21	11	10	0	16	3	2

<sup>8</sup> The central criteria of purpose here was the list of stakeholders who had been identified during the

Kilifi	Kilifi town ward, Tezo ward, Marafa ward , Gongoni ward , Magarini ward , Sabaki ward	6	31	21	10	0	9	5	17
Mombasa	Bamburi, Mjambere, Junda, Mwakirunge, Mtopanga, Magogoni, Shanzu, Old Town, Majengo, Tononoka, Tudor, Ganjoni, Changawe, Chaani, Kipevu, Portreitz, Bofu, Mtongwe, Shikaadabu, Timbwani, Likoni, Jomvu Kuu, Miritini, Mikindani, Freretown, Ziwa la Ngombe, Mkomani, Kongowea, Kadzandani	29	33	20	12	0	20	8	5
Totals			115	67	49	4	51	24	37

Source: Field data, March 2018.

**Table 3: Focused Group Discussions**

County	Male	Female	Age 0-14	Age 15-29	Age 30-35	Age 35+
Kwale	12	4	-	5	2	9
Kilifi	6	13		9	5	5
Lamu	7	7	-			
Mombasa	8	6	-	3	6	5

Source: Field data, March 2018.

**Table 4: Key Informant Interviews**

County	Male	Female	Age 0-14	Age 15-29	Age 30-35	Age 35+
Kwale	3	5	-	5	3	-
Kilifi	6	3		2	3	3
Lamu	3		-			3
Mombasa	4	5	-	2	2	5

Source: Field data, March 2018.

Three FGD sessions were held for women in Lamu, Mombasa and Kwale, three for youth in Kwale, Kilifi, Mombasa and ten KII sessions were held in Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale and Lamu. For the FGDs, a minimum of seven people participated in each discussion. The KII sessions were designed to obtain key information on CVE issues in coastal Kenya. The respondents interviewed were from both the Government and communities at risk. The data collection was undertaken in community halls in each of the respective counties to ensure privacy and security of the participants.

Data collection tools were designed through a participatory exercise organized by Search’s staff in Mombasa. During these two-day sessions, staff tested data collection tools for suitability in obtaining data to inform project baselines, evaluate project objectives and respond to research questions. The exercise successfully validated the survey questionnaire and guides for focus group discussions and key informant interviews. These tools can be found as annexes to this document.

For the survey data analysis Excel data sets were used, Microsoft Word was used in the report writing and presentations for KIIs and FGDs. Microsoft Powerpoint was used for presenting the summary.

**Table 2: Methods and tools for Data Collection**

County	Number of wards sampled	Interviewees	FGD	KII
Kwale	12	31	14	11
Mombasa	29	33	21	11
Lamu	2	21	14	3
Kilifi	31	31	5	7
Grand Total	84	115	54	32

Source: Field data, March 2018.

### Research Team

The core consultancy team was comprised of three men and one woman. The data collection was done by eight enumerators, including four men and four women to respect gender sensitivity during the data collection. The table below shows the main responsibilities and respective roles of each member of the team.

Consultancy Team Roles			
Name	Role	Tasks	
1 Steve Ouma Akoth	Team Leader: Overall project management	Client contract management, contract consultant management, Government & partner entity coordination, Literature review, Context analysis, Pre-inception meeting facilitation, Sampling ,Tools development, Methodology development, Contextual analysis, TOC analysis, Risk Assessment, FGD/KII, team financial management, training enumerators, draft and final report quality review	
2 Japheth Oluoch Ogola	Project Officer: Project implementation	Administer Questionnaires, Keying in field data, IT communication and backup, Reporting- Report writing- Draft Analysis, training enumerators	

3	Christine Wanjiru	Project officer -Project implementation	Administer Questionnaires Keying in field data Reporting- Report writing- Draft Analysis
4	Bob Kanyi	Deputy team leader - Project management, monitoring and evaluation	Literature review , Developing Indicators , Tools development, Methodology review, Administer Questionnaires, review analysis, Report writing- Draft And final report, training enumerators
5	Dennis Mutua, Christine Gitonga, Ntembe Kassam, Ali Salim, James Chapa, Mahmud Hussein, Tabitha Ngure	Field Enumerators: Data Collection	Administer Questionnaires

### Target zones

The baseline was conducted in four counties of the Coastal Region of Kenya, namely Kwale, Kilifi, Mombasa, and Lamu, the areas in which the Inuka and Justice for peace projects will be implemented. The study took place between the months of February to March 2018.

### Target groups

Based on the projects' target population, the baseline included vulnerable youth, included young girls, people at risk, women, elderly persons and criminal justice sector actors.

### Limitations

The subject of Violent Extremism has been crafted by the Kenyan State as a security question, which has provided them with the authority to use coercive measures to emphasize law and order as well as military operations. During the research period, there were security operations ongoing in Lamu, which restricted conversations on this subject. This is also evident through the numerous respondents who have requested to remain anonymous. Another limitations pertains to Kiswahili as the language of choice for a significant proportion of interviewees. Although the researchers have very good knowledge of Swahili language, it should be noted that the translation of phrases from Swahili to English may reduce the strength and/or distort the intended message.



### 3. Findings

This chapter has been organized following the objectives of the baseline study.

**O1. Analyze the current context, with regards to drivers and risk factors of VE in the target areas; particularly analyzing how the policy environment is engaging different project target groups in response to VE, and the extent to which they are successful.**

Violent extremism in the project areas of Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale and Lamu seems to be caused and perpetuated by factors at the Macro, Meso and Micro levels. The Macro level in this context refers to the global environment that is understood under the circumstances of the ongoing Global War of Terrorism (GWOT), as well as the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security. This level also embraces the national context including the government's military intervention, legal restrictions, judicial processes and the National Counter Terrorism Strategy. The Meso level is the context of each county. Each of the counties has developed a County CVE Action Plan in response to specific issues for each county. Police brutality, extra-judicial execution and delayed judicial process seem to be major drivers of P/CVE in Kwale and Mombasa. In Kilifi and Lamu, there is a 'sense of fear' that has been created by the excessive security operations. However, in all the counties, extrajudicial execution and unexplained disappearances seem to be a driver to VE. The micro level refers to individual and village level initiatives, including civil society, nonprofits and community-based organizations.

In recent government efforts to blend the 'soft' and 'hard' approaches to P/CVE, the most significant approach has been the CVE Action Plan. The CVE action plans are implemented through the County CVE Engagement Forum, which is co-chaired by the County Commissioner and the Governor. The forum is composed of various P/CVE stakeholders in the country including CSOs, county and national state representatives, academic institutions, traditional institutions (elders), interfaith institutions and the business community among others. However, during the baseline study the majority of respondents were unable to give examples of County CVE plans or measures and demonstrated low levels of awareness of the County and national government's role regarding P/CVE. When asked about P/CVE plans or measures currently being implemented, 14% of respondents in Lamu demonstrated knowledge of such plans, 20% in Kwale, 15% in Mombasa 15%, and 19.4% in Kilifi.

One of the female FGD participants from Lamu communicated, *“There is no position or policy that the county government has released.”*

Past and current policy initiatives supporting community P/CVE include the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative, community policing, community based CVE narratives, youth economic empowerment and the revision of Madrasa curriculum and Usalama Forums. Findings from the baseline study suggest that the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative is still in place and used by community members in the coastal areas of Kenya. Yet all these initiatives seem disjointed and tacit

competition with one another. In Mvita, Mombasa for instance, *Nyumba Kumi* and a community policing intervention were organized side by side, forcing community members to choose between the two. Respondents identified *Nyumba Kumi* and Community Policing as effective preventative strategies, due to their reliance on community partnerships for crime prevention and de-radicalization.

Below are specific findings based on the Terms of Reference:

### A1. Current Legal and Policy Approaches

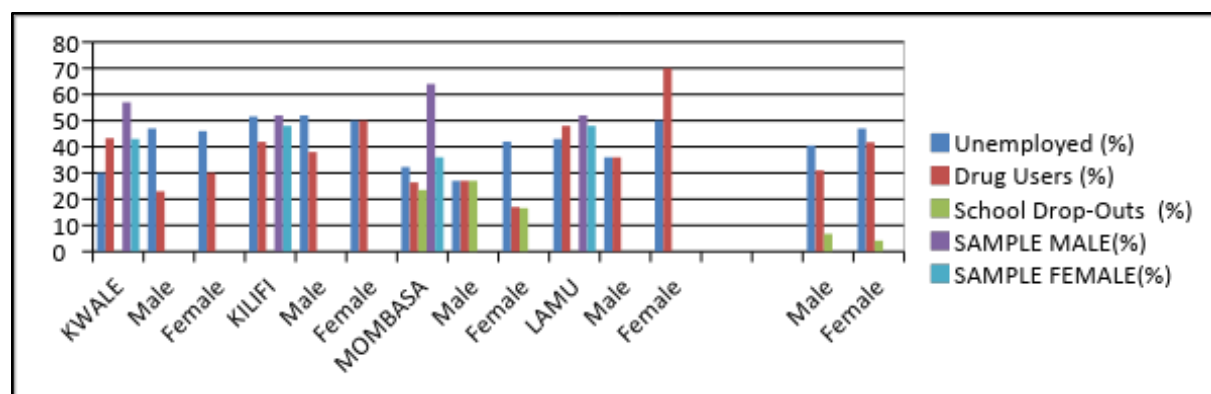
According to the respondents, the term “vulnerable and marginalized youth” in the Coastal Counties of Kenya refers to drug users (39.9%), unemployed youth (39.2%) and school dropouts (5.88%). Although, 41.75 % of female respondents referred to “vulnerable and marginalized youth” as drug users, only 31% of male respondents did. Likewise, 47% of female respondents referred to “vulnerable and marginalized youth” as unemployed youth, but only 40.5% of male respondents did. The respondents from Mombasa (23.5%) uniquely classified school dropouts as “vulnerable and marginalized youth” in their definition. The Mombasa disaggregation of residents whom communicated school dropouts were 27% male and 16.6% female.

Feedback from a female FGD participant from Lamu stated: *“The difference between men and women at risk is that men are faced with breadwinner pressure responsibilities, support the unemployed, deal with religion and family conflict with family members. Ladies at risk are everywhere as they are based in their houses”*.

In terms of the policy environment, the study established that 29% of respondents were aware of the existence of county government P/CVE initiatives and 17% of the respondents were able to identify and name specific initiatives. The aggregated data showed that 28.75% of females and 31.35% of males were aware of the existence of county government P/CVE initiatives and 22% of females and 24% of males were able to identify specific initiatives.

A graph communicating the summary findings is depicted below:

#### Classification of Drivers of VE



## A2. Level of Awareness of Communities of Legal and Policy Responses to VE

The informal legal channels that the respondents use to solve community conflicts are village elders (50.7%), *Nyumba Kumi* (27.3%) and dialogues (5.8%). Aggregated data shows that 39.5% of the female respondents mentioned the use of village elders, *Nyumba Kumi* (36%) and dialogues (24%). While 54% of the male respondents communicated the use of village elders, *Nyumba Kumi* (23.25%) and dialogues (27.75%). However respondents from Kilifi County did not mention the use of dialogue sessions to solve community conflict.

The research sought to identify actors and strategies that are most often used to raise awareness. The findings suggest that these strategies and actors are meetings/dialogue<sup>9</sup> (43.1%), reporting to county administration (9.6%), supporting income generation activities (5.9%), using religious leaders (5.7%), *Nyumba Kumi* (6%) and reporting to the police (2.9%). Women respondents preferred meetings/dialogue (38%), reporting to county administration (10%), using religious leaders (15%), *Nyumba Kumi* (7.5%), supporting income generation activities (4.3%), and reporting to the police (4.3%). The strategies reported by males were meetings/dialogue (43.5%), reporting to county administration (11.5%), using religious leaders (8.3%), supporting income generation activities (4.7%) and reporting to the police (4.7%). Mombasa respondents uniquely communicated the use of income generation activities (23.5%) and reporting to the police (11.7%) as strategies for engaging the various conflict resolution mechanisms. The Mombasa disaggregation of residents who communicated use of income generation activities and reporting to the police as strategies were 19% male and 17% female.

Concerning the effectiveness of the conflict resolution methods 41% rated their methods as effective and 9% as ineffective. The female respondents reported the effectiveness of the conflict resolution methods as an average of 35%, with 26% classifying the methods as effective and 7% as ineffective. The male respondents 36% classified them as effective and 10% as ineffective. A unique observation noted in Lamu was that 64% of males deemed the conflict resolution methods to be effective but only 30% of females claimed the methods to be effective. One of the male survey participants from Lamu reported that “*Community initiatives are successful and create youth education and engagement sessions with practical skills transferred in community sessions*”.

In aggregated terms, a total of 19.75% of male respondents and 15.5% of female respondents were aware of the court procedures for terrorism related issues. Making for a total of 29.25% of the respondents who were aware of the court procedures for terrorism related issues, with the lowest awareness levels being reported in Kilifi (9.7%). In Kilifi 3.2% of respondents rated their

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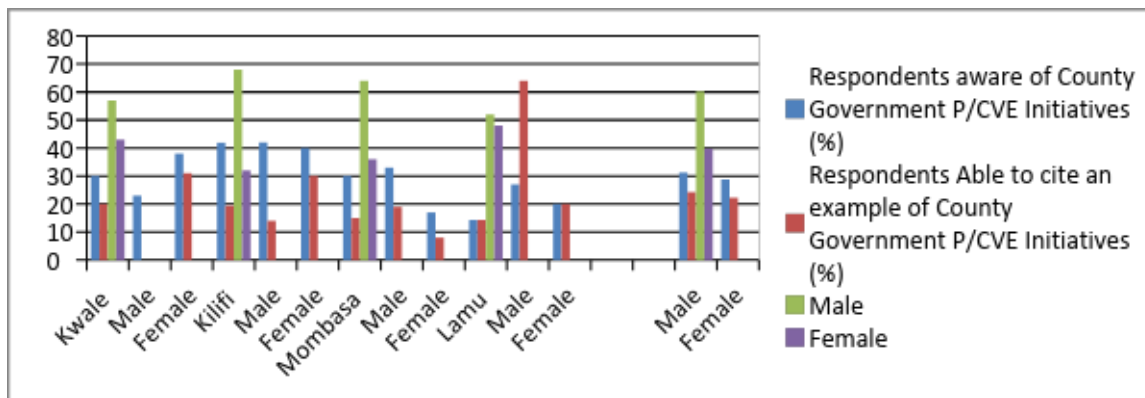
<sup>9</sup> This strategy referred to purposeful convening often held to respond to a specific subject. These convening may make use of existing mechanisms such as *Nyumba Kumi*. However, they are often called by persons of influence in particular areas such as football coaches, religious leaders, leaders of human rights NGOs, politicians and Imams thought to hold radical views.

understanding of the court procedures for terrorism related issues as high, 3.2 % as average and 6.5 % as low.

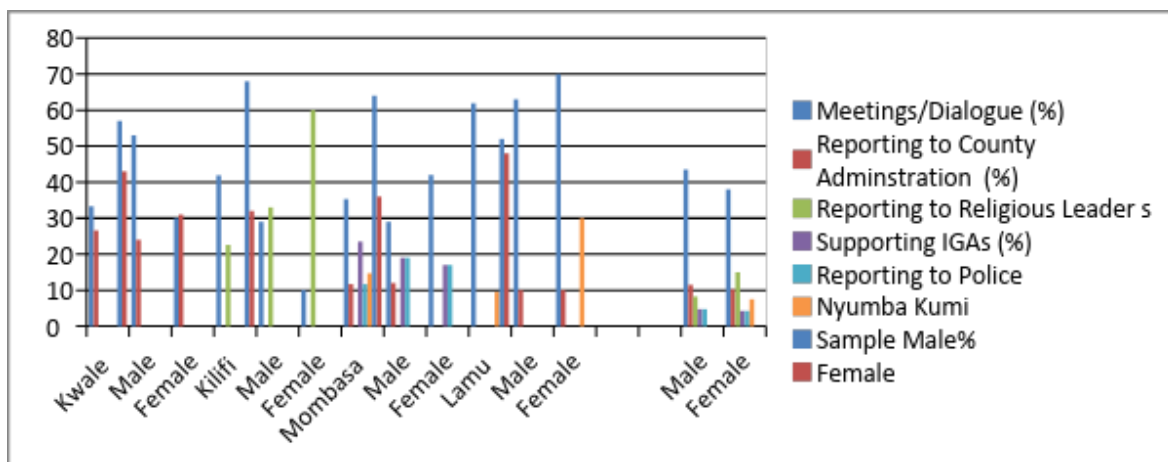
Overall, 7.25% of respondents rated their understanding of the court procedures for terrorism related issues as high, 6.25% as average and 8.5 % as low. In disaggregated terms, a total of 4% of the female respondents rated their understanding of the court procedures for terrorism related issues as high, 5.5% as average and 3.25% as low. While a total of 8.25% of the male respondents rated their understanding of the court procedures for terrorism related issues as high, 12.2 % as average and 4.5% as low.

The graphs communicating the summary findings are depicted below:

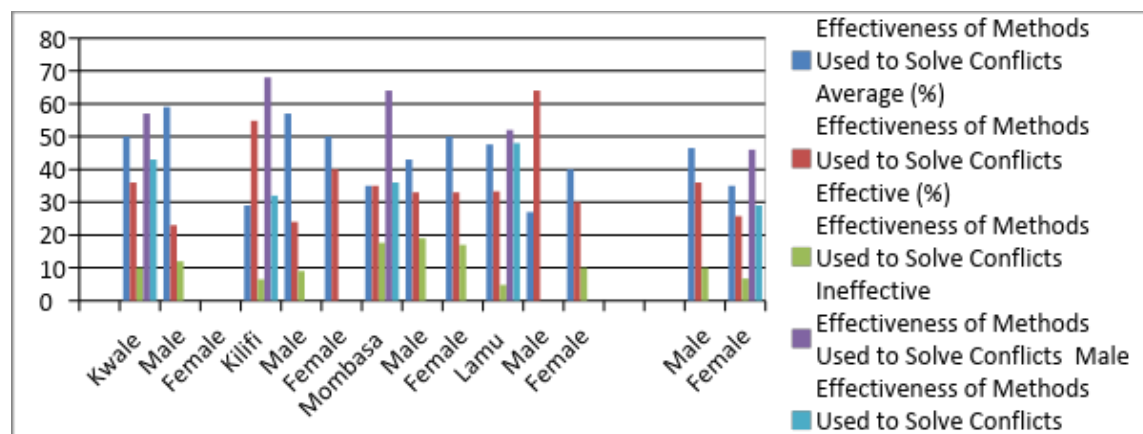
### Awareness of State P/CVE Initiatives



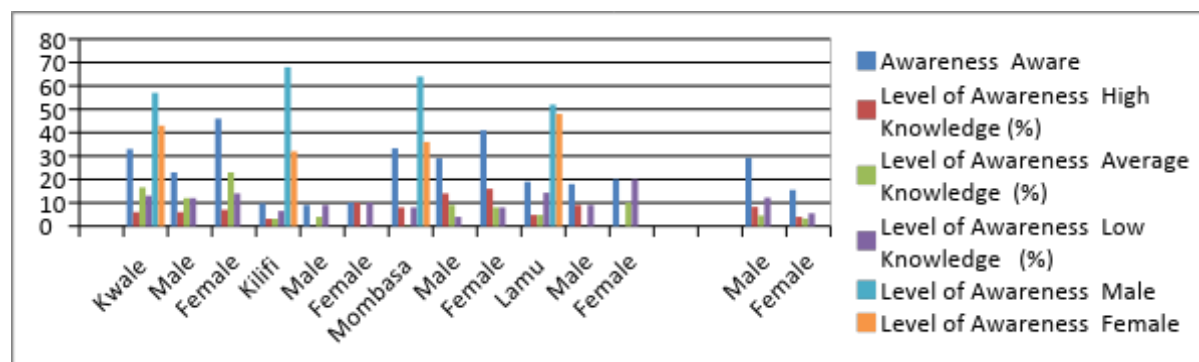
### Methods Used to Solve Conflicts



### Effectiveness of Methods



### Awareness of Court Procedures on Terrorism



### A3. Drivers of Extremism and Recruitment

The survey found that the most cited drivers of recruitment to and acts of extremism are social issues, which community members attempt to address in their daily encounters with one another. Respondents cited drug related conflict (21.1%), land (11.6%), crime (9.4%), religious differences (4.75%), youth gangs (4.4%) and family conflict (4%) as leading to extremism. The female respondents cited drug related conflict (17%), land (9.5%) crime (11.25%), religious differences (7.5%), youth gangs (8.3%) and family conflict (12.5%). While the male respondents cited drug related conflict (30%), land (14.8%), crime (7.25%), religious differences (2.5%), youth gangs (2.5%) and family conflict (1.25%). However, respondents from Kwale county reported land issues as being a common major conflict addressed continuously by community members. This sentiment was shared by 46% of all respondents, with 59% being males and 39% female.

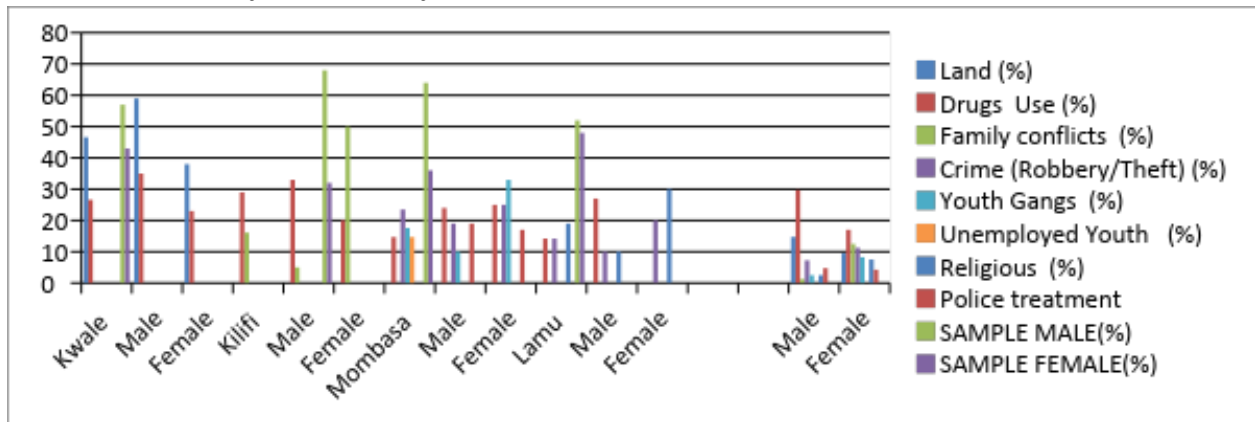
A female participant from Mombasa described peace as, “When there is harmonious environment free of threats. The state of calmness in a specific dwelling space e.g. neighbors understanding each other.” She described security as, “the act of government having a specific department with security officer such as Kenya Police, AP, NYS, navy, KDF e.t.c.”

Survey respondents identified police treatment (35%), corruption (30%), inefficient judiciary (4.75%) and land (1.5%) as key injustices in the justice system that lead to VE. The female respondents in the survey identified police treatment (29.75%) and corruption (36%) as the key sources of injustices in the justice system which lead to VE. While male respondents in the survey identified police treatment (33.25%), corruption (26.8%), inefficient judiciary (4.75%) and land (1.5%) as injustices in the justice system that lead to VE. Respondents from Mombasa reported the highest level of police maltreatment (56.1%-52% male and 33% female) as a key cause of injustice in the justice system that lead to VE.

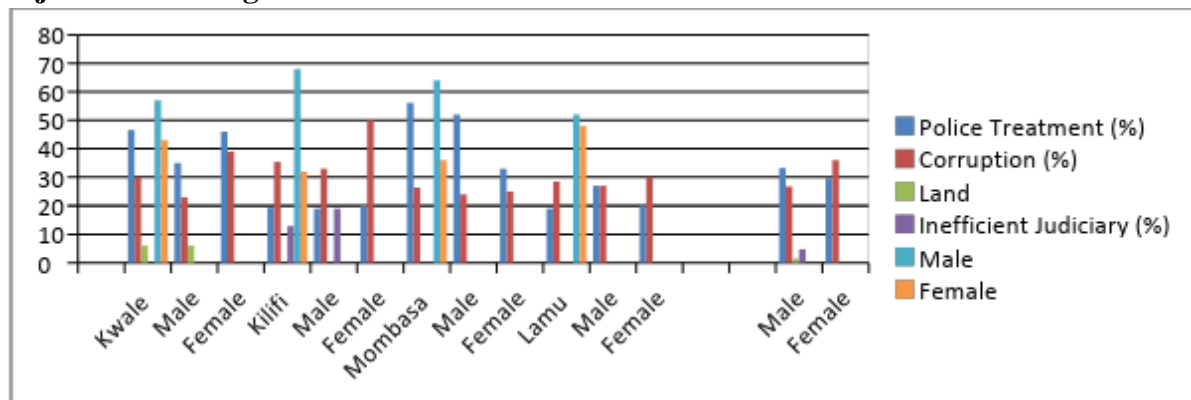
In order to promote community engagement in CVE practices, the project should also engage police and other specialized units, such as the Kenya's Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU) and NCTC, to change their approach to CVE. Respondents have also accused police of negative profiling. One FGD participant said, "Police target those who look like Muslims (beards, *bui bui*) and we are very angry".

The graphs communicating the summary findings are depicted below:

### Conflicts Faced By Community Members



### Injustices Leading to VE



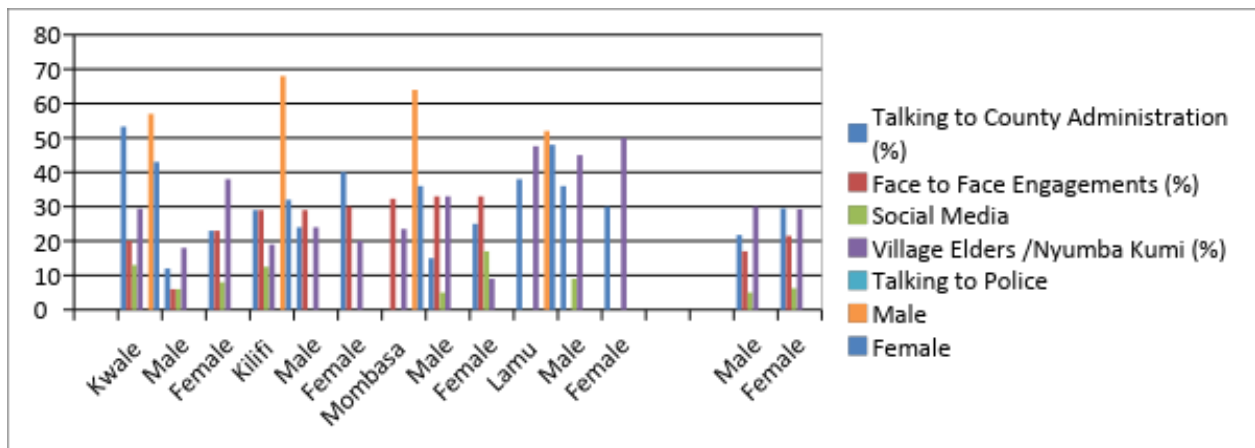
### A4. Opportunities for Different Groups (By Age, Gender) to Engage in National Responses to VE



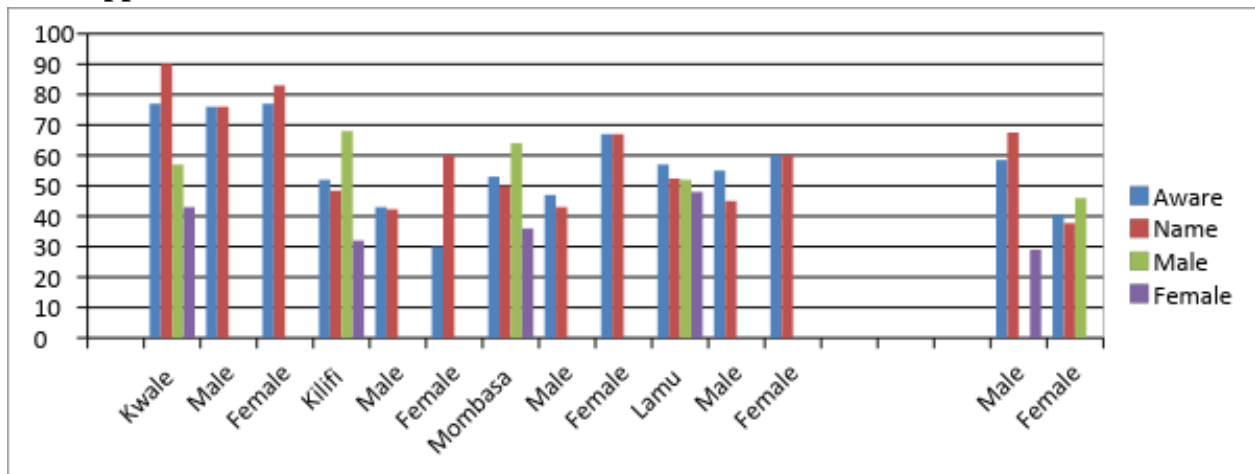
A total of 55.25% of survey respondents were aware of platforms to voice their concerns regarding peace and security issues. The methods survey participants reported were talking to the county administration (30%), face to face engagements (20%), social media (6%) and *Nyumba Kumi*(29.8%). The methods that female survey participants reported were talking to the county administration (29.5%), face to face engagements (21.5%) , social media (6%) and *Nyumba Kumi* (29.25%). While the methods that the male survey participants reported were talking to the county administration (21.75%), face to face engagements (17%), social media (5%) and *Nyumba Kumi* (30%). Survey participants said that “*Meeting places were mosques, churches, under the trees home spaces*”.

Even though social media is reported as a major source of spreading VE related propaganda, the study shows that it is not a preferred way of sending P/CVE information.

### Methods Used To Voice P/CVE Concerns



### PVE Opportunities in Networks



### B1.Coordination Platforms among CBO’s



A total of 55.25% of survey respondents were aware of some P/CVE networks for coordinating youth voices. Additionally, 51.5 % of the respondents were able to mention the names of the networks (female 38%, male 68%).

## **B2.Influencers of VE**

A total of 51% (51.5% female, 50.5% male) of the respondents felt that their responsibilities within their community, with regard to P/CVE, was to create awareness/educate youth and 20.8% (21.7% female, 20% male).

A total of 24.7% (24.8% female, 24.5% male) of survey respondents felt that their right to free speech within their community helped to prevent or counter VE, 7.6% (11.8% female, 20.5% male) felt it was their right to access information and 19.3% (18% female, 20.6% male) felt it was their personal security which best prevented/countered VE.

## **B3. How Different Actors Perceive Their Relationships with Other Actors**

A high proportion of survey participants responded positively regarding their relationships with other actors. With regards to youth, total of 92% (97% female, 87% male) of respondents reported that at-risk youth have the ability to contribute towards peace in their community and 90% (95% female, 85% male) reported that at-risk youth have the ability to contribute to security in their community.

## **B4. How Different Actors Understand Their Roles In Efforts Towards CVE**

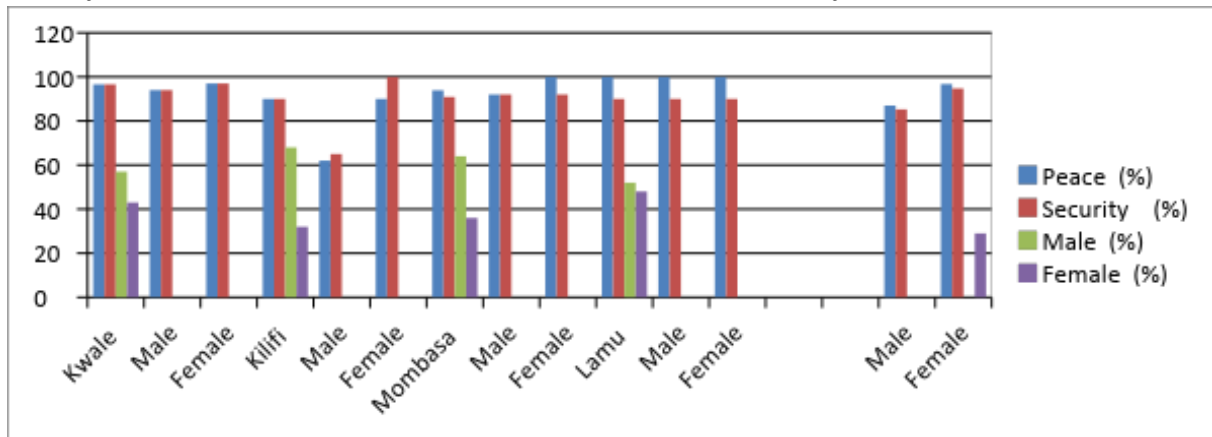
A high proportion of survey participants responded positively regarding their role in CVE, with 97 % (100% female, 94% male) feeling that they have the ability to contribute towards peace and 87% (90% female, 84% male) towards security in their community. A total of 73% (77% female, 69% male) of respondents felt that local leaders and at-risk youth are engaging peace and security in their community. The majority of respondents reported that they do not trust that the Government of Kenya is committed to fairly addressing CT/VE through the criminal justice system. When asked to rate government's commitment to CT/VE, 23% of the respondents expressed total distrust in the government's commitment, 22% little trust, 32% average trust, 2.45% enough trust and 7.7% enough trust. Respondents from Lamu communicated the highest levels of distrust with 43% stating that they do not trust the government at all.

## **B5.How Actors understand their Roles**

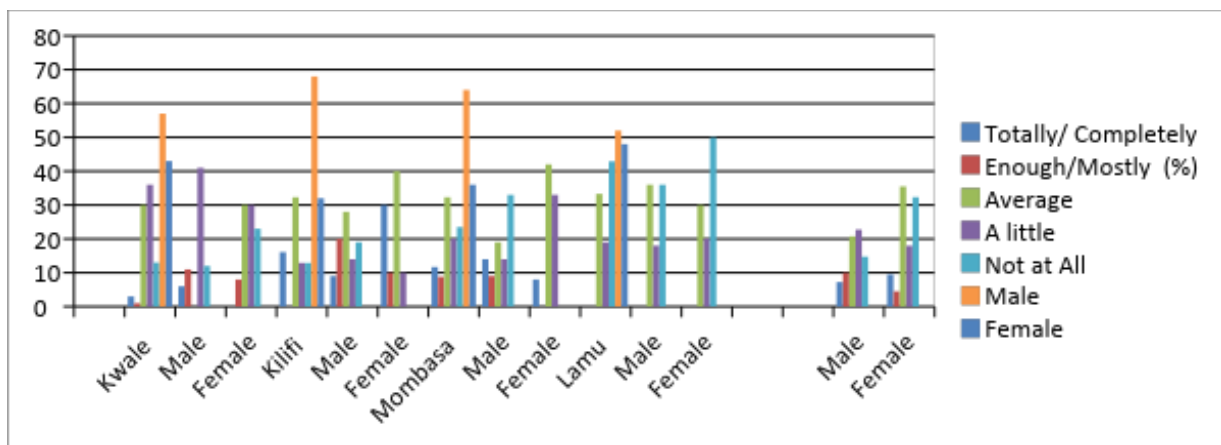
A total of 88% (93% female, 83% male) of respondents reported that the peace and security engagement opportunities in their local areas are useful. A total of 85% (88% female, 82% male) of respondents were able to identify at least one actor in the criminal justice system. A total of 40.75% (39.5% female, 42% male) of respondents reported that they perceive criminal justice actors' role in preventing VE as processing cases and arrests. Additionally, 33% (34% female, 32.5% male) of respondents expressed that they expected the criminal justice sector to educate and create awareness in PVE.

The graphs communicating the summary findings are depicted below:

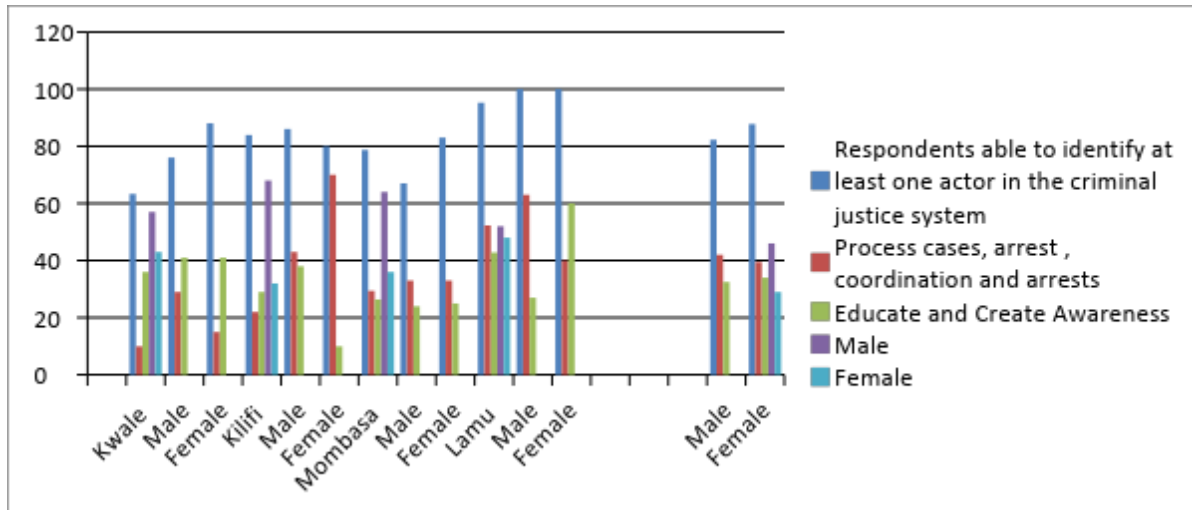
### Ability of Youth AT Risk to Contribute to Peace and Security



### Level of Trust in Government P/CVE Initiatives



### Role of Criminal Justice Actors



## Assess the Projects’ Objectives, Indicators and Theories of Change (TOC)

The Inuka project objectives are to:

1. Strengthen the capacity of and coordination among community-based youth and youth groups to be more active and effective in peace and security efforts in their communities
2. Increase awareness of target communities of the potential of at-risk youth to positively contribute to peace and security.
3. Create opportunities for at-risk youth to engage with youth peers and with local leadership in support of community peace and security efforts.

The baseline study targeted key communities identified by Search, including community-based youth and at-risk youth. However, we recognize that external factors such as security and politics, directly influence the results and reach of this study.

The Justice For Peace project objectives are to:

1. Increase access to information on and understanding of justice-related VE drivers and counterterrorism (CT) legislation and processes in Kenya.
2. Enhance dialogue and collaborative relationships between key actors in the criminal justice sector and in at-risk communities towards joint, effective solutions to mitigate VE drivers in target counties.

The baseline study found low levels of social media usage regarding reports on VE related issues and PVE messaging. Due to this lack of social media activity, regarding VE, Search may need to adjust its programing accordingly.

A summary of projects indicators is found below:

**Table 1: Table Showing Baseline values by Indicator**

Indicators-INUKA EU Project	Project Baseline	Project Target	Comments
<b>Project Goal:</b> Increase the effectiveness and inclusiveness of community peace and security efforts involving vulnerable and highly marginalized youth in Coastal Kenya			
<b>Goal Indicator 1:</b> % of young respondents from vulnerable and highly marginalized communities who can cite an example when they were actively engaged in peace and security efforts	81%	75%	Project target may require revision as baseline is higher.
<b>Goal Indicator 2:</b> % of respondents in target counties who can cite an example where vulnerable and marginalized youth contributed to peace and security efforts	55.3%	65%	The target is higher than the baseline.

<b>Goal Indicator 3:</b> % of respondents in target counties who report that peace and security initiatives involving vulnerable youth are effective	73.7	70%	Project target may require revision as baseline is higher.
<b>Specific Objectives 1:</b> Strengthen the capacity of and coordination among community-based youth and youth groups to be more active and effective in peace and security efforts in their communities			
<b>Specific Objectives Indicator 1:</b> % community based youth and youths targeted by project who feel confident and prepared to contribute to peace and security efforts in their communities	96.8	80%	Project target may require revision as baseline is higher.
<b>Specific Objective 2: Increase awareness of target communities of the potential of at-risk youth to positively contribute to peace and security</b>			
<b>Specific Objectives Indicator 2:</b> % of respondents from target communities who report they value at-risk youth contributions to peace and security	65.7	70%	The target is higher than the baseline.
<b>Specific Objectives Indicator 3:</b> % of targeted youth who can provide an example of positive interactions, increased trust between at-risk youth and more privileged youth	73.4	70%	Project target may require revision as baseline is higher.
<b>Specific Objective 3: Create opportunities for at risk youth to engage with you youth peers and with local leadership I support of community peace and security efforts</b>			
<b>Specific Objectives Indicator 4:</b> % of respondents who report increased constructive dialogue and engagement between local leadership and at risk youth in peace and security efforts	65.4	75%	The target is higher than the baseline.
<b>Specific Objectives Indicator 5:</b> % of participants who say the engagement opportunities are useful and help them understand the other	86.0	75%	Project target may require revision as baseline is higher.

Indicators DOS- Justice for Peace	Project Baseline	Project Target	Comments
Performance Indicators: Outcome Measures			

Increased understanding by community influencers of Kenya's counterterrorism legislation as determined by survey			
Increased understanding by community members of the role of the criminal justice system in counterterrorism efforts	59.3%		No target for the project is available for comparison.
Increased confidence to discuss justice-related issues by community members	32.1%		.
<b>Performance Indicators: Impact Measures</b>			
<b>Specific Objectives: Outcomes</b>			
Key actors in at-risk communities have increased understanding of their rights and responsibilities within the framework of counterterrorism legislation and processes in Kenya	58.2%		
Increased engagement of criminal justice actors on mitigating justice-related VE drivers	18.7%		
Increased understanding of court procedures for terrorism-related issues by CUC participants	23.8%		
Increased trust in the GoK counterterrorism criminal processes by targeted communities	40.8%		

## Theory of Change and Program Design

A review of the Inuka and Justice for Peace projects' theories of change and results chain was undertaken using the following Anne Kubisch (1997) model<sup>10</sup> of TOC criteria:

**Plausibility:** Both the Justice for Peace and Inuka project ToC were well presented with changes in the right order, with preconditions necessary and collectively sufficient to reach the long-term changes and ultimate impact. However, the Justice for Peace project definition of “at-risk populations” and classification of “young people” may be contestable in the local contexts. At-risk communities will be identified by their vulnerability to recruitment by extremist groups and history of security interventions, police abuses and real or perceived miscarriages of justice. These at-risk communities include individuals who were previously involved in VE groups, relatives and peers of radicalized youth, victims (or their relatives) of security sector abuses, and militants and recruiters for VE groups<sup>11</sup>.

**Feasibility:** The overall objective of the Inuka project is to increase the effectiveness and inclusiveness of community peace and security efforts involving vulnerable and marginalized youth in Coastal Kenya. While the overall objective of the Justice for Peace project is to increase constructive engagement between criminal justice sector actors and communities at risk of VE in Coastal Kenya. The achievements of these goals within the stated contract periods appear to be overly ambitious (22 months for the DOS contract 36 months for the EU contract). Due to push and pull factors affecting VE in Kenya, we believe these objectives need to be continually addressed on a long-term basis. As such, Search may require to re-conceptualize both of these grants or projects to direct them towards achieving long term benefits by implemented in 3-year medium term phases. This would be in line with the current Kenya development planning. For example, Vision 2030, created by the Kenyan government in 2008 has been implemented in successive five-year medium term plans. Kenya's current strategic roadmap for Sustaining Judiciary Transformation (SJT) will also be implemented through a 3-year medium term plan. However, with proper project management the current timeline for implementing the Inuka and Justice for Peace project activities appears achievable.

The baseline survey has also found the projects to be off target regarding its intentions to work with Court User Committees (CUC). The project intends to work with the judiciary in response to the violation of rights for pre-trial VE detainees.. The baseline has found that police brutality manifests through arbitrary arrests, alleged torture, unexplained disappearances and extrajudicial executions. All of which are considered recent drivers of VE. Although intervention can be done through CUCs, the probation department is the principle community judiciary actor in the justice

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<sup>10</sup> See Brown, P. (1995) The Role of the Evaluator in Comprehensive Community Initiatives, in J. Connell, A. Kubisch, L. Schorr and C. Weiss (eds.), *New Approaches to Evaluating Initiatives: Methods and Contents* (Washington, DC: The Aspen Institute)

<sup>11</sup> DOS definition: At risk communities will be identified by their vulnerability both to recruitment by extremist groups and history of security interventions, police abuses, and/or real and perceived miscarriages of justice. Particularly individuals who were previously involved in VE groups; relatives and peers of radicalized youth; victims (or their relatives) of security sector abuses; militants in & recruiters for VE groups

chain and works closely with communities. The CUC is an administrative body, which handles the coordination of other judicial actors.

**Testability:** The indicators for the Justice for Peace and Inuka projects are solid and measurable with the potential to yield sufficient information for making course corrections and evaluating success.

The baseline established the baseline values for the Inuka and Justice for peace projects. The summary of the project indicators with gender disaggregation is shown below:

### **Conduct a risk assessment and draw recommendations for programming to ensure “Do No Harm” and conflict sensitivity are respected in the project**

The baseline study was limited by deteriorating security in Lamu County. Thus, we would recommend security analysis be undertaken to mitigate negative impacts on the projects. Feedback obtained in Lamu suggested a stable political climate until the next general election. In Mombasa, unexplained disappearances, for which police and VE groups are allegedly responsible, and an increase in extrajudicial executions have been raised as major risks to the projects. In Kwale, the threatened safety of returnees was raised as potential risk to both project beneficiaries, as well as the implementing partners.

In Kilifi and Kwale, the lack of legal framework to deal with returnees and those who surrender was raised as major risk to the project. The youth who participated in the FDG, five of who are returnees, reported that those who have surrendered to authorities through various CSOs have either been executed or brutalized by the law enforcement authorities.

Through FGDs and KIIs the baseline found that religious leaders, community activities, village elders and *Nyumba Kumi* ambassadors (*Mzee wa Mtaa*) bring people together in conflict situations. Other influential<sup>12</sup> individuals identified included politicians, coaches of football teams, sheiks who take radical positions, pastors who take central roles in ecumenical movements in the coast, Kaya elders in Kilifi, women leaders renowned for protecting the rights of women and three CSOs, two of which are partners in the project. Unlike other regions in Kenya, the trust and influence of the village chief, *wazee wa mtaa* and civil society at the Coast is significantly high.

### **Lessons Learned**

The baseline found that communities perceived previous PVE initiatives implemented at the village level to be successful, because they created opportunities for youth education and engagement sessions. The respondents further communicated that practical skills were transferred in community sessions.

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<sup>12</sup> We need to agree if the names of these influencers should be included.



The proposed methods established by the baseline study to record the lessons learned were:

Using the area chief as a focal point for information, publishing stories of change on posters and displaying them in public spaces, using *barazas* and individually documenting their resolutions.

The current reporting mediums that the community members use to record their success stories are: Wazee wa Mtaa (*Nyumba Kumi*) and human rights organizations.

#### 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

1. During this baseline respondents have defined vulnerability as a lack of economic opportunity resulting in delinquent conduct and as being vulnerable to extrajudicial executions and disappearances allegedly perpetrated by the state. At the Macro level, both projects need to focus on police reforms and work with the National Council on Administrative Justice (NCAJ). At the Meso level, there is a need to enhance collaboration between the county and National Government through the Court User Committees, in order to influence the formation of the County Police Authorities in target counties. At the micro level, the proposed approach of working with the local influencers is welcome. At this Micro level, awareness programmes should be based on five key pillars of human rights, rule of law, equity and interrelationship between county and national Government and state and personal security.
2. **Strengthen program components that support linkages between communities and government P/CVE strategies.** The baseline found that a low percentage of respondents (17%) were aware of county and national government P/CVE strategies. It is recommended that Search and its partners increase their advocacy toward community participation in P/CVE at national and county government levels by publicizing the current opportunities and building capacity among community groups to be effective in the joint forums. At the national (macro level) such advocacy should involve a proposal for changes on the NSCVE and partners should take advantage of the County Policing Authority<sup>13</sup>. Search should also work alongside county governments<sup>14</sup> to leverage resources from partner institutions to publicize the P/CVE plans and strategies being undertaken at local levels. While national and county governments should be held accountable for the creation of CVE strategy, academic institutions should also be utilized to educate youth on the existing and future opportunities supported by the county and national government in their local areas.

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<sup>13</sup> Created under Section 41 of the National Police Service Act, the authority, to be chaired by governors, is meant to ease community policing and management of security in the counties. Read more at: <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/article/2001264810/governors-demand-operationalisation-of-county-policing-authority-as-police-bosses-resist>

<sup>14</sup> In Mombasa County an opportunity exists for this because as the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) has provided for processes and practical responses to VE

3. The projects should address the low levels of trust communities have in the government's commitment to address P/CVE. This requires activities that focus not only on the community, but also judicial institutions and law enforcement officials. . It is recommended that a human rights approach<sup>15</sup> to programming be adopted. Search's implementing partners should develop community engaging activities that build P/CVE capacities and embrace support from the state. These actions should include the use of community based dialogues (41% of survey respondents currently use this method to resolve conflict) with all the relevant actors, including local leaders, inter-faith institutions and county administration.
4. The baseline found that 33.6% of respondents perceived the judiciaries role as creating P/CVE awareness and 28.4% perceived its role as processing cases, arrests and coordination. Therefore, Search should support judicial institutions and law enforcement officials in building community trust by developing joint community and judicial sector P/CVE programs that allow for youth participation. These programs could be supported through civic education initiatives, actors from the judicial system and/or the probation department.
5. The baseline found that the majority of respondents believed maltreatment by police and corruption to be the key injustices in the judicial system which lead to VE. Search should support its partners in developing p initiatives with other state and non-state actors to restore trust in the judiciary. For example, the constitution has created oversight entities such as the KNCHR, IPOA, ombudsman and senate which Search could engage to create opportunities for youth to be active in the campaign against police impunity.
6. The baseline identified drug users and youth unemployment as key drivers of conflict in the community. It is recommended that Search and its partners develop projects which complement existing P/CVE projects, such as youth entrepreneurship initiatives funded by the EU in Coastal Kenya. The partner institutions should take lead in implementing and supporting communities to address the challenges caused by drugs and unemployment in their operational areas.
7. The baseline found that a high proportion of residents in the community areas were willing to participate in peace and security initiatives in their localities. The majority of respondents also believe that at-risk youth have the ability to contribute to peace and security in their community. For this to be conducted in the framework of engagement

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<sup>15</sup> It is noteworthy that this approach has potential to reduce the vulnerability risk factors for communities and VE suspects, particularly those at risk of extra judicial execution and discrimination, by identifying the rights at stake in the proposed collaboration between communities and local authorities and the way in which such collaboration can contribute to the respect, protect on or fulfillment of the rights of target groups .

with judicial institutions and other peace and security mechanisms, Search will have to develop a framework for working with the probation department, village chiefs, *Wazee Wa Mtaa* and numerous other influencers who can become P/CVE ambassadors.

## 5. Appendices

*Make sure to include all data collection tool, necessary documents, etc. If the evaluation was external, be sure to include contract and terms of reference.*

### Annex 1: Survey Tools

<b>Questionnaire Research Questions</b>	
<p>Good morning, I am _____ from _____ and, I am collecting data for the combined baseline study for Search for Common Ground (Search). This questionnaire is meant to obtain your opinion on the subject areas and whatever information you may provide us with, will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than for the purposes of this survey. You are free to ask any questions regarding this survey and not to respond to any question you feel uncomfortable with. The interview will take approximately 30 minutes to complete and your participation is voluntary. We hope you will participate in this survey since your views are very important with regard to improving the subject areas understudy.</p> <p>Do we have your consent to continue with this interview?   <input type="checkbox"/> Yes                      <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>Serial Number</b>
<b>Name (optional)</b>	
<b>Sex</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
<b>Age</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-19 <input type="checkbox"/> 20-24 <input type="checkbox"/> 25 and above
<b>Disabled- Please state disability</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Religion</b>	
<b>Location</b>	
<b>Ward</b>	
<b>Sub-county</b>	
<b>County</b>	
<b>Organization</b>	
<b>Position in the org</b>	
<p>1. Have you been engaged in the past in any peace and security initiatives in your area?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes      <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>2. If yes, please cite an example of these initiatives</p>	
<p>3. According to you, who are vulnerable and marginalized youth</p>	
<p>4. In your opinion, do these youth contribute to peace and security?</p>	

Y <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Please provide examples of peace and security initiatives that these vulnerable and marginalized youth have participated in.
6. In your opinion, were these peace and security initiatives implemented in your local area effective? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
7 If YES/NO, how were they effective/not effective?
8. If YES, do you feel that these initiatives were inclusive?
9. Were young women represented? Were young men represented?
10. Are you willing to participate in peace and security efforts in your community? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
11. Do you feel that you have the ability to contribute towards peace and security in your community? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
12. Have you noticed any contributions by youth at risk to peace and security in your local area? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
13. If yes, do you feel their contribution brings a positive difference to peace and security in your community?
14. Please provide examples of positive interactions between the youth- at risk and more privileged youth.
15. Do you feel that local leaders and youth at risk are engaging and dialoguing to bring peace and security in your community
16. Do you feel that the at-risk youth has the ability to contribute towards PEACE in your community? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
17. Do you feel that the at-risk youth has the ability to contribute towards SECURITY in your community?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
18. Are the peace and security engagement opportunities in your local area useful and help in understanding the other?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
19. What are some of the major conflicts that you address in your communities?	
20. If yes, what are the conflict resolution mechanisms that you use to address these conflicts?	
21. How effective are the methods in 14.1. above which you use in addressing conflicts in your area?	
22. Have you participated in any peer to peer discussion on PCVE?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
23. What informal legal channels are you aware of to solve community conflicts?	
24. Have you participated in any informal legal information sessions conducted by criminal justice sector actors in <i>maskani</i> ?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
25. Have criminal justice actor engaged at Maskani level?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
26. What were the main issues discussed during the informal legal sessions?	
27. Are some PCVE interactions organized in networks or other models which coordinate youth voices?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
28. Mention names of some of these networks	
<b>No.</b>	<b>Names of the networks</b>
1.	

2.		
3.		
4.		
29. How do you channel your voices and concerns regarding peace and security issues?		
30. Are these voices and concerns regarding peace and security issues heard and considered?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
31. Do you listen to the radio? If yes, which radio station?		
32. What time do you listen to the radio?		
33. Which are the program(s) that you listen to?		
34. Are there specific radio programs that give space to voices of vulnerable youth? If YES, proceed to next question.  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
35. Mention some of these radio programs which give space to voices of vulnerable youth?		

36. Are there any laws, policies or measures which the country government has developed in response to CVE initiatives?  Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
37. If yes, are you able to mention any of these laws, policies or measures which the country government has developed in response to CVE initiatives?	
38. Who are the actors in the criminal justice system?	
39. What do you understand to be the role of the aforementioned actors in PCVE?	
40. Did you ever engage with these actors?	
41. If yes, how?	
42. How would you rate your confidence to discuss justice related issues?	



No.	Rating	Tick	
1.	High		
2.	Average		
3.	Low		
43. What do you feel are your responsibilities within your community in regard to CVE?			
44. What do you feel are your rights in regards to CVE in your community?			
45. Do you feel your rights within the criminal justice system are respected?			
46. If no, which ones? Why?			
47. Which are the injustices in the justice system which leads to VE?			
48. Do you think that the criminal justice actors are addressing these injustices?			
49. If yes, how?			
50. If no, what should criminal justice actors do to address these injustices?			
51. Are you aware of the court procedures for terrorism related issues?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
52. If yes, how would you rate your understanding of the court procedures for terrorism related issues?  1. Good  2. Average  3. Poor			
53. Are you a CUC participant?  1. Yes  2. No			
54. Do you trust the Government of Kenya is committed to fairly address CT/VE through the criminal justice system?			

55. How much do you trust it? use Likert scale:

1. Totally/Completely

2. Enough/Mostly

3. Average

4. A little

5. Not at all

## **KII Guiding Questions**

### **1. How would you define the problem of VE in Kenya and in the coastal areas ?**

- *How would you define VE?*
- *How did the problem develop?*
- *What drives and triggers people into VE?*
- *What are the national and county legislations and policies that influence positively and negatively VE? Why?*
- *What are the local initiatives taken by the criminal justice system to respond/prevent VE? Who coordinate these actions? Where?*
- *Do you think that local and national politics contributes to the development of VE in your county? If yes, what should the criminal justice system do to respond to this? Who within the system is best placed to do it?*
- *Who influences the decisions within the criminal justice system to implement these suggestions?*

### **2. How would you describe the engagement with at risk community members in Coastal Kenya?**

- *Who are at risk members of the community? Why are they considered “at risk”?*
- *How did these people and groups become at risk? How has this changed over time?*
- *How does your office engage with at risk community groups? (e.g For police at point of investigating VE incidences – please do not read these options unless the question is not understood)*
- *How are the relationships between the criminal justice sector and at risk communities in your county?*
- *How effective would you say the engagement with community at risk and youth at risk is? (May be on a scale of 0 to 5 – rate them separately). Please explain why you would rate the effectiveness.*
- *What opportunities exist for better engagement between the criminal justice system and at risk community members?*
- *Do at risk communities have broader regional connection with other at risk communities?*

**3. What is your assessment of the criminal justice sector reporting on their relationship with at risk groups in coastal Kenya?**

- *How do criminal justice actors relate with each other?*
- *Is there any information sharing around VE within the criminal justice system? If yes, how does it work?*
- *Are there other actors that play a role in preventing/reducing VE in your county? If yes, who are they? e.g youth , pastors..*
- *How does your office engage with these actors named above?*
- *What brings the criminal justice actors together on matters related to VE?*
- *What brings the criminal justice actors and community at risk together on matters related to VE?*
- *What do you feel divides the criminal justice actors on matters related to VE?*
- *What do you feel divides the criminal justice actors and communities at risk on matters related to VE?*

**Youth Focus Group Discussions**

Good morning, I am ..... and I am collecting data for the combined baseline for Search for Common Ground. This focus group discussion is meant to obtain your opinions on the subject areas and whatever information you may provide us with will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than for the purposes of this survey. You are free to ask any question regarding this survey and not to respond to any question you feel uncomfortable with. The interview will take approximately 20 minutes to complete and your participation is voluntary. We hope you will participate in this survey since your views are very important with regard to improving the subject areas.

Do we have your consent to continue    Yes                       No

	What is your understanding of youth at risk? Women youth at risk? Men youth at risk?
	Where are the youth at risk found?
	What does VE mean to you?
	What leads youth to VE in your area? What leads other categories of people?
	What do you feel brings together to prevent VE in your community?
	What do you feel causes conflict when dealing with VE in your community?
	Who do you feel brings people together in regards to VE in your local community?
	Where do they meet?
	Which current and past legal and policy responses to CVE in your local area are you aware

.	of?								
	In your opinion which of the CVE initiatives above were successful? What were the reasons for this success?								
.	In your opinion which CVE initiatives were not successful? Why?								
	What opportunities exist in your area for youth to engage in local and national CVE policy formulation and implementation processes? Do youth usually participate in these platforms?								
.	Are you aware of any platform (dialogue or coordination one) that is used to discuss VE issues?. If yes which one? Please tell us more (note for the FG leader: please list every platform that is described)								
	Do you think that these platforms are effective (please ask this question for each platform that is listed)? If yes/no, why?								
.	In your opinion are youth in your local area able to deal with with VE?								
.	What has been the involvement of youth in violent extremism in your area/county?								
	What is your relationship with other actors in regards to CVE, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Criminal justice actors</li> <li>- Other youth</li> <li>- Women</li> <li>- Local leaders (elected and appointed)</li> <li>- Religious leaders</li> <li>- Media Houses</li> </ul>								
	What do you feel is the role of youth (at risk) in efforts to CVE?								
	What are the risks/dangers related to VE in your area that need to be paid attention to? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Cultural</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economic</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Political</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Cultural		Social		Economic		Political	
Cultural									
Social									
Economic									
Political									
	Please suggest ways in which you feel that the community should record their successes and failures from previous programs								
	Is there a framework for capturing and recording the lessons for these initiatives in your area?								

## **Annex 2: Document Review References**

AMEX International for USAID February 2011: Mid-Term Evaluation Of USAID's Counter-Extremism Programming In Africa

Charles Villa-Vicencio et Al; Occasional paper 21, Justice And reconciliation in Africa, 2016; Community Perceptions Of Violent Extremism In Kenya

CIVILPOL Conseil and the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI). :European Commission Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace Expert Support Facility IFS 2014 - LOT 3 : Operational Guidelines on the preparation and implementation of EU financed actions specific to countering terrorism and violent extremism in third countries

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Eileen Babbitt et Al: USAID March 2013 Theories And Indicators Of Change Concepts And Primers For Conflict Management And Mitigation

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Off-print of the OECD Journal on Development 2007: Volume 8, No. 3 Encouraging Effective Evaluation Of Conflict Prevention And Peacebuilding Activities

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USAID policy paper September 2011 The development response to violent extremism and insurgency

The Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) For The Implementation Of The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace, and security

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TRANSTEC 2016; EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP); Manual Of Indicators

**Kenya Government Agency Papers**

National Counter Terrorism Centre 2016; Kenya National Strategy To Counter violent Extremism

Mombasa County Plan For Countering Violent Extremism 2017

Kilifi County Plan For Countering Violent Extremism 2017

Kwale County Plan For Countering Violent Extremism 2017

Halimu Shwari; Lamu County Plan For Countering Violent Extremism 2017

**Search For Common Ground Documents**

DOS Proposal

DOS Performance Framework

EU ICSP bid

EU ICSP proposal

EU ICSP Logical Framework

Scofield And Associates 2017: Baseline Evaluation For Inuka

Search For Common Ground narrative progress reports

### **Annex 3: Evaluation Terms of Reference**



#### **Terms of Reference**

*Baseline:  
Combined Community Security and Justice Programming  
AND  
Inuka! Supporting Vulnerable Youth to Participate in Community Peace and  
Security Efforts in Coastal Kenya*

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