

THIRD GCERF INVESTMENT STRATEGY
FOR KENYA
CORE FUNDING MECHANISM 2023–2027
(4 YEARS)

The development of this strategy has been informed and guided by:

- GCERF’s original “Strategy to Engage Communities and Address the Drivers of Violent Extremism (2017– 2020) and Strategy 2025 for 2022 – 2025;
- The Government of Kenya’s (GoK) National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism (NSCVE);
- GCERF’s previous Investment Strategies for Kenya (2017, 2020);
- GCERF’s programming experience in Kenya since 2017;
- Third Party Monitoring (conducted in 2020) and External Evaluation of the Jiongoze Initiative, a programme under the CFM (undertaken in 2022);
- In-depth consultations with Kenya’s National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC);
- Consultations with representatives of GCERF donors and other P/CVE-relevant organisations (for example, UNOCT) in Nairobi;
- Consultations with current GCERF partner Act, Change, Transform (Act!) and other members of civil society in Kenya;
- Consultations with other PVE relevant programmes in Kenya;
- County Action Plans for relevant counties; and
- Additional desk research on Kenya, including research and reports on good practice.

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Acronyms

AFM	Accelerated Funding Mechanism
AFP	Accelerated Funding Panel
CAP	County Action Plan
CBR	Community-Based Reintegration
CEF	County Engagement Forum
CFM	Core Funding Mechanism
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CoP	Communities of Practice
CSM	Country Support Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EU	European Union
GCERF	Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoK	Government of Kenya
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MVG	Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups
NCTC	National Counter Terrorism Centre
NPS	National Police Service
NSCVE	National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism
P/CVE	Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism
PR	Principal Recipient
PYD	Positive Youth Development
RFTFs	Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters
R&R	Rehabilitation and Reintegration
SR	Sub-recipient
ToC	Theory of Change
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
VEO	Violent Extremist Organisations
UN	United Nations
UNOCT	United Nations Office on Counter Terrorism

Executive Summary

This strategy outlines GCERF's rationale for and proposed approach to extending our investment in Kenya. We will continue our support to the localisation and implementation of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism (NSCVE) and County Action Plans (CAPs); and add two new complementary components to our work focused on rehabilitation and reintegration (R&R) and strengthened relationships between communities and authority figures. We anticipate that we will require an additional USD 4m to fully implement this strategy's ambition and to ensure that a sustainable legacy is created.

The new strategy reverts the portfolio back to a Core Funding Mechanism (CFM) from an Accelerated Funding Mechanism (AFM). The reasons for this are: (1) the extension of the investment (from 2024 to 2027); and (2) a desire to have a wider range of stakeholders on the in-country coordination mechanism that are able to ensure strategic coherence with wider P/CVE related initiatives thereby leaving a more sustainable legacy. GCERF's current Accelerated Funding Panel (AFP) in Kenya has met regularly and provided consistent oversight of the programme. Given our intention to increase the number of grants as well as work on an issue as sensitive as R&R, we assess that an expanded group of stakeholders will ensure the individual programmes and portfolio as a whole can draw on a wider range of knowledge and expertise to ensure that we manage risks and deliver results while maintaining quality programming.

The direction of this strategy is based on three objectives:

1. To give our current programme sufficient time to ensure results are sustained;
2. To seize opportunities to catalyse additional, related results, particularly on R&R; and
3. To identify, build on and share lessons and good practice from the last six years of investment in Kenya.

The previous strategy set out how GCERF would support the Government of Kenya and civil society operationalise the CAPs, which were developed to localise the National Strategy at the county level. Our grantee, Act Change Transform (Act!), will continue their current programme which focuses on strengthening the multi-stakeholder engagement forums responsible for CAP implementation. Over 2022, they issued seven sub-grants to civil society organisations (CSOs) and will issue a further nine in 2023.¹ Thus far, these sub-grants have resulted in improved functionality of the County Engagement Forums (CEFs) and

recipient CSOs have benefitted from consistent engagement and input from government officials at the county and national level, coordinated by the National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC) in Nairobi. As such, there is increased PVE service delivery by local and national authorities and local civil society organisations at the county level.

In addition to continuing this work, NCTC have requested that GCERF begins a second strand of work to support initiatives under their Disengagement and Rehabilitation Framework. This will see us undertake work on rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals who have disengaged from Violent Extremist Organisations (VEOs) and been processed by the criminal justice system. R&R is also part of several CAPs and a new round of funding will seek to improve the availability of specialised psychological support and the environment for community based reintegration (CBR), looking at the needs of both individuals and community needs. Note that previously CSO engagement in the R&R space has been limited and the request demonstrates trust in GCERF and its approach by NCTC.

A third strand of programming under the NSCVE will look at relationships between communities and authority figures. GCERF will support implementation of an initiative between the governments of Kenya, Italy and Jordan, under the Aqaba Process. This direct grant to a Kenyan CSO will build on previous work to strengthen the capacity of faith leaders to amplify alternative messaging. We will also begin a programme seeking to facilitate dialogue and improve trust between communities and security actors in North East Kenya. GCERF becoming an implementor of the Aqaba process brings new possibilities and increased resources.

Sustainability will be a cornerstone of our programming. GCERF expects to support the identification of alternative funding for all of this work before the end of the period covered by this strategy, through existing mechanisms within county or national government, as well as the private sector.

Through grants to Kenyan civil society organisations (CSOs) GCERF will support:

WHAT: Strengthened capacities at county and national levels to implement Kenya's National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism, including the disengagement and rehabilitation framework	
WHO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government entities at national and county levels, including the National Police Service (NPS) • Local and community-based CSOs/grassroots groups • Women, men, boys and girls in vulnerable communities • Individuals who have disengaged from VEOs, their family members or legal guardians, and host communities • Frontline workers • Influential individuals and groups relevant to PCVE, e.g. faith leaders 	WHERE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coast (Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Mombasa, Tana River) • Northern and North-eastern (Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir) • Metropolitan Nairobi (Kiambu, Meru, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nyeri,) <p><i>Additional or alternative counties may be added to this list, as recommended by the Country Support Mechanism (CSM)</i></p>
HOW: Government, CSOs, and communities and individuals are supported with the skills, tools and networks to sustain their efforts and operationalise Kenya's National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism at the county level.	

1. Introduction

This document builds on the strategy approved in 2021 and sets out how GCERF will continue and sustain our ongoing support to the implementation of the NSCVE and CAPs in target counties. GCERF will maintain its support to the County Engagement Forums (CEFs) and issuing a new round of grants to work on rehabilitation and reintegration (R&R) and relationships between communities and authority figures.

This renewed investment aims to contribute towards strengthening prevention efforts, integrating lessons learned and consolidating gains made in the implementation of the NSCVE. More specific objectives and the indicators we will use to measure them are in [Section 5](#), and [Section 8](#) details how we will monitor and evaluate results. Details on GCERF's previous programming is in [Section 2](#).

[Section 7](#) sets out scenarios for how our investment will change based on available funding and [Section 6](#) looks at how GCERFs intend to ensure sustainability and transition out of Kenya at the end of this strategy period.

2. GCERF's Investment to Date in Kenya

As of March 2023 GCERF, has invested \$8.1m USD in 10 grants across 24 local partners (including Principal Recipients and Sub-Recipients). The ongoing Act! ARIVE programme is GCERF's largest ever grant (\$3.7m USD) and currently has seven sub-recipients.

2018 – 2021: Core Funding Mechanism I (CFM I)

Kenya became a GCERF partner country in 2017 and grant making began in 2018. A CSM was established, chaired by the Director of the NCTC, and comprised of members from relevant government ministries, the private sector, civil society and in-country donors.

GCERF invested in three-year grants to three Principal Recipients (PRs), focused on five counties – Garissa, Lamu, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Wajir. An independent evaluation of one of these PRs suggested that the grants made significant impact at the individual level and, particularly in Nairobi, left behind sustainable structures that other actors were able to take forward and expand.²

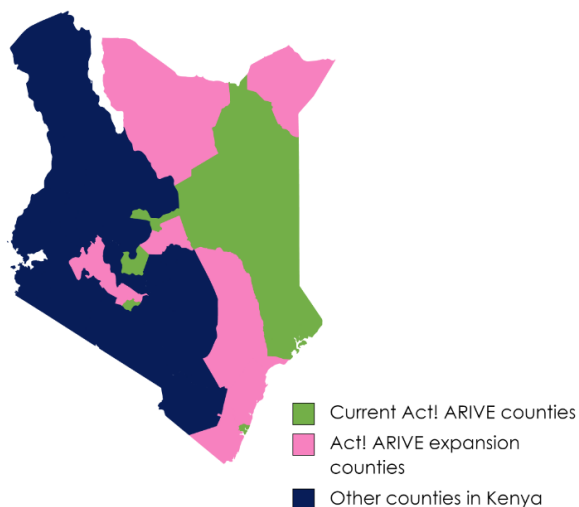
2020 – 2023: The Accelerated Funding Mechanism (AFM Round I & 2)

The first round of AFM funding had two components:³

1. *Leveraging in-kind and/or financial contributions from the private sector.* Projects focused on: strengthening youth resilience in Lamu; building the PCVE capacity of key actors in Nairobi and Mombasa; and supporting the development of a PVE manual for prisons and detention centres.
2. *Supporting the implementation of CAPs* by strengthening the capacity of CEFs in Garissa, Isiolo and Nyeri.

The second round of AFM funding constitutes GCERF's current investment

The previous Investment Strategy, approved by GCERF's Board in 2021, set an ambition for GCERF to support County Engagement Forums (CEFs) and CAP implementation in 21 counties. Based on previous experience in Bangladesh, it was determined it would be best to use a Host Organisation (HO) to ensure sufficient oversight, monitoring of activities and financial controls.



Act Change Transform! (Act!) was awarded the HO grant in November 2021. The programme has issued seven sub-grants in Garissa, Isiolo, Lamu, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nyeri and Wajir. These sub-grantees focused on strengthening the capacity of CEFs to implement their relevant CAPs. The programme prioritises 15 counties allowing for larger grants and/or longer periods of time. Additional grants will support initiatives in Kiambu, Kilifi, Kwale, Mandera, Marsabit, Meru, Nairobi, Nakuru and Tana River;

counties that are identified as areas prone to radicalisation and recruitment.

In addition to CEF support, grants include activities within communities to increase awareness, improve livelihoods and relationships with security actors, but also advocacy at the county level for e.g., mainstreaming PVE in local legislation and/or development and security structure, such as the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). Sub-grantees also increased awareness of GoK-held funds and support communities and/ or individuals access them. These include the Affirmative Action and Uwezo Funds which have been established to provide opportunities for Kenyan citizens to access grants or loans, particularly those from marginalised or vulnerable groups (MVGs).

In addition to this work at a county level, ARIVE has also played an important role within the national PCVE space and, in collaboration with NCTC and other donor-funded programmes, in 2022 supported:

- A national symposium to identify opportunities, challenges and learning on how PCVE considerations can be mainstreamed within existing county level governance mechanisms;
- The finalisation and validation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for CEFs; and
- Training for Assistant County Commissioners on the use of the Fusion system, a digital dashboard tied to the NSCVE M&E framework.

2.1 Results to Date

Key highlights from CFM Round 1 (*BM.17/DOC.03/ANNEX.01*), AFM Round 1 (*BM.14/DOC.10/ANNEX.01*) and the current programme that are relevant for future work are listed below.

Improved relationships between communities and security actors

- Under the ARIVE programme, a grantee facilitated exchanges between youth and security actors, providing a joint platform that organised 30 sessions among youth and security forces. Over **600 youth and 250 security actors were involved and carried out over 35 joint initiatives**.
- In Nairobi, a SR under the CFM focused on improving relationships between youth and police in informal settlements. The sub-grant brought together 327 youth and police officers in Kamukunji Sub-County in an innovative youth-police engagement model known as Station Youth Liaison Officers programme (SYLO). The SYLO initiative was **adopted by the National Police Service** and replicated in two other police stations that were not part of the project implementation sites.

Increased youth resilience to recruitment and radicalisation

- An average of 58% of youth surveyed under the CFM programming felt resilient, demonstrated a positive outlook on life by partaking in projects and actively joined in preventing violent extremism actions or wider community work.
- Around 800 youth completed training in entrepreneurship skills and financial literacy and participated in community business clinics. A total of four Youth Economic Summits were held to promote youth entrepreneurship, provide 27 mentoring/coaching sessions, and facilitate access to employment markets. By the end of the program, **600 youth were linked to employment opportunities**
- GCERF's investment helped 1,700 youth to form a total of 88 youth peace network and forums in both communities and schools. Functional **school peace clubs** were established in 59 schools, with over 3,300 members at the end of the programme. These peace clubs and forums created spaces for discussion about PVE and facilitated youth participation in the school and community affairs, elevating the role of youth in peace advocacy. One endline study showed that 82% of youth believe that they are now actively making a difference in peace processes.

Strengthened capacity of key stakeholders to support PVE initiatives

- A total 40 **county officials**, and more than 80 representatives from local administrations and civil society were trained in PVE, peace advocacy and effective governance. 146 **security actors** were trained in community conflict resolution, international humanitarian law, and human rights.
- GCERF's investment focused on building capacities of **women leaders**: six trainings on peace building and conflict transformation were organised for 54 women group leaders. 13 events or meetings were held, engaging women religious and community

leaders to explore progress, challenges, opportunities and recommendations in peacebuilding.

- One project focused on building the **capacity of prison officials** to recognise violent extremism radicalisation and recruitment tactics. The project surpassed its initial targets reaching 4,823 prisoners and 300 prison officers in eight prisons in Nairobi. The programme culminated in the development of a Penal Institutions Anti-Radicalisation Strategy and an Integrated Prisoners Management Manual on PCVE.

2.2 Lessons Learned

Key lessons learned from GCERF programming between 2017 and 2023 that inform this strategy and the approach that will be taken to new grants are detailed below. These have been identified as a result of a third-party monitoring undertaken in 2020 and an external evaluation conducted in 2022.

- The importance of working with **government** by embedding programming within wider PVE-related policy and action to allow for a more comprehensive approach, wider reach and buy-in amongst local officials.
- The CEF model of implementing the CAPs has some challenges in terms of the logistical and financial support required to operationalise it.⁴ Therefore, the ARIVE programme – guided by NCTC – will continue to support wider efforts to mainstream P/CVE within existing development initiatives such as the Constituency Development Funds and County Development Integrated Funds. This will allow for **greater financial sustainability** of P/CVE efforts as well as the CEFs themselves.
- An acknowledgement that as the most vulnerable to radicalisation and recruitment, **youth need to be placed at the centre** of community interventions on PVE.⁵
- The importance of ensuring that all organisations/ consortium members have common understanding of **theories of change** and the assumptions and causal pathways that underpin them.⁶

- GCERF and partners will continue to explore how **private sector** members of the CEF might not only be involved in the coordination of but also in the implementation of PVE programming. Based on a successful GCERF-supported initiative in Nyeri under the CFM, emphasis will be placed on leveraging the private sector's resources to provide access to economic opportunities for at-risk groups at risk of radicalisation and/or terrorism victims.

2.3 Kenya's Contribution to GCERF Programming

The GoK has contributed \$75,000 USD to GCERF. This financial contribution will be invested back into the Kenya portfolio and symbolises the level of buy-in from the GoK.

In addition, GoK provides a range of in-kind support to the current ARIVE programme. County governments have made facilities such as meeting rooms within their offices available for use by CEFs, pillar teams etc. This has significantly reduced the budget required for meetings and improves the range of government stakeholders able to attend and ensure county level ownership and longer-term sustainability.

NCTC have played a key role in mobilising county security and administrative officials, particularly from within the County Commissioners' offices. This has significantly improved the functionality of the CEFs given that County Commissioners are co-Chairs and that their presence leads to wider engagement from relevant decision-makers. NCTC deliver several training modules to support programme objectives, reducing the need for external trainers or expertise to be brought in.

Furthermore, NCTC has sought to bring GCERF into the implementation of the initiative with faith leaders under the Aqaba process, detailed in the section that follows.

2.4 GCERF's Added Value

GCERF holds a unique position to contribute to P/CVE action in Kenya as a result of our:

1. **Strong partnership with NCTC**

As shown by Kenya's pledge to support the Fund financially, the GoK is committed to the whole-of-society approach that forms a foundational aspect of GCERF's approach. As in Section 3, NCTC is mandated to oversee all P/CVE related policy and programming in Kenya and is GCERF's main point of contact within government. We have worked closely with NCTC on a range of GoK priority issues, including the upcoming project with religious leaders under the Aqaba process. The strength of our partnership is further illustrated by GCERF being invited to support activities on

more sensitive issues, such as under the disengagement and rehabilitation framework.

2. Previous experience supporting CAP development and implementation

GCERF has experience supporting CAPs and is now the main supporter of CEFs. The Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) exercise, conducted at the beginning of 2020 in Kenya, positively evaluated the support provided by GCERF to the CEF in Garissa. The TPM also recommended the continuation of this type of work due to the low risk of duplication and high chances of achieving impact.⁷

3. Expertise on rehabilitation and reintegration work from other contexts

GCERF will be drawing on its R&R experience from other contexts such as the Western Balkans and the Sahel. This will be complemented by informed contextual guidance and input from NCTC and stakeholders such as frontline workers.

4. Network of CSOs at the community level in target areas, working on relevant issues

GCERF adds value by building on its investment to date in areas widely considered to be at high-risk of radicalisation. GCERF has worked with a range of stakeholders including youth and women, and in highly sensitive contexts such as prisons and detention centres and in the informal settlements of Mombasa and Nairobi.

In addition, our model continues to add value with a whole of society approach, bringing together a broad spectrum of stakeholders for P/CVE at the national, county and community levels, including community members and leaders, government and local authorities, security sector and law enforcement, government, CSOs, CBOs, the private sector including formal and informal networks and faith leaders. In this way, P/CVE action is contextually relevant and locally owned.

3. Background

The National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC)

The NCTC is “an inter-agency institution established by the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA, 2012) to coordinate national counter-terrorism efforts in order to prevent, detect, deter and disrupt terrorism acts”.⁸ The Centre sits within the Office of the President and has responsibility to “coordinat[e] counter terrorism strategy and policy implementation, the coordination of counter radicalization, disengagement and rehabilitation; and as a focal point for bilateral and multilateral partnerships in counterterrorism”.⁹ NCTC is GCERF’s focal point within the Government of Kenya (GoK) and the Director will sit as the Chair of the CSM.

National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism (NSCVE)

Kenya has developed a robust P/CVE governance architecture based on a whole-of-society approach. The NSCVE provides a structure for responses to violent extremism in Kenya and has been lauded for its efforts to advance youth, faith leaders and civil society engagement.

The initial NSCVE was drafted and approved by former President Uhuru Kenyatta in 2016. It has undergone two reviews in the years since and frames all proposed action under the following pillars:

- **Psychosocial** – addressing the psychosocial needs of individuals who have been radicalised and recruited by violent extremist networks or groups; and/or their families who often also experience trauma, fear and shame.
- **Education** – addressing radicalisation in learning institutions;
- **Political** – engaging political leaders at the local, county, and national levels;
- **Security** – ensuring that radicalisation is met with the full force of law when required;
- **Faith Based and Ideological** – increasing resistance or resilience to violent extremist ideologies, particularly those opposed to the values of freedom, democracy and interfaith tolerance;
- **Training and Capacity Building** – ensuring that government institutions, political and religious leaders, and all actors with a mandate to counter radicalisation possess the right skills, tools and awareness;
- **Arts and Culture** – seeing freedom of expression as a powerful counter to the VE ideology and key to communal and national resilience;
- **Legal and Policy** – using laws and policy frameworks to support prevention and mitigation measures; and

- **Media and Online** – deploying counter narratives on-line, and sensitising media not to be unwitting transmitters of images or narratives that further the cause of terrorists.¹⁰

The NSCVE also includes a standalone section on disengagement and rehabilitation, recognising that it is “crucial that the GoK build capabilities at local and national level to receive de-radicalised and dis-engaged individuals, rehabilitate them and reintegrate them into law-abiding and peaceful society”.¹¹ Whilst GCERF’s existing programme supports initiatives under these pillars, the new round of funding will enable us to complement this with R&R work. As in Section 5, NCTC intends to coordinate a review of the NSCVE in 2023, which GCERF has been requested to support.

County Action Plans (CAPs) and County Engagement Forums (CEFs)

Kenya has a devolved system with each county having legal, administrative, and budgetary authority over some aspects of their governance. The first generation of CAPs were developed in some Coastal counties in 2016 and 2017 and, in 2018, former President Uhuru Kenyatta mandated their development in each of Kenya’s 47 counties. The CAP development process sought to galvanise local stakeholders and prioritise the most important pillars to address VE in each county. CAPs are the frameworks through which the NSCVE is implemented at the county level.

The coordination of this CAP implementation is overseen by a County Engagement Forum (CEF), a multi-stakeholder group chaired by the Governor (representing county government) and County Commissioner (representing the national government, who maintain responsibility for some P/CVE-relevant issues such as security). CEFs generally comprise of 20–25 members and include stakeholders from faith-based organisations, traditional institutions (e.g. Council of Elders), civil society, peace committees, youth and women organisations, the private sector, security forces and criminal justice institutions. All 47 counties in Kenya have a CAP and a CEF.

The methodology applied in developing the CAPs and identifying specific pillars included multi-stakeholder engagement through forums and workshops. In several counties, CAPs make specific reference to Rehabilitation and Reintegration (R&R) programming for returnees from conflict and their families who have been outside Kenya and may have supported Al Shabaab, Daesh or other VEOs. CAPs are expected to be aligned with the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), which set the direction and allocate budget for economic and social development in each county. However, to ensure sustainability in

the long-term, CEFs are increasingly making the case for the mainstreaming of P/CVE within the CIDPs to ensure sufficient financial support for P/CVE priorities in each county.

Disengagement and Rehabilitation in Kenya

In 2015, the Kenya government instituted an amnesty programme for individuals who had joined Al Shabaab in Somalia and wished to disengage from the group. Though not formalised in law, the policy was intended to enable returnees to surrender themselves to authorities, without fear of reprisal, including threats of extrajudicial killings and forced disappearances.¹² Consequently, the NCTC instituted a Disengagement and Rehabilitation Framework through which it coordinates and implements programmes that demobilise, de-radicalise, rehabilitate and reintegrate returnees willing to abandon violent extremism. For confidentiality and security reasons, there is limited publicly available information about some aspects of the programme, but it primarily takes place through the criminal justice system.

This strategy proposes that GCERF would strengthen the capacity of frontline workers offering psychosocial support; and that all activity with individuals would take place following acquittal by a relevant court or completion of a custodial sentence.

4. Current Context

Violent extremism has posed a threat to Kenya since the late 1990s, when the US Embassy in Nairobi was bombed by al-Qaeda.¹³ The NSCVE identifies the main threat to Kenya as VE “justified and perpetrated [by] the Salafi-Jihadi ideology that is embraced by Al-Shabaab (Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahidiin), al-Qaeda’s affiliate in the Horn of Africa, and other terrorist organisations such as Da’esh (ISIS) that seek ‘entry’ into the Horn of Africa”.¹⁴ The Strategy notes that these groups exploit grievances emanating from real or perceived local disaffection and alienation from the state and mainstream political life.

In addition to these groups, there are also home-grown VEOs such as the Mombasa Republican Council (MRC).¹⁵ The MRC have exploited frustrations and grievances over land issues and the perceived dominance of ‘outsiders’ over the local economy at the Coast, calling for secession of the region from Kenya.¹⁶ Al Hijra, formerly known as the Muslim Youth Centre has been identified by the US State Department as an affiliate of Al Shabaab.¹⁷ The group has been affiliated with controversial Kenyan clerics such as Sheikh Aboud Rogo, Ahmad Iman Ali and Abubakar Shariff Ahmad (also known as “Makaburi”), who also expressed sympathy for Al Shabaab.¹⁸

Kenya currently ranks 20th on the 2023 Global Terrorism Index. Al Shabaab carried out several large complex attacks in the 2010s including at Garissa University,¹⁹ Westgate Shopping Centre²⁰ and, most recently, in 2019, at the Dusit D2 compound²¹. The Garissa University attack prompted a shift in the government’s approach that has slowed the attacks²² nevertheless, the threat of similar incidents is taken very seriously by the security sector as well as the public, particularly in Nairobi.

In recent years, Al Shabaab has adapted its approach by recruiting outside its previously known target hotspots and demographics. For example, one of the attackers in the Dusit attack was originally from Nyeri.²³

Whilst larger attacks have occurred less regularly, there remain frequent smaller scale incidents and attacks in Coastal and North-Eastern Kenya. The frequency of the attacks, particularly in counties along the border with Somalia, represents a significant destabilising factor to the everyday lives of communities and operation of crucial institutions, including within the education and health sectors. Prevention efforts continue to be necessary to avoid attacks as well as reduce the frequency or smaller scale incidents.

5. Proposed Approach

GCERF will continue to support efforts by the GoK to implement the NSCVE and CAPs, as well as take a more holistic approach to ensure the sustainability of previously funded initiatives. In addition, we will look to start two new areas of work: the first, under Kenya's disengagement and rehabilitation framework; and the second, on engagement between communities and authority figures as per the request of the GoK.

5.1 Programmatic Focus

Our efforts can be broadly categorised as falling under three streams of work:

A. Localisation and implementation of the NSCVE and CAPs

1. Support the process of reviewing of the NSCVE

- Facilitate public participation in the review of the NSCVE
- Facilitate learning and redrafting of the NSCVE

2. Coordination at the national level for enhanced reporting and documentation of PCVE activities implemented at the county level, under the Training and Capacity Building pillar. GCERF funded programmes will support:

- Engagement of county level officials in CEFs to increase their awareness of PCVE activities;
- Enhancement of the abilities of these county level officials to input data into Fusion (the M&E system used to monitor implementation of the NSCVE);
- Support to NCTC's ability to disseminate and respond to their analysis of the data received; and
- Support relevant national level processes leading to the formulation of PCVE relevant policy/ legal frameworks.

3. Support the CEFs deliver their mandate and identify sustainability strategies. The ARIVE programme will continue to:

- Strengthen the capacity of CSOs to engage in CEFs in 15 priority counties;
- Provide financial and technical support to the implementation of relevant CAPs, including in the areas of:
 - Advocating for the development and adoption of PCVE relevant policies and practices;
 - Facilitating socio-economic opportunities, particularly by seeking to increase private sector engagement;
 - Strengthening the role and engagement of women in the CEFs and community watch groups (*nyumba kumi*) and peace forums; and

- Promoting social cohesion and exchange between different groups within communities.

B. Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Disengaged Former Members of VEOs

1. Support to the disengagement and rehabilitation framework. Cognisant of the fact that this form of R&R work can be resource and time-intensive, we will draw on good practice from other contexts and support sustainable mechanisms that can adequately respond to the number of clients and the geographic areas identified for reintegration. Support in this area falls under the psychosocial pillar of the NSCVE and will:

- Facilitate the reintegration of disengaged clients²⁴ through livelihoods support and/or other empowerment measures for individuals and their families;
- Work with community leaders and members to provide an environment that is conducive to receiving and reintegrating individuals who have disengaged from VEOs;
- Support vulnerable members of host communities who are prone to radicalisation and recruitment by VE groups to ensure that R&R support to former members of VEOs are not perceived as reward for malicious acts; and
- Train frontline workers such as psychologists and religious leaders who will be able offer appropriate psychosocial and faith-based support that will assist in rehabilitating individuals who have disengaged from VEOs.

C. Enhancing engagement between community members and authority figures

1. Facilitate community-security dialogues in Northeastern counties to improve relationships and build trust. Trust between community members and state security actors is crucial to the maintenance of the social contract – and even more so in contexts where there are risks posed by VEOs, such as the counties of Garissa, Isiolo, Lamu, Mandera, Tana River and Wajir. In coordination with upcoming programmes funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), we will support:

- Improving buy-in and commitment from community and police leadership to increasing trust between their members;
- The creation of safe spaces for dialogue between young people, police officers and station commanders – building on lessons from previous work in Nairobi under the CFM; and
- The use of approaches that allow both sides to address issues and concerns raised.

2. Strengthen the capacity of faith leaders to amplify positive alternative messaging. This will be a direct grant to the Centre for Sustainable Conflict Resolution (CSCR) and their sub-grantee, Coexist International. The project builds on work that CSCR has undertaken with previous EU funding. It will be funded by the Government of Italy, in collaboration with the Governments of Jordan and Kenya, as part of the Aqaba process and will contribute to efforts that seek to:

- Enhance the capacity of faith leaders to respond to radicalisation;
- Increase awareness in communities and among faith leaders of extremists threats and effective responses to the exploitation and misrepresentation of religious texts by VEOs;
- Strengthen partnerships and coordination between relevant stakeholders to respond to radical ideology, appealing narratives and other inducements used by recruiters;
- Establish an observatory which shall serve as a framework for continuous and sustainable dialogue, coordination and learning for faith leaders; and
- Improve religious coexistence within multi religious communities.

5.2 Guiding Principles

The following principles will guide GCERF's investment in Kenya:

- Ensure conflict sensitivity during the design and implementation of all programming, in line with GCERF's Approach to Conflict Sensitive Programming (*BM.15/DOC.03 Annex 02*). Adhere to do no harm principles²⁵ and avoid further marginalisation of religious, political, or ethnic groups.
- Ensure that all design and delivery of programmes is in line with Kenyan law and compliant with human rights considerations.
- Strengthen country ownership by utilising locally-led P/CVE structures consisting of stakeholders including youth, women-led, and faith-based organisations, private sector, local authorities, security, police actors, and others, in the implementation of CAPs.
- Embed sustainability in all engagement with both CSOs and GoK at national and county levels to enhance the technical and administrative capacity of Kenyan actors to effectively lead and sustain P/CVE-relevant work, as in GCERF's Paper on Sustainable P/CVE Programming (*BM.16/DOC.06*).
- Maintain a flexible and adaptive approach to programme management and implementation to ensure that changes in contextual circumstances are effectively managed and opportunities for wider or increased change/ results are realised.

- Support intersectionalities as well as gender and youth mainstreaming in P/CVE structures and interventions, ensuring that girls, boys, women, and men are represented in activities that meet their specific, self-identified needs. As in the GCERF Approach paper on Gender and Inclusivity (*BM.17/DOC.07/ANNEX.01*)
- Encourage the engagement of private sector actors in P/CVE efforts.
- Support sharing of lessons and good practices about localised P/CVE efforts in the Kenyan context among the national and global P/CVE community.
- Foster information and lesson sharing, convening multiple actors.
- Promote the successes NCTC's P/CVE architecture and grantees' programming to the global PVE practitioner community.
- Alignment of various activities to GCTF framework documents and good practices.²⁶
- Ensure that all GCERF support is results-oriented with a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan that feeds into the NCTC's Fusion system.
- Thorough financial oversight to ensure optimum utilisation of all disbursed funds.

5.3 Portfolio-Level Theory of Change

All grants funded under this strategy will be aligned with the Country-Level Theory of Change (ToC), which allows GCERF to evaluate the cumulative effect of its programming.

All proposed grantee programming will fit under the umbrella of this ToC and will use a selection of the country-level indicators included below.

Problem statement: County and national institutions require resources and capacity to implement the NSCVE and disengagement and rehabilitation framework to address the systemic drivers of recruitment by violent extremist organisations in a sustainable manner.

Response:

- **IF** GCERF works towards a goal of sustainability and enables in-country stakeholders;
- **IF** GCERF supports networks and inclusive approaches of P/CVE stakeholders;
- **IF** GCERF strengthens the capacity of CEFs in reporting, documentation, and utilisation of data;
- **IF** GCERF improves technical, financial, and advocacy capacities of CSOs at the county level;
- **IF** GCERF facilitates community reintegration of disengaged clients and capacitates frontline workers;
- **IF** GCERF provides space for dialogue between communities and security agencies;

- **IF** GCERF strengthens the capacity of faith leaders;

AND the following assumptions hold true:

- Greater integration and operationalisation of CAPs will lead to efficient and sustainable responses on PVE and R&R
- CEFs will utilize their strengthened capacity for P/CVE actor coordination on CAP implementation
- Increasing diversity and inter-community exchanges leads to less polarised environment
- Individuals, communities, and institutions have willingness to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of disengaged clients
- Individuals, communities, and institutions have willingness to collaborate on P/CVE dialogue and actions

THEN,

- Local ownership, coordination between the national and local level will be strengthened;
- CEFs will implement aspects of CAPs, deliver their mandate, and identify sustainable financial strategies;
- Media and online pillars of the NSCVE will be operational;
- The disengagement and rehabilitation framework implementation will be supported;
- Better relationships and trust will be built between communities and security actors;
- Faith leaders will have the knowledge and skills to amplify positive alternative messaging; and
- P/CVE actions will continue beyond the lifespan of GCERF's investment.

This overarching ToC will lead to the following:

Programmatic Outcomes:

- County and national PVE structures have increased capacity to coordinate and implement the NSCVE and CAPs and CEFs are financially sustainable
- Frontline workers can provide increased and effective psychosocial support to clients who have disengaged from VEOs
- Disengaged clients, their families and host communities in North Eastern Kenya receive professional support to rehabilitate and reintegrate into the community
- Improved trust between community members (leaders and youth) and authority figures leads to increased stability in target sub-counties in North-Eastern Kenya

Outcome Indicators/Metrics

- # of supported CEFs with financial sustainability plans
- % of supported PVE county and national PVE structures with increased capacity
- % of returnees, their families, and caregivers who report improved sense of integration in the community
- % of supported frontline workers with increased capacity in psychosocial support services
- % of supported community members who have increased trust in security actors
- % of community members in intervention counties with increased awareness of P/CVE

Output Indicators/Metrics

- #of CEF members trained on coordination and Leadership; Project Management and M&E, Resource Mobilisation, Advocacy and PVE, P/CVE, and Gender
- # of CEFs in intervention counties working with local CSOs
- # of frontline workers trained on psychosocial support service provision
- # of returnees, family members and caregivers supported by the projects
- # of faith leaders trained in P/CVE
- # of community-security dialogue events

5.4 Country Alignment and Coordination

During the last six years of investment in Kenya, GCERF has strengthened collaboration with key stakeholders. Alignment and coordination with the NSCVE as well as programmes implemented by other donors and CSOs have been ensured through:

- The Accelerated Funding Panel (AFP), which under this strategy is proposed to expand to become a **Country Support Mechanism (CSM)**. The AFP has included representatives from the NCTC, the Ministry of Interior (MoI), civil society, donors (the Netherlands) and GCERF's Independent Review Panel (IRP). It is intended that all members of the AFP will continue to be part of the CSM but that the membership will be expanded to include a second donor and representatives from a thinktank, the Council of Governors (to represent the perspective of county level government) and civil society.
- A **National Advisor** based in Nairobi who monitors grantees as well as strengthens coordination and consultations with NCTC/ GoK and in-country donors.

- GCERF partner **activities specifically aimed at coordination**. In 2023, we intend to hold a cross-border learning event that will bring together grantees from Kenya and Somalia to exchange lessons and build networks.
- Regular and consistent engagement with existing **in-country coordination mechanisms** such as the donor working group and UNOCT-coordinated meetings as well as attendance of in-person and/or virtual learning and networking events.

6. Sustainability and Transition Planning

As per the Board Information note produced for the June 2022 meeting (BM.16/DOC.06), GCERF defines sustainability of PVE programming as “the extent to which:

- Communities demonstrate ownership of activities by continuing, expanding, or replicating them to reduce radicalisation and/or recruitment by violent extremist (VE) groups; [and/or]
- A mechanism, policy, or process is integrated into institutions so that it will continue to reduce radicalisation or recruitment by VE groups beyond the end of the grant, sustaining and/or increasing the intended result(s)”²⁷

Achieving this for each strand of work under this strategy will underpin the design and implementation of all programmes. In addition to the steps identified in the note, we also:

- *Continue Engagement with partners after grants end:* Building on the Global Communities of Practice's success, GCERF has invited some of our well-performing grantees to join the Global Action Platform (GAP), a PVE club of practitioners, to share good practices and lessons learned, exchange ideas, access resources and actively engage through a virtual PVE platform.
- *Connect former grantees to other actors:* GCERF has signed a non-binding agreement with other multilateral agencies that aim to take on the CSO partners of GCERF. They have been equipped with the necessary capacity. UNOCT and others propose engaging, fundraising, and working with former GCERF grantees in coordination with the Secretariat.

Transition Planning

GCERF determines that its support to a country is no longer required either when the GCERF model (locally-driven, community focused PVE practices linked directly to national level policies) is integrated into domestic P/CVE responses, or when local actors are otherwise demonstrably capable of building community resilience and implementing effective PVE programmes independently of GCERF. Transition from a country may also be triggered by low performance and/or lack of support or engagement from state or non-state partners.

GCERF has designed this strategy with a clear focus on sustainability and capacity strengthening to enable transition out of Kenya. By building capacities at national and local

level and preparing these actors for passing on that knowledge further, GCERF's new round of investment in Kenya should encourage the development of sustainable P/CVE capacities and enable actors to respond to future challenges. The strategy also aims to strengthen collaboration between national and county level authorities to ensure they are able to maintain established P/CVE initiatives.

The following criteria have been identified to assess GCERF's ongoing support for in-country programming:

- i. **Ineligibility:** A country becomes ineligible for GCERF funding, either because there is no longer a need, no longer demand, it is no longer feasible, or the country becomes ODA ineligible;
- ii. **Value add and complementarity:** GCERF's approach adds value and complements existing efforts (including national and donor-supported PVE programming);
- iii. **Grantee performance:** Quarterly Grant Performance Assessments enable the GCERF Secretariat to assess improvements in grantee capacity and determine when no further support is required;
- iv. **Government support:** GCERF's model has been effectively adopted by state-level actors and the CSM has become a sustainable coordination mechanism for community-led P/CVE programming;
- v. **Donor support:** GCERF donors want to continue investing in the country (this is considered along with all other indicators above to ensure relevance);
- vi. **Outcomes/Impact:** Programming continues to contribute to achieve GCERF's stated country-level objectives;
- vii. **Policy development:** Clear national PVE policy (or a plan to adopt one) and increasing openness to CSO participation in PVE.

GCERF has developed seven criteria to assess GCERF's ongoing support for in-country programming. In the case of Kenya, GCERF believes there is still a strong justification for GCERF's continued engagement in the country, particularly in areas traditionally underserved by PVE programming and where there is growing risk of VE recruitment.

Indicator	Assessment of Kenya's progress against indicators
i. Eligibility	Kenya remains eligible for GCERF funding.

ii. Value-add and complementarity	This strategy has been specifically designed to ensure complementarity with other NCTC-approved programmes, the NSCVE and CAPs.
iii. Grantee Performance	Grantee performance assessments to date have demonstrated that CSOs are programmatically high performing but require additional and ongoing financial and technical support to ensure compliance, transparency, and accountability.
iv. Government support	NCTC has consistently played an engaged and active role in GCERF programming in Kenya and the GoK has contributed \$75,000 USD to the Fund. The NCTC Director was the Chair of the first CSM and the Head of Prevention and Resilience was the Chair of the AFP. The Director will again serve as the Chair of the CSM that will be formed as part of this strategy.
v. Donor support	<p>Strong donor support exists for GCERF to remain in Kenya; effort has been spent to ensure that our programming remains complementary to other donor-funded initiatives and we have undertaken a range of co-funded events with other programmes over the course of 2022/2023.</p> <p>Whilst donor commitment to P/CVE activity remains at a strategic level, reductions in many countries' ODA budgets mean that in financial terms the international community's investment in P/CVE is reducing – thus making it increasingly important for GCERF to extend our planned transition from Kenya.</p>
vi. Outcomes/ Impact	An independent evaluation of the CFM I programming and an AFM I grant showed that grantees largely achieved their intended goals and outcomes. Further detail is included in Section 4.
vii. Multi-stakeholder coordination approach to PVE	There is strong international actor engagement and coordination on PVE issues in Kenya, with substantial investments from several donors, including Australia, Canada, the EU, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, the UK and the US, amongst others. GCERF continues to have a role to play in coordination, through increased communications, greater CSM engagement and attendance at national-level CoPs and events.
viii. Policy development	GCERF grantees have been put in contact with political and administrative representatives of government to advocate for the mainstreaming of P/CVE into CIDPs and related budgets however, there is further work to be done. In addition, initiatives

	such as the model P/CVE law need further support from actors such as GCERF.
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In the case of Kenya, GCERF believes that the criteria above have not been fully met and there is still a strong justification for GCERF's continued engagement. To ensure a sustainable transition out of Kenya, GCERF's next round of funding will focus on preparing P/CVE (particularly R&R) stakeholders to continue and embed relevant activities.

It is envisioned that through close collaboration with NCTC in the selection of grantees as well as development, monitoring, and management of programmes that after grants end, NCTC will continue to coordinate and provide support to initiatives started under this strategy. Through periodic financial and programmatic capacity strengthening sessions and Communities of Practice, GCERF anticipates that grantees will increase their technical capacity to manage complex development programmes and have sufficient capacity to continue implementing their programmes.

In the final year of each grant, GCERF will conduct a sustainability assessment of programmes to gauge which activities are sustainable, those that will require more support to be sustainable, or are unsustainable. The results will be used to draft Sustainability Action Plan for the grantee to ensure that mechanisms and achievements are sustained beyond the lifespan of the grant.

GCERF has designed this strategy update to ensure that PVE gains will not be lost if GCERF determines conditions are in place to transition out of Kenya at the end of this round of funding. By building community- and state-level engagement and strengthening coordination, GCERF's next round of investment aims to enable the development of sustainable PVE capacities able to respond to future challenges.

As this is expected to be the final round of funding in Kenya, GCERF will further devise an exit strategy at least six months before the grants end as a part of the programme closeouts. The exit strategy will be developed in collaboration with NCTC and presented to in-country donors. In it GCERF will:

- Where possible, seek to connect existing grantees with other funding opportunities;
- Formally handover programming to NCTC;
- Commission an independent Third Party Evaluation of all programming. Findings of the evaluation will be shared with NCTC and maybe be used to inform future GCERF investments in other countries.

6.1 Capacity Strengthening

GCERF has developed a global capacity building guideline (BM.12/DOC.08/ANNEX 1), which provides clear guidance on GCERF's approach to the capacity strengthening of its grantees. GCERF believes that a balance must be found between achieving impact through programmes on the ground led by community actors and providing broader capacity development support to actors who will continue to act once GCERF stops funding grants

in Kenya. The following section summarises the key areas of capacity development support to GCERF-funded CSOs and local P/CVE structures.

Sharing and Learning through Communities of Practice

GCERF emphasises the value of networks created by linking partners and encouraging sharing lessons and good practices. GCERF will use its Community of Practice (COP) approach to connect the following actors:

- CEF members from faith-based organisations, private sector, security actors, and judicial actors, government institutions, and learning institutions;
- Representatives from county and national government;
- The donor community; and
- CSOs and thinktanks working in the P/CVE space.

Coordination, sharing, and learning among different stakeholders can lead to broader partnership opportunities, pooling of resources, and cross-sector and cross-county learning. GCERF will apply a mixed approach to organising COPs, including in-country and online events.

Thematic Capacity Building

A core objective of GCERF funding is to enhance the capacities of local actors on P/CVE themes. The thematic capacity building process starts from the grant making stage and evolves significantly during the grant-management cycle. GCERF's Independent Review Panel (IRP), members of governments, donor community, and other stakeholders provide feedback on proposals submitted by CSOs to ensure quality, impact, value for money, and alignment with national strategies.²⁸

Themes may include P/CVE through media and education, development of alternative narratives, and trauma-informed care for VE survivors. In addition to thematic capacity building, GCERF will also provide CSOs and other actors with support on safety and security, including assessment and mitigation of risks involved in programming and cross-cutting issues such as Gender and Safeguarding Child Protection.

GCERF will also support the capacity strengthening of grantees, although emphasis will be on building the capacity of CEFs by the HO. Capacity building needs change over time, so they will be reviewed periodically.

7. Funding and Investment Scenarios

The Act!-managed ARIVE programme has a budget of \$3.7m USD. Whilst it is foreseen that additional small components or areas of work may be added to the programme as opportunities arise in future, it is not anticipated that a budget uplift will be required.

Funding is earmarked to support the work with religious leaders detailed in Section 5, under the Aqaba process.

In addition, GCERF has allocated \$1.5m USD (including the \$75k received from Kenya) to be spent on new grants in 2023, focused on beginning support to the R&R initiatives and trust building between communities and security actors in North East Kenya. Given the sensitivity of and risks related to both, GCERF intends to issue new grants to CSOs/CBOs who have specific experience working on these issues and trust within target communities, rather than include them within the Act!-managed ARIVE programme. Having direct relationships with grantees (and/or Primary Recipients) will also allow us to have more in-depth oversight of implementation and risk management.

The size and length of the new grants may not be uniform but all work that engages vulnerable communities and individuals will have a minimum grant period of 3 years to ensure impactful programming.

It is anticipated that the total budget required to implement this strategy will be \$4m USD therefore, it will be necessary to secure an additional \$2.5m USD to realise the ambition of this strategy. Because not all of this funding is immediately available, the first set of grants will focus on prioritised interventions such as smaller-scale support to frontline workers and activities in specific target constituencies or sub-counties.

The table below sets out how current and additional funding will be allocated across the objectives listed in Section 5, above. The exact locations of programming locations will be determined based on the assessment of NCTC and coordination with other donor programmes working in the same counties on related issues.

Additional funding available	Programming	Target group	Geographic location

\$1.5m – \$2m	Training to limited number of frontline workers (approx. 50)	Psychologists and mental health paraprofessionals	Nairobi and Mombasa
	Community-security dialogue pilot	Station commanders, police officers, youth and women’s groups	Two sub-counties of Wajir and Garissa
	Pilot activities to support rehabilitation of disengaged individuals and community preparedness for reintegration activities	Individuals who have disengaged from VEOs and their families; community leaders and members	Two sub-counties of Isiolo
\$2m – \$4m	Training to expanded number of frontline workers (approx. 100)	Psychologists, mental health paraprofessionals and social workers	Nairobi and Mombasa
	Expansion of community dialogue pilot to include police leadership	Station commanders, Kenya Police Staff College; additional police officers, youth and women’s groups	Additional sub-counties of Wajir and Garissa and/or sub-counties in Mandera and Isiolo (number dependent on funding)
	Expansion of activities to support rehabilitation of disengaged individuals	Individuals who have disengaged from VEOs and their families; community leaders and members in target geographies	Additional sub-counties of Isiolo and/or other areas of Kenya. To be determined by clients’ needs (number dependent on funding)

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

GCERF recognises that effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is challenging given the complexity of P/CVE programming. GCERF's approach to monitoring results, program evaluation and learning is guided by inclusivity, context-relevance knowledge and evidence-driven adaptive management. GCERF provides guidelines, virtual and in-person support throughout the grant development and management from the National Advisor and GCERF Secretariat. The core elements GCERF supports its grantees with are:

Grant Making:

1. **Theory of change development:** During grant making, all grants will receive guidance to develop theory of change in line with the local needs and the priorities set under this strategy.
2. **Results framework:** In defining areas results areas for measurement, GCERF will co-develop results framework with selected grantees. This will be at both the output and outcome level. Selected grantees will have some of the standard indicators incorporated into their respective results framework (as appropriate with the program).

Grant Management:

1. **Baseline assessment:** Program implementation will be preceded by a comprehensive baseline assessment. Grantees will be supported to employ robust assessments.
2. **Capacity building:** At the heart of GCERF's approach is strengthening capacity, which is based on grantees' needs. This will be one of the key activities during the grant management period. Through these, it is expected that the grantees will have increased capacity to define measures of success, collect quality data to assess performance and programmatically adapt their approach whenever needed.
3. **Third party monitoring:** To verify the effectiveness and quality of activities implemented by grantees, GCERF will commission independent third-party monitors for selected activities of the different grants.

End of Grant:

1. **Endline assessment:** End of each grant will be preceded by an endline assessment. This assessment will mainly be conducted by the grantees with technical support from GCERF. It will focus on assessing progress made in relation to indicators set at baseline.

2. **Independent evaluation:** Following the end of grant endline assessments, GCERF will select one or more grants to be evaluated, and will commission an independent country level criteria-based evaluation to assess the relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of grants.

References

- ¹ In total, the programme will support 16 CSOs across 15 counties in the Coastal, North/ North-eastern and central parts of Kenya, with two grants to be issued in Nairobi.
- ² Samuel Hall, Grant Evaluation Report on the Jiongoze Initiative, 2022
- ³ A detailed report on the first round of AFM funding was presented to the Board at the June 2021 meeting, BM.14/DOC.10/ANNEX.01: Country Portfolio Report Kenya AFM Round 1 (2019–2021)
- ⁴ RUSI, Strong Cities Network, “Implementing The GCTF Good Practices On Strengthening National-Local Cooperation In Preventing And Countering Violent Extremism Conducive To Terrorism Mapping Strengths And Challenges In East And Southern Africa”, p 14
- ⁵ Samuel Hall, Grant Evaluation Report on the Jiongoze Initiative, 2022
- ⁶ *Ibid*, p. 9
- ⁷ For more information about the results of the TPM, please see BM.13/DOC.08: Results Update.
- ⁸ <https://counterterrorism.go.ke/about/>
- ⁹ President’s Executive Order No.1 of 2023 (*Organization of the Government of the Republic of Kenya*)
- ¹⁰ NSCVE, p 15 – 16
- ¹¹ *Ibid*, p 16
- ¹² Centre for Strategic Studies, Kenya’s Struggling Amnesty Experiment: The Policy Challenge of Rehabilitating Former Terrorists, <https://www.csis.org/analysis/kenyas-struggling-amnesty-experiment-policy-challenge-rehabilitating-former-terrorists>
- ¹³ The 1998 East African Embassy Bombings, https://origins.osu.edu/milestones/august-2018-1998-east-african-embassy-bombings?language_content_entity=en
- ¹⁴ NSCVE p 13
- ¹⁵ See also Radicalisation in Kenya: Recruitment to al-Shabaab and the Mombasa Republican Council, <https://issafrica.org/research/papers/radicalisation-in-kenya-recruitment-to-al-shabaab-and-the-mombasa-republican-council> . The paper argues that despite the geographical overlap, the two organisations are driven by two different motivations: the MRC is driven by a combination of ethnic and economic factors, while al-Shabaab’s core is radical interpretation of Islam
- ¹⁶ <https://ctc.westpoint.edu/al-hijra-al-shababs-affiliate-in-kenya/>
- ¹⁷ *Ibid*
- ¹⁸ *Ibid*
- ¹⁹ With 148 people killed, this remains Kenya’s second deadliest attack. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-48621924>
- ²⁰ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/oct/04/westgate-mall-attacks-kenya>
- ²¹ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/1/17/kenya-attack-death-toll-rises-to-21-as-suspects-hunted-down>
- ²² International Crisis Group (2018). Al-Shabaab Five Years after Westgate: Still a Menace in East Africa.
- ²³ <https://nation.africa/kenya/news/dusit-attacker-gichunge-was-a-kdf-son-wife-a-jihadist-128930>
- ²⁴ Under the GoK’s disengagement and rehabilitation framework, disengaged former members of VEOs who are taking part in the programme, are called ‘clients’.
- ²⁵ <http://www.conflictsensitivity.org/do-no-harm-local-capacities-for-peace-project/>
- ²⁶ London Recommendations on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Online; The Hague Good Practices on the Nexus between Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism; Abu Dhabi Memorandum on Good Practices and Countering Violent Extremism; Addendum to the GCTF Good Practices on Women and Countering Violent Extremism, with a Focus on Mainstreaming Gender; and Ankara Memorandum on Good Practices for a Multi-Sectoral Approach to Countering Violent Extremism;
- ²⁷ BM.16/DOC.06: Sustainable P/CVE Programming
- ²⁸ The IRP is a group of P/CVE practitioners and experts from around the globe together with the Secretariat who support the Secretariat with proposal review, learning events, and capacity strengthening of partners. The IRP Chair also serves as a member of GCERF’s Governing Board.