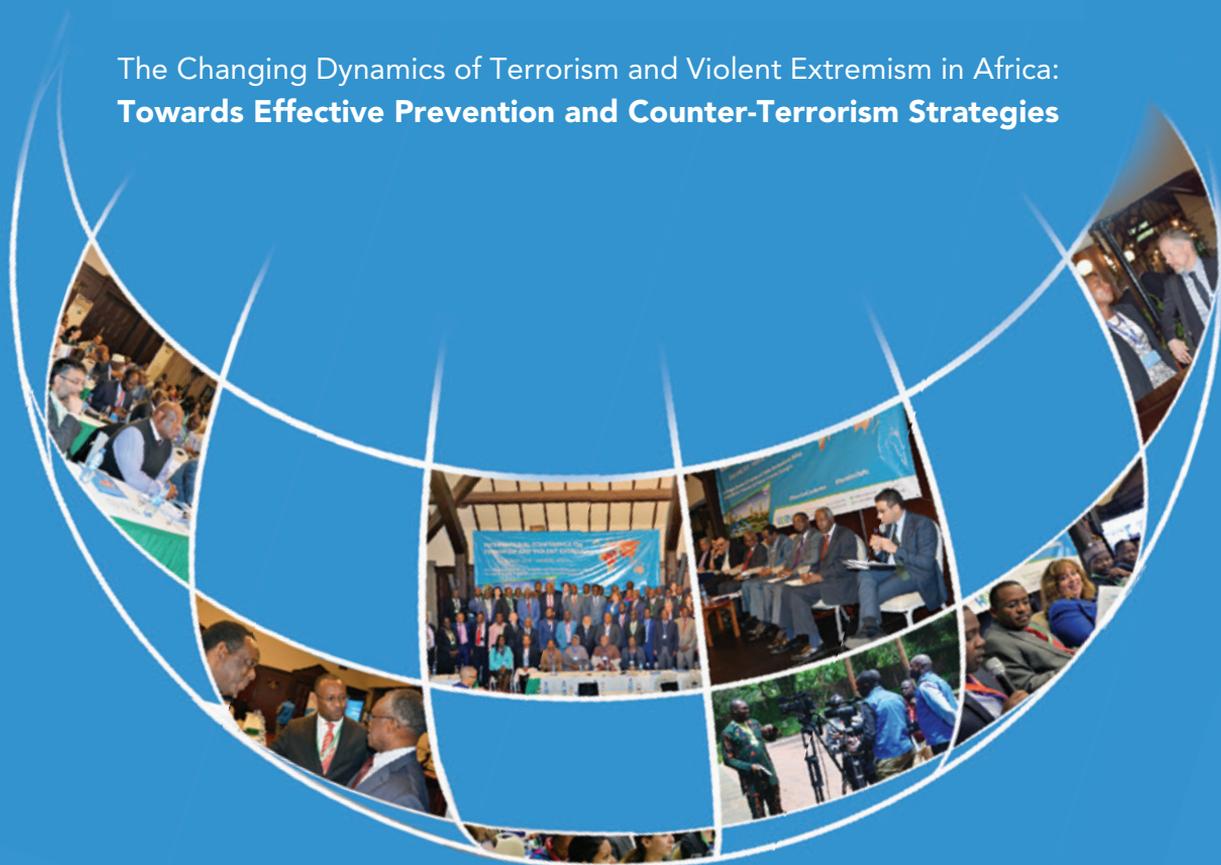


# Report on INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

The Changing Dynamics of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa:  
**Towards Effective Prevention and Counter-Terrorism Strategies**



24-26 APRIL 2018 | NAIROBI, KENYA

**HORN** INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTE FOR  
STRATEGIC  
STUDIES

OBJECTIVE • INDEPENDENT • DEFINITIVE

## About the HORN Institute



## The Changing Dynamics of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa: Towards Effective Prevention and Counter-Terrorism Strategies

### About the HORN Institute

The HORN International Institute for Strategic Studies is an independent, applied research and policy think tank based in Nairobi (Kenya). Its mission is to contribute to informed, objective, home-grown, definitive research and analytical inquiry that shape national, regional, and international policies, primarily in the greater Horn of Africa region.

Its vision is a progressive Horn of Africa region served by informed, objective, and domestically produced, evidence-based policy research and analysis that shapes positively inform scholarship, policy, and practice, regionally and globally. The HORN Institute was established in 2017, and is one of Kenya's 53 think tanks.

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<b>AMISOM</b>	African Union Mission to Somalia
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>ATPU</b>	Anti-Terrorism Police Unit
<b>BRAVE</b>	Building Resilience Against Violent Extremism
<b>BRICS</b>	Building Resilience in Civil Society
<b>CoA</b>	Council of Advisors
<b>COC</b>	Conference Organizing Committee
<b>CRAVE</b>	Community Resilience Against Violent Extremism
<b>CVE</b>	Countering Violent Extremism
<b>CT</b>	Counterterrorism
<b>GNRC</b>	Global Network of Religions for Children
<b>H.E.</b>	His/Her Excellency
<b>IG</b>	Inspector General
<b>ICECVE</b>	International Centre for Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism
<b>ICSVE</b>	International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>ISIS</b>	Islamic State of Iraq and Sham
<b>KBC</b>	Kenya Broadcasting Cooperation
<b>KDF</b>	Kenya Defense Forces
<b>KTN</b>	Kenya Television Network
<b>KWS</b>	Kenya Wildlife Service
<b>LCB</b>	Lake Chad Basin
<b>NCTC</b>	National Counter Terrorism Centre
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NIS</b>	National Intelligence Service
<b>NTV</b>	Nation Television Network

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

<b>ODPP</b>	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution
<b>PVE</b>	Prevention of Violent Extremism
<b>SG</b>	Secretary General
<b>SUPKEM</b>	Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims
<b>SWOT</b>	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>USIU</b>	United States International University-Africa
<b>YEF</b>	Youth Enterprise Fund

This conference would not have been possible without the tireless efforts of the Conference Organizing Committee (COC) consisting of Mustafa Y. Ali, Ph.D. (Director, Arigatou International and Secretary General, GNRC); H.E. Erastus J. Mwencha, E.G.H., M.B.S. (Chairperson, African Capacity Building Foundation); Rev. Samuel Kobia, Ph.D. (Senior Advisor, Cohesion, Peace and Conflict Resolution, the Executive Office of the President); Mumo Nzau, Ph.D. (Lecturer, University of Nairobi); Tom Adala (Head of Strategy and Research, National Counter-Terrorism Centre, Kenya); Hassan Khannenje, Ph.D. (Director, the HORN Institute); Sh. Ramadhan Aula (Associate Director, Centre for the Study of Terrorism, the HORN Institute); Roselyne Omondi (Associate Director, Research, the HORN Institute); Brig. Gen. (Rtd) George Kabugi (Associate Director, Centre for Defence and Security, the HORN Institute); and the HORN Institute staff.

A debt of gratitude is also owed to H.E. Martin Kimani, Ph.D., E.B.S., Special Envoy and Director, National Counter Terrorism Centre – Kenya; Amb. Francisco Caetano Madeira, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and Head of the Africa Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM); and Joseph Boinett, M.G.H., nse (AU), Inspector General (IG) of the National Police Service – Kenya who attended and delivered key-note speeches as the conference's key guests.

The goodwill and support from National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC) - Kenya; Office of the President; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade; Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government; and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) is also highly appreciated.

Finally, the HORN Institute would like to thank all the scholars, practitioners, and participants from over 25 countries, members of the diplomatic corps from Australia, Oman, Egypt, Botswana, Serbia, Sudan, European Union, Qatar, Zimbabwe, Algeria, and Nigeria, friends and partners of the HORN Institute for their invaluable contribution to the success of the conference.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The HORN Institute organized an international conference on terrorism and violent extremism on 24 – 26 April, 2018 in Nairobi (Kenya). The theme of the conference was *The Changing Dynamics of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa: Towards Effective Prevention and Counter-Terrorism Strategies*. The core objectives of the conference were to: provide a platform for exchange of ideas and experiences in countering terrorism and violent extremism in Africa; discuss the changing trends in conflict and terrorist activities in Africa and the Middle East and its impact on the security of countries in the Horn of Africa region, Africa and the world at large; interrogate successes, failures, and shortcomings in the war against terrorism as well as develop policy reference frameworks and make recommendations for fighting radicalization, terrorism, and violent extremism; and evaluate successful case studies on de-radicalization and countering violent extremism for purposes of adopting best practices.

The three-day conference brought together 130 participants comprising of scholars, practitioners in the Prevention and Counter-Terrorism from over 25 countries around the world including representatives of governments and diplomats representing Australia, Oman, Egypt, Botswana, Serbia, Sudan, European Union, Qatar, Zimbabwe, Algeria, and Nigeria; media professionals, students, and members of the civil society.

Key topics discussed included: political and religious extremism; ideological dimensions; state responses to terrorism; preventing and countering violent extremism; gender and terrorism; role of schools in countering extremism; media and terrorism; terrorism financing; terrorism and human rights; critical infrastructure protection; conflict dynamics in the Gulf and the wider Middle East, and their impact in Africa; global trends in terrorism and violent extremism; terrorism, trauma and counselling; radicalization and de-radicalization; and case studies from Somalia, Nigeria, Jordan, Egypt, and Syria, among others.

Some important recommendations from the conference include: the need to expand the debate on terrorism to cover a wider range of issues including military, intelligence, political and religious extremism, ethnic identities and their nexus with terrorism, among others. Second, it was recognized that extremist groups exploit widespread grievances relating to poverty, joblessness, exclusion, injustice, and repression to radicalize and recruit youth to violence. These issues must be addressed through targeted national and regional policies as part of a larger counterterrorism and counter violent extremism strategy. Third, the need for a clearer definition of terrorism, both conceptually and operationally, to help adopt more appropriate strategies and policies. This calls for more research on the subject. Fourth, all security agencies must remain vigilant, thus up-to-date innovative strategies and policies, as well as evidence-based and policy-driven research and analysis are paramount.

Fifth, terrorists and extremist groups build narratives by referencing religious scripture.

This should equally be challenged theologically as well as ensuring that mainstream Islamic content is available, particularly online. Additionally, experts in religious jurisprudence, educators, sociologists, historians, media and cultural studies should engage in 'narrative revisions' about Islam in an effort to counter terrorism and extremist ideologies. Sixth, African, Middle Eastern and Western countries should share their successes (and failures) of the ideological push-back and Extreme Dialogue programs aimed at challenging radicalization into violent extremism and terrorism in a more direct fashion. Programs on Extreme Dialogue such as those implemented in the United Kingdom, Canada, across the European Union and Middle East (like dialogue about radicalization and equality, DARE), could inform those implemented in African countries. For example, the ideological push-back program in Kenya—Building Resilience Against Violent Extremism (BRAVE) could purposefully combine ideological push-back and Extreme Dialogue techniques.

Seventh, safe channels to report radicalization should be provided, and credible voices against radicalization amplified using mainstream and social media platforms. Where necessary, digital disruptions to terrorist and extremist online content should be scaled up or introduced where they did not exist. Eighth, African countries should consider adopting informal early warning initiatives and institute reward mechanisms for actionable

intelligence. Toward this end, national and regional multiagency coordination is critical in addressing terrorism and extremist ideology. Ninth, individuals who have credibility in their communities and willing to dissuade individuals from using violence by supporting non-violent forms of expression should be identified and supported.

Tenth, Somalia and other fragile countries in the Horn of Africa region need stability and job opportunities to deny Al-Shabaab the fertile grounds for radicalization and recruitment of at-risk youth. Eleventh, appropriate threat assessment to critical infrastructure should be conducted to establish best ways of protecting them from potential attacks. Finally, there is increasingly gendered nature of extremist recruitment and attacks that have seen increased deployment of women and girls. This calls for a strategic shift that should involve more women in developing counter extremism strategies.

In sum, the conference provided scholars, practitioners, government officials and other policy-makers an opportunity to discuss the scourge of terror in all its complexities and to share the lessons learned by drawing on own experiences in countering this threat. There was a general consensus that, effectively addressing terrorism and violent extremism requires maximum coordination by all relevant agencies involved in this fight: governments, non-governmental organizations, regional bodies, research and learning institutions as well as community organizations.



## INTRODUCTION

The Mogadishu terror attack on 14 October 2017 that left more than 500 dead is a sobering reminder of terrorists' capabilities, resilience and dynamism, not only in the Horn of Africa but also across the world. Terrorism is a global phenomenon that is threatening the social fabric of many societies. In recent years, increased international cooperation in the fight against this scourge, has progressively weakened the ability of terrorists to execute attacks. Yet the resilience of terrorism and violent extremism means that state and non-state actors should continue to work collaboratively to bring to bear available tools and resources especially in the realm of security, economics, politics, and religion to fight terrorism and violent extremism in all its forms.

On 24-26 April 2018, the HORN International Institute for Strategic Studies (hereafter the HORN Institute) held a successful international conference on terrorism and violent extremism in Nairobi (Kenya) to deepen understanding of such dynamics (of terrorism and violent extremism), focusing largely on Africa but also the Middle East and the western hemisphere. This understanding will inform policies and strategies in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism.

A variety of stakeholders, including scholars, practitioners in the prevention and/or counter-terrorism (P/CVE), representatives of government, media professionals, students, and members of the public, and diplomats, from more than 25 countries attended the conference, sharing both ideas and experiences from research and practice as well as own country experiences. At least 130 individuals attended the three-day conference.

### Objectives

The objectives of the conference were to:

1. Provide a platform for exchange of ideas and experiences on countering terrorism and violent extremism.

2. Discuss changing trends in conflict and terrorism activities in the Middle East and its impact on the security of countries in the Horn of Africa region, Africa and the world at large.
3. Share research findings by those in academia, international organisations, government, public and private sectors so as to inform policy, practice and scholarship.
4. Dialogue on successes, failures, and shortcomings in the war against terrorism
5. Discuss policy reference frameworks, and policy recommendations for fighting radicalization, terrorism, and violent extremism.
6. Establish ways in which findings can be mainstreamed into policy actions by governments and international organisations.
7. Identify and evaluate successful case studies on de-radicalization and countering violent extremism for purposes of adopting best practices.
8. Address challenges related to returnees, ex-combatants, and victims of the same on the continent.

## OVERVIEW

The main themes in terrorism and violent extremism were explored by various speakers and presenters. These include current dynamics, countering terrorism and violent extremism, preventing terrorism and violent extremism, and imagining the future in a terror-prone world. All these themes were covered in eight sessions over the three conference days.

The keynote speakers included:

- 1. H.E. Martin Kimani, Ph.D., E.B.S.,** Special Envoy, and Director, National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), KENYA
- 2. H.E. Francisco Caetano Madeira,** Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and Head of AMISOM, MOZAMBIQUE
- 3. H.E. Erastus Mwencha, E.G.H., M.B.S.,** Chairperson, African Capacity Building Foundation, KENYA
- 4. Joseph Boinett, M.G.H., nse (AU),** Inspector General (IG) of the National Police Service, KENYA
- 5. Rev. Samuel Kobia, Ph.D.,** Senior Advisor, Cohesion, Peace, and Conflict Resolution, the Executive Office of the President, KENYA
- 6. Joseph Kilonzi,** representative of Chief Guest H.E. Monica Juma, DPhil, C.B.S., M.B.S., Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, KENYA

There were also opening remarks by:

- 1. Mustafa Y. Ali, Ph.D.,** Director, Arigatou International – Nairobi, SG, GNRC, and Chairman, the HORN Institute, KENYA
- 2. Anne Speckhard, Ph.D.,** Director, International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism (ICSVE), USA
- 3. Edwin Okello Obuya,** Asst. Director of Public Prosecutions, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, representing Noordin Hajji, Director of Public Prosecutions, KENYA

And, closing remarks by:

- 1. H.E. Kelebert Nkomani,** Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps, Embassy of Zimbabwe, ZIMBABWE
- 2. H.E. Yusuf Nzibo, Ph.D.,** Chairman, Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM), KENYA

## SESSION 1: CONFERENCE OPENING

There were speeches by H.E. Martin Kimani, Ph.D., E.B.S., Special Envoy and Director, National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) -Kenya, and Ambassador Francisco Caetano Madeira, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and Head of African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) - Mozambique, in the opening session.

H.E. Martin Kimani, Ph.D. underscored the importance of identity, which often shapes the terrorism narrative, as a driving force in politics at global, regional, and national levels. He also highlighted the emerging trends of tribalizing politics, and increasing efforts to rid nations of 'impure' identity traits.

He noted the potential and the willingness of certain individuals or groups to militarize, or instrumentalize their opposition to others for social, cultural, or political gain. He also cited politics (especially poll-related) and terrorism (jihadist) as two forms of identity-based violence.

Dr. Kimani cited the emerging form of extremism, which involves opposing the idea of Kenya as a diverse society, as another trend in terrorism and violent extremism. He challenged the attendees to think about how Al-Shabaab terrorism will end.

He also spoke about the role of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), noting that the agency is aware of the unique features of African civilizations. NCTC is working to develop effective counter terrorism initiatives that reflect Kenya, and stronger regional initiatives to help increase understanding of the challenges the nation is currently grappling with.



*H.E. Martin Kimani, Ph.D., Special Envoy, and Director, National Counter Terrorism Centre (Kenya), giving a keynote address during the official opening of the conference*

He concluded with a call for stronger regional mechanisms and for a nuanced understanding of messages and the challenges of scholarly underpinnings.

**Ambassador Francisco Caetano Madeira** argued that peace and security are two sides of the same coin, and preconditions for any meaningful sustainable development. Stating, “no peace, no security; no security, no development,” he noted that terrorism and organized crime continue to threaten peace and development on the continent, and people cannot thrive in unstable environments.

He also said that the threat of terrorism is real, and has grown and changed in the last two decades, with a rise of terrorist cells on the continent being observed. Terrorists, he said, use technology to communicate,

recruit, radicalize, and finance their efforts to destroy institutions, and instill fear in the lives of ordinary people.

No country, he noted, has the capacity to fight terrorism and win it on its own. Co-operation, coordination, and complementarity, he emphasized, are vital to win this war. He called for: teaching of resilience, patriotism, and life skills, especially decision making, in schools in Africa, investing in anti-terrorism efforts, and seeking to win the trust of citizens and the communities they live in. Doing so, he argued, would deny terrorists the support, manpower, and the resources they need to thrive.

He urged governments to demonstrate, by word and deed, their commitment to fighting terrorism.



*H.E. Francisco Madeira Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and Head of AMISOM, MOZAMBIQUE delivering his keynote speech during the official opening of the conference*

## SESSION 2: TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM: CURRENT DYNAMICS

This session featured presentations by scholars and practitioners from Chad, Kenya, and USA. They provided an overview of some of the main issues in terrorism and violent extremism. The scholars shared insights into media framing of terror attacks in Kenya, the war on terror as a business, the concepts, issues, and trends relating to terrorism, and regional strategies for countering terrorism.

**Prof. Kioko Ileri, Ph.D., Associate Professor, United States International University (USIU), Kenya**, presented findings from his study on how the Kenyan media covered two major terrorist attacks in Kenya - the Westgate and Garissa University College. He analyzed media coverage of these terror attacks in the three newspapers; *Nation*, *Standard* and *People Daily*. He examined the most popular media frame used in the reporting, attribution of responsibility by the media, and whether the coverage was episodic or thematic.

He found that most stories framed the coverage as human interest. By using this frame to tell the stories of the terror attacks,

he argued, the media evoked the sympathy of readers. Most of the coverage was also episodic, and relied on official government sources. He recommended that future research should focus on the visually-rich television news. His presentation was titled, ‘Media Framing of Westgate and Garissa College Attacks: News Frames, Attribution of Responsibility and Major Actors.’

**Prof. Horace Campbell, Ph.D., Kwame Nkrumah Chair of African Studies, University of Ghana, Ghana/USA**, argued the ‘war on terror’ as a business model with contractors and sub-contractors. He attempted to interrogate the model, and noted that terrorism seems to be a moving



*Prof. Horace Campbell making his presentation on “The War on Terror as a Business” during the conference*

target in Africa. He also challenged the participants to assess who the real terrorists and real drivers are, and confront the financiers of terrorism.

Prof. Campbell also noted that Africa is a resource-rich continent and argued for better use of these resources, such as reconstruction and development of the continent and its people. He also called for the demilitarization of terrorism, and urged the African Union to unify the continent first as a step towards fighting the war on terrorism in Africa. His presentation was titled, 'The War on Terror as a Business: Lessons from East Africa.'

**Al-Almine M.A. Seid, Expert, Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), Chad,** noted that terrorism in Africa and the world is not a new phenomenon, and traced the history of violent extremism on the continent. He argued that, historically, violent extremism has been attributed to other religions too,

not just Islam, and cited Jewish Defense League, the Lord's Resistance Army, and Hindu Yuva Vahini as examples. He argued that attention must be paid to the history so as to enhance understanding of ideological underpinnings of terrorism. His presentation was titled, 'The Evolution of Political and Confessional Extremism in Islam and the Role of Foreign Powers.'

**Mustafa Y. Ali, Ph.D., Director, Arigatou International and Chair, the HORN Institute, Kenya,** noted that one of the biggest challenges in the prevention and countering of violent extremism is the lack of a solid definition of 'terrorism.' He argued for the interrogation of the categorization of this concept because terrorism could be viewed as encompassing resistance movements like the Mau Mau (Kenya), and African National Congress (South Africa). This, he said, affects both the scholarship and practice of counter terrorism and violent extremism. He challenged scholars

to work towards finding clear definitions as the first step to adopting an appropriate policy framework. His presentation was titled, 'Globalization of Terrorism: Concepts, Issues, and Trends.'

**Major General (Rtd.) Charles Mwanzia, Security Practitioner, Kenya,** presented an overview of the African Union's efforts in countering violent extremism on the continent. He observed that extremist groups exploit widespread grievances

relating to poverty, joblessness, exclusion, injustice and repression to radicalize and recruit youths. Further, he emphasized the need to understand the drivers, push and pull factors, trends, patterns and processes of violent extremism, and called for effort to diminish the appeal of radical ideologies and messages. His presentation was titled, 'Regional Strategies for Countering Violent Extremism: Perspectives from the African Union (AU) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).'



A section of participants during the three-day conference



Mustafa Y. Ali, Director, Arigatou International and Chair, the HORN Institute, Kenya making his presentation on Globalization of Terrorism

## SESSION 3: COUNTERING TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

This session featured presentations by scholars and practitioners from Kenya, UK, USA, and Denmark, which were made during plenary and breakout sessions. The audience was informed about efforts of the Kenyan government in countering terrorism and violent extremism, the role of schools in preventing terrorism, and the rift between Islamist extremism and mainstream Islam. The focus of the five breakout sessions were: youth, terrorism and education; analysis of strategic plans; individuals in violent extremism; programmes to prevent and/or counter violent extremism; and issues of human rights.

Diplomats from various African and European nations also shared insights on how their governments have been addressing terrorism. The diplomats' session was one of the conference highlights.



One of the participants reacts to a presentation during the plenary session

**Tom Adala, Head of Strategy and Research, National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), Kenya,** cited terrorism as the biggest security threat facing Kenya today. He noted that Kenya has stepped up its efforts to shrink the pool of radicalization. He recommended a collaborative approach to fighting terror, working with communities and other non-state actors. His presentation was titled, 'State Responses in Counter-Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism.'

**Cheryl Duckworth, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Nova Southeastern University, USA**

Drawing on lessons from a study that was conducted post-9/11, which featured interviews with young Muslims from South Florida (study explored the identity of Muslim youth and how they are perceived as well as how they perceive themselves), Dr Duckworth argued that formal schools can build the critical thinking skills of learners

through inquiry-based education to help counter violent extremism involving schools, communities, and nations. She concluded that these groups (young Muslims and other learners in formal schools) should not be overlooked as catalysts for changing the narrative. Her presentation was titled, 'Learning after 9/11: Young Muslim American Students Speak for Themselves.'

**Rachel Bryson, Analyst, Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, UK,** compared Islamic extremism to mainstream Islam. She looked at four types of content: mainstream, Salafi-Jihadi, Islamist, and counter-narrative, arguing that the understanding of the abuse of scripture by

extremists is essential to undermining their claims to religious legitimacy. She found that certain religious ideas and concepts, such as caliphate, tawhid, and jihad can be interpreted using both violent and non-violent lenses. Rachel also found that jihadi texts focus on violence, politics, and Sharia, while mainstream ones focus on personal piety and daily religious practice.

She recommended that counter-narratives focus on rebutting false claims of extremists with compelling alternatives. Her presentation was titled, 'Struggle Over Scripture: Charting the Rift between Extremism and Mainstream Islam.'



Participants following the proceedings at the conference

## BREAKOUT SESSIONS

The following presentations were made in five breakout rooms based on five topics: youth, terrorism and education; analysis of strategic plans; individuals in violent extremism; programmes to prevent and/or counter violent extremism; and the issue of human rights.

### Group 1: Youth, Terrorism, and Education

**Wilson Muna, Ph.D., Lecturer, Kenyatta University, Kenya,** noted that the emergence of social media has created opportunities that terror agents exploit. The terrorists use Internet to diffuse radical ideologies, recruit, and build online terrorist networks, and targeting vulnerable populations, especially the youth. He cited the trend in which violent extremists are using the Internet to target university students, and universities as

recruitment hubs. Dr. Muna noted that youth in universities are attracted to radical ideologies in order to satisfy a need to belong and seek retribution for perceived historical injustices. The youth, he said, benefit from lucrative job opportunities and react to social and political alienation. His presentation was titled, 'Bright Minds Affinity to Terrorism: Focus on Institutions of Higher Learning.'



*Al-Amine (third from right) reacts to a presentation in one of the breakout sessions*

**Patrick Maluki, Ph.D., Lecturer, University of Nairobi, Kenya,** cited the increasing calls for a change of tact by governments, from hard to soft approaches, to reduce radicalization and violent extremism in Kenya as a changing dynamic; Kenya continues to

lose young people to terror networks. He also attributed Kenya's increasing focus on soft power approaches to the failure of hard power to reduce radicalization of youth in the country.

Dr. Maluki noted that soft power practices have not been mainstreamed in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism. These soft power avenues include social media, peer-to-peer groups, support groups, and games that are useful avenues for creative engagement in safer pathways.

He noted that radical youth are found in ungoverned spaces where the State is yet to act on issues that connect one to citizenship, such as provision of identification cards. When this happens, there is room for extremism. There is need to support such youth with government providing sanctuaries for vulnerable groups addressing their need to belong. He recommended the identification of credible people who support non-violent forms of expression to dissuade others from

using violence. His presentation was titled, 'Countering Youth Extremism through Soft Power.'

**Mumo Nzau, Ph.D., University of Nairobi, Kenya,** noted that young people, who are usually involved in violent activities, have a role to play in preventing violent extremism. He explored the inter-religious approach to preventing violent extremism, and discussed how youth have been engaged through interfaith platforms to prevent them from getting radicalized. Young people serve as major targets of various narratives and have increasingly stood out as core actors in its violent manifestations. His presentation was titled, 'Situating Youth in the Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) in Africa: A Re-evaluation of Inter-religious Approach.'

### Group 2: Analysis of Strategic Plans

**Halkano Abdi Wario, Ph.D., Lecturer, Egerton University, Kenya,** examined the rationale, conceptualisation, strategies,

planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, stakeholders, and challenges associated with policy frameworks for



*One of the groups during the breakout session*



Dr. Halkano Wario makes a presentation on analysis of strategic plans

countering terrorism at international, regional, national and county levels, including platforms of the United Nations (UN), IGAD, Government of Kenya, and county governments in Kenya.

He found that the UN framework, a global design that informs counter-terrorism at regional and national levels, is root cause oriented, and therefore, multi-dimensional. He also noted that IGAD employs ideological push-backs, non-coercive strategies, the disenfranchised and owners of war. IGAD's counter terrorism framework is designed in collaboration with Japan, Sweden, Netherlands, UNDP and other partners, and coordinated by the International Centre for Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism (ICECVE) in Djibouti. Kenya's CT framework, which is coordinated by the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), takes into account SWOT analysis and engages community/faith-based organisations and civil society organisations. The framework engages all social institutions at the national level, and addresses social, political, environmental,

economic, technological and legal spaces at the county level. Dr. Wario's presentation was titled, 'Fighting Militants on Paper: Reflective Content Analysis of Regional, National and Devolved Governments Strategic Plans for Countering Violent Extremism.'

**Singo Mwachofi, Lecturer, University of Nairobi, Kenya,** argued that the Kenyan government's CT strategy employs a majorly militaristic and criminal-justice approach. He also observed that the strategy is mainly influenced by the USA and the global war on terror. He outlined the government's CT structure as follows:

1. Legal: This comprises of the Prevention of Terror Act of 2012 and the Security Laws Amendment Act of 2014. They were termed as persecutory as they legitimised ethnic profiling of Somalis and Muslims.
2. Policy: *Operation Linda Nchi* that sent the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) to Somalia, *Operation Usalama Watch* that led to massive and arbitrary

arrests of Somalis in Nairobi, and the *Nyumba Kumi Initiative* that promotes community participation on vigilance.

3. Administrative: This involves renewed coordination of all departments dealing with security, intelligence and defence. It also involves reshuffles of security personnel and creation of new CT agencies such as ATPU and NCTC.

Singo also singled out the following challenges to the implementation of

Kenya's CT efforts: corruption, human rights violations, reliance on external funding, fragmented Kenyan society, and a rise of militias.

He recommended the formation and implementation of CT strategies that do not violate human rights and further serve as agents of radicalisation. His presentation was titled, 'Countering or Abetting Terror? Kenyan State's response to terrorism between 2011 and 2017.'

### Group 3: Individuals in Violent Extremism

**Prof. Hassan Mwakimako, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Pwani University, Kenya,** made a presentation on Aboud Rogo, a man who was considered a radical recruiter for Al-Shabaab, and said to have been involved in the bombing of Paradise Hotel in Kikambala. He was eventually arrested and arraigned in court on terror-related charges. His killing three years ago led to riots in Kenya's Coastal town

of Mombasa, but his radical ideologies through recordings are still in circulation

He observed that Rogo would tell Muslim youth how marginalized they were in the community and explain the history of how early Muslims would defend themselves in such cases. He recommended the development of counter narratives to correct these misconceptions and misperceptions



A section of participants during one of the breakout sessions

on marginalisation. His presentation was titled, 'Aboud Rogo and Re-Interpreting Extremist Violence at the Kenyan Coast.'

**Joseph Kioi Mbugua, International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), Kenya,** outlined the history of terrorism in Kenya focusing on attacks on police, youth disappearances, killings of chiefs and recruitment of both boys and girls, and

provided two case studies of Mombasa and Kwale counties. He recommended the creation of a comprehensive communication strategy, the incorporation of the private sector as key stakeholders, and the fostering a good relationship between the police and communities. Mbugua's presentation was titled, 'Adapting strategies of countering violent extremism to local context in Kenya.'



L- R: Maj (Rtd) Mukuria, Dr. Ombongi, Patrick Mukorera and Dr. Nyukuri confer during one of the breaks

#### Group 4: Programmes to Prevent and/or Counter Violent Extremism

**Nathaniel Kabala, Researcher, Building Resilience in Civil Society (BRICS) - BRICS** is a community-based programme funded by the British High Commission in Kenya and Tanzania. BRICS works with 16 partners: 15 are based in Kenya and one in Tanzania. They work with families in a bid to identify signs of radicalization at the point of intersections of different risk groups.

Participants were informed of the stigmatization of returnees and their

families, and of the personal and social networks are the main drivers of youth to CVE. His presentation was titled, 'Community-Based CVE Research and Programming in Kenya.'

**Ibrahim Somo, Deputy Chief of Party, Niwajibu Wetu (NIWETU), Kenya,** noted that research is key in addressing CVE issues as the environment is constantly evolving. He also highlighted the need to invest in skills and knowledge training and questioning

whether CVE efforts are reaching the right people. He also noted the willingness of women to take the lead in prevention and countering violent extremism. NIWETU is a USAID-funded programme that is informed

by learning and research, and implemented in five counties (Garissa, Nairobi, Mandera, Mombasa and Wajir) in Kenya. Somo's presentation was titled, 'Lessons Learned from CVE Programming in Kenya.'



Nathaniel Kabala leads the discussion on P/CVE programmes in the Horn of Africa region

**Martine Zeuthen, Team Leader, RUSI-Kenya, Denmark,** indicated that RUSI is keen to understand what motivates individuals who get recruited into terrorism or violent extremism. These include: structural motivators (corruption, unemployment, and inequality), individual incentives (sense of belonging, acceptance, rewards in the afterlife, sense of purpose based on ideology and enabling factors (radical mentors, radical online communities, social networks with violent extremist groups). Martine noted that more women, as well as educated people were being radicalized, and that finance, not ideology, was motivating their decision. She also

underlined the changing political context in Somalia and Kenya and the uncertain future of AMISOM in Somalia. Further, she spoke about the importance of evaluating and documenting initiatives to facilitate evidence-based learning on what works.

The main lesson learned, Martine said, is that recruitment into violent extremism is local. She recommended that CVE interventions be based on local political realities at the community, national and regional levels. Her paper was titled, 'Changing Dynamics of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa.'

## Group 5: The Issue of Human Rights

**Ardian Shajkovci, Ph.D., International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism, USA,** highlighted the movement of thousands of people from the Balkans and other parts of Europe fight in Syria. He also noted that similar movements have been witnessed with regard to Al-Shabaab. He linked human rights to terrorism, and said respecting human rights is seen as one of the ways of preventing violent extremism.

**Kizito Sabala, Ph.D., Political Officer, IGAD Liaison Office, Kenya,** argued that the rampant violations of human rights of terrorists, suspected terrorists, and ordinary, law-abiding citizens in countering terrorism seem to have their origins in the counter terrorism laws that States have developed. He placed the violations on the rhetoric after 9/11 terror attack which conflicts with the conventional understanding of war where two groups are pitted against each other as a case of violence. These have complicated the human rights conversation

with regards to terror. Whether you are a terrorist, suspect, or ordinary law-abiding citizen, you have human rights. He argued for the restriction of human rights in the government's fight against terrorism, but cautioned that restricting the rights of terror suspects, convicts or accomplices, breeds more terror as it sets these people and their families against the government. He said there is need to go beyond the military and intelligence approaches in order to win the hearts and minds of terrorists, and pay more attention to how human rights are going to be protected while countering terrorism, which he said required a delicate balance. He recommended that the work and operations of the Security Council and agencies charged with implementing CT measures be subjected to greater scrutiny, and that lawmakers across the globe apply CT laws sensitively with some rights are restricted. Dr. Sabala's presentation was titled, 'Re-visiting Counter-Terrorism and Human Rights: Conceptual and Practical Perspectives.'



*Ardian Shajkovci (third right) takes questions in Group Five*



*Dr. Emily Okuto makes a contribution during one of the breakout sessions*

**Emily Okuto, Ph.D., Lecturer, Africa Nazarene University, Kenya,** stated that the primary role of the State is to protect its citizens and uphold human rights laws. She looked at the responses of the Kenyan government to terrorism with regard to: security aspect, area of intelligence, legal policy frameworks, amnesty to returnees and terrorist financing alongside community participation, and what these efforts have achieved. She focused on security and intelligence.

1. Security: the government has put in place hard and soft responses. Amongst the hard responses were the creation of the Anti-Terrorism Policing Unit (ATPU) and the NCTC in 2013, and

the Kenya Defense Forces' *Operation Linda Nchi* initiative. The government also posted the army along the border and intensified border controls. She observed that the ATPU has been accused of human rights violations, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detainment, torture and discriminative targeting.

2. Intelligence: she argued that although the country still lacks a strong intelligence network has always been wanting, information from the intelligence agencies has contributed to enhanced security, and numerous terrorist activities have been thwarted in the recent past (2016 and 2017).

## AMBASSADORS' SESSION



Representatives of foreign missions and some members of the HORN community

Ambassadors and representatives of various diplomatic missions based in Nairobi shared their experiences with countering terrorism.

**H.E. Kelebert Nkomani, Zimbabwean Ambassador, and Dean of The African Diplomatic Corps,** made the session's opening remarks.

Ambassador Nkomani noted that everyone is affected by terrorism. He said it is critical that responses of an international nature be fashioned to counter this challenge. He also said building inclusive societies in which everyone feels respected and has a sense of belonging will go a long way toward alleviating terrorism. Affected countries should not be left to deal with terrorism on their own. He concluded by urging different stakeholders to continue developing a clear strategy to combat this problem.

**H.E. Francisco Caetano Madeira, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union (AU), and Head of AMISOM**

Ambassador Madeira indicated that the AU has a counter-terrorism strategy, noting that the African regions namely: South Africa, East Africa and Central Africa also have similar strategies except for North Africa. East Africa is one of the most affected and vulnerable regions in the African continent. Somalia is the most affected country on the continent. Furthermore, Somalia and Yemen influence each other further exacerbating insecurity in the Horn of Africa

He observed that the ideologies of Wahabism and Salafism have been spread in these two countries and are deeply entrenched, with neighboring countries often being used as bases for their insurgency. Al-Shaabab remains the key threat in East Africa, it has attacked Uganda, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya. It has also

made attempts to attack all African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) contributing countries. Despite losing its leaders over time, the terror group now employs asymmetrical warfare and uses suicide bombers. It targets aid workers, police and the public. Through AMISOM, the AU is playing its part in the fight against terrorism.

He reported that AMISOM has since managed to oust Al-Shabaab from

Mogadishu, Somalia's capital. The AU is not only fighting the war against the Al-Shabaab, it is also undertaking awareness creation on the terrorism threat to Africa with a view to prevent radicalization. He also said that the AU engages in de-radicalization efforts and is supporting Somalia to put in place measures to fight against terrorism by capacity building and strengthening institutions.



Heads of Missions during the Ambassadors' Session. From left Amb. Dragan Zupanjevac (Serbia), Ms. Hanina Ben Bernou (European Union), Amb. Salah Elhamdi (Algeria), Amb. Kelebert Nkomani (Zimbabwe and Dean of Ambassadors), Amb. Fransisco Caetano Madeira (Head of AMISOM), Amb. Sheidu Omeiza (Nigeria), Amb. Elsadiq Abdalla (Sudan). Speaking is Amb. Fransisco Caetano Madeira

**H.E. Salah Francis Elhamdy, Algeria's Ambassador**

Giving a background into the situation in Algeria, Ambassador Elhamdy said that some Algerian youth were trained in Peshawar in Pakistan and some had interacted with the Boko Haram. He reported that youth who wanted to win seats in the country's National Assembly were guided by the ideology that, 'Democracy is haram.' They demanded lifestyle changes,

and killed militants, politicians, artists, journalists, but government fought against them and won.

Towards the end of the 1990's, he said, Algeria adopted clemency as a way of winning the war against terrorists. The country acknowledged that there is no need to fight with weapons, and opted to use other tools, such as education and the media, to break the ideology of extremism. He also said that Algerians have a hub for

information sharing and exchange on issues pertaining to the fight against terrorism and violent extremism.

**H.E. Sheidu Omeiza Momou, Nigeria  
High Commissioner**

Ambassador Sheidu cited that Borno State is the epicenter of Boko Haram-led terrorism in Nigeria. He said that many internal factors give rise to recruitment into terrorism in Nigeria, and argued that there is a need to look at root causes and find solutions to the issues.

He noted that Lake Chad has become a beehive of Boko Haram activities, and the shrinking of the water body has contributed to this. The jihadist group has brought destruction, displacement, and unemployment to people living around the lake, using unconventional strategies, and that their destruction continues to be felt in Nigeria. Abductions of innocent school children, some who have been radicalized, has occurred frequently but quite a number

have been rescued. The militants' activities break the very fabric of society - the family. Their strategy has been to identify with their sympathizers and persuade them to join them. He said the civil war that broke out in the 1960s and 1970s cannot compare to what is happening now the situation is volatile.

He also said the Nigeria is working with State and federal governments to decimate the group. Initially, the situation was viewed as a case of Muslims attacking Christians. The military have since been empowered and strengthened to fight the terror group.

**H. E. Elsadig Abdalla Elias, Sudan  
Ambassador**

Ambassador Elsadig noted that Sudan, which is surrounded by countries affected by terrorist activities, is using a multi-faceted approach involving all stakeholders, government, civil society and citizens to address terrorism.

There is a review of curricula in primary and high schools to educate pupils about terrorism at a young age. There is also a financial information unit that tracks the movement of money; it helps curb money laundering and illicit financial flows into the country. Suspects are taken to rehabilitation centres where they engage with religious leaders. The intellectual approach has been successful. Certificates of good conduct are issued to those who have been rehabilitated. Thereafter, they are integrated back into society. The combined approach identifies and isolates the radicals who are taken to safe houses for much-needed dialogue. This may take several months. If they change, the State provides them alternative revenue streams. In 2009, 30 radicalized persons went through this rehabilitation program and were granted amnesty. Bilateral agreements have also contributed to the country's success in combating terrorism.

**Hussein Roshdy, Representative of  
Egypt**

This north-eastern African country has suffered terrorism from as far back as the 1970s. In 2011, with the stepping down of President Hosni Mubarak, radical elements emerged. The country has, however, come up with mechanisms to fight the threat of terror. It has employed a two-pronged approach to counter terrorism: the military approach (Egypt has conducted airstrikes in Libya and provided logistical support to Yemen), and the economic and development approach (Egypt argues that if people are lifted out of poverty, and the rhetoric that targets poor people delegitimized, a lot will be achieved). Hussein suggested that countering the rhetoric can be done by visiting mosques and churches and working through Al-Azhar University, the country's – oldest university. The government is also involved in international efforts – taking part in the United Nations (UN) fora, as



One of the participants poses a question during the Ambassadors' Session



(Extreme Right) H.E. Elsadig Abdallah Elias (Sudan) following the proceedings during the Ambassadors' Session. Speaking is Mr. Hussein Roshdy, Charge D'affaires (Egypt)

a member of UN Security Council and working with AU Business and Security Council, and also focuses on enjoyment of human rights for citizens. He recommended that the countries that are financing and providing safe havens for terror groups stop or be stopped.

**Hanina Ben Bernou, Governance Adviser, Delegation of the European Union (EU) to Kenya**

The EU representative highlighted joint efforts of the 28-member states citing that each partners' strengths have contributed to EU's combined strength in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism.

The EU is committed to sharing experiences in countering violent extremism. It is also committed to partnership; it believes that it takes a network to defeat a network; this requires having a joint understanding of challenges and coming up with joint solutions. In this regard, they are developing

best practices shared amongst partners and on their website. They are also forming a network of practitioners in Europe that have been exposed to terror. This would involve teachers and community policing. In Kenya, the EU is working at the institutional level with government, NGOs and communities to build resilience.

**H.E. Dragan Zupanjevac, Serbia's Ambassador**

The Ambassador of Serbia to Kenya observed that there are hardly any parts of the world that are safe from terrorism and violent extremism. He also lauded AMISOM saying the services it provides are greatly needed in the Horn of Africa, particularly in Somalia.

Ambassador Zupanjevac concluded by asking - Is there enough understanding in the Security Council on the threat posed by impending withdrawal of AMISOM that is planned by 2021?



*Amb. Dragan Zupanjevac, Head of Mission, Serbian Embassy*

**H. E. Alison Chartres, High Commissioner of Australia**

High Commissioner Chartres reported that Australians and neighbouring countries have been affected by a number of terrorist attacks in Australia. She noted that the Australian government is committed to finding solutions to counter the terrorism problem by implementing a counter

terrorism strategy that will consider challenging CVE propaganda, and working with communities to build resilience and cohesion. The strategy would be hinged on a strong legislative framework to counter terrorism, and would address the issue of foreign fighters and people that are a threat to safety and security, maritime security in Africa, and the financing for terrorism.



*H. E. Alison Chartres, Australian High Commissioner to Kenya, presenting on Australia's counter-terrorism strategy*

## SESSION 4: PREVENTING TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

The focus of this session was preventing terrorism and violent extremism. The session kicked off with speeches by **H. E. Erastus Mwencha, E.G.H. M.B.S., Chairperson African Capacity Building, Kenya**, and **Joseph Boinett, M. G. H, n.s., Inspector General of the National Police Service, Kenya**. Thereafter, three scholars presented papers highlighting the importance of informal security early warning systems, critical infrastructure protection, and influences in radicalizations of women and girls in Kenya.

The opening remarks were made by **Ambassador Mwencha** who addressed the audience through a video recording. He noted that different regions on the African continent are plagued with terrorism, including the Sahel, West Africa, Somali and the Congo Basin. He described terrorism as a menace that has changed our way of life; how we interact and do business. He underlined the need to reduce the impact of terrorism and violent extremism. He also spoke about the need to identify terrorists and their enablers and the triggers to manage the menace.



*H.E. Erastus Mwencha addressing the audience through a recorded video.*

The envoy highlighted Agenda 2063 which has programmes aimed at empowering youth. In addition, he underlined the importance of international cooperation in the fight against violent extremism (VE) particularly through sharing experiences in dealing with VE and terrorism. He noted that it is important to get intelligence

information to enable society to confront terrorism and VE.

Delivering the keynote speech, **Joseph Boinett** noted that terrorism and violent extremism are global threats that have devastating impacts as demonstrated by recent terror attacks in Canada. As this is an

issue that affects everyone globally, Boinett called for global efforts in countering the menace. Globally, VE and terrorism represented by activities of ISIS, a terror group which rose rapidly from ragtag militia to a global threat to security. He acknowledged the concerted multinational effort to fight the group which has reduced its threat significantly.

The IG noted that Kenya and her neighbours, Uganda and Tanzania, have suffered terror attacks. He indicated that Al-Shabaab is the greatest threat to Kenya's national security, especially in the north-eastern and coastal regions. He cited the example of the Garissa University College attack where Kenya lost 147 students, describing it as a wake-up call

that demanded a structured re-examination of the country's CVE efforts. Kenya has strengthened multi-agency framework of engagement to the threat which requires the NPS to work closely with other security agencies, NCTC, NIS, KWS, Ministry of Interior, Kenya prisons, and county governments. He noted that the NPS has strengthened community policing initiatives across the country to enhance information gathering and was involved in developing the national CVE strategy launched in June 2016. In addition, he noted that Kenya has deepened partnerships with other entities locally and internationally such as Interpol, diplomatic missions in Kenya, and multilateral agencies.



*Joseph Boinett, M.G.H., nse (AU), Inspector General (IG) of the National Police Service, Kenya delivering his speech during the conference*

**Prof. Maurice Amutabi, Ph.D., Vice Chancellor, Lukenya University, Kenya**, argued for the use of both informal and non-formal approaches to gathering intelligence, to improve existing early warning systems. He said effective security

systems are supposed to be proactive rather than reactive, and called for the need to sensitize stakeholders and involving the community in intelligence gathering, this would boost the work of the security organs. He identified the lack of skills

and knowledge amongst officers as a challenge, highlighting the need for capacity building efforts.

Prof. Amutabi shared examples of experiences in Israel and the US where the public are trained in intelligence gathering. When is a situation suspicious? What do you look for? What are the signs? When does a situation shift from normal to abnormal? He underlined the importance of training the community on what they should look out for and share with security officers, underscoring the importance of informal and non-formal sources of information.

In charting the way forward, Prof. Amutabi argued that there is need to create a reward mechanism for actionable intelligence. He noted that high level political disagreements should be avoided as the rifts militate against effective preventive action. His presentation was titled, 'Informal Security Early Warning Systems and Terrorism Threats in Kenya: Focus on Recruitment, Movement, and Intelligence Analysis.'

**Stephen Handa, Ph.D., Head of Research, National Defense College, Kenya,** argued for better protection of Kenya's critical infrastructure (including roads, airports, power, water and fiber optic cables that are essential for the provision of vital services in the country whose destruction would have a negative effect of the country).

Dr. Handa underlined the need to conduct risk assessment, categorize assets, identify threats and vulnerability of assets. He also noted that there is subjectivity in risk assessment. In undertaking risk assessment, it is important to categorize assets, identify threats, assess vulnerability of the assets and put in measures to reduce vulnerability. These include a combination of preventive, defensive and offensive strategies.

He recommended that data be centralized and called for strong domestic partnerships among stakeholders, neighbors as well as public involvement in the protection of critical infrastructure. His presentation



*Dr. Linnet Hamasi presenting on the current trend on radicalization of women and girls in Kenya*

was titled, 'Assessing Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Era of Terrorism in Kenya.'

**Linnet H. Henry, Ph.D., Lecturer, Kenyatta University, Kenya,** spoke about the current trend in which more women and girls are being radicalized. She attributed the radicalization of women to globalization noting that women have access to information and new networks, as a result of technology. She also observed that male chauvinism and patriarchy excludes

women thus creating an opportunity for women to seek inclusion in other fora like radicalization which offers recognition and appreciation. She focused on radicalization assessment, pre-radicalization prediction, deradicalization and capacity gap analysis, and recommended cooperation of stakeholders to de-radicalize the affected people. The presentation was titled, 'Sources, Trends and Influences in Radicalization of Women and Girls and Implications for Security in Kenya.'



*Dr. Stephen Handa responds to a question during the plenary session*



## SESSION 5: SELECTED CASE STUDIES

This session focused on case studies of Syria, Nigeria, Egypt, and Jordan, and on selected book titles on terrorism and violent extremism whose authors attended the conference. In addition, the conference held a book fair where authors who have written on the topics covered under the conference theme discussed

### CASE STUDY 1: SYRIA

**Anne Speckhard Ph.D., and Ardian Shajkovci, Ph.D., International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism (ICSVE), USA,** shared their experiences on the ICSVE counter-narrative project that attempts to disrupt ISIS online and face to face recruitment. The violent extremists use videos shared on social media and exploit the feedback mechanisms online to identify those who endorse their ideas. They have carried out campaigns in 19 countries. ICSVE uses personal interviews with former fighters and flip ISIS propaganda which they put out in short videos (3 to 4 minutes long) that are shared on social media.

The ICSVE researchers noted that ISIS attracted over 40,000 fighters to Syria using propaganda films and exploited social networks to identify the needs of potential recruits and meet them. The researchers underlined that ideology was key in recruitment by violent extremist groups. They noted that in conflict zones, it was easier for such groups to recruit, as they appeal to youth to take arms to defend their families. However, in non-conflict zones, discrimination and looking for a sense of adventure play a role in recruitment. Their paper was titled, 'Breaking the ISIS Brand, a Counter-Narrative Project.'

### CASE STUDY 2: NIGERIA

**Nna-Emeka Okereke, Ph.D., Senior Research Fellow, National Defense College, Nigeria,** noted that the shrinkage of Lake Chad has created new insecurities related to environmental stress, resource-based conflicts and forced migration in the Lake Chad basin. He highlighted the mandate of the Lake Chad Basin Commission: to sustainably and equitably manage Lake Chad and other shared water resources, to preserve the lake's ecosystem, promote regional integration, and peace and security in the region.

The researcher urged stakeholders to address the extra sub-regional dynamics such as threats from the Sahel Saharan region, and the Anglophone question in Cameroon. He also noted the need for national, bilateral, multinational and global efforts in combating terrorism in the Lake Chad basin. He indicated that there was an interplay of forces that have transformed Boko Haram into a globally recognized terrorist organization. His presentation was titled, 'Analyzing the Terrorist Threats in the Lake Chad Basin Area.'

### CASE STUDY 3: JORDAN

**Sarah Jacobs, Research and Strategy Officer, Hayat-Rased, Jordan/USA,** noted that there is rising radicalization in Jordan whose effects were being felt beyond the country. She presented the findings of a largely qualitative study on radicalization of women in Jordan that involved focus group discussions and structured interviews with mothers, fathers, women in leadership and government officials. Women, the study found, were more at risk of radicalization in Jordan. Some of the factors that contribute to this are patriarchy, violence towards women in the home and the need for empowerment by women (the country has lowest female labor force participation globally).

The study also found that when faced with potential radical ideas, respondents said

they would turn to social media. Fathers were less likely to engage their children in discussions on radicalization compared to mothers. In addition, few respondents would turn to state actors for help and many were afraid to participate in CVE events as they mistrust state security agents.

The study recommended that CVE efforts address the gender aspects of radicalization, amplify credible voices using mainstream and social media, ensure rehabilitation programs are well known, and build the capacity of informal and formal imams and *wa'edaat* (female imams). She noted that working with female clerics increases access to women who are vulnerable to radicalization. Her presentation was titled, 'Women and Violent Radicalization in Jordan.'



*Sarah Jacobs leading the discussion on community based CVE research and programming*

### CASE STUDY 4: EGYPT

**Prof. Amr Abdalla, Ph.D., Director, International Institute of Islamic Thought, USA,** noted that Egypt has been the cradle for many things including violent extremism which has been on the rise since the early 1980s, especially in the wake of the assassination of President Anwar Sadat. The key suspect, in this case, was sentenced to death while, one of the key leaders was imprisoned, but is now the leader of Al-Qaida.

Prof. Abdalla noted that deradicalization is a process that requires mutual trust and patience and that doctrine revision brings about genuine transformation. Further, he noted that former jihadists are the best advocates for transformation

and influencing others. He indicated that the doctrine revision process seemed to stand the test of time, adding that the vast majority of Muslims today embrace the narratives that call for the revival of ethics, justice, and compassion.

Those who were imprisoned developed a different ideology while they were in prison. They recognized that violence was wrong and denounced it. Realizing that jihad needed to be re-thought, they became involved in doctrine revisions, where they developed a series of books underlining why violent jihadism is inappropriate.

His presentation was titled, 'Doctrine Revisions: Transforming the Core of Radicalization and Violent Extremism.'



*Prof. Amr Abdalla, Director, International Institute of Islamic Thought, USA explains some of the key misinterpretations of the Quran during the conference*



Maj Gen (Rtd) Simon Karanja presenting on the rise of Al-Shabaab

## CASE STUDY 5: SOMALIA

**Major General (Rtd) Simon Karanja, Former Deputy Commander of AMISOM, Kenya,** gave a background to the rise of Al-Shabaab, how it operates, its impact on the region, and how to defeat it. He noted that the rejuvenation of Somalia's economy is key in fighting Al-Shabaab who had changed their tactics, moving from direct confrontation with AMISOM to using guerrilla tactics including female operatives. He underlined the need to create jobs for idle youth.

Some of the efforts undertaken to reduce the impact of Al-Shabaab include the deployment of AMISOM with technical support from the international community and efforts by the Federal Government of Somalia comprising the Somalia national security forces, youth empowerment programs and rehabilitation of ex-militants. His presentation was titled, 'Efforts to Reduce the Impact of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Somalia.'

## SESSION 6: PREVENTING OR COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM: THE PRACTICE

This session featured presenters from Kenya, UK, and USA, and focused on the practice of preventing or countering violent extremism. The speakers shared, among other things, the deceptive strategies used in recruiting women into terrorist networks, the role of theology in deradicalization, insights into the link between terrorism, trauma and counselling, and the legal challenges of dealing with returning foreign fighters.

**Fathima Badurdeen, Lecturer, Pwani University, Sri Lanka,** noted that women are increasingly getting involved in terrorism, playing various roles such as concealing weapons, logistical planning, funding, facilitating money transfers, acting as recruiters and spies. She noted that most of the women who were being recruited by terrorist groups do not have secondary education. In addition, there was a continuum of voluntary and involuntary pathways. Some women would get involuntarily recruited, forced by family members or recruited through arranged/early marriages, kidnapping and abduction. Family pressure, viewing propaganda material, peer influence, and friendship dynamics contribute to voluntary recruitment. Some women are pushed by anger to avenge the deaths of their loved ones, while others are lured by finances.

Badurdeen recommended emancipating women and have more Islamic feminist texts. She also underlined the importance of understanding the dynamics of human trafficking as women are at times recruited through deceptive means. She also called for P/CVE cultural dynamic models based on particular locations. Her presentation as titled, 'Recruiting Women into the Al-Shabaab Network: Deceptive Strategies versus Ideology.'

**(Imam) Usama Hasan, Ph.D., Head of Islamic Studies, Quillium International, UK,** shared his personal experience as a 'foreigner' in the UK, and as foreign fighter in the Afghanistan War (1990 – 1991) in which some of his friends died, and cited the racism that many 'Black' and 'Brown' youth experience in the West as a push factor for many British Muslims who are getting radicalized. He encouraged participants to watch the TED talk by Manwar Ali – *Inside the Mind of a Former Radical Jihadi*. Dr. Usama observed that Islamism is overshadowing and corrupting Islam using Quranic concepts of nation (umma), power or authority (khalifa), law and ethics (Sharia) and struggle (jihad) to corrupt Islam. He argued for the need to address the distortion of the concepts of the four pillars of Islam: Islam as a separate nation, the caliphate, Sharia as a perfect law that must be religiously enforced and using jihad to justify self-defense and carry out offence.

Dr. Usama also suggested that there is need for a nuanced study of Salafism as extremists use doctrine to justify attacks in different places. He underlined the need to use inclusive theological language in deradicalization efforts. His presentation was titled, 'The Role of Theology in De-Radicalization.'



*Dr. Imam Usama Hasan, Head of Islamic Studies, Quilliam International, United Kingdom, makes his presentation*

**Major (Rtd) Lucy Mukuria, Counselling Psychologist, Kenya Defense Forces, Kenya**, assessed the trauma that Kenyan soldiers involved in the fight against Al-Shabaab in Somalia face. She indicated that the soldiers who have undergone trauma need to go through programs that will teach them a skill that will enable them to earn a livelihood. She said the stories of these soldiers is untold. Her study was on the trauma that soldiers who have served under the Kenyan Defense Forces experience. Her presentation was titled, 'Terrorism, Trauma and Counselling.'

**Ardian Shajkovci, Ph.D., Director of Research, International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism, USA**, highlighted the legal challenges that countries face in dealing with foreign fighters as this is a relatively new phenomenon that was not previously captured in country laws. He noted that since the emergence of foreign fighters, there have been two UN resolutions (2170 and 2178) passed to

address the phenomenon. He noted that there are complex norms on investigating, prosecuting and punishing foreign fighters, for example, using plea bargains and sentencing in absentia in the Netherlands.

The researcher noted that there are numerous legal challenges in dealing with returning foreign fighters. He posed two questions to the audience:

- 1) What authority do countries like Iraq and Syria have to prosecute crimes committed in their territories?
- 2) How can national courts in Africa and Europe prosecute crimes committed in Syria by foreign fighters?

His presentation was titled, 'Challenges of Returning Foreign Fighters – Legal Considerations.'

**H. E. Yusuf Nzibo, Ph.D., Chairman, Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM)** noted that Kenya does not have a legal framework on dealing



*H. E. Yusuf Nzibo, Ph.D., giving closing remarks on day two of the conference*

with returnees, CVE efforts are largely uncoordinated and lack of employment opportunities particularly for Muslim youth make them vulnerable to recruitment into violent extremism. The SUPKEM chair also indicated that mosque management was a challenge, highlighting the need for proper management and accountability. He also

indicated that youths with little religious knowledge could easily be recruited thus underlining the importance of counter narratives. Dr. Nzibo recommended that *madrassa* have an approved syllabus teaching Islamic values of tolerance and acceptance.



*A section of participants during a health break*



## BOOK FAIR SESSION

This session featured **Mustafa Y. Ali, Ph.D., Anne Speckhard, Ph.D., Al-Almine M. A. Seid, and Sh. Ramadhan Aula.** They shared their experiences of the writing process, motivation to publish their work, and the challenges they encountered, and interacted with the audience and/or readers of the published material.



From left: Debarl Inea (Moderator, Book Fair Session), Mustafa Y. Ali, Ph.D., Anne Speckhard, Ph.D., Al-Almine M. A. Seid, and Sh. Ramadhan Aula

**Dr. Mustafa Y. Ali** is the author of *Globalization of Terrorism: From Sicariis, Assassins to ISIS*. When prompted by the moderator to speak about a memorable moment in his book writing experience, Dr. Ali noted that he was toying with the idea of a book on terrorism when he went to the UK to pursue his doctorate. 9/11 happened on the day he was travelling to the UK, causing him to rethink his plans, and cancel a trip to attend a conference in USA. He also had to change his study focus and examine globalization of media instead of terrorism. In sharing his insights, he underlined that terror is in the mind, and therefore, it is important to address the ideology used by militants in tandem with military interventions.

He had a difficult time trying to sell the idea of a book on terrorism to publishers. He made the decision to publish the book in-house, with the HORN Institute, to overcome this challenge, and to raise cash for subsequent publications.

Dr. Ali, who has travelled widely doing peace work, indicated that his next book would be based on his personal experiences in the war zones working on peacebuilding and transformation efforts.

**Dr. Anne Speckhard**, who has written at least six books on terrorism, conducted more than 6,000 interviews with terrorists and those close to them. She said that she writes because doing so forces her to

organize her thoughts and identify cross-cutting themes. She also writes for her own understanding because she finds it therapeutic. She indicated that the research process can sometimes be harrowing; she cited examples such as listening to a mother describe how she pushed a child who was reluctant to go to school and the child never returned home as a result of terror attacks, and talking to a mother who used her body as a shield to protect her children and had part of her face blown off in a terror attack. Dr. Speckhard indicated that it was important to find a coping mechanism that works for the individual researcher. She is working on a CVE manual for UN Women together with Dr. Shajkovi.

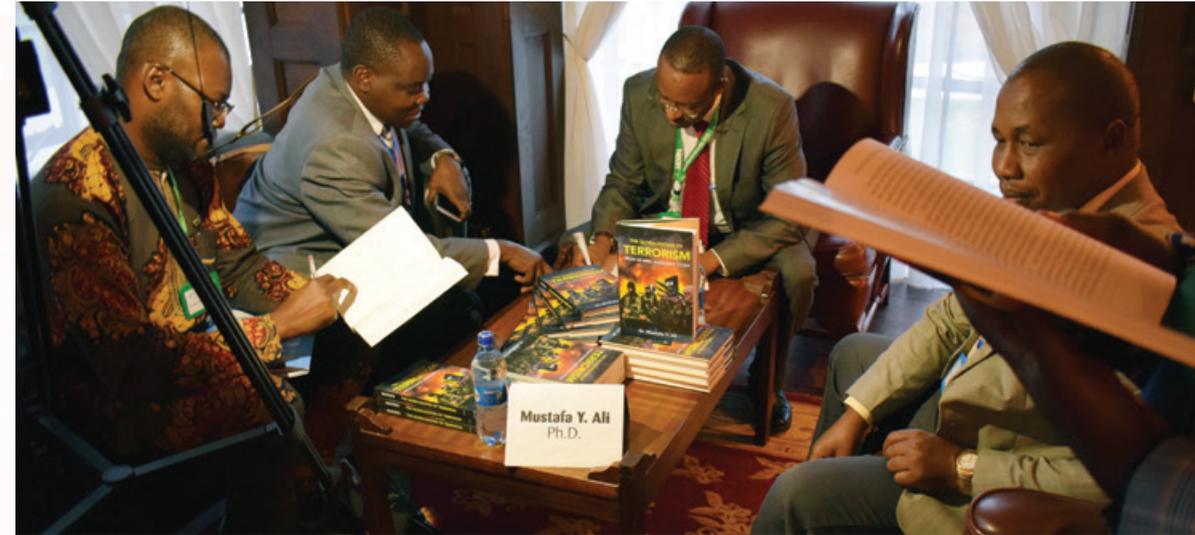
**Al-Amine M. A. Seid**, the author of *The Other Side of the Coin*, said he wanted to write since his undergraduate years, and that his book was triggered by the 9/11. The event made Al-Amine, who considers himself a global citizen, feel threatened. He was struck by the fallacy in reporting the aftermath of 9/11. "I saw myself as a

Muslim global citizen whose identity was threatened and equated with terrorism, so I wanted to put the record straight."

He indicated that Christianity and Islam religions are from the same source, with different prophets and holy books. He also noted that there is a double standard and selective implementation of international law. He writes in Arabic, French, and English.

Al-Amine said he is keen to see how to dismantle ideological infrastructure of extremists who use selective Quran sources, deliberately selecting the portion that suits them. He stated that his next book will focus on counternarratives.

**Sheikh Ramadhan Aula** shared his experiences in developing three manuals for use in training against radicalization, the Building Resilience Against Violent Extremism (BRAVE) manual and Community Resilience Against Violent Extremism (CRAVE) manual. BRAVE is an intra-faith movement to encourage Muslims to collectively voice their disagreement with



Dr. Mustafa Y. Ali autographing his book 'The Globalization of Terrorism.' Looking on is Naaman Owour

violent extremist activities while CRAVE is an inter-faith initiative that involves the community who are key stakeholders in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism. This work, he said, was motivated by the need to reclaim the space taken by violent extremists, a minority whose voice was heard above the voice of the majority who did not support violence. He also said the key challenge in conducting research for this work was accessing information surrounding CVE as doing so is proscribed. The team had to seek government permission to access the sites to learn and understand the narratives used by the extremists to craft counter narratives.

The team that worked on the BRAVE and CRAVE manuals also developed a manual titled *Muongozo wa Mafunzo na Marejeo*. He noted that doing this work without government and community support would have been a challenge. Therefore, they organized meetings and workshops to get the community to acknowledge VE is a problem that needed to be addressed. Sheikh Aula indicated that BRAVE is coming up with booklets on the life of the prophet (Prophet Mohammed) based on the *Sira* to counter violent extremists. These booklets will contain succinct information, which is easy to read and understand.



Al-Amine M. A. Seid talking about his book 'The Other Side of the Coin' during the Book Fair session

## SESSION 7: IMAGINING THE FUTURE IN A TERROR-PRONE WORLD

This session began with opening remarks by Anne Speckard, Ph.D. This was followed by an interactive session on fear management that involved role-playing led by Major (Rtd) Lucy W. Mukuria. Participants also discussed the future trends, highlighting dynamics and challenges.

**Dr. Anne Speckhard, Director, International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism, USA,** reminded participants that terrorist groups manipulate the needs of people, and strive to meet the need - for affirmation, belonging, housing or safety - that potential recruits have. Understanding this, she said, is key in informing efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism.

Leading an interactive session on fear management, **Major (Rtd) Lucy W. Mukuria, Founder, True North, Kenya,** led participants in a process of reflecting on fear associated with terrorism. She noted that fear is something people tend to push back against and human beings have fears

about losing life, being seen incompetent or lacking knowledge. Fear, she emphasized, is a basic instinct that lies at the core of human existence. Many decisions are driven by fear. She urged attendees to accept and embrace it. She challenged participants to think about how we talk about fears, and manage the same.

Using applied art of hosting approach (role playing that allows conversation without personalization) on a scenario where a government official is attacked by terrorists at his home, she illustrated the typical responses to fear (fright or flight). Understanding fear and the role it serves, is important in addressing it.



*Maj. (Rtd) Lucy Mukuria, Counselling Psychologist, Kenya Defense Forces presenting on terrorism and trauma*



## SESSION 8: OFFICIAL CONFERENCE CLOSING

The official conference closing was marked by speeches by representatives from the Executive Office of the President, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutor, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

**Edwin Okello, Head of Counter-Terrorism, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP), Kenya**, indicated that the DPP's office has started working with the Anti-Terror Police Unit (ATPU) which investigates all terror-related incidents. Okello indicated that to be effective in fighting terrorism, we need to understand the push and pull factors. He also highlighted that it is the duty of law enforcement to ensure that human rights are safeguarded when investigating and prosecuting terror.

Edwin noted that different government agencies tackling terrorism in Kenya were working together noting that in setting up a task team on CVE, the DPP worked with NCTC, NIS and ATPU.

He emphasized the need to follow the money trail in the fight against terrorism as cutting off their funds supply would hamper the terrorists' operations. He also called for the interrogation of the assumption that most youths who are lured into terrorism are from disadvantaged backgrounds.



*Edwin Okello Obuya, Asst. Director of Public Prosecutions, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions delivering his speech*

**Samuel Kobia, Ph.D., Senior Advisor, Cohesion, Peace and Conflict, the Executive Office of the President, Kenya**, explained the persistence of terrorism, which is said, "is here to stay [for the foreseeable future]."

He observed that there is a change of tact in how terrorists are operating and who they are recruiting. Terrorists have adopted new tactics. He argued that nationalism, communism and race - the three substitutes of religion, have failed to end terrorism. This, he said, has led to a strengthening of identity; either religious

identity or ethnic identity. Actors must work together to counter this narrative. He also recommended that citizens must be roped in to secure their communities and the country - there must be deliberate moves for citizen participation if the war on terrorism is to be won. He asked that stakeholders strengthen the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative (the 10 households, know-your-neighbour campaign) to help identify and deal with issues such as radicalization of youth in schools or other locations. His presentation was titled, 'Why terrorism threats will persist, the defeat of ISIS notwithstanding and what is to be done.'



*Rev. Dr. Samuel Kobia, Senior Advisor, Cohesion, Peace and Conflict, the Executive Office of the President delivering his speech*



John Kilonzi giving closing remarks during the official closing of the conference

**John Kilonzi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Kenya,** indicated that Kenya is facilitating peacebuilding in Somalia. To counter the threat of terrorism and violent extremism, the government of Kenya has established Youth Enterprise Fund (YEF) to increase economic opportunities and participation for Kenyan youth through entrepreneurship, established a joint border

commission established laws to combat terrorism (Prevention of Terrorism Act and Money Laundering Act) and initiated community policing dubbed *Nyumba Kumi*. Kilonzi called for sharing information and best practices, protecting and empowering communities and encouraging partners and security forces to work together as a long-term measure.

## CONCLUSION

The conference on terrorism and violent extremism, themed *towards effective prevention and counter terrorism strategy*, provided scholars, practitioners, government officials and other policy makers an opportunity to discuss the critical issue of terrorism and violent extremism that has plagued many nations in recent years. Further, it allowed participants an opportunity to share lessons learned by drawing on own experiences in countering this threat.

Among ideas discussed were the causes, courses, consequences and most importantly, some of the key strategies employed or proposed in countering the scourge of terror and violent extremism.

Notably, participants pointed to identity politics, repression, alienation, poverty, and joblessness, lack of economic opportunities and exploitation of long standing grievances as some of the underlying factors that create vulnerable populations from which extremist profiteers seek to recruit.

They also highlighted trends on recruitment into radicalization of women, girls, and young educated people; returning foreign fighters, policy shifts from overconcentration on hard power approaches to soft power or a mix of both thereof; a move toward doctrine revision, and the critical role of counter-narratives in challenging terrorist propaganda. Further, we also learned the vital role that schools and curricula play not only in shaping minds to serve both as a tool against terrorism ideology but in making them invulnerable to extremist persuasion either in person or through the cyberspace. Exploitation of social media technology is

noted as one of their most efficient terrorist highways to vulnerable youth.

Defeating this threat, however, requires coordination by all those agencies involved in the fight: governments, regional bodies, non-governmental agencies and organizations, remaining vigilant in protecting critical infrastructure, addressing the legal huddles that characterize prosecutions of foreign fighters, sharing intelligence and information, denying terrorists and extremists space - physical or virtual, purposeful development and deployments of counter narratives, deliberate national and international long term strategies for economic growth, political and social inclusion, and empowering local communities among others. It will suffice, therefore to say that only through a critical and objective assessment of the terrorist and extremist risks, the root causes of their actions (both underlying and proximate), and an eclectic employment of counter-terrorism and counter violent extremism tools, that we can develop more effective strategies in countering what is arguably the biggest threat to global peace and security today.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Participants of the three-day conference recommended several actions. Below is a summary of some of the key recommendations that were made:

1. There is need to expand the debate on terrorism to cover a wider range of issues including military, intelligence, political and religious extremism, ethnic identities and their nexus with terrorism.
2. It was recognized that extremist groups exploit widespread grievances relating to poverty, joblessness, exclusion, injustice, and repression to radicalize and recruit youth to violence. These issues must be addressed through targeted national and regional policies as part of a larger counterterrorism and counter violent extremism strategy.
3. There is need for a clearer definition of terrorism, both conceptually and operationally, to help adopt more appropriate strategies and policies.
4. All security agencies must remain vigilant, thus up-to-date innovative strategies and policies, as well as evidence-based and policy-driven research and analysis are paramount.
5. Terrorists and extremist groups build narratives by referencing religious scripture. This should equally be challenged theologically as well as ensuring that mainstream Islamic content is available, particularly online. Additionally, experts in religious jurisprudence, educators, sociologists, historians, media and cultural studies should engage in 'narrative revisions' about Islam in an effort to counter terrorism and extremist ideologies.
6. African, Middle Eastern and Western countries should share their successes (and failures) of the ideological push-back and Extreme Dialogue programs aimed at challenging radicalization into violent extremism and terrorism in a more direct fashion. Programs on Extreme Dialogue such as those implemented in the United Kingdom, Canada, across the European Union and Middle East (like dialogue about radicalization and equality, DARE), could inform those implemented in African countries. For example, the ideological push-back program in Kenya—Building Resilience Against Violent Extremism (BRAVE) could purposefully combine ideological push-back and Extreme Dialogue techniques.
7. Individuals who have credibility in their communities and willing to dissuade individuals from using violence by supporting non-violent forms of expression should be identified and supported.
8. Somalia and other fragile countries in the Horn of Africa region need stability and job opportunities to deny Al-Shabaab the fertile grounds for radicalization and recruitment of at-risk youth.
9. African countries should consider adopting informal early warning initiatives and institute reward mechanisms for actionable intelligence. Toward this end, national and regional multiagency coordination is critical in addressing terrorism and extremist ideology.
10. Appropriate threat assessment to critical infrastructure should be conducted to establish best ways of protecting them from potential attacks.
11. There is need for "narrative revisions" about Islam, but this task cannot be accomplished only by experts in religious jurisprudence. Educators, sociologists, historians, and experts in media and cultural studies, should also be included in order to influence the content and delivery of narratives that generations to come would receive.
12. Reinventing economics and politics of Lake Chad is key to addressing the terrorist threats and vulnerabilities in the Lake Chad Basin area in West Africa.
13. Soldiers who have fought battles against terrorist groups should be assisted in recovery from related traumatic experiences, and to learn new skills and engage in income generating activities to support their families.
14. Safe channels to report radicalization should be provided, and credible voices against radicalization amplified using mainstream media and social media platforms.
15. Robust support of human rights and improving the criminal justice system is critical.
16. Proper investigative tools and prosecution of criminal cases related to terrorism are necessary in this fight.
17. It is important to understand how youth, especially young women and minority youth, conceptualize citizenship in the post 9/11 era in places such as the United States.
18. Education should be: inquiry based learning, grounded in community, interdisciplinary, humanistic and arts-based, complex, and offer a multi-faceted view of history.
19. Schools can be important places for de-legitimizing terrorist ideology.
20. National and regional multiagency coordination is critical in addressing the totality of terrorism and extremist ideology.
21. There is increasingly gendered nature of extremist recruitment and attacks that have seen increased deployment of women and girls. This calls for a strategic shift that should involve more women in developing counter extremism strategies.



## MEDIA COVERAGE

There was pre-conference, conference, and post-conference media coverage. Three leading broadcasters (by audience) in Kenya: KBC, KTN, and NTV covered the conference.

### Pre-conference

A week before the conference, Debarl Inea, the host, some members of the conference secretariat were hosted on *NTV AM Live* (a morning show that focuses on current affairs) on which they briefly discussed the nature of the planned conference.

On 22 February 2018, KTN's Ali Manzu hosted Sh. Ramadhan Aula, Associate Director, Centre for the Study of Terrorism, Violent Extremism and Radicalization – the HORN Institute, in the programme *Jukwaa la KTN*, where he discussed the theme and vitality of the terrorism conference in Kiswahili, the national language of Kenya.

### Conference

**KBC** television is a state-run media organisation and it broadcasts in both English and Kiswahili. The station provided 2-3 minutes coverage on all three conference days. The news items for the three days can be retrieved from YouTube using the links below:

- i) Day 1 (24 April 2018) Security experts focus on fighting terrorism - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ETA2fu9iTbk>
- ii) Day 2 (25 April 2018) Security agencies put measures in place to fight terrorism - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AT8fWCg27KA>
- iii) Day 3 (24 April 2018) DPP places mechanisms to enhance prosecution of terrorism - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b6XWu-oxFgQ>

On 25 April 2018, conference guests, Anne Speckhard, Ph.D. and Usama Hasan, Ph.D. and moderators, Mumo Nzau, Ph.D. and Prof. Noah Midamba, Ph.D., appeared on **NTV AM Live** for two hours discussing the theme of the conference in relations to their works in countering violent extremism and terrorism. Dr. Mumo Nzau presented an overview of the conference focusing on the objectives, presenters, key note speakers, and participants. The panellists also discussed the changing dynamics of terrorism and violent extremism across the world. This news item can be retrieved from <https://horninstitute.org/category/media/media-videos/>.

The HORN Institute's media department also interviewed several attendees during the conference. This footage will be shared through the Institute's website and social media sites (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and YouTube).



Dr. Speckhard, Dr. Hasan, Dr. Nzau, and Prof. Midamba when they appeared on NTV AM Live for an interview on 25 April 2018

### Post-Conference

On 27 April 2018, **KTN** carried news on the conference, in its KTN studio at 1 pm news segment. Yussuf Ibrahim, KTN's news anchor, also interviewed Roselyne Omondi, the Conference Coordinator, where the objectives, presentations and reflections on

the conference were discussed. This news segment was reported by KTN's Fathiya Mohamed and can be retrieved from <https://horninstitute.org/category/media/media-videos/>.



## APPENDIX I: CONCEPT NOTE

### Theme of the Conference

*The Changing Dynamics of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa: Towards Effective Prevention and Counter-Terrorism Strategies.*

### Background

Terrorism and violent extremism have become the defining threats to security of many nations around the world. Even as interstate conflicts have decreased, the increased activities by non-state actors, especially terrorist groups, impose unacceptable costs on nations and societies. In response, many countries are taking measures to prevent or counter this threat. Some of the measures include increased surveillance of cyber-related activities, stricter border controls, and deployment of troops abroad. Some countries or a combination thereof have registered some commendable successes, albeit often temporarily. What is true however is that incidents of terrorism, and the number of terrorist groups have proliferated. Weak and fragile states, the presence of ungoverned spaces, and poor or uncoordinated counter terrorism strategies have exacerbated the problem.

Globally, the number of terrorist incidents increased in 2017. Several attacks were reported in locations such as: USA (Texas, Las Vegas), Canada, UK (Manchester, London), the Middle East (Iraq, Syria), Nigeria, Somalia, and Kenya. Hundreds of individuals were killed or injured in these attacks. On 22 May 2017, at least 22 people were killed, and 59 injured at an Ariana Grande concert at Manchester Arena, Manchester (UK). Eight people were killed, and many others injured on London Bridge and in nearby Borough Market, in London (UK). In August 2017, a terrorist ploughed a van into crowds of people in Barcelona's Las Ramblas (Spain), killing 13 people, and injuring more than 100 others. Some of these incidents were attributed to lone wolf attackers; several involved the use semi-automatic rifles and vehicles. On 14 October 2017, more than 300 individuals were killed, and hundreds more injured in Mogadishu (Somalia). Globally, the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), al-Qaeda, al-Shabaab, and Boko Haram were responsible for most of these incidents.

Nigeria and Somalia are the two African countries that are currently experiencing the bulk of terrorist violence on the continent. According to the 2017 Global Terrorism Database, al-Shabaab was responsible for 56% of all deaths arising from terrorist violence on the continent in 2016. Boko Haram was responsible for 55% of all terrorist attacks in Africa in the same period. Somalia topped the list of countries experiencing terrorist violence in Africa in the last two years. In 2016, it experienced the most attacks not only in the Horn of Africa but also continent-wide. The 14 October 2017 incident was Somalia's worst terrorist attack yet.

Recent years have seen Kenya experience some of the worst terrorist attacks in its post-independence history. While initial attacks in Kenya were claimed by al-Qaida primarily against perceived Western interests, recent attacks have targeted the general population, institutions, and security services. In contrast with the late 1990's and early 2000's, the

attackers comprise of individuals from local, regional, and international settings who joined Al-Shabaab in neighbouring Somalia to fight perceived enemies of Islam in the hope of establishing a utopian caliphate. As such, any serious effort to address this problem must be multifaceted, deliberate, reasoned, decisive, and adaptable. Bringing important stakeholders together to share ideas and develop approaches that reflect the changing dynamics of terror is not only necessary, but critically paramount for successful fight against radicalization, extremism, and terrorism.

Some of the topics to be discussed at the conference include:

- a) Preventing and countering violent extremism
- b) Radicalization and de-radicalization
- c) Globalization of terrorism
- d) Political and religious extremism
- e) Conflict dynamics in the Gulf and the wider Middle East, and their impact on Africa
- f) State responses to terrorism
- g) Media and terrorism
- h) Terrorism financing
- i) Maritime security
- j) Protecting critical infrastructure
- k) Gender and terrorism
- l) Terrorism, trauma, and counselling
- m) Terrorism and human rights
- n) Cyber security
- o) Rehabilitation and re-integration of ex-combatants and returnees
- p) Global trends in terrorism and violent extremism, and
- q) Select case studies: Somalia, Nigeria, Jordan, Egypt, and Syria.

### Justification

The gravity of the current threat to our collective peace and security cannot be overemphasized. While this may be common knowledge, the dynamism of terrorism and terrorist groups, their ability to evolve and adapt due to foreign policy adjustments, technological advances, globalization, migration, and internal political divisions within affected countries have made this threat deadlier, with catastrophic consequences. As such, bringing researchers, security agents, public policy makers, educators, IT experts, telecommunications providers, community leaders, religious scholars, members of the public, government officials, and terrorism and counter-terrorism officials together will allow

for the exchange of information, ideas, and experiences in combating the scourge of terror. It will also allow for the presentations and discussion of research findings on different aspects of terrorism. Further, a conference on terrorism will help to fill some of the existing gaps in trends, strategies, tactics, and solutions to a myriad of challenges encountered in addressing this critical threat of our time.

## Objectives

- Provide a platform for exchange of ideas and experiences in countering terrorism and violent extremism especially in Africa and the Middle East.
- Discuss the changing trends in conflict and terrorism activities in the Middle East, and how these impact the security of countries in the Horn of Africa region, Africa, and the world at large.
- Facilitate dialogue between individuals working in academia, international organizations, government, public and private sectors, and in terrorism and related fields.
- Interrogate strategic and tactical successes, failures, and shortcomings in the war against terrorism and violent extremism
- Explore effective ways to prevent and/or counter terrorism and violent extremism.
- Provide policy reference frameworks and policy recommendations for fighting radicalization, terrorism and violent extremism.
- Establish ways of mainstreaming findings into policy actions, by governments and international organization.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of programmes to counter violent extremism by identifying successful case studies of de-radicalization and countering violent extremism and adopt their best practices.
- Address the challenges related to returnees, ex-combatants, and victims of terrorists.

## Conference design

The conference will be interactive, and will have plenary and breakout sessions. These sessions will follow carefully selected themes that will be addressed by experts, scholars, and practitioners in the subject matter - of terrorism and violent extremism. It will be moderated by experts and experienced practitioners.

Presenters, including key guests, chief guests, and keynote speakers, will be invited to make direct face-to-face presentations to their audiences using appropriate audio and visual presentation aids. There will be presentations on five thematic areas: global trends in terrorism and violent extremism, countering terrorism and violent extremism, preventing terrorism and violent extremism, case studies, and imagining the future in a terror-prone

world. Each main plenary session will end in a question-and-answer session to allow the audience to react to the presentations, and the presenters to clarify and expound on their ideas.

The breakout sessions will take place on the first conference day. There will be five groups, and sessions will last about 45 minutes. A presenter(s) will be invited to make a 10-15-minutes long presentation(s), depending on the number of presentations available in the group. The five group sessions will run simultaneously.

There will be a break in the days' presentations, for tea and lunch.

## Participants

Researchers, security agents, public policy makers, educators, Information Technology (IT) experts, telecommunications providers, members of the public, government officials, terrorism and counter-terrorism scholars, representatives of international organizations and ambassadors of selected countries, religious scholars, HORN Institute partners, communication and/media professionals, and the HORN community.

## Venue

The conference will be held at the Windsor Golf Hotel and Country Club in Nairobi, Kenya.

## Dates

The conference will take place on 24-26 April 2018.

## About the HORN Institute

The Horn International Institute for Strategic Studies (hereafter the HORN Institute) is an independent, applied research and policy think tank based in Nairobi (Kenya). Its mission is to contribute to informed, objective, home-grown, definitive research and analytical inquiry that shapes national, regional, and international policies, primarily in the greater Horn of Africa region. Its vision is a Horn of Africa region served by informed, objective, and domestically produced, evidence-based policy research and analysis that positively inform scholarship, policy, and practice, regionally and globally. The Horn Institute was established in 2017, and is one of Kenya's 53 think tanks.

## Contact

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#HornInstitute

#TerrorismConference

## APPENDIX II: CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

The Changing Dynamics of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa:  
Towards Effective Prevention and Counter-Terrorism Strategies

24-26 April 2018  
Windsor Golf Hotel and Country Club  
Nairobi, Kenya

#### MONDAY, 23 APRIL 2018

From 4:00pm Arrivals and Check-in

#### DAY 1: TUESDAY, 24 APRIL 2018

8:00am – 9:00am Conference Registration by **HORN staff**

#### SESSION 1: CONFERENCE OPENING

Venue: **OAK ROOM**

**Moderator:** **Hassan Khannenje, Ph.D.**, Director, the HORN Institute

8:55am – 9:00am Introduction by **Hassan Khannenje, Ph.D.**

9:00am – 9:10am Opening Remarks by **Mustafa Y. Ali, Ph.D.**, Director, Arigatou International – Nairobi, SG, GNRC, and Chairman, the HORN Institute

9:10am – 10:10am Speech by **H.E. Martin Kimani, Ph.D., E.B.S.**, Special Envoy, and Director, National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), KENYA

Speech by **Amb. Francisco Caetano Madeira**, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and Head of AMISOM

Speech by **Chief Guest Fred O. Matiangi, Ph.D., E.G.H.** Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, KENYA

10:10am – 10:30am Photo Session (**HORN Communications Team**)

10:30am – 11:00am **TEA BREAK** - Balcony Overlooking **OAK ROOM**

#### SESSION 2: TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM: CURRENT DYNAMICS

Venue: **OAK ROOM**

**Moderators:** **Mumo Nzau, Ph.D.**, Lecturer, University of Nairobi, Kenya

**Maj. Gen. (Rtd) Charles Mwanzia**, Security Practitioner, Kenya

11:00am – 11:05am Announcements

11:05am – 11:20am Presentation 1: Global Trends in Terrorism and Violent Extremism by **Gen. Mohammed Jamal Eldeen Ahmed, Ph.D.**, Director, Sudan Counter Terrorism Centre, SUDAN

11:20am – 11:35am Presentation 2: Media Framing of Westgate and Garissa College Attacks: News Frames, Attribution of Responsibility, and Major Actors by **Kioko Ileri, Ph.D.**, Associate Professor, United States International University (USIU), KENYA

11:35am – 11:50 am Presentation 3: The War on Terror as a Business: Lessons from East Africa by **Prof. Horace Campbell, Ph.D.**, Syracuse University, USA

11:50am – 12:05pm Presentation 4: The Evolution of Political and Confessional Extremism in Islam and the Role of Foreign Powers by **Al-Amine M.A. Seid**, Expert, Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), CHAD

12:05pm – 12:20pm Presentation 5: Globalization of Terrorism: Concepts, Issues, and Trends by **Mustafa Y. Ali, Ph.D.**, Director, Arigatou International – Nairobi, SG, GNRC

12:20pm – 12:35pm Presentation 6: Regional Strategies for Countering Violent Extremism: Perspectives of the African Union, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) by **Maj. Gen. (Rtd) Charles Mwanzia, O.G.W., E.B.S., C.B.S.**, Security Practitioner, KENYA

12:35pm – 1:00pm Plenary Session, Moderated by **Mumo Nzau, Ph.D.**

1:00pm – 2:00pm **LUNCH - TERRACE**

### SESSION 3: COUNTERING TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Venue: **OAK ROOM**

**Moderators:** **Elvin Nyukuri, Ph.D.**, Lecturer, University of Nairobi, Kenya

**Hassan Mwakimako, Ph.D.**, Associate Professor, Pwani University, Kenya

2:00pm – 2:15pm Presentation 7: State Responses in Counter-Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism by **Tom Adala**, Head of Strategy and Research, National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), KENYA

2:15pm – 2:30pm Presentation 8: The Role of Schools in Countering Violent Extremism by **Cheryl Duckworth, Ph.D.**, Associate Professor, Nova Southeastern University, USA

2:30pm – 2:45pm Presentation 9: Struggle Over Scripture: Charting the Rift between Islamist Extremism and Mainstream Islam by **Rachel Bryson**, Analyst, Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, UK

2:45pm – 3:30pm Plenary Session, Moderated by **Hassan Mwakimako, Ph.D.**, Associate Professor, Pwani University, KENYA

3:30pm – 4:15pm **BREAKOUT SESSIONS**

#### **Group 1: Youth, Terrorism, and Education**

##### **ROOM #1**

Led by **Rachel Bryson**, Analyst, Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, UK

Bright Minds Affinity to Terrorism: Focus on Institutions of Higher Learning, by **Wilson Muna, Ph.D.**, Consultant on issues of Security, Governance, Public Policy, and Research Development, KENYA

Countering Youth Extremism through Soft Power, by **Patrick Maluki, Ph.D.**, Lecturer, University of Nairobi, KENYA

Situating Youth in the Prevention of Violent Extremism in Africa: A Re- Evaluation of the Inter-Religious Approach,

Venue:

Venue:

Venue:

by **Mumo Nzau, Ph.D.**, Lecturer, University of Nairobi, KENYA.

#### **Group 2: Analysis of Strategic Plans**

##### **ROOM #2**

Led by **Peter Ajak, Ph.D.** Director, Centre for Strategic Analysis and Research (C-SAR), SOUTH SUDAN

Fighting Militants on Paper: Reflective Content Analysis of Regional, National, and Devolved Governments' Strategic Plans for Countering Violent Extremism, by **Halkano A. Wario, Ph.D.**, Lecturer, Egerton University, KENYA

Countering or Abetting Terror: Assessing the Kenyan State's Response to Terrorism, 2011-2017, by **Singo Mwachofi**, Lecturer, University of Nairobi, KENYA

#### **Group 3: Individuals in Violent Extremism**

##### **ROOM#3**

Led by **Cheryl Duckworth, Ph.D.**, Associate Professor, Nova Southeastern University, USA

Hero or Villain: Aboud Rogo and Re-Interpreting Extremist Violence at the Kenyan Coast, by **Prof. Hassan Mwakimako, Ph.D.**, Associate Professor, Pwani University, KENYA

Adapting Strategies of Countering Violent Extremism to Local Context in Kenya, by **Joseph Kioi Mbugua**, International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), KENYA

#### **Group 4: Programs to Prevent and/or Counter Violent Extremism**

##### **ROOM #4**

Led by **Sarah Jacobs**, Research and Strategy Officer, Hayat-Rased, JORDAN

Community-Based CVE Research and Programming

– Kenya, by **Nathaniel Kabala**, Researcher, Building Resilience in Civil Society (BRICS), KENYA

Lessons Learned from CVE Programming in Kenya, by **Ibrahim Somo**, Deputy Chief of Party - Programs, Kenya Niwajibu Wetu (NIWETU), KENYA

Lessons Learned from Horn of Africa, Emerging Threats and Research Gaps in Countering Violent Extremism, by **Martine Zeuthen**, Team Leader, RUSI – Nairobi, KENYA

#### Group 5: The Issue of Human Rights

Venue:

#### ROOM #5

Led by **Ardian Shajkovci, Ph.D.**, Director of Research, International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism (ICSVE), USA

Re-visiting Counter-Terrorism and Human Rights: Conceptual and Practical Perspectives, by **Kizito Sabala, Ph.D.**, Political Officer, IGAD Liaison Office, KENYA

State Responses to Terrorism, by **Emily Okuto, Ph.D.**, Lecturer, African Nazarene University, KENYA

4:15pm – 4:45pm

**TEA BREAK - Balcony Overlooking OAK ROOM**

4:45pm – 6:40pm

**AMBASSADORS' SESSION: OAK ROOM** Own Country Experiences with Countering Terrorism  
Led by **Prof. Noah Midamba, Ph.D.**, Vice Chancellor, KCA University, KENYA

6:40pm – 6:45pm

Closing Remarks by the **H.E. Kelebert Nkomani**, Dean of the Ambassadors, Embassy of Zimbabwe, ZIMBABWE

6:45pm – 7:15pm

Ambassador's Cocktail, and Interaction

From 7:15pm

**GALA DINNER - KIGWA VIEW**

### DAY 2: WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL 2018

#### SESSION 4: PREVENTING TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Venue:

**OAK ROOM**

**Moderators:**

**Hassan Khannenje, Ph.D.**, Director, the HORN Institute

**Prof. Peter Kagwanja, Ph.D.**, Chief Executive, Africa Policy Institute, Kenya

8:20am – 8:30am

Recap of the previous day proceedings, and introduction by **Hassan Khannenje, Ph.D.**

8:30am – 8:45am

Opening Remarks by **Noordin Hajji**, Director of Public Prosecutions, KENYA

8:45am – 8:55am

Speech by **H.E. Erastus J. Mwencha, E.G.H., M.B.S.**, Chairperson, Africa Capacity Building Foundation

8:55am – 9:10am

Keynote Speech by **Joseph Boinett, M.G.H., nse (AU)**, Inspector General (IG) of the National Police Service, KENYA

9:10am – 9:25am

Presentation 1: Informal Security Early Warning Systems and Terrorism Threats in Kenya: Focus on Recruitment, Movement, and Intelligence Analysis by **Prof. Maurice Amutabi, Ph.D.**, Vice Chancellor, Lukenya University, KENYA

9:25am – 9:40am

Presentation 2: Assessing Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Era of Terrorism in Kenya by **Stephen Handa, Ph.D.**, Head of Research, National Defence College, KENYA

9:40am – 9:55am

Presentation 3: Sources, Trends, and Influences in Radicalization of Women and Girls and Implications for Security in Kenya by **Linnet H. Henry, Ph.D.**, Lecturer, Kenyatta University, KENYA

9:55am – 10:10am

Presentation 4: **Sayyid Al-Khatib, Ph.D.**, Rehabilitation and re-integration of ex-combatants and returnees in Sudan, SUDAN

10:10am – 10:25am

Plenary Session, Moderated by **Prof. Peter Kagwanja, Ph.D.**, Chief Executive, Africa Policy Institute, KENYA

10:25am – 11:00am

**TEA BREAK – TERRACE**

## SESSION 5: CASE STUDIES

Venue: **OAK ROOM**

**Moderators:** **Elvin Nyukuri, Ph. D.**, Lecturer, University of Nairobi, Kenya

**Kioko Ileri, Ph.D.**, Associate Professor, United States International University (USIU), Kenya

11:00am – 11:25am Presentation 5: Case study 1: **SYRIA**  
Breaking the ISIS Brand, a Counter-Narrative Project by **Anne Speckhard, Ph.D.**, Director, International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism (ICSVE), with **Ardian Shajkovci, Ph.D.**, Director of Research at ICSVE, USA

11:25am – 11:45am Presentation 6: Case Study 2: **NIGERIA**  
Analyzing the Terrorist Threats in the Lake Chad Basin Area by **Nna-Emeka Okereke, Ph.D.**, Senior Research Fellow, National Defense College, NIGERIA

11:45am – 12:05pm Presentation 7: Case Study 3: **JORDAN**  
Women and Violent Radicalization in Jordan by **Sarah Jacobs**, Research and Strategy Officer, Hayat-Rased, JORDAN/USA

12:05pm – 12:25pm Presentation 8: Case Study 4: **EGYPT**  
Doctrine Revisions: Transforming the Core of Radicalization and Violent Extremism by **Amr Abdalla, Ph.D.**, Director, International Institute of Islamic Thought, USA

12:25am – 12:45pm Presentation 9: Case Study 5: **SOMALIA**  
Efforts to Reduce the Impact of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Somalia by **Maj. Gen. (Rtd) Simon Karanja**, Former Deputy Commander of AMISOM, KENYA

12:45pm – 1:00pm Plenary Session, Moderated by **Kioko Ileri, Ph.D.**

1:00pm – 2:00pm **LUNCH – TERRACE**

## SESSION 6: PREVENTING OR COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM: THE PRACTICE

Venue: **OAK ROOM**

**Moderators:** **Mumo Nzau, Ph.D.** Lecturer, University of Nairobi, Kenya

**Peter Ajak, Ph.D.**, Director, Centre for Strategic Analysis and Research (C-SAR), South Sudan

2:00pm – 2:15pm Presentation 10: Recruiting Women into the Al-Shabaab Network: Deceptive Strategies versus Ideology by **Fathima Badurdeen**, Lecturer, Pwani University, KENYA

2:15pm – 2:40pm Presentation 11: The Role of Theology in Deradicalization by **Imam Usama Hasan, Ph.D.**, Head of Islamic Studies, Quillium International, UK

2:40pm – 2:55pm Presentation 12: Assessment of Rehabilitation and Re-integration Program of Ex-Combatants and Returnees in the Horn of Africa by **Prof. Samuel Nyanchoqa, Ph.D.**, Lecturer, Catholic University of Eastern Africa, KENYA

2:55pm – 3:10pm Presentation 13: Terrorism, Trauma, and Counselling by **Maj. (Rtd) Lucy Mukuria**, Counselling Psychologist, Kenya Defense Forces, KENYA

3:10pm – 3:25pm Presentation 14: Challenges of Returning Foreign Fighters – Legal Considerations by **Ardian Shajkovci, Ph.D.**, Director of Research, International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism (ICSVE), USA

3:25pm – 3:50pm Plenary Session, Moderated by **Peter Ajak, Ph.D.**

3:50pm – 4:00pm Closing Remarks by **H.E. Yusuf Nzibo, Ph.D.**, Chairman, Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM), KENYA

4:00pm – 4:30pm **TEA BREAK - Balcony Overlooking OAK ROOM**

4:30pm – 6:00pm **BOOK FAIR - OAK ROOM**

Moderated by **Debarl Inea**, AM Live Show host, Nation Media Group, Kenya Featuring: Mustafa Y. Ali, Ph.D.; Anne Speckhard, Ph.D.; Al-Amine M.A. Seid; and Sh. Ramadhan Aula

6:00pm – 6:20pm (Book Author's) Photo Session - **LIBRARY**

6:20pm – 7:00pm **BREAK**

**DAY 3: THURSDAY 26 APRIL 2018**

**SESSION 7: IMAGINING THE FUTURE IN A TERROR-PRONE WORLD**

Venue:

**OAK ROOM**

**Moderators:**

**Mumo Nzau, Ph.D.**, Lecturer, University of Nairobi, Kenya

**Maj. (Rtd) Lucy Mukuria**, Founder, the True North, Kenya

8:35am – 8:45am Recap of the previous day proceedings, and introduction by **Hassan Khannenje, Ph.D.**

8:45am – 9:00am Opening Remarks by **Anne Speckhard, Ph.D.**, Director, International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism (ICSVE), USA

9:00am – 9:15am **Presentation**  
Interactive Audience Session

9:15am – 9:50am Fear Management  
Led by **Maj. (Rtd) Lucy W. Mukuria**, the True North

9:50am – 10:25am Future Trends, Dynamics, and/or Challenges  
Led by **Mumo Nzau, Ph.D.**

10:25am – 10:30am Recap by **Mumo Nzau, Ph.D.**

10:30am – 11:00am **TEA BREAK**

11:00am – 11:15am Presentation of Summaries of Discussions of Breakout Sessions (#1-5) by **HORN Communications Team**

11:15am – 11:45am Main Conclusions and Key Policy Recommendations by **Hassan Khannenje, Ph.D.**, Director, the HORN Institute

**SESSION 8: OFFICIAL CONFERENCE CLOSING**

Venue:

**OAK ROOM**

**Moderator:**

**Elvin Nyukuri, Ph. D.**, Lecturer, University of Nairobi, Kenya

11:45am – 12:00pm

Speech by **Rev. Samuel Kobia, Ph.D.**, Senior Advisor, Cohesion, Peace and Conflict Resolution, the Executive Office of the President

12:00pm – 12:15pm

Speech by Chief Guest **H.E. Monica Juma, DPhil, C.B.S., M.B.S.** Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Kenya

12:15pm – 12:30pm

Closing Remarks by **Mustafa Y. Ali, Ph.D.**, Chairman, the HORN Institute

12:30pm – 12:45pm

Announcements

12:45pm – 2:00pm

**LUNCH - TERRACE**

By 2:00pm

Guests have **checked-out** of the Windsor Golf Hotel and Country Club

## APPENDIX III: ATTENDANCE LISTS

### List of Guests

No.	Name	Title	Designation	Organization	Country
1.	Fransisco Caetano Madeira	H.E.	Head	AMISOM	Mozambique
2.	Joseph Boinett	Mr.	Inspector General	National Police Service	Kenya
3.	Martin Kimani	H.E. Dr.	Director	National Counter Terrorism Centre	Kenya
4.	Titus Ibui	Mr.	Executive Director	Bell Industries	Kenya
5.	Samuel Kobia	Rev. Dr.	Senior Advisor, Cohesion, Peace and Conflict Resolution	Executive Office of the President	Kenya
6.	Edwin Okello Obuya	Mr.	Senior Assistant, Director of Public Prosecution	Government of Kenya Representing Noordin Haji – Director of Public Prosecution	Kenya
7.	Yusuf Nzibo	H.E. Dr.	Chairman	SUPKEM	Kenya
8.	Joseph Kilonzi	Mr.	Director, Peace and Security	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Trade Representing. Amb. Monica Juma, DPHIL, CBS – Cabinet Secretary	Kenya

### List of Diplomats

9.	Abdullah Al Ruqaishi	Mr.	Official	Sultanate of Oman Embassy	Oman
10.	Akhtam Al halawany	Mr.	Counselor	Egyptian Embassy	Egypt
11.	Alison Chartres	H.E.	High Commissioner	Australian High Commission	Australia
12.	Christopher Nthibo	Mr.	Official	Botswana Embassy	Botswana
13.	Dragan Zupanjevac	H.E.	Ambassador	Serbian Embassy	Serbia
14.	Elsadig Abdalla	H.E.	Ambassador	Sudan Embassy	Sudan
15.	Hanina Ben Bernou	Ms.	Programme Manager for Extremism	European Union	EU
16.	Hussein Roshdy	Mr.	Charge D’Affaires	Egyptian Embassy	Egypt
17.	Ibrahim Mohammed	H.E.	Ambassador	Qatar Embassy	Qatar

No.	Name	Title	Designation	Organization	Country
18.	Jonathan Ball	Mr.	Deputy High Commissioner	Australian High Commission	Australia
19.	Kelebert Nkomani	H.E.	Ambassador & Dean of Ambassadors	Zimbabwe Embassy	Zimbabwe
20.	Mohammed El Tohamy	Col.	Defence Attaché	Egyptian Embassy	Egypt
21.	Patrick Mukorera	Mr.	Minister Counselor	Zimbabwe Embassy	Zimbabwe
22.	Salah Elhamdi	H.E.	Ambassador	Algerian Embassy	Algeria
23.	Sheidu Omeiza Momoh	H.E.	Ambassador	Nigeria High Commission	Nigeria
24.	Sherif Mostafa ElSheikh	Mr.	Third Secretary	Egyptian Embassy	Egypt
25.	Stuart Buloch	Mr.	Regional Security Advisor	Australian High Commission	Australia

### List of Presenters

26.	Sarah Jacobs	Ms.	Head of Research and Strategy	Hayat-Rased	Jordan
27.	Joseph Kioi Mbugua	Mr	Researcher	International Peace Support Training Centre	Kenya
28.	Simon Karanja N.	Maj Gen (Rtd)	Former Deputy Commander	AMISOM	Kenya
29.	Kioko Ireri	Dr.	Associate professor	United States International University	Kenya
30.	Al-Amine Mohammed	Mr.	Expert	Lake Chad Basin Commission	Chad
31.	Cheryl Duckworth	Dr.	Associate professor	Nova South-eastern University	USA
32.	Martine Zeuthen	Ms.	Team Leader	RUSI-Kenya	Denmark
33.	Singo S. Mwachofi	Mr.	Lecturer	University of Nairobi	Kenya
34.	Tom Adala	Mr.	Head of Research	National Counter Terrorism Centre	Kenya
35.	Lucy Mukuria	Maj (Rtd)	Founder	The True North	Kenya
36.	Emeka Okereke	Dr.	Senior Research Fellow	National Defense College-Nigeria	Nigeria
37.	Wilson Muna	Dr.	Lecturer	Kenyatta University	Kenya
38.	Ibrahim Somo	Mr.	Deputy Chief of Party	NiWETU	Kenya
39.	Kizito Sabala	Dr.	Lecturer	University of Nairobi	Kenya

No.	Name	Title	Designation	Organization	Country
40.	Usama Hasan	Dr.	Head of Islamic Studies	Quilliam International	British
41.	Mustafa Y. Ali	Dr.	Director	Arigatou International-Nairobi	Kenya
42.	Patrick Maluki	Dr.	Lecturer	University of Nairobi	Kenya
43.	Anne Speckhard	Dr.	Adjunct Associate Professor	Georgetown University	USA
44.	Horace Campbell	Prof.	Lecturer	Syracuse University	USA/Ghana
45.	Hassan Mwakimako	Prof.	Associate Professor	Pwani University	Kenya
46.	Halkano Abdi Wario	Dr.	Lecturer	Egerton University	Kenya
47.	Linnet Henry Hamasi	Dr.	Lecturer	Kenyatta University	Kenya
48.	Mumo Nzau	Dr.	Researcher, Lecturer and Consultant	University of Nairobi	Kenya
49.	Fathima Azmiya Badurdeen	Ms.	Researcher and Lecturer	Technical University of Mombasa	Sri Lanka
50.	Amr Abdalla	Prof.	Director	International Islamic Institute of Thought	Egypt
51.	Rachel Bryson	Ms.	Analyst, Co-Existence	Tony Blair Institute of Global Change	Britain
52.	Stephen Handa	Dr.	Head of Research	National Defence College	Kenya
53.	Ardian Shajkovci	Dr.	Director of Research, and Senior Research Fellow	International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism (ICSVE)	USA
54.	Maurice Amutabi	Prof.	Vice Chancellor	Lukenya University	Kenya
55.	Charles Mwanzia	Maj Gen (Rtd)	Retired Major General	Kenya Defence Forces	Kenya
56.	Emily Okuto	Dr.	Chair Lecturer	Africa Nazarene University	Kenya

### List of Participants

57.	Ossmane Domingos	Mr.	Personal Assistant	PA to Amb. Madeira, AMISOM	Mozambique
58.	Lucy Ikolomani	Ms.	Official	National Counter Terrorism Centre	Kenya
59.	Sam Kona	Mr.	Government Liaison Officer	NiWETU	Kenya

No.	Name	Title	Designation	Organization	Country
60.	Abdullahi Wako	Dr.	Member	BRAVE	Kenya
61.	Jeremy Ndegwa	Mr.	Official	National Counter Terrorism Centre	Kenya
62.	Gayatri Sahgal	Ms.	Researcher	RUSI-Horn of Africa	India
63.	Galgallo Abagaro	Mr.	Law Enforcement Project Manager	RUSI- Horn of Africa	Somalia
64.	Amina Malyan	Ms.	Official	Law Students Society of Kenya	Kenya
65.	Musa Mwale	Mr.	Director	Family Resource Centre	Kenya
66.	Reuben Saina	Col.	Official	Kenya Defense Forces	Kenya
67.	Mohammed Akhtar Rao	Mr.	Chairman	Islamic Foundation	Kenya
68.	Mustafa Mohammed	Mr.	Freelancer	Taqwa Media	Kenya
69.	Bradley Evans	Mr.	Regional CVE Field Coordinator, East Africa	US Embassy	USA
70.	Naaman Owuor	Mr.	Official	Government of Kenya	Kenya
71.	Edwin Wameyo	Mr.	Researcher	NCTC	Kenya
72.	Alice Achoki	Ms.	Monitoring and Evaluation Manager	NiWETU	Kenya
73.	Lilian Lamai	Ms.	Senior Grant Manager	NiWETU	Kenya
74.	Mungai Margaret	Ms.	Student	St. Paul's University	Kenya
75.	Elvin Nyukuri	Dr.	Lecturer	University of Nairobi	Kenya
76.	Yahya Mohammed	Lt. Col.	Official	KDF/DMI	Kenya
77.	Noah Midamba	Prof.	Vice Chancellor	KCA University	Kenya
78.	Fatuma Ali Saman	Ms.	Member	BRAVE	Kenya
79.	Irene Ndung'u	Ms.	Official	NiWETU	Kenya
80.	Debarl Inea	Mr.	Journalist (current affairs)	NTV	Kenya
81.	Batuli Suleiman	Ms.	Member	BRAVE	Kenya
82.	Kennedy Ombongi	Mr.	Project Management Specialist	USAID	Kenya
83.	Maryam Kibunja	Ms.	Member	BRAVE	Kenya
84.	Razia Kimani	Ms.	Conflict Mitigation Specialist	USAID	Kenya
85.	Richard Mutura Bariu	Dr.	Senior Lecturer	PACU	Kenya

No.	Name	Title	Designation	Organization	Country
86.	Said Abdalla	Mr.	Administrator	Jamia Mosque	Kenya
87.	Jack Ombaka	Mr.	Analyst	National Counter Terrorism Centre	
88.	John Mwangi	Mr.	Lecturer	St. Paul's University	Kenya
89.	Samuel Mbugua	Mr.	Official	National Intelligence Service	Kenya
90.	Winnie Kuria	Ms.	Blogger	Blogger	Kenya

### List of Conference Secretariat

No.	Name	Title	Designation	Organization	Country
91.	Hassan Khannenje	Dr.	Director	The HORN Institute	Kenya
92.	Ramadhan Aula	Sh.	Associate Director	The HORN Institute	Kenya
93.	George Kabugi	Brig Gen (Rtd)	Associate Director	The HORN Institute	Kenya
94.	Roselyne Omondi	Ms.	Associate Director, Research	The HORN Institute	Kenya
95.	Daniel Iberi	Mr.	Strategic Communications Manager	The HORN Institute	Kenya
96.	Fauzia Hussein	Ms.	Strategic Communications Assistant	The HORN Institute	Kenya
97.	Evans Ombisa	Mr.	Graphic Designer	The HORN Institute	Kenya
98.	Janice Sanya	Ms.	Research Intern	The HORN Institute	Kenya
99.	Hilda Ngini	Ms.	Administrative Assistant	The HORN Institute	Kenya
100.	Asia Mustafa	Ms.	CSCR/BRAVE Intern	The HORN Institute	Kenya
101.	Shadia Asindua	Ms.	Administrative Secretary	The HORN Institute	Kenya
102.	Josephat Maina	Mr.	Accountant	The HORN Institute	Kenya
103.	Stella Katiku	Ms.	Research Intern	The HORN Institute	Kenya
104.	Pamba John Edmond	Mr.	Research Assistant	The HORN Institute	Kenya
105.	Jules Swinkels	Mr.	Visiting Volunteer Research Fellow	The HORN Institute	Dutch

No.	Name	Title	Designation	Organization	Country
106.	Mwenda Kobia	Mr.	Social Media Strategist	The HORN Institute	Kenya
107.	Abdulswamad Alawi	Mr.	Administrative Assistant	The HORN Institute	Kenya
108.	Abdulrahman Marjan	Mr.	Communications	The HORN Institute	Kenya

### List of Communications Specialists

109.	Edmund Mudibo	Mr.	Communications Specialist	Forward Vision	Kenya
110.	Jacqueline Marita	Ms.	Communications Specialist	Independent	Kenya

### List of Rapporteurs

111.	Florence Sipalla	Ms.	Rapporteurs	Independent	Kenya
112.	Zeba Siaanoi	Ms.	Rapporteurs	Independent	Kenya

### List of Media Professionals

No.	Name	Title	Designation	Organization	Country
113.	Peter Otieno	Mr.	Journalist	Kenya Broadcasting Cooperation (KBC)	Kenya
114.	Roncliff Odit	Mr.	Journalist	Kenya Broadcasting Cooperation (KBC)	Kenya
115.	Wesley Ruto	Mr.	Journalist	Kenya Broadcasting Cooperation (KBC)	Kenya
116.	Fathiya Mohammed	Ms.	Reporter	Kenya Television Network (KTN)	Kenya
117.	David Ngugi	Mr.	Camera/Video	Kenya Television Network (KTN)	Kenya
118.	Winfred Kuria	Ms.	Writer	Daily Nation	Kenya
119.	Mark Owuor	Mr.	Camera/Video	Freelancer	Kenya
120.	Muthoki Mumo	Ms.	Journalist (business, literature)	Business Daily, Daily Nation	Kenya

## APPENDIX IV: HORN INSTITUTE COUNCIL OF ADVISORS



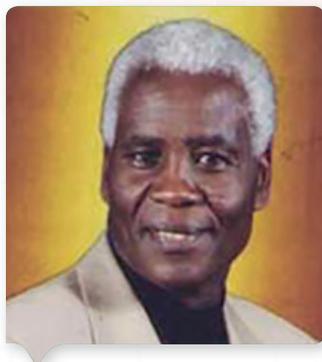
**H.E. Erastus J. Mwencha, E.G.H., M.B.S.,** Chairperson, African Capacity Building Foundation



**Rev. Samuel Kobia, Ph.D.** Senior Advisor, Cohesion, Peace and Conflict Resolution, the Executive Office of the President



**H.E. Yusuf Nzibo, Ph.D., E.B.S.,** National Chairman of the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM)



**Titus K. Ibui, E.G.H.** Founder, and Executive Director of Bell Industries Limited, Nairobi



**Mumo Nzau, Ph.D.** Lecturer, University of Nairobi and National Security Strategist



**Mustafa Y. Ali, Ph.D.** Director, Arigatou International – Nairobi, and Secretary General, GNRC

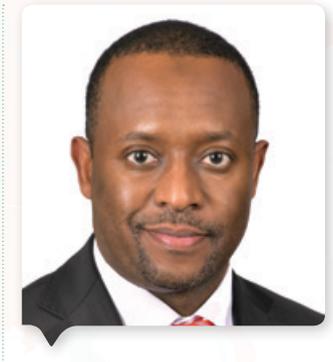
## APPENDIX V: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



**H.E. Erastus J. Mwencha, E.G.H., M.B.S.,** Chairperson, African Capacity Building Foundation



**Rev. Samuel Kobia, Ph.D.** Senior Advisor, Cohesion, Peace and Conflict Resolution, the Executive Office of the President



**Mustafa Y. Ali, Ph.D.** Director, Arigatou International – Nairobi, and Secretary General, GNRC



**Tom Adala,** Head of Strategy and Research, National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC), Nairobi



**Mumo Nzau, Ph.D.,** Lecturer, University of Nairobi and National Security Strategist



**Hassan Khannenje, Ph.D.** Director, the HORN Institute,



**Sh. Ramadhan Aula** Associate Director Center for the Study of Terrorism, Violent Extremism & Radicalization, the HORN Institute

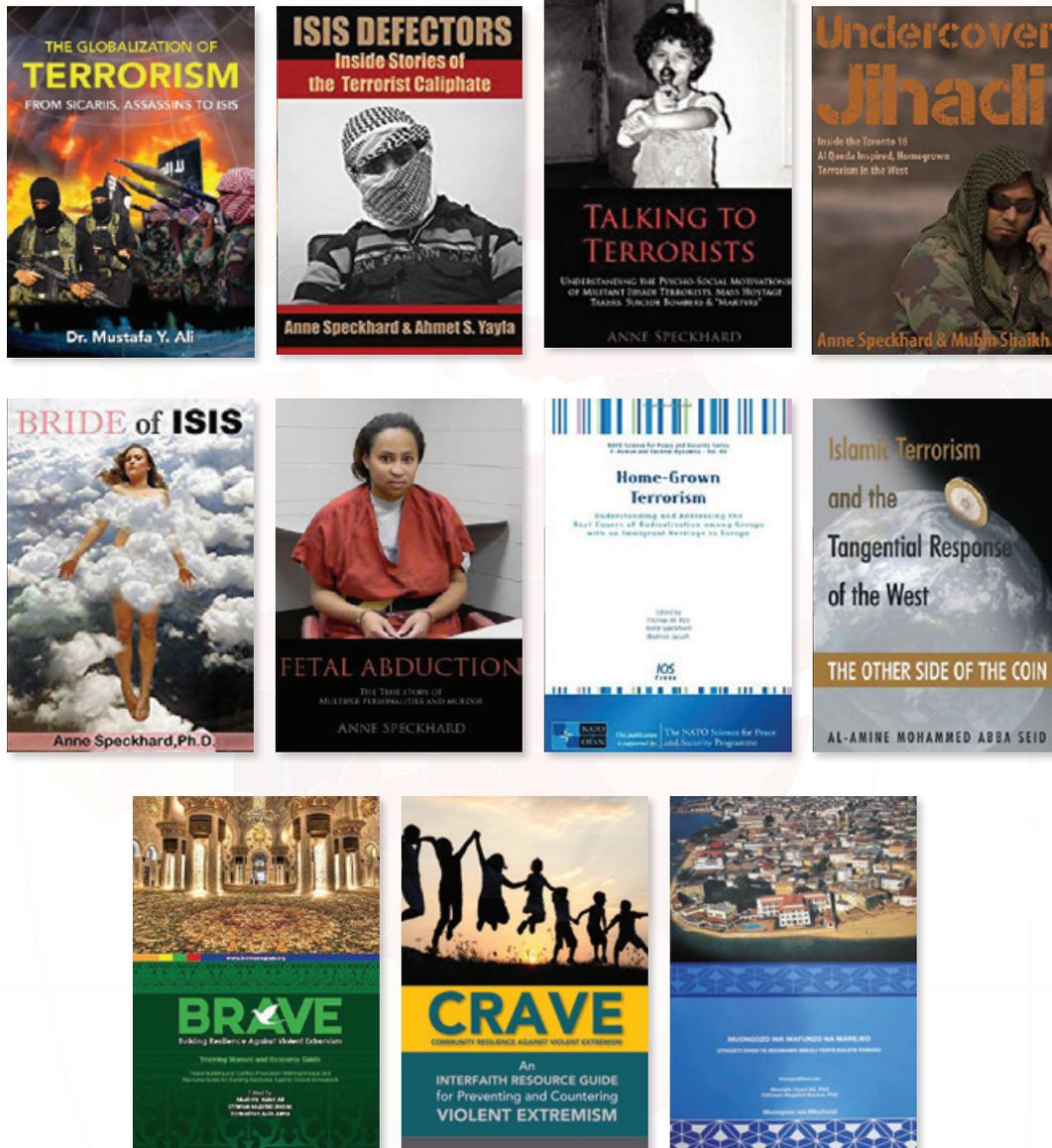


**Brig. General (Rtd) George Kabugi,** Associate Director Center for Defense & Security, the HORN Institute



**Roselyne Omondi** Associate Director, Research, the HORN Institute

# APPENDIX VI: BOOKS COVERS



# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

24-26 APRIL 2018 | NAIROBI, KENYA

The Changing Dynamics of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa:  
Towards Effective Prevention and Counter-Terrorism Strategies



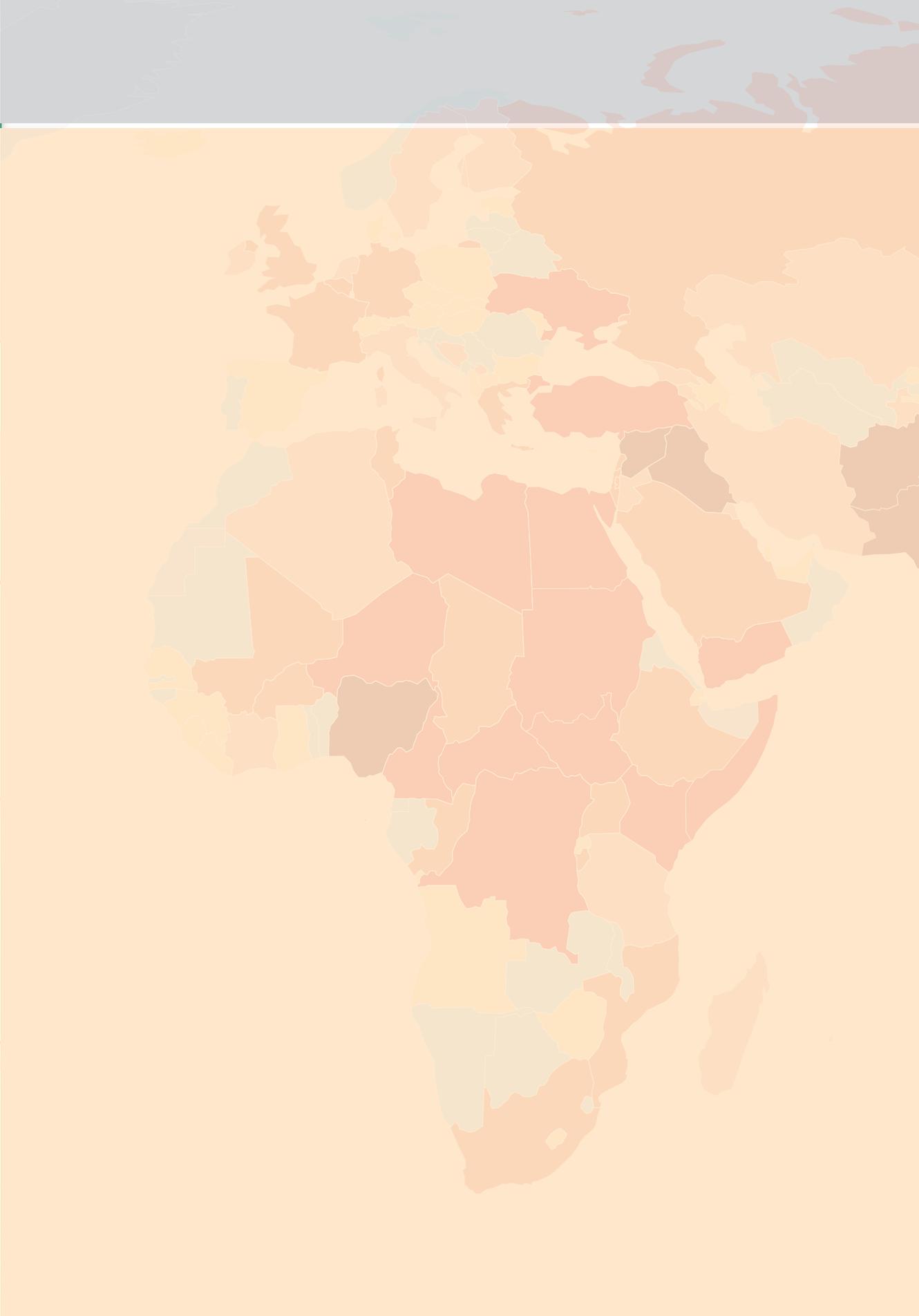
Mr. Hussein  
Roshdy  
Egypt

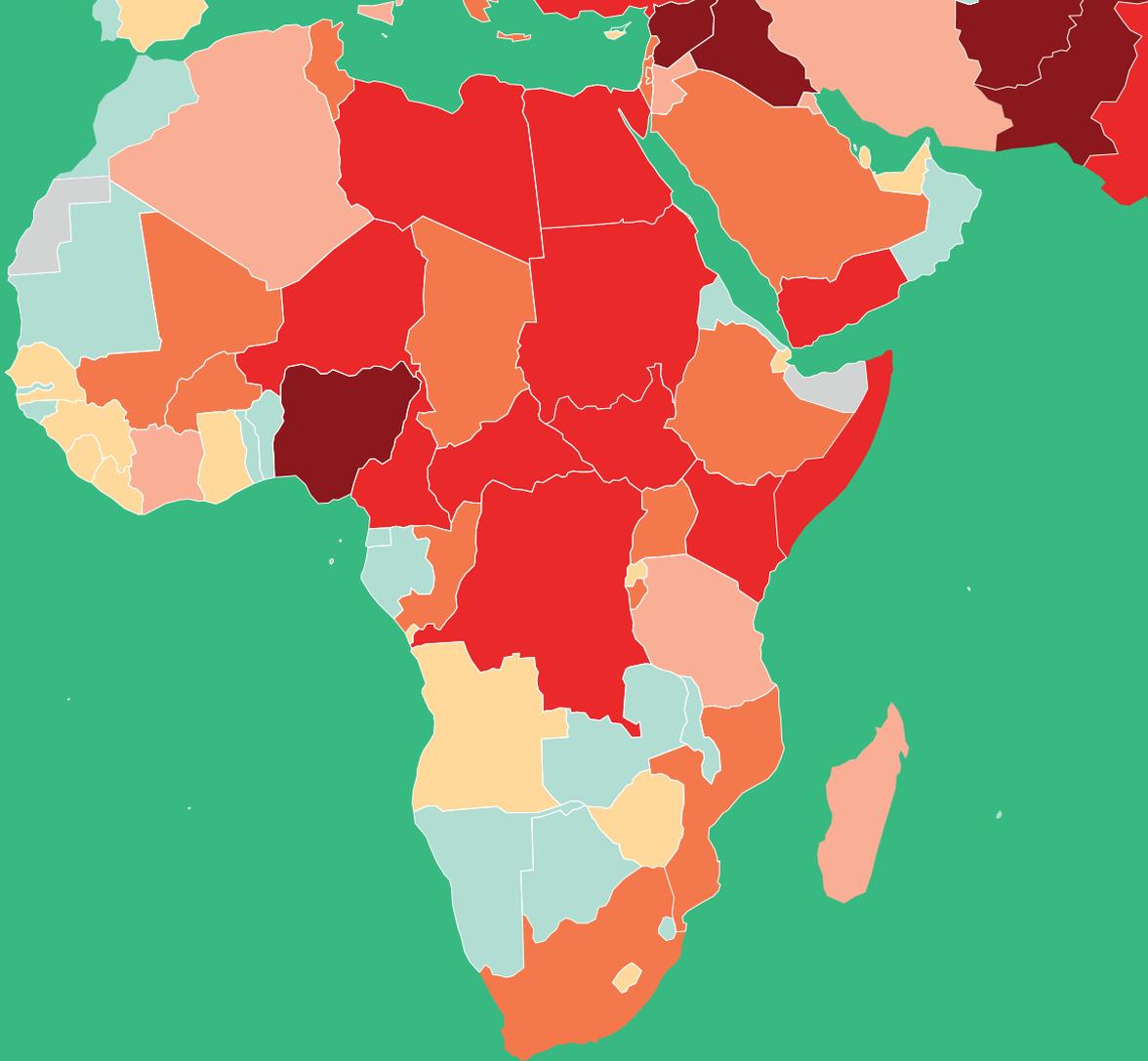


H.E. Alison  
Chartres



Mr. Kur  
Gassas Daga





# **HORN** | INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

**OBJECTIVE • INDEPENDENT • DEFINITIVE**

The Horn Institute

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