

**EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS ON YOUTH
DERADICALIZATION IN MANDERA COUNTY, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

Declarations by Student

The research project is my original work and has not been presented in any other university for an award of degree.

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ABSTRACT

There is scarcity of empirical literature on how the community practices such as life skill training, mentoring, sport events and career sponsorship have contributed to de-radicalization among the youth in the counties. Kenya is facing a significant challenge in dealing with victims of radicalization coupled with the fight against Al-Shabaab in the country and in Somalia. This highlights the need for an in-depth research that attempts to understand the implications of the interventions and how they can be improved or establish alternative measures to guarantee de-radicalization in the counties and eventually across the country. The purpose of the study was to investigate the effect of community interventions on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County, Kenya. The objectives were to explore the effect of life skills training on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County, to investigate the effect of mentoring on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County, to evaluate the effect of sport events on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County and to establish the effect of career sponsorship on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County. The Social learning theory and change theory underpinned the study variables. Data was collected from from experts in counter-violent extremism, elders, administrators, religious leaders and youths from Mandera County. A total of 252 respondents from these groups were targeted. A sample of 154 respondents was selected for issuance of questionnaire and 36 CVE experts were interviewed. Secondary data was also obtained from county reports and credible internet sources. Exploratory design was used. Qualitative data was analysed by use of content analysis. Quantitative data was analysed through the use of descriptive analysis methods such as the use of mean, standard deviation, frequencies and percentages. Data was presented in tables and figures. The study established that excessive use of force to islamic community, lack of social and financial support, lack of education, poverty and unemployment were the major contributors of youth radicalization in Mandera County. The life skills training measures; personal capacity, participating in vocational training and designed violence prevention program by the government have not led to counter-productive outcomes that have improved the fight against terrorism in Kenya. The study results presents that the government has initiated mentorship programs in Mandera County to make an effort to raise the de-radicalization. Mentorship programs were found to be less effective in sustaining youth de-radicalization in Mandera. The findings indicated that sports events had a huge positive impact on youth de-radicalization. The youth sport events have resulted to behaviour change, the number of youths participating in the organised sport events have increased over time and that the sports objectives is to nature talent and reduce the radicalization possibilities. There has been increase in sponsorship by well-wishers to the youth to increase skill development and there is need to increase the number of sponsorship training to develop skills in Mandera County. Life skills training, mentorship, sport events and career sponsorship have positive and significant effect on youth de-radicalization. A multi-faceted approach to counter-terrorism initiatives needs to be established, especially in the area of counter-radicalization. The development policy and socio-psychological methods to fight radicalization need to be applied by the Kenyan government in this situation. The government should pursue genuine political reforms through consultation with communities, with the goal of establishing socio-economic and political structures with which people can recognize radicalizations and the issues emerging from them.

LIST OF ACRONYM AND ABBREVIATION

AIDs	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
CAP PCVE	County Action Plan on prevention and countering violent extremism
CVE	Counter-Violent Extremism
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
KDF	Kenya Defence Forces
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
P/CVE	Preventing and countering violent extremism
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
UNoDC	United Nations Office on Drugs
UWCP	Ugandan Women’s Coalition for Peace
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

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OPERATION DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Community Interventions** Practices employed by the community in Mandera County in curbing violent extremism and youth de-radicalization. These interventions include peace caravans, sport events, life skill training, mentoring and career sponsorship
- Life Skills** Offering individuals an opportunity to develop productive skills in education and training initiatives that limits the impact of terror activism in the domestic setting
- Mentoring** These are psychological practices that facilitate an understanding of the inherent factors that influence the youth positively and these practices included initiated mentorship programs, mentorship approaches and feedback and communication.
- Peace Caravans** This is promoting peaceful engagement with people is imperative in preventing radicalization in the country. Most notable efforts are through the monitoring of social media platforms to ensure that propaganda material that might corrupt people is not accessible.
- Sport Events** This is the process of organizing activities related to sports and encouraging youths to participate in both indoor and outdoor games
- Youth De-radicalization** Preventive counter violent and terrorism measures which aim at adopting ideologies moderate and nonviolent to those in the extreme and violent religious or political ideologies
- Counter-Violent Extremism** It is a form of that reduces extremism that condones and enacts violence with ideological or deliberate intent, such as religious or political violence.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Globally, extreme violence focused on diverse philosophies like fascism, separatism, populism and violent left-wing or even right-wing political views has characterized radicalisation into militant groups. While the vast majority of the world's communities live together peacefully, regardless of their origins or points of view, the world faces a danger of violence and radicalization processes. Radicalization that leads to violence, or radicalization that leads to terrorism, has a long history and is a complex psychosocial process (ACSS, 2012).

The US national initiative explicitly aimed at addressing deradicalization and reintegration is fairly recent and only exploratory. The US NGO, Life After Hate, which focuses on violent nationalist terrorism, is beginning to integrate jihadist deradicalization into its program and is helping the National Institute of Justice to develop a method that can be useful in determining where a person can be placed in the arc of radicalization to deradicalize (McAleer, 2016). Following the establishment of sporadic collaborations to discuss solutions like these, no specific national solution has been released. The lack of clarification is compounded by the fact that many terror prosecutions are still pending, and systematic work has not invested exhaustively in radicalisation.

Until recent years, scholars and policymakers have primarily focused on preventing terrorism. This has led to an array of practices that are focused on directly compacting terror activities (Stevens, 2005). Since the Al-Qaeda bombing of the US embassy in 1998, Kenya has experienced and remains a target of terrorist and extremist attacks. The Somalia based terror group, Al Shabaab has conducted numerous attacks and remains a major threat to national security (Aronson, 2013). Security and intelligence agencies in the country have thwarted many

incidences including military interventions through the deployment of Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) in Somalia. The counterterrorism efforts have been partially effective, but the threats still remain with the emergence of individuals who sympathize with the terrorists in the domestic setting. It's only in the last decade that terms such as "radicalization" and "violent extremism" have emerged in the context of counterterrorism (Patterson, 2015).

The radicalization of the youth into violent extremism has become an issue of great concern in Africa. With the youth forming 70% of the population in the continent and being susceptible to radicalization by terror organizations, it is not clear the impact of various interventions practices that have been embraced to address the potential engagement of people in terrorism (Ismail, 2013). More so because of the different factors of push and pull in African nations that contribute to radicalisation of many youth. The study seeks to examine the patterns of group initiatives that mitigate radicalisation. More so the study would investigate the approaches used in combating radicalization by government, communities and their partnering organizations.

1.1.1 Life Skills Training and Youth De-radicalization

Offering individuals an opportunity to develop productive skills in education and training initiatives has emerged as a strategic approach that limits the impact of terror activism in the domestic setting. Reviews by Thomas (2016) from Europe show that quality education is imperative in equipping young people in the development of resilience and critical thinking skills. Contrary, Savage, Khan, and Liht (2014) alludes that despite the efforts to use this approach, Kenya and most of Africa lack these capacities, which has compromised the role of education and training programs in addressing radicalization into violent extremism. Life skills training offers an opportunity to develop digital resilience and critical thinking skills, which are inherent in avoiding propaganda and other recruitment practices that are propagated by terrorists

through the internet and religious platforms (Sude, Stebbins & Weiland, 2015). Researchers have established that education and life skills are inherent in building resilience and media skills that facilitate the flow of counter-narratives and online coalitions (Thomas, 2016; Botha & Abdile, 2014).

There is an array of life skills that set the basis of counter-terrorism that is embedded in the education systems. These practices are focused on offering skills and knowledge that enhance youth participation and empowerment in communities (Thomas, 2016). Policy formulations have also been implemented to support education initiatives that support, prioritize, plan, and foster national efforts in preventing radicalization. Similarly, skills that safeguard cultural heritage such as arts and vocational training have been used to develop tolerance of cultural and religious diversity. Additionally, these undertakings have been used to promote intercultural dialogue, which facilitates increased communication and engagement of the community in counterterrorism efforts, sharing natural resources, and empowering the minority who were previously marginalized (De Silva, 2017).

1.1.2 Mentoring and Youth De-radicalization

Omwega, Role, and Ndiku (2016) show that mentoring programs are core contributors to positive development among the youth who are vulnerable to radicalization. This is achieved by developing social connections with individuals who are leaders and role models in the community. In Kenya, mentoring has also been incorporated in community policing practices. Mentoring takes advantage of psychological practices that facilitate an understanding of the inherent factors that influence the youth positively (Hemmingsen, 2015). Through mentorship programs, youth have an opportunity to pursue postsecondary education and obtain employment. Mentors play a crucial role in interrupting the emergence of attitudes that might contribute to

radicalization. By forging a close and trusting bond, the mentors are able to engage the youth in activities that are foster positive development of the youth through discussion of ideological beliefs and developing positive interaction with people from other cultures (Siegel, Brickman, Goldberg & Pat-Horenczyk, 2019).

Mentorship is a phenomenon that has been established at different levels across the country by engaging community leaders, non-governmental entities, and other stakeholders in the integration and development of youth in education, employment, and other initiatives. Muslim women groups have been instrumental in mentorship initiatives across Europe (Vidino & Brandon, 2012). In this context, mentoring the youth at the local levels offers an opportunity to identify young people who are susceptible to radicalization. Identifying such individuals further contributes to the development and implementation of peer mentoring programs (Nitsch & Ronert, 2017). Subsequently, this fosters a sense of community and connectedness, which eliminates the feeling of isolation, especially among marginalized people.

1.1.3 Sporting Events and Youth Deradicalization

Dhabi (2014) shows that sports and education play an important role in upholding the moral, cultural values, and integration of people in society. Reviews by Stanley and Guru (2015) highlight that the youth-targeted for radicalization by terror organizations are those living in marginalized and impoverished areas that have limited opportunities for employment. Resultantly, youths in areas such as Mandera that have for long been marginalized are most likely to be dependants and idle. This has an impact on the cognitive processes in instances where they feel neglected and terrorism offers a sense of identity as well as the promise of high returns (Kahara, 2017).

Sporting initiatives in the local setting offer an opportunity for youth to interact and develop an identity that is difficult to compromise through propaganda. It also offers an opportunity for the youth to develop sporting professionalism, which can be beneficial to the country, their communities, and themselves (Lösel, King, Bender & Jugl, 2018). Sports have for long been used to engage young adults in disenfranchised areas in addressing the challenges they face and it has been effective in the global struggle against radicalization. The effectiveness of sports in preventing violent extremism has led to the inclusion of sporting programs in counter-terrorism initiatives. Amin, Naseer & Abro (2019) shows that this is evident in countries such as Pakistan, which has used sports to empower the youth based on the crime prevention guidelines that are premised on the UNODC provisions of Sustainable Development Goal 16.

1.1.4 Career Sponsorship and Youth Deradicalization

Considering that major targets of radicalization are youth living in extreme poverty presents a situation where career sponsorship is imperative in streamlining the life of people in such communities. Caillau-Foster (2017) reviews that this approach of preventing radicalization facilitates the development of inclusive societies where people have equal opportunities for employment. Enabling individuals to acquire employment empowers the people making them responsible citizens. The sponsorship can be offered by the government, community members, and non-governmental organizations especially where people are engaged in vocational training and subsequent employment opportunities (Dillon, 2012) These open up opportunities to nurture law-abiding citizens excluding them from the frustration, deprivation, and disillusionment that can lead them to engage in terrorism (Patterson, 2015). Nevertheless, regions such as Mandera remain substantially marginalized, which impacts on the efforts of career sponsorship even for the educated people.

Preventing radicalization into violent extremism requires addressing the socioeconomic challenges and pressures that exist in vulnerable societies such as marginalized areas and people subjected to rough conditions such as prisons (Kahara, 2017). This is achieved through creating employment opportunities that target the youth. This includes the engagement of the youth in leadership activities and ensuring their participation in economic activities that are run by the government. With the expansion of education opportunities, there is a need to create job opportunities (Ucko, 2018). Despite the national and county governments fail to achieve these requirements due to challenges associated with corruption, nepotism, and other cultural factors such as lack of interest among the youth to engage in formal employment. Additionally, cultural activities such as nomadic life have been detrimental in improving access to education and developing sustainability in projects aimed at improving the quality of life among the youth (Van Metre, 2016, Oba, 2013).

1.1.5 Peace Caravans and Youth Deradicalization

Various practices have been used to advocate for peace in areas where the youth are vulnerable to radicalization. Promoting peaceful engagement with people is imperative in preventing radicalization in the country (Rohwerder, 2015). Most notable efforts are through the monitoring of social media platforms to ensure that propaganda material that might corrupt people is not accessible. This has been achieved through the engagement of an array of stakeholders including social media companies such as Facebook and Twitter (Cox, Ndung'u & Njuguna, 2017). Government agencies and the media have also played an imperative role in shaping the content consumed by the public (Robinson & Kelly, 2017). This is coupled with peace initiatives, which serve in early prevention against harmful behaviors and radicalization.

Various organizations such as women and youth groups have played an important role in raising awareness about radicalization and establishing initiatives that foster peaceful co-existence. These groups offer support for the youth through educational programs and facilitate their engagement in socioeconomic activities such as sports (Okolie-Osemene, 2016). These initiatives are critical in preventing risks that emerge with the insecurities that emerge in venerable communities. Peace caravans offer an opportunity to create advocacy about the solutions that can be implemented to counter terrorism in the country (Agade, 2015).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Youth radicalisation spread has continued in many cultures in East Africa. Indeed, the region has solid institutional foundations for youth radicalization. The radicalisation of Kenya's young people has contributed to socio-economic implications for vulnerable populations, from their apprehension to discrimination against these groups in terms of jobs in the economy, the displacement to radical terrorist groups of a significant number of Kenyan Youth. Kenya is facing a significant challenge in dealing with victims of radicalization coupled with the fight against Al-Shabaab in the country and in Somalia. Despite the increase in the number of community interventions activities, the results is not known with certainty due to scarcity of empirical literature. In this context, there is a gap in contextual and conceptual knowledge on how the prevailing practices have contributed to de-radicalization among the youth in the Mandera county. This highlights the need for an in-depth research that attempts to understand the implications of the interventions and how they can be improved or establish alternative measures to guarantee de-radicalization in the counties and the eventually across the country.

Following many years of marginalization, conflicts and other re-current shocks, the county of Mandera has increased the vulnerabilities to the youth radicalization. Additionally, the North Eastern counties consistently present low development indicators, which are exemplified by high poverty levels, poor health and education achievements, and high unemployment rates (Rink & Sharma, 2018). Consequently, the youth have become a target of radicalization, prompting the government and other stakeholders to device interventions that are unique to the area as well as those borrowed from other places (Botha, 2014). Despite this, the effectiveness of these interventions has not been addressed considering that the trigger factors that lead the youth to engage in terrorism are still prevalent in the county (Rink & Sharma, 2018). Additionally, security restrictions and violent incidents have impacted the operations of NGOs that contribute to the success of various interventions. Also, Amble and Meleagrou-Hitchens (2014) show that the security threats and attacks by the Al-Shabaab have discouraged the engagement of non-local teachers and health professionals compromising the success of some intervention measures such as sports, education, life skills, and wellbeing of people in the community.

1.3 Objective of the study

This study accomplished the following specific objectives:

- i. To explore the effect of life skills training on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County.
- ii. To determine effect of mentorships on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County.
- iii. To evaluate the effect of sport events on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County.
- iv. To establish the effect of career sponsorship on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County.

1.4 Research questions

- i) What are the effect of life skills training on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County?

- ii) How does mentoring affect youth de-radicalization in Mandera County?
- iii) What are the effect of sport events on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County?
- iv) To what extent do career sponsorship affect youth de-radicalization in Mandera,County?

1.5 Justification, and Significances of the Study

1.5.1 Justifications of the Study

There has been rampant increase in youth de-radicalization in Kenya in the recent pasts. Despite the government and community interventions, there is scarcity of empirical study to establish the contribution of different interventions method and there effect on youth de-radicalization. It unclear whether some of the intervention methods are conducive and applicable with ever increasing reported cases of de-radicalization in Mandera County.

1.5.2 Significance of the Study

This research is important to highlight the achievements that have been made in preventing radicalization in Mandera. The study would facilitate a strategic approach in understanding the intervention measures, their strengths, and weaknesses. The study contributes to existing literature about interventions used in the country and the appropriateness of the borrowed ideas from other countries. The insights gathered would inform policymakers and other stakeholders on the appropriate improvements that should be made in the interventions to prevent radicalization. This includes policy changes, role of different stakeholders in the community, and the alternative interventions that should be considered in the future. The framework established in this research can be replicated in other vulnerable counties to improve national security.

1.6 Scope and Limitations

1.6.1 Scope of the Study

The research focused on the youth and interventions that have been implemented in Mandera County as the source of raw data. Nevertheless, the research took into account interventions that have been implemented at the national level. The objectives were; to determine the effect of life skills training, mentoring, sport events, career sponsorship and peace caravans on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County. Descriptive research method was used in the study.

1.6.2 Limitations of the Study

The study engaged youth between the ages of 18 and 35. This implies that the information was limited considering that the experiences of individuals below 18 years might be significant. Nevertheless, the study drew insights from a large research population for the data to be representative. The qualitative approach proposed for this research limited the volume of data analyzed and data saturation compromised the quality of the research. Subsequently, the study strictly was guided by the objectives and research questions.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The following section presents reviewed literature related to interventions on youth de-radicalization. The subsequent sections presents information related to youth de-radicalization and intervention practices such as life skills training, mentoring, sports events, career sponsorship and peace caravans.

2.2 Youth De-radicalization

Maclean (2012) studied de-radicalization on terrorism attacks. The findings revealed that, at hand are a range of views and prepositions on what causes youths to be radicalized. According to Maclean, people who are attracted to radicalisation have an desire to take action and do something meaningful, while at the same time seeing the world in black and white terms and trying to side with a noble cause of themselves. On the other hand, some, as in the case of the Boston bombing of the Tsarnaev brothers, resort to radical ideology to blame society inside and outside for their internal suffering. The breakdown of the marriage of their parents, as well as the resulting alienation of adolescents in America that left the brothers in increasingly deteriorating circumstances without social and financial support. Extreme Islamist ideology offered an outlet on the nation for their anger that evidently botched them and set the chain of events in motion that led to the fatal end of the Boston Marathon.

The breakdown of their parents ' marriage and the eventual alienation of the young Americans left the brothers under rapidly deteriorating circumstances without social and financial support. Extreme Islamist ideology offered an outlet on the nation for their anger that evidently botched them and set the chain of events in motion that led to the fatal end of the Boston Marathon. In addition, the analytical study of the causes of young people's wellbeing and vulnerability by

O'Keefe (2008) showed a decreased personality, distinguishing those who have witnessed and/or experienced Sexual Abuse from those who have not. Especially important was the combination of low self-esteem and the inability to handle effectively.

The presence of young people in crime and extremism is predominantly male but there are some small reports of female participation. For several different organizations, the youth are active for terrorism. Reviewing accounts of terrorists in Latin America, Africa , the Middle East and Europe over two decades ago, earlier research found that the average urban terrorist was between 22 and 25 based on analyzes of 350 terrorists from various organisations (World Health Organization, 2002).

According to Omar (2009), radicalizing the youth into violent extremism is a major concern and fact in Africa, considering that the youth are around 70 per cent of the African population. More so because of the various factors of push and pull in African nations that contribute to radicalisation of many youth. East Africa sub-region has various characteristics. It is: a major theatre for 'the war on terror' and a hot bed for radicalization; it is also home to multiple and complex insurgencies, it features a bulge of youth and accommodates radicalization of diasporas. The area is characterised by fragile states and supported in the Truism that underlies it. This also has ungoverned spaces and a platform for militarized political culture, and harbors islamist groups and an islamist state. Due to its weak institutions, dysfunctional and very unreliable justice systems, corruption and lack of cooperation among states in the region, this has further complicated the general fight against terrorism and especially counter radicalisation.

The rise of radicalization in the last two decades has reflected itself in the spread of extreme ideologies, according to a report by Ruth and Bau (2015) in Kenya. This led to the rise of certain philosophies inspired by extremists and terrorist groups. Further development has been affected

by the confluence of several socio-economic factors that helped radical domestic communities to expand.

A study by Odhiambo (2015) found that "home-grown" terrorists have emerged and the latest wave of extreme violence radicalization in Kenya can be correlated with people and groups motivated by religion and socio-economic factors. The pervasive rapidly spreading immorality in Kenya and the region is among the most important factors promoting radicalisation.

According to a study by Odhiambo (2015) on steps on addressing the factors or circumstances enabling radicalization. One respondent in his study is noted to have said that, "one of the greatest mistakes governments and security agencies often make is to copy other countries or regions in this regard." This does not mean that countries cannot learn from other achievements, but they should realize, above all, that each country's circumstances are special. Understandably, circumstances in Kenya can impact on one another, but local dynamics are different in each region.

2.3 Life Skills Training and Youth De-radicalization

A cross-country study conducted by Mercy Corps (2015) on Youth and Consequences: Jobs, Poverty and Abuse in Colombia, Afghanistan and Somalia Based on interviews and surveys with youth in Afghanistan, Colombia and Somalia, the study found that the key drivers of radicalization are rooted in perceptions of inequality, not in poverty: discrimination, corruption and abuse. Given these findings, for example, many rising approaches to vocational training programs and civic participation are unlikely to have a major effect on isolated stability. We need a new approach, one that investigates the causes of uncertainty and not just the symptoms. The study showed that early experiences of violence and humiliation were more than economic influences, an significant predictor of entering radical groups. In identity-oriented politics, many

radical groups have their roots and are mobilizing support based on perceived grievances. The research identified gaps in methodological knowledge.

Khalil and Zeuthen (2016) on *Combating Violent Extremism and Risk Reduction: a guide to the design and evaluation of programmes*. The study classified main drivers of VE as structural motivators (limited economic opportunities, state repression), individual incentives (status, material incentives), and enabling factors (extreme mentors, radical forums) and provided various CVE responses tailored to each incentive (Institutional change, vocational training and education, job advice, forums in the intercommunity, interfaith dialogue). However, the study did not address measures of training in education and life skills, and their impact on deradicalization.

A study by Muafi and Hartati (2011) focused on the role of life skills training in self-efficacy, self-esteem, career-interest and relationship-behavior for young unemployed in the Paciran sub-district of Indonesia. Sampling techniques were used for purpose of sampling. The sample size required for the criteria to be examined is 73 respondents. The statistical methodology used in this inquiry is paired samples t-test. It was thus decided that priority access to limited behavioral learning training resources should be provided to workers with low life skills. Trainings, seminars, or career development activities improve the self-efficacy of team members.

According to a study by Kreitner and Kinicki (2014), many maladaptive behaviors such as violence, anxiety, sense of absurdity and suicide in adolescents have increased considerably. The study found that students as group agents in educational settings will experience numerous problems in the absence of life skills and self-esteem, because self-esteem as a required element in the psychological system plays many roles in the individual's social-educational functioning.

That is why policymakers should pay the utmost attention to the students' psychological status in their programmes. Organizations with large human capital will win competitions and survive the changing world situation. Due to this educational opportunity, a successful program to improve self-esteem should be built by teaching life skills.

A research by Esmailinasab and Davoud (2011) effectiveness of life skills instruction in improving high school student self-esteem. This thesis used a pseudo-experimental study in Karaj city that accomplished 160 students. Study subjects randomly selected from the list of students in all of Karaj's schools; then they randomly divided into two classes. Results Study findings showed that training in life skills contributes to a significant increase in self-esteem in research group as opposed to subjects in control group. Conclusion Psycho-education and mental health programs such as life-skills training may lead to increased student skills and decrease school and behavioral issues.

2.4 Mentoring and Youth De-radicalization

Langhout (2014) analyzed the various levels of support, structure and mentoring behavior in a typical youth mentoring environment and identified four distinct mentoring types. Moderate mentors supported the situation conditionally and showed moderate levels of structure and activities. The highest degree of support is unconditionally positive mentors. The most active mentors, but very small structure, offered a high number of activities. The lowest level of work yet still high support is received by low-key mentors. The study found that mentors typically benefitted most from moderate mentoring with minimal encouragement and a mild level of activity, looking at the outcomes of their various mentorship types.

Christensen (2015) on the problem of the radical right's disengagement from involvement. A Swedish case study. The study provides details of the mentorship in the Swedish program of former extreme right-wing activists. For example, the author explores the cycle of dialog between the mentor and the mentee and discusses the opportunities provided within these dialogs to improve social skills and change the identity of the individual.

Similarly, a study by Gunaratna and Mohamed Hassan (2011) in Gunaratna, provided information on the outputs of the religious rehabilitation program in Singapore, which had performed over 1,200 counselling sessions for detainees and 120 sessions for the families of detainees by 2009. The research steps further as this work provides insight into the de-engaging and deradicalization processes of individuals and looks into how people's personalities can be influenced by involvement and social engagement in the Swedish exit programme. It thus offers a thorough overview of the stressful psychological cycle that ex-extremists are going through, backed up by the exit plan after they have left an extreme party.

Leidenfrost *et al.*, (2011) analyzed both the quantity and consistency of online mentorship and interviewed mentees about their mentor. In a higher education setting, they identified three different peer mentoring types. Motivating master mentoring has been distinguished by a high degree of dedication to online mentoring and frequent motivating messages. Informational quality mentors showed average results in online mentoring but included a significant amount of knowledge in their messages. A high percentage of negative minimal mentoring, including incorrect responses to questions or ignoring messages, was characterized by negative minimalistic mentoring.

2.5 Sports Events and Youth De-radicalization

Sport and crime mitigation researched by Ekholt (2013): diversity and work transferability. The report carried out an analysis of literature from 55 academic articles on sport as a way of reducing crime. The study discovered that sports as a means of achieving social goals is mostly a Western phenomenon, as sport programs are largely conceived and promoted by Western NGOs, with researchers concentrating on how well sport is used for such purposes. Nonetheless, there is ample evidence to back up the sport's contribution to positive social growth and crime reduction. Moreover, studies have shown the potential for increased antisocial behavior, as this sport emphasizes elements of fighting and force, in power sports like boxing, wrestling, weightlifting, and martial arts. Sports are not intended or organized as a social service, as many sports are not inherently attracting young people who are in an economic and socially disadvantaged situation, as well as a concentration on competition that may prove disruptive to wider social values and legitimize violence, in particular among men.

Sports are not intended or organized as a social service, as many sports are not inherently attracting young people who are in an economic and socially disadvantaged situation, as well as a concentration on competition that may prove disruptive to wider social values and legitimize violence, in particular among men. The study found that deterring as a crime-prevention technique is more realistically implemented in sporting activities as teenagers may be disabled by criminal or deviant behaviour, under close supervision of coaches, personnel and police in athletic settings. Research on the use of sport in crime prevention has shown many important results, including growth in personal and social ties, community participation, pride, active citizenship, trust, respect and management.

Ponsot, Autixier, and Madriaza (2018) assessed factors that promote the effective implementation, as defined by front-line practitioners, of a prevention of violent radicalisation. The study found that sporting activities generate social experiences that lower the risk of clustering ill youth in society. The study found that effective implementation of a prevention of violent radicalization activity in the communities would begin with focused groups and sport events.

2.6 Career Sponsorship and Youth De-radicalization

Speckhard (2012) studied the effect of career sponsorship on youth de-radicalization. The study found that NGO's complained of lack of support, lack of security infrastructure, lack of legal protection, being limited by challenges. The government initiatives had trouble building sincere relationships, gaining social respect and gaining trust from de-radicalizing workers. It emerged as an environment where results could benefit from a specific relationship between government and NGO's. Government initiatives that used NGO's as part of social care system implementation were the most effective in resolving the identified causes. The use of reputable Islamic mentors was of particular success throughout the NGO's. The use of NGO-based mentors helped increase the level of legitimacy, and the creation of relationships by being separated from government in one step. This allowed key mentors from local Islamic communities to be seen as upholding their integrity.

Ramalingam and Tuck (2014) studied barriers in the implementation of the programmes, the understanding of cultural differences by the government. Reviewed government-sponsored initiatives, understood cultural significance was significant, but it could be over-emphasized and causing inconsistency in the implementation of services to tackle identified causes that are

related to human nature and not embedded in particular cultural norms. The causes were considered cross-cultural, and the matrix revealed similar achievements and similar weaknesses in strongly contrasting cultures and governments (that is, Saudi Arabia and Norway). Cultural significance should not be a hindrance, and this obstacle provides another ground for the UN to create certain supra-national, transnational institutional norms which can be flexed with the use of NGOs at field level to address universal triggers.

2.7 Peace Caravans and Youth De-radicalization

Uganda Women's Coalition for Peace (UWCP) (2016) has conducted a broad variety of studies on effect and engender on the peace process. The study found that peace processes required the development of speech, space and resources for grassroots involvement. The alliance surveyed and solicited grassroots women's perspectives on their perceptions, concerns and goals through consultative sessions, with an average of 750 people at each meeting. Around the same time as they were being tabled and debated at the more formal peace conference, each item on the agenda of the Juba peace talks was addressed. The alliance also told rural communities of the progress of the peace talks and this brought vital information to the community about what was going on.

USAID (2011) studied the response to violent extremism and insurgency during the development. The motives are diverse, and often contribute to specific philosophies such as political party interpretations or religious beliefs. Such philosophies often apply to topics such as environmental or economic problems, or racial or separatist causes. When the values of person shift from traditional to radical, and a dramatic change in society is required, it is radicalisation. It isn't always a negative thing and doesn't mean that these people get abusive. However, if a individual or group determines that fear, intimidation, and violence are justified in order to bring

about cultural, political, or social change, and then acts accordingly, this is extremism. All forms of violent extremism pursue reform not by nonviolent means but through terror and intimidation. Australia's drive for violent extremism is also political. It includes right wing or nationalist extremism which aims to preserve the perceived culture of the majority at the expense of other cultures. Such philosophies justify violence based on racism, or a belief that other races and cultures are superior.

Strengthen local government ability to reach different localities and social networks with a constructive message countering the voices of violence and inspiring young people to support community growth. Realizing, for example, that 60 percent of Al Qaeda's twitter feeds in Yemen were about development problems, an Oxford University researcher (2015) tested an alternative engagement message leading to 17 youth groups cleaning up 500 km of beachfront. Aware Girls' Peace Network, a youth NGO in Pakistan, has successfully turned youth away from violence by educating 1,500 peace agents in their communities who have reached out to 10,000 young people (Atran, 2016).

It is necessary to note the fact that, even before the peace process, many women-focused nongovernmental organizations and organisations had made efforts to address the implications of the ongoing conflict. Isis-WICCE (2013), in particular, conducted documentation of women's armed conflict experiences and performed medical interventions to resolve emergencies in parts of northern Uganda. Studies carried out by Isis-WICCE in Luwero in (2013), Gulu in 2017 and Teso in 2018 revealed how women were vulnerable to sexual abuse leading to unwanted pregnancies, HIV / AIDS, responsibility for raising unwanted children (commonly referred to as infidels), as well as a variety of medical conditions. Isis-WICCE also undertook the task of developing local capacity for conflict resolution by educating women leaders in identifying and

evaluating disputes from different districts as well as learning how to handle and resolve conflicts. This has resulted in the development of a number of community-based organisations that have conducted activities such as psycho-social work (counselling and trauma management), engaging mothers of imprisoned children to help them to emerge from armed conflict, and collaborating with previously abducted mothers.

2.8 Theoretical Frameworks

2.8.1 Social Learning Theory

This has resulted in the development of a number of community-based organisations that have conducted activities such as psycho-social work (counselling and trauma management), engaging mothers of imprisoned children to help them to emerge from armed conflict, and collaborating with previously abducted mothers. The theory of social learning is often informed by the auto efficacy of an individual. Self-efficacy is a person's ability to acquire the knowledge and skills of a given task. Especially during the training phase requires evaluation stage it is necessary to evaluate one's self-efficacy.

A trainee with high self-efficacy will put more effort into learning in a training program while, on the other hand, a person with low self-efficacy will have self-doubts about mastering the training program's content and will be more likely to withdraw mentally or physically. Such people assume they can't know, whatever their level of commitment (Mineka & Zinbarg, 2006). Chowdhury (2006) explains that there are four main processes in social learning theory which include attention, retention, motor replication and motivational processes. Attention means people can't learn from observation unless they are conscious of the important aspects of success

of the models. Attention is affected by the model's features and learners need to be informed of the abilities and habits they will recognize and improve.

Retention helps the learners to remember or digest what they have learned. The ability to repeat the same actions and skills depends on the degree to which the learner can remember the skill or conduct. Motivational mechanism is when learners are more likely to follow a patterned behavior if it leads to successful outcomes. The theory of social learning offers useful knowledge that is specifically linked to life skills instruction, sporting activities, mentoring and job sponsorship. It promotes methods of action to improve the actions of the society's radicalised youth.

2.8.2 Change Theory

Theory of Change is basically a model that is normally used to explain intervention that an organization intends to do to effectively impacts of change (Battilana & Casciaro, 2012). This theory is used by the management of an organization to plan practices, for decision making or rather development of project program and processes. This theory can also provide an idea on what should be evaluated, how and when it should be done. This is done to ensure that the change team which includes program manager gets the right feedback to readjust on the mechanism that could yield maximum result. This theory also provides guidelines that should be followed by the team and organization as a result of changes on organization activities or services, helping to develop models of good practice (Ellis, Parkinson & Wadia, 2011).

Burke (2017) revealed that this theory can be used to provide help for the organization to basically archive reliable by providing strength to organization capacity of skill, by provision of staff and leadership, providing strength through alliance, collaboration and mission alignments, leadership and institutional relationships and alliances, strengthened base of support through the grassroots and, enhanced policy via phases of modification of policy in the public area in the

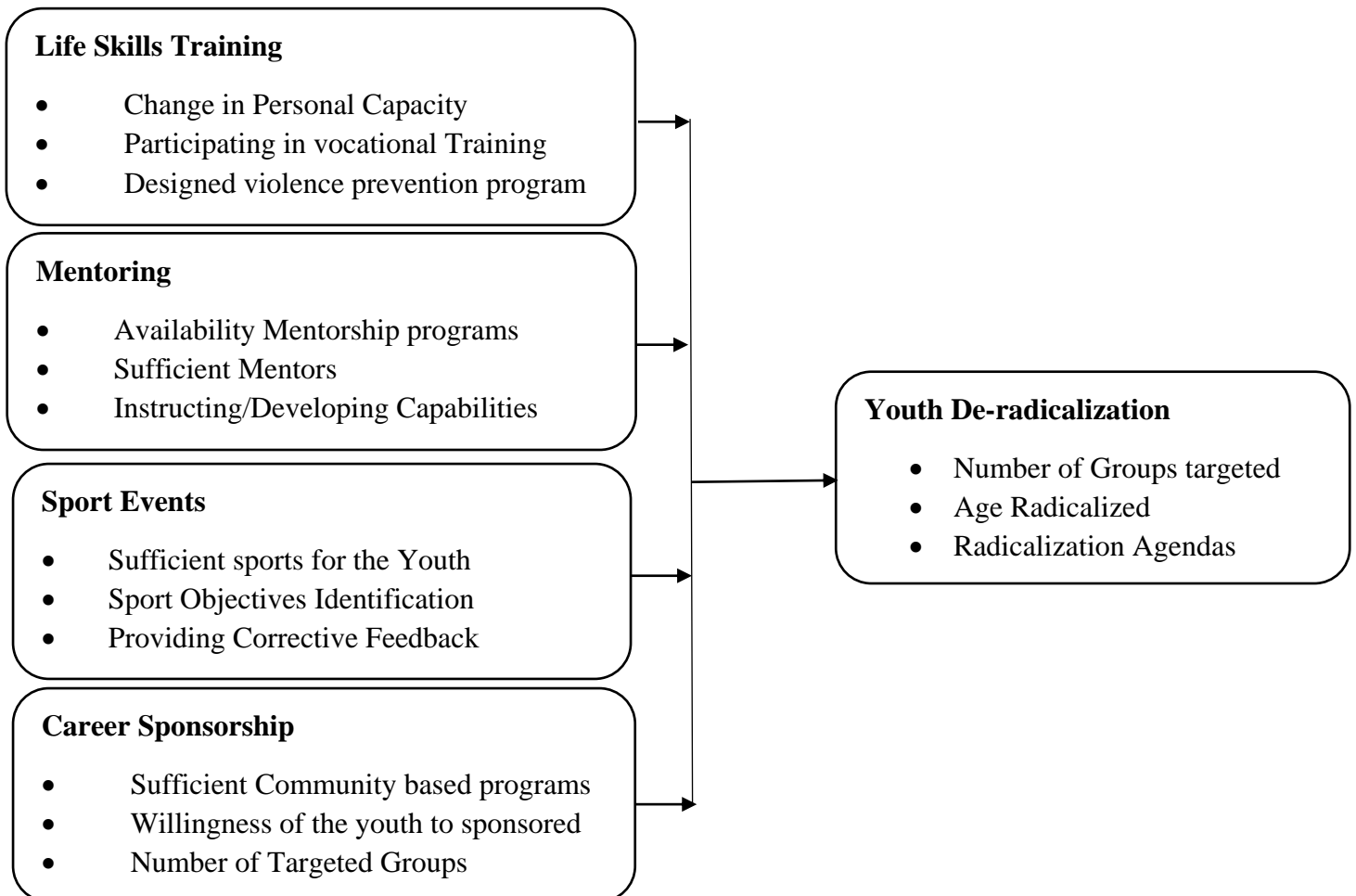
public policy arena. Besides, the impact is influenced not only by policy changes but also through other approaches like changes of behaviors and community support (Beisser, 1970). Change theory is inferred rather than explicitly defined, and the linkages between awareness, behaviors, behavioral change and prevention / reduction of armed violence are often claimed rather than established.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

The relationship between the study predictor variables; life skills training, mentoring, sport events and career sponsorship and predicted variable; youth de-radicalization are portrayed in figure 2.1.

Independent Variables

Dependent Variables



CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter explains how to pick a target group, survey a population, collect data, procedures and data collection techniques, test research tools, and analyze and interpret data.

3.2 Research Design

The study used descriptive research design aimed at generating preliminary and comparable data in a multi-faceted environment, capturing the variety of contexts and the rates of de-radicalisation disclosure. A descriptive research design was used for the analysis.

3.3 Study Sites

The study site was Mandera County, Kenya where most radicalization of youths occur. This provides a specific viewpoint and a triangulation highlighting various aspects on community intervention practices that were employed and factors that motivate radicalization.

3.4 Descriptions of Variables

The independent variables were life skills training, mentoring, sport events, career sponsorship and peace caravans and dependent variable was youth de-radicalization in Mandera County

3.5 Study Population

The research targeted 36 experts countering violent extremism who consisted of non-governmental organizations and peace building groups in Mandera County, selected 25 Religious leaders, imams and leaders in the mosque in Mandera central sub-county, 112 Elders in the terror hotspots who were involved in a training organised by both the County government of Mandera in Collaboration with well-wishers, 77 youth registered youths involved in training to curb radicalization, and 2 local administrators from Rhamu ward and Marothile ward who are in the

terror hotspots and involved in a training organised by experts countering violent extremism. The selected group of people are from the terror hotspots who were involved in a training organised by both the County government of Mandera in Collaboration with well-wishers, peace building foundations and the national government of Kenya in the years 2013 to 2019.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Target Groups	Number	Percentage
CVE Experts	36	14.28
Religious Leaders	25	9.92
Elders	112	44.44
Youth	77	30.56
Local Administrators	2	0.79
TOTAL	252	100

Source: Mandera County Secretary Office (2020)

3.6 Sampling Technique

The study used stratified random sampling in grouping the respondents. Systematic sampling method was used to select the members of each stratum where every 3rd member of each target group was selected. The sample size was arrived at by using Slovin's formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N E^2}$$

Where by: n =Size of the sample

N =Population

E=Margin of Error (0.05)

$$n = \frac{252}{1 + (252 * 0.05^2)} \quad n = 154$$

Table 3.2: Sample

Target Groups	Target Population	Slovin Formula ($\frac{N}{1+NE^2}$)	Sample
CVE Experts	36	22.08	22
Religious Leaders	25	15.34	15
Elders	112	68.71	69
Youth	77	47.24	47
Administrators	2	1.23	1
TOTAL	252		154

Source: Mandera County Secretary Office (2020)

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

Primary and secondary data were used in the study. The primary data was collected using questionnaires and interview guides. Secondary data on youth de-radicalization and group intervention approaches was gathered from surveys and publications. Due to the large number of the respondents, interviews was only conducted to the selected 36 CVE experts. Questionnaires with both closed and open and closed ended questions were distributed to the 154 sampled population.

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

The respondents were notified one week before data collection process could start. The research sought help from 5 research assistants to hasten the process of data collection. Each assistant was accompanied by authorization and permit letters from relevant offices such as Kenyatta university graduate school, Nacosti, Ministry of Education and even from the secretary, Mandera

County government. The respondents had 14 days to respond to the questionnaires during which the interviews with CVE experts was completed.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of Data collection Tools

3.8.1 Validity

During the report, the researcher used both content and face-validity. In order to avoid unclear or misinterpreted questions, face validity is used. Regarding Kothari's statement (2012), carrying out a pilot test would help the researchers that improve on validity. The validity of this study's content was strengthened by consulting with qualified resource staff such as university supervisor. Further, by conducting a pilot test, the analysis enhanced the content validity and transparency of the data collection instrument.

3.8.2 Reliability

Reliability is the data collection instrument's ability to produce consistent results when tested in a specific environment. To determine the reliability of the data collection equipment, the internal quality of data collected during the actual analysis was assessed (Kothari, 2010). The internal consistency calculation is based on the assumption that every object corresponds in similar constructions. Cronbach's alpha was a good tool for internal accuracy testing. The reliability of instruments for data collection usually increases as the alpha values increase. Creswell (2014) argued that the values range from 0 to 1, and unless the alpha values are greater than 0.7, the data collection instruments are considered inaccurate. As a result, the researcher must ensure that the Cronbach's alpha value for the data collection instrument is 0.7. Table 3.3 summarizes the findings of the report.

Table 3.3 Reliability Results

Variables	Test Score	Remarks
Life skills training	0.871	Reliable
Mentoring	0.818	Reliable
Sport events	0.786	Reliable
Career sponsorship	0.912	Reliable
Youth de-radicalization	0.834	Reliable

Source: Field Data, (2020)

Since the Alpha values were greater than 0.7, the findings in table 3.3 suggested that the test instruments were accurate.

3.9 Data Analysis and Presentations

Inspection, cleaning, transformation, and alteration of data are all part of the data analysis process, which leads to new knowledge and findings that educate and assist the researcher in making concrete decisions (Creswell, 2014). Qualitative data were analyzed by means of thematic analysis and findings are presented in prose form. Using statistical software (SPSS version 22), inferential and descriptive statistics was used to analyze quantitative data. The questionnaires must be correctly labelled and the data appropriately coded in SPSS version 22 prior to measuring the statistics. The descriptive statistics includes standard deviation, mean, frequency, and percentage calculations. The results were displayed in tables and figures.

$$\text{Model used } Y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Where, Y = Y = Youth De-radicalization

X₁ = Life skills training,

X₂ = Mentoring,

X₃ = Sport Events

X_4 =Career sponsorship

β_0 = Constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ and β_4 = Coefficient of independent variable

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The aims and methods of the research were explained to those who take part in the study. To maintain confidentiality, the concept of voluntary engagement and the need for informed consent was emphasised. The obtained information was treated with confidentiality. To protect the identity of the interviewee, nobody else was made aware of the date and location of the interview. Identification and personal details were kept private and was provided for all respondents. This assisted in attracting interviewees to engage in the study. The requisite permissions to be able to perform the interviews was obtained in advance.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introductions

The results from various respondents and publications on life skills training, mentoring, sports activities, job sponsorship, and youth de-radicalization in Mandera County are presented in this chapter. Descriptive statistics was presented in this section to show the extent with which varies de-radicalization strategies were applied in the county. Regression analysis was presented to show the nature and strength of relationship between the predicted and predictor variables.

4.1.1 Response Rate

The research targeted 36 experts countering violent extremism, selected 25 religious leaders, 112 elders in the terror hotspots, 77 youth registered youths involved in training to curb radicalization, and 2 local administrators from Rhamu ward and Marothile ward. Out of a sample 154 respondents, 129 filled and returned the questionnaire and 22 CVEs were interviewed. These translated to 91.56% response rate. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) more than 80% is an excellent response rate. The high response rate was as a result of continuous reminders through telephone calls to the respondents, use of research assistants and the promise that the information will be treated confidentially.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics included the age and gender of the respondents.

4.2.1 Age of the Respondents

The study sought to determine the age of the participants in the study. These helped to establish the age of various group who participate in curbing youth in joining terrorists group in Mandera County, Kenya.

Table 4.1 Age of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
25 years and Below	40	28.4	28.4	28.4
26-35 years	27	19.1	19.1	47.5
Valid 36-45 Years	15	10.6	10.6	58.2
More than 46 years	59	41.8	41.8	100.0
Total	141	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2020)

The age of the participants were important for it helped establish the age groups mostly responsible for the curb against terrorism and violent extremism in the region. The study findings indicated that 41.8% (59 respondents) had more than 46 years old and 28.4% (40 respondents) had below 25 years. It clear that majority of the participants had more than 46 years indicating a possibility of gained experiences in various fields. The findings matches the targeted groups that the highest were elders, youth religious leaders and CVEs in that order. The findings indicated that the participants were aware of the issue under consideration, as the targeted employees had information relevant to achieve the aims of the report. Since the number of workers used in this study had specific expertise and awareness, based on their age, about the information being sought, therefore research goals were reached.

4.2.2 Gender of the Respondents

The study sought to establish the gender of the research participants. The results were presented in the table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Gender of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	93	66.0	66.0	66.0
Female	48	34.0	34.0	100.0
Total	141	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2020)

The gender of the participants were important for it helped establish the gender groups mostly responsible for the curb against terrorism and violent extremism in Mandera County, Kenya. The study established that majority of the respondents 66% (93 respondents) were male and 34% (48 respondents) were female. The findings is supported by a study by World Health Organization (2012) that the presence of young people in crime and extremism is predominantly male but there are some small reports of female participation. For several different organizations, the male counterparts are more active for terrorism. The study also found that gender was equally reflected in the number of participants working and involved in youth deradicalization in Mandera County. There was proof that the observations and viewpoints expressed in this document reflected the majority of women and men in Mandera County.

4.3 Descriptive Analysis and Discussions

This section presents descriptive information relating to study variables; life skills training, mentoring, sport events, career sponsorship and youth de-radicalization. Mean and standard deviation were used as descriptive measures. Mean indicated the level of respondent's agreement with the statements presented to them while standard deviation presented the variation or dispersion rate amongst the respondents.

The mean indicated the extent with which respondents agreed or disagreed with the statements presented to them as reflected in the tables 4.3 to 4.7 in the subsequent sections. Mean above 4.0 indicates that the respondents strongly agreed with the statements, mean between 3 and 4 indicated that the respondents agreed with the statements, a mean below 3 indicates that the respondents disagreed with the statements. Therefore the higher the mean the greater the extent of the respondents agreement with the statements and the lower the mean the greater the disagreement level. The standard deviation measures the level of variation in the agreement or disagreement levels. The lower the standard deviation (below 1.5) indicates low level of dispersion in the agreement/disagreement levels. In addition, a standard deviation above 1.5 shows high dispersion rate.

4.3.1 Youth De-radicalization

The findings on youth de-radicalization were presented in the table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Youth De-radicalization

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Radicalization in Mandera is largely influenced by marginalization	4.77	.420
Radicalization of youths is largely influenced by poverty	4.43	.740
Radicalization is largely caused by unemployment	4.63	1.085
Radicalization is purely based on religious justification	2.82	1.289
The reasons for joining terrorist groups is the need political change	1.33	.528
Majority of the targeted groups are youths	4.76	.491
Youths in Kenya join terror networks for income opportunities	4.33	.929
Average	3.86	0.783

Source: Field Data (2020)

The table 4.3 presents that marginalization, poverty and unemployment were the major contributors of youth radicalization in Mandera County as indicated by a mean of 4.77, 4.43 and 4.63 respectively. Religious justification and need for political change was found to be least

contributors of radicalization. However, the study indicated that majority of the targets for radicalization are youths and most join the terror networks for income opportunities as represented by means of 4.76 and 4.33 respectively. Generally, the findings indicated that on average youths in Mandera have been involved in terror related activities through the radicalization process as evidenced by a mean of 3.86 and standard deviation of 0.783. Other important factor presented by CVEs was breakdown of their parents' marriage which leaves young sisters and brothers under rapidly deteriorating circumstances without social and financial support from both parents. The combination of low self-esteem with an inability to effectively cope in hard economic types significant encourages the youth to radicalize (O'Keefe, 2008).

The findings were further supported by qualitative data on the causes of youth deradicalization. They indicated that the major causes are excessive use of force to Islamic community, extrajudicial killings, social and financial support. Boys and young men living in the slums are often approached by al-Shabaab or ISIS recruiters. Youngsters with little hope of education and good jobs are particularly easy prey. The respondents argued that Mandera Neighbours Somalia, presence of secret training bases in Kenya, proximity to major refugee camps in Kenya, such as Dadaab, disadvantage in terms of major resources are some of the major catalysts. The findings were supported by a study by Omar (2009) that in East Africa region, radicalization has been on the increase which is characterised by fragile states, ungoverned spaces, weak institutions, dysfunctional and very unreliable justice systems, corruption and lack of cooperation among states in the region. According to the study, these have complicated the general fight against terrorism and especially counter radicalisation.

However, a study by Mercy Corps (2015) disagrees with the findings that key drivers of radicalization are rooted in perceptions of inequality not in poverty, more on discrimination not

on corruption. The study findings were echoed by one respondents that addressing radicalization issues should be consultative, diversified and should consider partnering all stakeholders. The greatest mistakes governments, non-state agencies, security agencies and partners often make is to copy other countries or regions in this regard (Odhiambo, 2015). This does not mean that countries cannot learn from other achievements, but they should realize, above all, that each country's circumstances are special. Understandably, circumstances in Kenya can impact on one another, but local dynamics are different in each region.

4.3.2 Life Skills Training and Youth De-radicalization

This section presents information related to the extent the life skills training measures been effective in County and the contributions of life skills training on youth de-radicalization. The results summarized under the agreements are outlined in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Life Skills Training and Youth De-radicalization

	Mean	Std. Deviation
There is evident increase in youth ability to start economic activities in the county in the recent past	3.77	.530
There has been reported cases of increase drop out from schools	4.76	.491
Some of the life skills training measures by the government have led to counter-productive outcomes that have improved the fight against terrorism in Kenya	1.91	.596
There is need to adopt multi-sector approach in countering radicalization in Kenya	4.40	.844
Average	3.96	0.615

Source: Field Data (2020)

The findings in table 4.4 presents that majority agreed there is evident increase in youth ability to start economic activities in the county in the recent past (mean of 3.77), there has been reported cases of increase drop out from schools (mean of 4.76) and majority indicated that there is need

to adopt multi-sector approach in countering radicalization in Kenya (mean of 4.40). Additionally, the findings indicated that the life skills training measures by the government have not led to counter-productive outcomes that have improved the fight against terrorism in Kenya (mean of 1.91). These measures indicate by the respondents were; change in personal capacity, participating in vocational training and designed violence prevention program. On average, the study indicated that life skills training measures contributed to youth de-radicalization (Mean=3.96, Std. deviation=0.615). The study indicated that new multi-sector approach is necessary in addressing uncertainty surrounding vocational training and programs. The respondents argued that youth development programs are being implemented on a continuous basis through scholarships for teaching life skills, interfaith dialogue, the recruitment of Islamic religious teachers to provide counter-narratives to terrorism, and the facilitation of correct Islamic Jihad teaching. Promoting self-dependence of the target groups (youth), imparting practical skills, setting up entrepreneurial activities were some of the measures suggested to deradicalize youths in Mandera County.

The findings concurs with a study by Khalil and Zeuthen (2016) on combating violent extremism and risk reduction: a guide to the design and evaluation of programmes. The study established that limited economic opportunities, state repression, status, material incentives, extreme mentors, radical forums, vocational training and education, job advice, forums in the intercommunity and interfaith dialogue contributed successfully to youth deradicalization. Therefore, Study findings showed that training in life skills contributes to a significant increase in self-esteem and decrease radical behavioral issues.

4.3.3 Mentoring and Youth Deradicalization

This section presents the results on mentoring practices and how they influenced youth de-radicalization in Mandera County, Kenya.

Table 4.5 Mentorship and Employee Performance

	Mean	Std. Deviation
The government has initiated mentorship programs in Mandera County to make an effort to raise the de-radicalization	4.11	1.094
The youth mentorship approaches by religious leadership and NGOs are friendlier and has attracted many youths.	4.00	1.276
There is feedbacks from the mentorship centres which are communicated to relevant stakeholders	2.84	1.030
The County system in Mandera does not compliment the works of mentorship programs leading to decline in the number of the de-radicalized youths	3.28	1.446
Average	3.56	1.2115

Source: Field Data (2020)

The findings presents that the government has initiated mentorship programs in Mandera County to make an effort to raise the de-radicalization and that the youth mentorship approaches by religious leadership and NGOs are friendlier and has attracted many youths as indicated by a mean of 4.11 and 4.00 respectively. However, feedbacks from the mentorship centres which are supposed to be communicated to relevant stakeholders was rarely done (Mean=2.84). Majority of the respondents moderately agreed that the County system in Mandera does not compliment the works of mentorship programs leading to decline in the number of the de-radicalized youths (mean= 3.28). On average mentorship programs were found to be effective in sustaining youth de-radicalization in Mandera. It is evident that the cycle of dialog between the mentor and the mentee in discussing the opportunities provided within these dialogs improves social skills and change the identity and reasoning of the individual. The respondents agreed that open

conversations about violent extremism and its negative social and economic effects on the people and the whole region were important. Elders in the area claim that under his leadership, the county government established a full-fledged P/CVE department, allocated staff, and established P/CVE committees, also known as P/CVE heroes, at the sub-county, ward, and village levels. The findings concurs with Gunaratna and Hassan (2011) that mentorship offers psychological support thorough overview of the stressful psychological cycle that ex-extremists are going through, backed up by the exit plan after they have left an extreme party.

4.3.4 Sports Events and Youth De-radicalization

The study sought to establish the influence of sports events organized by partners, NGOs and governments on youth de-radicalization in Mandera County.

Table 4.6 Sports Events and Youth De-radicalization

	Mean	Std. Deviation
The government has initiated sport events in Mandera County to make an effort to raise the de-radicalization	3.91	1.119
The youth sport events have resulted to behaviour change	4.71	1.100
The number of youths participating in the organised events have increased over time	4.44	1.131
The sports objectives is to nature talent and reduce the radicalization possibilities	4.58	.914
Average	4.41	1.066

Source: Field Data (2020)

The results indicates that there was a huge positive impact played by organized sports events on youth de-radicalization. These was supported by the findings that the government has initiated sport events in Mandera County to make an effort to raise the de-radicalization, the youth sport events have resulted to behaviour change, the number of youths participating in the organised sport events have increased over time and that the sports objectives is to nature talent and reduce

the radicalization possibilities as evidenced by means of 3.91, 4.71, 4.44 and 4.58. On average, sports events was found to be very effective in reducing the numbers of radicalized youths. However, the respondents indicated there are several challenges affecting sort events.

The disconnect between de-radicalization programs and social-economic programs is one of these challenges. They believed that our society's social and economic inequalities are contributing factors to radicalization. It's defeatist in and of itself to claim to prevent the former without properly discussing the latter. We can't mop the floor while the taps are running, as the Ugandan proverb goes. The findings supported Ekholt (2013) research that sport's commitment positively impacts on social growth and crime reduction. The study found that deterring as a crime-prevention technique is more realistically implemented in sporting activities as teenagers may be disabled by criminal or deviant behaviour, under close supervision of coaches, personnel and police in athletic settings. Including personal and social development, group commitment, pride, active citizenship, self-esteem, compliance and regulation, are several important outcomes of sport's involvement in crime prevention. In addition, Ponsot, Autixier, and Madriaza (2018) study concurs by establishing that sporting activities generate social experiences that lower the risk of clustering ill youth in society. Therefore, effective implementation of a prevention of violent radicalization activity in the communities would begin with focused groups and sport events.

4.3.4 Career Sponsorship Programs and Youth De-radicalization

This section presents the extent the career sponsorship programs have been effective in curbing youth de-radicalization in Mandera County.

Table 4.7 Career Sponsorship Programs

	Mean	Std. Deviation
There is evident increase in community based programs in the county in the recent past	3.67	.997
There has been increase in sponsorship by well-wishers to the youth to increase skill development	4.01	.879
The youths are able to identify their career path when in ordinary levels of education	2.17	1.183
There is need to increase the number of sponsorship training to develop skills in the County	4.87	1.001
Average	3.68	1.015

Source: Field Data (2020)

The results indicated that there is evident moderate increase in community based programs in the county in the recent past (Mean=3.67). There has been increase in sponsorship by well-wishers to the youth to increase skill development and there is need to increase the number of sponsorship training to develop skills in the County as indicated by majority of the respondents, mean of 4.01 and 4.87 respectively. However, the results indicated that the youths are unable to identify their career path when in ordinary levels of education (Mean= 2.17). This was supported by the argument by one of the experts that teachers especially those from non-islamic related regions would not like to teach in Mandera due to insecurity concerns and lack of other essential services such as clean water, roads and electricity. This has affected adversely on youths ability to identify their career path. The study by Speckhard (2012) concurs that lack of support, lack of security infrastructure, lack of legal protection threatens career sponsorship programs by NGOs. Government initiatives have trouble building sincere relationships, gaining social respect and gaining trust from de-radicalizing workers. The use of reputable Islamic mentors was of particular success throughout the NGO's sponsored careers.

It was established that reviewed government-sponsored initiatives and understanding cultural significance was vital in embracing career sponsorship. Ramalingam and Tuck (2014) agrees that barriers in the implementation of the career sponsorship programmes is cultural differences. The career sponsorship programs there should support the culture of the Mandera community for them to be effective in reducing radicalization by youths in the County. Some of other measures suggested to de-radicalize the youths were; supporting the implementation County Action Plan on prevention and countering violent extremism (CAP PCVE), drafting and passing a Violence Prevention Policy at local assembly, drafting Rapid County Action Plan and validation by the community leaders.

4.5 Regression Analysis

The purpose of the regression analysis was to determine the existence and intensity of the correlation.

4.5.1 Model Summary

The coefficient of determination was presented in the model description, and it explained how much the independent variables influenced the dependent variable in the sample. The correlation coefficient depicted the existence and intensity of the correlation. The R squared r - squared value shows how often changes in the dependent variable are affected by variation in the independent variables (life skills training, mentorship, sport events, career sponsorship).

Table 4.8: Model Summary

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.948 ^a	.898	.895	2.12254

a. Predictors: (Constant), Life Skills Training, Mentoring, Sport Events, Career Sponsorship

Source: Field Data (2020)

The statistics interpretation were based on the proposal by Karl Pearson (1911) proposal that a coefficient correlation closer to +1 or -1 is said to be strongly positively or negatively correlated. The r - squared value indicates how much of the overall difference in the dependent variable Y is clarified or compensated for by the independent variable X. The values of $r = 0.948$ and $r^2 = 0.895$ suggest that the four independent variables in the model explain 89.5 percent of the variance in the dependent variable. The results in table 4.8 also show that 89.5 per cent marginal increase in youth de-radicalization is explained by life skills training, mentoring, sport events, career sponsorship. The remaining 10.5 per cent (100-89.5) marginal changes in youth de-radicalization is explained by other factors not considered in the used Model. The analysis also shows a good positive correlation ($R=0.948$).

Table 4.9: Analysis of Variance

ANOVA ^a					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	4928.255	4	1232.064	273.476	.000 ^b
Residual	558.644	124	4.505		
Total	5486.899	128			

a. Dependent Variable: Youth De-radicalization

b. Predictors: (Constant), Life Skills Training, Mentoring, Sport Events, Career Sponsorship

Source: Field Data (2021)

The relevant value of 0.000 ($P<.05$) shows that the complete model was significant in describing the relationships of 5% of the variables. This means that one or more variable can be used to forecast shifts in the dependent variable, including life skills instruction, mentoring, sports and professional sponsorship; youth de radicalisation. The analysis found that the model was significant.

Table 4.10 Regression-Coefficients

Co-efficients^a

Model	Unstandardized-Coefficients		Standardized Co-efficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	20.466	2.300		8.899	.000
1 Life Skills Training	.887	.068	.375	12.975	.000
Mentoring	.913	.086	.307	10.606	.000
Sport Events	1.058	.081	.374	12.987	.000
Career Sponsorship	.990	.040	.724	25.036	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Youth De-radicalization

Source: Field Data (2020)

The adopted model $Y = 20.466 + .887X_1 + 0.913X_2 + 1.058X_3 + .990X_4 + \varepsilon$

The results in table 4.11 indicates holding life skills training, mentoring, sport events and career sponsorship constant the value of youth de-radicalization was 20.466 ($\beta_0=20.466$). The regression coefficient values were that $\beta_1=.887$, $\beta_2=.913$, $\beta_3= 1.058$ and $\beta_4=.990$. The coefficient for life skills training presented that there was positive significant relationship between life skills training and youth deradicalization ($\beta_1=.887$, sig=0.000). Youth de-radicalization improved as a result of a substantive improvement in the unit of life skills instruction. As a result, if life skills training improves by 100%, youth deradicalization will improve by 88.7%. The results concurs with a study by Khalil and Zeuthen (2016) that life skills training significantly affects youth deradicalization.

Table 4.11 shows the mentoring coefficient ($\beta_2=0.913$, sig=0.000), indicating that mentoring and youth deradicalization have a significant positive relationship. A small unit change in mentoring

ideals culminated in a positive change in youth deradicalization. As a result, if mentorship increases by one unit, youth deradicalization improves by 0.913 units. Gunaratna and Hassan (2011) concurs that mentorship offers psychological support and affects significantly on youth de-radicalization.

The correlation between sport activities and youth de-radicalization was significant and positive ($\beta=1.058$, $\text{sig}=0.000$) as shown in table 4.11. A positive trend in youth de-radicalization is associated with positive unit variance in sporting events. Youth de-radicalization changes by 1.058 units for every unit shift in sporting events. Sport events was found to have the greatest effect on youth de-radicalization. Ekholt (2013) supports the research results that sport's commitment positively impacts on social growth and crime reduction.

The study established that the relationship between career sponsorship and youth deradicalization was positive and significant ($\beta_4=0.990$, $\text{sig}=0.000$). A marginal change in a unit of career sponsorships results to 0.990 marginal unit changes in youth deradicalization. The findings agrees with Ramalingam and Tuck (2014) that career sponsorship positively affects youth de-radicalization.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introductions

This chapter summarizes the main observations, conclusions and guidance on research variables such as preparation for life skills, mentoring, sporting activities, career sponsorship and the de-radicalization

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The study established that excessive use of force to islamic community, lack of social and financial support, lack of education, poverty and unemployment were the major contributors of youth radicalization in Mandera County. The study presented that majority of the targets for radicalization are youths and most join the terror networks for income opportunities.

The results presented that there has been reported cases of increase in boys drop out from schools. The life skills training measures; personal capacity, participating in vocational training and designed violence prevention program by the government have not led to counter-productive outcomes that have improved the fight against terrorism in Kenya. The study established that limited economic opportunities, state repression, status, material incentives, extreme mentors, radical forums, vocational training and education, job advice, forums in the intercommunity and interfaith dialogue contributed successfully to youth de-radicalization.

The study results presents that the government has initiated mentorship programs in Mandera County to make an effort to raise the de-radicalization. Mentorship programs were found to be less effective in sustaining youth de-radicalization in Mandera. It is obvious that the period of dialog between the mentor and the mentee in addressing the resources presented within these dialogs enhances social skills and change the identity and reasoning of the person.

The findings indicated that sports events had a huge positive impact on youth de-radicalization. The youth sport events have resulted to behaviour change, the number of youths participating in the organised sport events have increased over time and that the sports objectives is to nature talent and reduce the radicalization possibilities. The study indicates that, as a crime-preemptive tactics, a more realistic element is sometimes seen as a disorder in sports activity, so young people can be dismissed from illegal or irregular conduct under the close supervision of coaches, staff and police in sports environments.

There has been increase in sponsorship by well-wishers to the youth to increase skill development and there is need to increase the number of sponsorship training to develop skills in Mandera County. Lack of support, lack of security infrastructure, lack of legal protection threatens career sponsorship programs in Mandera County. Government initiatives have trouble building sincere relationships, gaining social respect and gaining trust from de-radicalizing workers. The use of reputable Islamic mentors was of particular success throughout the NGO's sponsored careers.

5.3 Conclusions

The study concludes that while the government is engaged in numerous anti-terrorism initiatives, it is far from adopting measures to counter the reasons why young people in marginalized societies are radicalized. Unemployment, insecurity and political marginalization are leading to Kenyan's youth radicalization, a situation that needs to be resolved by economic empowerment and inclusive policies. As noted by the respondents, by portraying themselves as providers of assistance, terrorist recruiters are leveraging sub-standard socioeconomic circumstances and the government's failure to provide basic services.

Life skills training was positively and significantly correlated to youth de-radicalization. Despite various attempts and achievements in combating radicalization, Kenya's life skills training policy has been marred by significant structural flaws that limit the efficacy of set strategies. Internally (such as domestic terrorism) and externally, the country continues to face challenges (porous borders). Life Skills training support contribution to the youth de-radicalization has been noted. Addressing the long-term threat of terrorism includes multilateral cooperation; capacity building; and recognition of efforts by all levels of society and government to address violent extremism. The war against terrorism is made more successful through training and military support, intelligence sharing, regional and international police, legal mechanisms that can help apprehend terrorist suspects across regional borders;

The study concludes that there is a significant positive relationship between mentoring and youth deradicalization. Mentorship programs are vital to curb home-grown terrorism. Given al-Shabab's development in neighbouring Somalia, home-grown radicalization in Kenya is on the rise. For al-Shabab, Kenya has been a prime location for recruitment and radicalisation. Religious groups and NGO staff dealing with CVE programs can be used to mentor young and zealous Kenyan who are hard to identify and track since they can easily blend into the general population.

The correlation between sport events and youth de-radicalization was positive and significant. Sporting events increase resulted to highest increase in youth de-radicalization compared to mentorship, life skills training and career sponsorship. A large number of the programs considered used sports activities to promote other educational, professional, mentoring, and social needs activities. Indeed, evidence suggests that combining sports and mentoring was one of the most successful and impactful approaches, especially in terms of long-term impact.

The study concluded that the relationship between career sponsorship and youth de-radicalization was positive and significant. Given that young people living in extreme poverty are major targets of radicalization, there is a situation where career sponsorship is key in streamlining the lives of people in such societies.

5.4 Recommendation of the Study

Establish a multi-faceted approach to counter-terrorism initiatives, especially in the area of counter-radicalization. The development policy and socio-psychological methods to fight radicalization need to be applied by the Kenyan government in this situation. The government should pursue genuine political reforms through consultation with communities, with the goal of establishing socio-economic and political structures with which people can recognize radicalizations and the issues emerging from them. There is a need to address the plight of young people in this regard, especially as it relates to unemployment, because they are easy targets for recruitment, posing a dangerous challenge because of the surge of the youth population in Kenya and in wider Africa.

Adopt requisite counter-terrorism legislation and practices, there is a need to reform the judicial and law enforcement structures in the region: This includes universal rules as well as national laws. Regional legal and regulatory structures need to be harmonized, and information sharing and other common techniques need to be strengthened to tackle cross-border security threats, such as extremism and terrorist networks. Creating and strengthening coordination bodies for regional law enforcement.

Initiate holistic approaches involving continuous intelligence sharing, international community involvement and combination of many strategies. The study recommended that, when combined with other activities, such as schooling, training, work, volunteering, sports-

based activities are likely to be more successful. The threat of terrorism alone cannot be handled by any single country and no single strategy is successful. Nor can this threat be addressed by military actions alone; life skills training alone; mentorship alone; peace caravan alone; sporting activities alone or career sponsorship alone. Kenya should borrow some of the best practices that have seen some impact in the use of those tactics, such as de-radicalization methods in Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Singapore. It needs multilateral collaboration to resolve the challenge of radicalization over the long term; capacity building; and consideration of initiatives at all levels of society and government.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Study

The research recommends a research to be carried out on the role of socio-economic and political causes, such as historical injustices, religious motives and economic grievances, in the radicalization of young in Kenya. Research into the applicability of various methods, such as civic vigilance and CVE programming, to avoid and fight radicalization in Kenya.

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APPENDICIES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

Please tick the correct answer in the space given (√) or provide the necessary details when needed.

PART (A): Respondents Personal Data

1. Respondent’s Age

25 years and Below []

26-35 Years []

36-45 Years []

Above 46 Years []

2. Your Gender

Male []

Female []

PART (B): De-radicalization of Youths in Mandera

3. In your opinion what are the different causes of youth radicalization in Mandera region?

4. Give the following statement on youth radicalisation in Kenya indicate your degree of agreement using Scale 1:strongly agree 2= agree 3: moderate, 4 = strongly disagree 5 = strongly disagree.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Radicalization in Mandera is largely influenced by marginalization					
Radicalization of youths is largely influenced by poverty					
Radicalization is largely caused by unemployment					
Radicalization is purely based on religious justification					
The reasons for joining terrorist groups is the need political change					
Majority of the targeted groups are youths					

--	--	--	--	--	--

5. What makes Mandera youths more susceptible to recruitment into terror groups in the region?

.....

6. What measures is the Mandera County government taking to prevent youths from being radicalized?

.....

Section C: Life Skills Training and Youth Deradicalization

7. To what extent have the life skills training measures been effective in County?

- Very great extent []
- Great extent []
- Moderate extent []
- Little extent []
- No extent []

8. Please state your agreement on life skills training programs with the following paragraph.
 Level Scale (1=strongly agree 2= agree 3= moderate 4= disagree 5=strongly disagree.)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
There is evident increase in youth ability to start economic activities in the county in the recent past					
There has been reported cases of increase drop out from schools					
Some of the life skills training measures by the government have led to counter-productive outcomes that have worsened the fight against terrorism in Kenya					
There is need to adopt multi-sector approach in countering radicalization in Kenya					

Section D: Mentoring and Youth Deradicalization

20. To what extent was mentoring in Mandera County done to prevent radicalization of youths?

Very great extent []

Great extent []

Moderate extent []

Little extent []

No extent []

21. What are some of the mentoring practices done by both governments and well-wishers to curb radicalization in Mandera County?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

22. Indicate your agreement on youth deradicalization in Kenya with the following paragraph

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
In Mandera County, the government has launched mentorship initiatives in an attempt to increase de-radicalization.					
The youth mentorship approaches by religious leadership and NGOs are friendlier and has attracted many youths.					
There is feedbacks from the mentorship centres which are communicated to relevant stakeholders					
The County system in Mandera does not compliment the works of mentorship programs leading to decline in the number of the de-radicalized youths					

SECTION D: SPORTS EVENTS

23. What are some of the sport events organised by the stakeholders in Mandera County to counter-radicalization measures?

.....

24. In your opinion, what the challenges facing current organised sports events to counter-radicalization measures?

.....

25. Give your consent with the following statement on youth de-radicalisation mentoring in Kenya.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
In an attempt to increase de-radicalization, the government has arranged sporting activities in Mandera County.					
The youth sport events have resulted to behaviour change					
The number of youths participating in the organised events have increased over time					
The sports objectives is to nature talent and reduce the radicalization possibilities					
The County system in Mandera does not recognise the best performers in the sport events resulting to low intake levels					

SECTION E: CAREER SPORSHIPS

26. To what extent have the career sponsorship programs been effective in Mandera County?

- Very great extent []
- Great extent []
- Moderate extent []
- Little extent []

No extent []

27. Please state your degree of agreement with the following statement concerning career sponsorship. Scaling Size (1=strongly agree 2= agree 3= moderate 4= disagree 5=strongly disagree.)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
There is evident increase in community based programs in the county in the recent past					
There has been increase in sponsorship by well-wishers to the youth to increase skill development					
The youths are able to identify their career path when in ordinary levels of education					
There is need to increase the number of sponsorship training to develop skills in the County					

Thank you for your time

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. According to your opinion which is the main terror group that the recruiters affiliated with?
2. What are other terror networks that recruits youths in Mandera County?
3. Are there any aspects of homegrown terrorism and radicalizations in Mandera County?
4. In your opinion, how best can the religious leaders and groups in Mandera County be involved in countering radicalization among the youth in Kenya?
5. In your opinion, what other measures can be adopted for effectiveness in preventing and countering youth radicalization in Mandera County?