# Youth-Inclusive Mechanisms for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in the IGAD Region

# Project Inception Report



OSSREA and PeaceNet-Kenya project team along with Dr. Ramatha from IDRC

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## Acronyms

CEWARN       Conflict Early Warning & Response Mechanism.

COMESA      Common market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

CSO          Civil Society Organizations.

CVE          Countering Violent Extremism.

DSA          Daily Subsistence Allowance.

EAC          East African Community

FBO          Faith Based Organizations

GIZ           Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit.

ICPAT  IGAD Capacity Building Program against Terrorism.

IDRC         International Development Research Centre.

IGAD        Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

ICGLR       International Conference for the Great Lake Region.

LEA          Learning Alliance

M&E          Monitoring and Evaluation.

NGO         Non Governmental Organization.

NSC         National Steering Committee.

OSSREA      Organization for Social Sciences Research in Eastern & Southern Africa.

USD         United States Dollars

VE           Violent Extremism.

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# Executive Summary

In November 2016, Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) won a grant to implement a project originally referred to as **Inclusive Mechanisms Targeting Youth for Countering Violent Extremism in the IGAD Region.** After the inception consultative meeting, the title changed to :**Inclusive Mechanisms for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in the IGAD Region**. Kenya and Uganda were chosen as cases to study. In response to the call for proposals by IDRC Department of Governance and Social Justice, OSSREA assembled a Quartet, which included CEWARN-IGAD and PeaceNet. This document is an inception report for a research project on inclusive mechanisms targeting youth for countering violent extremism in the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region. The project will be implemented by the Organization for Social Sciences Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) in partnership with PeaceNet-Kenya and CEWARN-IGAD. CEWARN-IGAD is the policy-making organization that links the member states to this project. PeaceNet is a peace building Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with regional coordinators across the country and are working on projects with the youth on countering violet extremism. PeaceNet is the implementing partner. OSSREA on the one hand is the leading partner that is answerable to IDRC, coordinates and manages the whole research. OSSREA brings the academic angle into this project. The Canadian Government through IDRC, Governance and Justice Programme has funded this research project

The inception report contains discussions and deliberations made during the project inception meeting that was held at The Laico Regency Hotel in Nairobi between 13th and 16th March 2017. It is divided into seven sections, each one of them giving a full account of what was discussed and presented to the participants during the three-day event. The report also contains the action points and recommendations from the meeting that will be important in informing future programming of subsequent meetings and field activities.

The report contains annexes of discussion questions, lists of participants and a photo gallery at the end.

# 1    Opening Remarks– Day One

The workshop began with an opening prayer led by Reverend Asila Margaret Njuguna from PeaceNet Kenya followed by an introduction session. Mr. Muragu, the Chairman for PeaceNet welcomed all the participants to the workshop and Kenya as the host country. In addition, he appreciated the Organization for Social Studies Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) and Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for teaming up with PeaceNet on this project to promote PeaceNet's capacity and strengthen its network.

# 2    Organizations' Background

## 2.1    International Development Research Centre

IDRC is a crown corporation that supports leading thinkers who advance knowledge and solve practical development problems. IDRC provides the resources, advice, and training that is needed to implement and share solutions with those who need them most. In short, IDRC increases opportunities — and makes a real difference in people's lives. Working with development partners, IDRC strives to multiply the impact of investment and to bring innovations to more people in more countries around the world. IDRC offers fellowships and awards to nurture a new generation of development leaders.

IDRC's head office is located in Ottawa, Canada, while four regional offices are located in Cairo, Egypt; Montevideo, Uruguay; Nairobi, Kenya; and New Delhi, India. IDRC is governed by a board of up to 14 governors and whose chairperson reports to the Canadian Parliament through the Minister of International Development. IDRC was established by an act of Canada's parliament in 1970 with a mandate "to initiate, encourage, support, and conduct research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical, and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions. This project is situated within the IDRC's *Governance and Justice Program.* It is premised on the fact that over two-third of Africa's population across the continent is under the age of 35 years making it the most "youthful" continent in the world. The persistent unemployment crises, combined with social unrest in many countries are some of the factors that have contributed to place the youth at the centre of public policy discussions and development priorities. While the nature of the youth challenge varies across regions, there are growing concerns that lack of opportunities, including lack of (decent) employment and the limited inclusion of the youth into decision making processes undermine social cohesion and pave way for the youth to reject the current social construct. Such rejection can take the form of involvement into gang violence, petty crime, organized crime, gender violence, political radicalization, and armed conflicts. In turn, youth rejection of the social construct can potentially add to their vulnerability and reduce the set of economic opportunities available to them, and marginalize them further, thus creating a vicious cycle.

## 2.2    Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa

The Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) is a regional membership-based and donor-supported research and capacity-building organization whose mission is to promote dialogue and interaction between researchers and policy-makers in Eastern and Southern Africa with a view to enhancing the impact of research on policy-making and development planning. OSSREA's headquarter is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Membership is open to all individuals and institutions engaged in teaching and/or research. OSSREA does not only engage in interdisciplinary research but also provides research grants to junior and senior scholars based in the region. It also offers training in Research Methodology. OSSREA operates major projects either independently or in collaboration with other institutions and produces a variety of scholarly publications ranging from its bi-annual journal to monographs, books and research reports.

## 2.3    PeaceNet Kenya

Peace and Development Network Trust (PeaceNet Kenya) is a national networking and partnership building organization providing a platform for CSOs, and other peace actors committed to collaboration and mobilization of national and regional initiatives for peace building, promotion of justice and conflict transformation. The idea to set up the organization was initiated by three organizations namely Oxfam GB, the Mennonite Central Committee and the Anglican Development Desk, who were collaborating, in 1992, on providing relief support to victims of politically motivated ethnic violence in Kenya. In 1993, the Ethnic Clashes Network (ECN) was established in recognition of the need for continued coordination of relief and advocacy work around the violence, its causes and consequences, and was initially hosted by the National Council of NGOs of Kenya. In 1995, ECN broadened its mandate to cover broader peace issues and changed its name to Peace and Development Network (PeaceNet). In August 2005, PeaceNet was registered as a trust.

## 2.4    CEWARN-Intergovernmental Authority on Development

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa was created in 1996 to supersede the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), which was founded in 1986 to mitigate the effects of the recurring severe droughts and other natural disasters that resulted in widespread famine, ecological degradation and economic hardship in the region. It is one of the major regional blocs of Africa. Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda were the pioneer members while Eritrea became the seventh member after attaining independence in 1993. South Sudan joined IGAD as the eighth member state in 2011.

With the new emerging political and socio-economic challenges, the assembly of Heads of State and Government, meeting in Addis Ababa in April 1995, resolved to revitalize IGADD and expand to areas of cooperation among Member States. The new and revitalized IGAD was launched during the 5th Summit of IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government held on 25-26 November 1996 in Djibouti. The Summit endorsed the decision to enhance regional cooperation in three priority areas of food security and environmental protection, economic cooperation, regional integration and social development peace and security.

CEWARN-Centre for Early Warning and Response Mechanism was established in 2003 as a result of IGAD Member States who agreed to address conflicts in the region by revitalizing the IGAD Charter. It falls under the Peace and Security Directorate of IGAD. It reports to the IGAD Secretariate and collaborates with other departments therein. In 2016, IGAD Secretariat established a Centre for Excellence in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism at Djibouti. CEWARN works closely with this centre. At that time, there were 30 potentially threatening inter-communal conflicts in the region. There was proliferation and availability of small arms and a collapsed state due to internal conflicts (Somalia). There was also inter-state

war between Ethiopia and Eitrea. Similarly, there was a great number of endemic violent cross-border pastoral conflicts in the region. This led to continued threats of inter-state wars arising from cross- border inter-communal and inter-clan conflicts. CEWARN's mandate is to receive and share information concerning potentially violent conflicts as well as their outbreak and escalation in the IGAD region, undertake analysis of the information and develop case scenarios and formulate options for response. CEWARN works at the local, national and regional level on peacebuilding activities in collaboration with other state and non-state actors. It is linked to the East African Community, South African Development Corporation and Common Wealth Markets of Eastern and Southern Africa.

## 2.5   Co-Principal Investigator and Executive Director of OSSREA



Dr. Truphena  Mukuna stated that this project on *Youth-Inclusive mechanisms for Preventing and countering violent extremism in the IGAD region* comes as a result of the partnership between OSSREA, PeaceNet Kenya and IGAD. The project is funded by IDRC and OSSREA is the lead partner who will be answerable to IDRC. She however mentioned that all the partners will be walking this journey together and all partners will be involved in all activities whether big or small since there is no lesser partner in this kind of project.

Dr. Mukuna stated that the purpose of this project is to capture the voices of the youth in preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE). She summarized the objectives of the project as: to identify the drivers of violent extremism and radicalization; analyze the policy environment that the youth live in with particular focus on violent extremism (VE) and radicalization; to analyze the interventions by state and non-state actors in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization; and to document what has worked, what has not worked and why. While doing all the above, gender will be mainstreamed in the project to capture gender-disaggregated data. Dr Truphena gave a brief background of OSSREA that was established in 1980 by Social Scientists in Africa who believed that African scholars must begin to engage on serious research and publications of African problems because they understood their context and history best. Their vision was to develop home grown solutions to African problems but in collaboration with the North and South. They envisioned South to South and North to South collaborations as very key. Using the case study method, they proposed that African research that is shared and of good quality can be replicated and up-scaled in similar contexts. OSSREA has a presence in 21 Eastern and Southern African countries. So far, OSSREA has established 7 social research hubs within Africa. OSSREA has a membership of 300 Universities and several members within each member countries and universities. OSSREA's priority sectors are research, capacity building, effective and efficient financial management, knowledge harvesting and dissemination.

Dr. Mukuna set the pace of this meeting by highlighting the purpose of the inception meeting, explained the agenda, the research process and goal of the project. She shared the research products, communication and outreach products that will enable the team to achieve the

objective of the project, which in itself is to inform policy and practice of P/CVE in the IGAD Region.

Dr. Mukuna explained the purpose of the consultative inception meeting as follows:

Identify key knowledge gaps of root causes of youth involvement or non-youth involvement in VE; interventions by government on CVE; identification of what is known and unknown on CVE (as per geographical location and nuances, and propose short term and long term solutions.

Hear from government on their immediate priorities and to confirm their commitment to lead (policy gaps in addressing youth, gender and CVE);

Agree on additional analysis required on causes of VE;

   i. Explore the comparative analysis that is multidisciplinary and inter disciplinary;

   ii. Identify possible short & medium term priorities;

   iii. Explore innovative project service delivery, monitoring and evaluation;

   iv. Agree on coordinating framework for ongoing and joint work;

   v. Develop a holistic and integrated approach in examining, understanding and addressing challenges facing youth in different contexts.

## 2.6   Principal Investigator at OSSREA

Dr Okello Sunday Angoma introduced himself and also explained his role in the project as the Principal Investigator (PI). He informed the participants that after consultation with OSSREA, he agreed to lead the project. He gave a brief note on the background paper, which stood as work in progress for the 3 days of the meeting. He stated that the paper would continue to grow as the research keeps building on it.



Dr Okello stated that there were some concepts in contestation that this study will grapple with. One of them was "youth". He explained that this study is focusing on the youth as a critical population on the African continent. He observed that youth were getting radicalized very fast in the IGAD region leading to spats of violent extremism and radicalization. He further defined key terms in the research to include radicalization, extremism, violence, gender and ideology, to mention but a few. Dr Okello emphasized that there are several drivers to violent extremism in the IGAD region which he categorized them under the push and pull factors. He explained that these could be the reasons motivating the youth to join violent extremism activities. He noted that behind these issues underlie ideological violence, issue-based violence and ethno-nationalist or separatist violence that many interventions focus on when countering violent extremism.

Dr Okello suggested seven key areas of engagement in countering violent extremism to include but many not be limited to: Dialogue and Conflict Prevention, Strengthening Good Governance, Human Rights and the Rule of Law, Empowering the youth which is the focus of

the project, Education, Skill Development and Employment Facilitation, Gender Equality and Empowering Women, Strategic Communications, and the Internet and Social Media.

He further explained the key components of the research from the problem statement, research objectives, research methodology, research questions, research procedures and specific out puts as indicated. He raised some of the problems the research focuses on:

- How to address key drivers that enhances violent extremism, and yet those that have been tried and suggested are likely to achieve limited, if not counterproductive results. There have been trends of increased counter-violence based interventions using the hard approach in CVE.

- The marginalization of communities and the vulnerable segments of such communities have become more susceptible to the attractions of violent ideologies.

However, there seems to be a general lack of awareness of best practices in CVE among the growing number of stakeholders, government and non-governmental alike; including how existing strategies targeting vulnerable populations might give sustained considerations to contextual issues linked to poverty reduction, governance, human rights, and livelihoods challenges.

Dr. Okello further emphasized the specific outputs of the inception meeting as has been enumerated below:

The structure, roles and responsibilities of partner organisations in this research are clearly articulated and understood. This is about meeting and matching expectations;

Review of research objectives and the methodology;

- Review of time lines (agreeing on our calendar events) to put activities together with its output;

- Clear understanding of OSSREA financial rules and procedures;

- Refining the Monitoring and evaluation (M and E) of the project cycle;

- Reviewed and refine the knowledge management and research uptake of the project.

## 2.7   Chief Executive Officer of PeaceNet Kenya



Mr Sam Oando began by giving a brief history of PeaceNet Kenya, and explained its transition from a membership organization to Partnership Network. PeaceNet has moved to become a regional dynamic organisation through its involvement in the research projects and by expanding their mandate into Uganda. Lina Zedirga will be the Uganda coordinator. The current programs at PeaceNet are Conflict Transformation, which he explained is the heart beat of Peace Nets engagements.

He explained that the program is widely supported by GIZ. "Sauti Maishani" is a PeaceNet programme that engages in collecting and recording conflicts that are happening in the country and linking it with those responsible for interventions. Jamii Thabiti (Improving Community Security) looks at establishing peace structures, and linking them to the government to the agencies working on Peace and Security and Uwiano Platform for Peace, a platform for both state and non-state actors working together on issues of Peace building and a convener of Kenya Peace Conference. Mr. Oando had asked participants to write down their expectations of the consultative meeting. The analysis is presented below.

**Figure 1.    Summary of Expectation from participants**
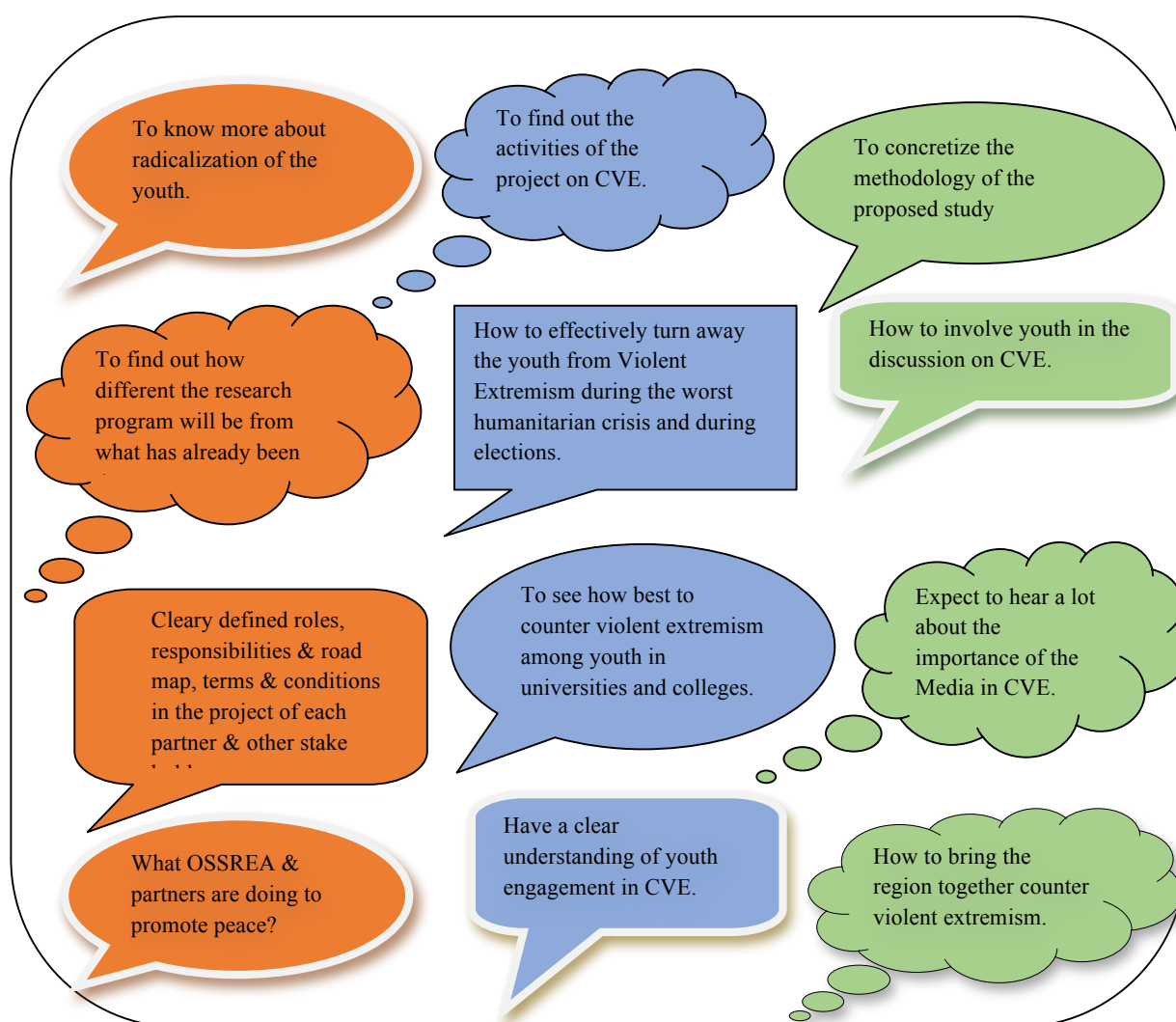


Source: Expectations of the workshop participants.

# 3    Advisory Remarks from Various Stakeholders

## 3.1    National Steering Committee on Peace Building

Mr. Magotsi, a government official from the National Steering Committee (NSC) secretariat felt honoured to have been part of the project and especially in the inception meeting. As the NSC secretariat, Mr Magotsi agreed to work with PeaceNet Kenya and to reach out to the ministry and other partners who had committed to be part of in this process.  He emphasized the

government's role in P &CVE, advised that the team should work very closely with the security agencies. He promised to link the team to the National Police Service and the National Counter Terrorism Centre. He advised the research team to include Nairobi city in the case study. "Nairobi has had several attacks and some have been averted. Documenting these experiences with empirical evidence would be useful"…he said.

# 4 Comments on Research Methodology

Dr Okello explained the research methodology and summarized it into Table 1 below. This research proposes a longitudinal survey design that combines quantitative and qualitative approaches, so as to provide in-depth data, and to generate practical findings to influence policy change, through lessons learnt during the three years of this project intervention.

- The process will benchmark with international best practices obtained from the literature on CVE and Youth.

- The second measure is to provide consistent device for making distinction and gauge differences.

- The third measurement is the correlation analysis (provision of precise estimate of the degree of relationship between CVE concepts and inequality in youth).

The tools to be used will be Questionnaires, Interview guides and Focus Group Discussions.

Units of analysis are as follows: Kenya- Nairobi, Mombasa, Garissa, and Kisumu.Lamu was originally chosen as one of the counties but due to observations from NSC (government) representative, Nairobi was included to replace Lamu.

In Uganda the districts of focus include: Arua, Gulu/Kitgum, Mbale, Kasese and Kampala.

**Table 1: Research Procedures/ Work plan**

| Year One | Year Two | Year Three |
|---|---|---|
| ▪ Development of research instruments (Supplies for the research)<br>▪ Inception Workshop<br>▪ Research Team Training Expenses<br>▪ Research Methodology Training of institutional partners (OSSREA, PeaceNet and IGAD)<br>▪ Baseline Field Study<br>▪ Communication Tools<br>▪ Research Uptake, Communication and Knowledge Management<br>▪ Development of Research Evidence Papers for Kenya and Uganda | ▪ Training Manual Development<br>▪ Manual Editing, Reviewing and Printing<br>▪ Training of Trainers for Policy Makers, CSOs and Academia<br>▪ National Dissemination Policy Workshop<br>▪ Research Uptake, Communication and Knowledge Management<br>▪ Mid Term Evaluation<br>▪ | ▪ Learning Alliance Workshop on Inclusive CVE Interventions for Group One (CSOs, FBO, Training Centers, Security Actors)<br>▪ Learning Alliance Workshop on Inclusive CVE Interventions for the Group 2 (Youth Organizations, Government Organizations and Marginalized Youth Representatives)<br>▪ Regional Policy Dialogue Conference<br>▪ Research Uptake, Communication and Knowledge Management<br>▪ End line Research Report |

# 5.    Group Discussions

All the participants were divided into 5 groups and below are the questions and answers presented by each group.

***Group One***:

How has the implementation of youth and gender policies by governments' affected CVE practice?

***Report from group one:*** The Government of Kenya has given a directive on criminals and those that might have been engaged in terrorism to come clean and get amnesty. This however has not been very successful..

- Youth Enterprise Funds in some counties are considered youth unfriendly. The youth find it too hard to access these funds and therefore end up getting into violence and criminal activities, due to frustration and need for income.
- The plans of closure of the Daadab camp, which is not really a policy related issue, however some of the youth, disappeared from the camp and some of them ended up in the neighbouring country Somalia.
- In regards to Justice, the Government has not dealt with some of the perpetrators involved in violent extremism.
- The Government lacks the preparedness to deal with violent extremism.

***Group Two:***

What are the key/problems/contradictions in policy legal framework governing CVE?

***Report from group two:***
- Policies are not very known by stakeholders working on CVE.
- In Kenya, CVE has been put under National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), which is a state led intervention. The role of Civil Society is very limited and the NCTC has to approve the civil societies activities and sometimes they are not friendly.
- In as far as the reintegration process of the returnees is concerned, there is lack of trust since it's led by State. The returnees are fearful of being stigmatised. There are no frameworks or structures for the rehabilitation process.
- Accountability strategy by state officers who respond to terrorism lacks harmonisation of the justice system, hence recurrence or extra judicial killings and the justice system is not held accountable of violating human rights. The policy is very silent on this issue on how to achieve justice and counter VE.
- The stigmatisation of the Islamic religion does not properly understand violent extremism, and take it as a wide thing beyond the religion dynamics.
- There is disjointed work regarding CVE and this hampers effectiveness.
- Lack of deliberate efforts from the Government to implement strategies on CVE work.
- The securitisation of violent extremism, some people are not willing to work with government agencies because of the injustices the government has done.

### Group Three:

How has the implementation of youth, gender and crime prevention policies by government affected CVE?

**Report from group three:** Kenya's Youth Procurement Process suggests that 30% of all tenders should be given to the youth, yet the youth still remain frustrated because they can't get the resources (to get /qualify for 10-30million tender is very hard. In other words, Government doesn't have small tenders) by corruption and general process not very fair. They are thus forced to seek other means, limiting efforts of CVE.

- Employment is based on experience usually ranging from 5-10years as a basic requirement. Youth tend to miss out because level of experience has not been gained. Good policies not always youth friendly.
- Education with secondary schools being free. The youth can seek to go to school instead of joining VE gangs. They learn to think hence ideological methods, radicalization remains low/reduced. Then unfortunately you find educated youth joining VE.
- School drop outs (high/secondary school) with no clear path, even if you finish no guarantee of a job after University. The fact is Government has not created jobs for the youth to enter after they finish university.. The assumption is good that education leads to Jobs.
- In Uganda student body presidents are linked to political parties and Party heads make these students as tools for propaganda of political parties.
- Gender rules in Uganda – UN Res1325 on women participation. Affirmation action 50/50
- In Uganda disabilities must be regionally represented. In Kenya 2/3rd gender rule, leads to putting in people aren't supported by grass roots. This splits female efforts. Women don't see any tangible outcomes.
- -In Uganda community policing, the youth get more violent, change tactics, shift methods becoming harder to trace. They become anti law, live away from the rule of law. Results in teen pregnancy (children having children) Cartels form. They are incidents of HIV needles used to scare the police. The youth are forced into the depths of complete hopelessness and desperation.

### Group Four:

What kind of recommendation might be forwarded to improve CVE practise and policy-interventions, gender dynamics?

**Report from fourth group:** There are very clear existing policies and recommendations that can be used. The implementation mechanisms both in terms of prevention and countering violent extremism, the UN security council resolution 2250, Women, peace security agenda in Kenya and Uganda, SDGS 5,16, Security resolution 1325 are some of the existing policies today.

- Consolidating efforts gained both in Uganda and Kenya in Countering Violent extremism.
- Youth employment desk programme, there are so many policies such as Uwezo fund, Youth Enterprise Fund; they have access to start their own businesses
- There is need for Mapping for CVE and PVE in the national & regional level,.
- Reintegrating returnees, the rehabilitation needs to be explored more.

- Social Media regulation, how can we regulate .as this is used as a medium for recruitment, how do we go about it.
- Implementation form centre of employment bureau.
- Consolidating efforts for CVE strategies for both Uganda and Kenya.
- Youth spaces in our communities - we need to create safe spaces for young people in our communities (Explain briefly).
- Strengthening the state agencies in regards to countering violent extremism.

### *Group Five:*

What are the issues that county assessment studies have not yet addressed?

***Report from fifth group:*** There is a lot of research on CVE findings, it has not been easy to advocate and implement the research findings.

- The findings from the youth who are out of school suggest that the curriculum fails to teach them how to know how and/or when the acquired knowledge should apply in real life.
- They have not addressed issues on de-radicalization and how some of the returnees can be integrated back to their communities and how it can be done.
- The likelihood that some extremist groups started on an ideological footing but have changed over the years to a violent angle, research has not indicated possibly why this would happen.

### *Group six:*

How does definitional ambiguity of youth and violence complicate the research, practise and policy of addressing the phenomenon?

***Report from sixth group:*** Different people would develop policies depending on how they perceive the youth and what they understand by violent extremism.
- Government and constitutional definition is different in countries, this poses a challenge in defining youth.
- Available literature, focus on the youth as being the violent ones but in reality, they are funded and perpetuated by older people who are 35 and above.
- Youth are instruments for violence as they are hired especially in the political scene.
- Cultural structures in some communities push the youth to engage in some of these vices, for example cattle rustling in some countries for accumulation of wealth and payment of dowry.
- Power and relations between countries coming into play, when locals kill each other it is not considered such a big deal, but when a foreigner is killed the government steps in and it is an elevated issue in comparison to the former.
- Propaganda and social media usage spreads violence & terrorism.
- The way African perceives their story is different from what other people from outside Africa would define & perceive situations.

# 6.     Theory of Change

Dr Mukuna appreciated all the groups for participating in the discussions and the contributions made. She emphasized that the proposal needed the participation and contribution of all stakeholders to shape the project. She explained that OSSREA was still working on the methodological path and was yet to make a decision on the technical aspects of the research such as, sample size, the right target population, logistics on the ground for this ground-breaking research etc. She explained that OSSREAs intention was to do a comparative analysis, not necessarily at the country level but also at the household level if possible. This research is geared towards generating knowledge that is missing and not reinventing the wheel. Dr. Mukuna presented the theory of change, after which the participants posed a number of questions. Some of them were as follows:

## 6.1    Questions and Comments

*Question one:* Is it wrong to have extremist ideas or ideologies?

*Response:*  It is not wrong to have extremist ideas and ideologies; the problem comes in when they lead to violence.

*Question two:* Are there research permits for Kenya and Uganda that have been obtained?

*Response:* There are permits both in Uganda and Kenya, the ethical clearance in Uganda cost461 dollars so far and one last permit has to be obtained. In Kenya we have received the permit. In addition there was a letter indicating we had to meet with the Ministry of Interior before commencing the activities, which has been done.

*Question three:* Is it possible to seek funding from the Kenyan and Ugandan Governments, beyond providing strategic assistance?

*Response:* Dr Truphena responded as follows: "As African scholars our hope has been that Governments would support research. Unfortunately, this has not been the case for a long time". She further elaborated and explained that OSSREA had reached out to African embassies where OSSREA has its presence but OSSREA were yet to receive funding so far. She appealed to Uli Krauch representative International peace advisor to PeaceNet under GIZ/Civil peace service partnership to look for matching funds for this research.

## 7.     Session Two: Day Two

Dr Okello began the session by introducing and welcoming Dr Ramata (IDRC) and Moses Okello who represents IGAD. He also asked participants to give a recap of day one events and what each of the participants took home from those discussions. He then indicated that part of what was to be discussed on day three would be incorporated into day two to give more time for the MOU signing on the third day. He asked Dr. Ramata and Moses to give their inputs respectively.

## 7.1    International Development Research

Dr Ramata representing the IRDC office in Nairobi and began by thanking the team for having her on the inception meeting.  She said that IDRC is not interested in funding research alone, but also wants to contribute to the development and social change. IDRC wants to build capacity for researchers and research institutions. At IDRC, a lot was expected out of this

research because of all the funded projects, OSSREA had the best profile. It is expected that this team may deliver. She expressed her eagerness in seeing that IDRC gets information that would contribute to policies not only in the countries of focus but also to inform policies in Africa. She appreciated the participation of young people in the project. She went further to reiterate that IDRC not only values collaboration with the institutions that form the consortium but also in the cohorts that IDRC is funding. The cohort projects will help IDRC to learn and inform future projects, which they have running.

Dr. Ramata emphasized that IDRC aims at having a critical mass of scholars specializing in youth issues on the continent and particularly P &CVE so that they could advice policy makers. She committed that IDRC wants to support the project to achieve its set objectives and outcomes during the lifespan of this project.

## 7.2 Conflict Analyst at CEWARN-IGAD

Mr Okello Moses said IGAD has always had interests in this endeavour. He reiterated that IGAD had recently launched their strategy on CVE as one item that is on top of the IGAD agenda. In terms of collaboration, IGAD very much welcomes the idea. He said it is actually a legal requirement for them to partner with Academia and CSOs as it stands in this case. He advised that in order to get a sense of what is happening in Violent Extremism Strategies (VES) and their interventions, the research project should move away from Countering Violent Extremism Strategies (CVES) and concentrate on Preventing Violent Extremism Strategies (PVES).

He said, IGAD had just launched their strategy in order to get a sense of what the region looks like in terms of CVES. The IGAD outlook was focusing on the CVE situation in 3 different kinds of scenarios, one the epicenter of the problem (Somalia) Peripheral countries (Kenya) and at risk countries (Uganda & Tanzania). This is the global view to undertake the strategy. Mr. Okello advised further that if the researchers wanted to contribute to knowledge and policy, they need hard data that would support decision-making. He appreciated the fact that this project sought to bring the much-needed factual information that could guide this aspect. He advised the researchers to be careful and design the research tools that will ask the right questions so that they get correct answers. To do this, he advised that there is need for the research team to be trained in intelligence skills. He also talked about the sensitivity of this matter and further emphasized the government security agencies presence throughout the period of the research.

## 7.3 Financial Procedures for the Project Period- Finance and Administration Manager of OSSREA



Mr Belete outlined that OSSREA has a formal procurement committee which deals with the various purchasing requirements by which the committee chooses among varieties of pro forma invoices which suites to the relevant timely needed items. The same procurement procedures apply whenever OSSREA conducts workshops, trainings or symposiums outside the Headquarters of OSSREA.

Mr Belete said that in the case of IDRC workshops whether, the workshops or trainings are conducted in Ethiopia or outside OSSREA would follow OSSREA's procedures. For instance, if the workshop is conducted in Nairobi, the OSSREA partner PeaceNet will facilitate to collect 3 or more quotations and send to OSSREA headquarter to be selected by the procurement committee. The procurement committee will then select the winner according to reliable justification and present the minute to the Executive Director for Approval. After the approval, the secretariat will start preparing contracts with the hotel to sign agreements. During workshops, OSSREA finance team will follow up every settlement regarding the hotel accommodation and conference package. All valid supporting documents will be collected from the hotel after the winding up of the conference before departure to Addis Ababa.

**On Air Tickets:** Mr.Belete explained thatOSSREA has a travel agent in Addis Ababa that was earlier on selected by the same procurement committee, approved by the Executive Director and endorsed by the Executive Committee of OSSREA. When the need arises to book Air Tickets for any international travel, OSSREA will directly contact the contracted travel agent and the agent sends to OSSREA the price quotations for the requested route by Ethiopian Air Lines, Kenyan Airways and sometimes South African Airways. From the three Air Lines the procurement committee will choose one Airline considering the convenient departure and arrival time and the price of the Air Ticket.

Upon approval of the minutes to the Executive Director, OSSREA will instruct the travel agent to issue the ticket by the selected Air Line. Any workshop participants who traveled by any Airline using his/her own money will not be refunded, unless it is a very special case, which has to be endorsed by the secretariat.

### 7.3.1 The Role of OSSREA for the transfer of funds to PeaceNet

Mr. Belete went on and explained the OSSREA process of transferring money to partners. He reiterated that as per the IDRC and OSSREA signed agreement, and the Memorandum of Understanding that will be signed between OSSREA and PeaceNet, there was an allocated budget according to the activities that PeaceNet will implement. Each partner especially OSSREA and PeaceNet were allocated budgets to specific activities. The funds will be transferred to PeaceNet based on the scheduled set of activities only.

Further, Mr. Belete stated categorically that whenever OSSREA transfers funds to PeaceNet, in the spirit of mutual trust and good will, the expenditures should be properly accounted for as per the rules and regulations of OSSREA's Financial Policies and Procedures and as per IDRC guidelines of workshop expenditures. He added that where necessary, OSSREA will send an Auditor to PeaceNet at any time.

Mr. Belete stated clearly that OSSREA will usually allocate a half of the total amount of its 13% administration fee if PeaceNet participates in events with the same level of workload. Therefore, the 13% portion will be divided between the two organizations equally. However, if the work is fully accomplished by PeaceNet alone, a 10% allocation fee will be transferred to PeaceNet account.

### 7.3.2  PeaceNet's role on management of funds

The role of PeaceNet will be in facilitating activates such as collection of hotel quotations for the workshop venues in Kenya and Uganda. In this arrangement, Peacenet has to properly incur the exact expenditure as per the allocated budget line items provided that for each payment there should be a valid supporting document such as receipts or payment document showing the name of the person, the amount paid and signature.

When OSSREA provides the payment approval form, the travel approval form and the refund claim form to be used for payments provided that the finance team of OSSREA clarifies for which kind of payments this formats are used, PeaceNet will apply accordingly.

Apart from Consultants, there is no fund allocated for any fees, which arises for work done during any workshops or any activities. Whenever there is a workshop in Kenya, Uganda or Ethiopia, and following IDRC budget procedure, the following amount is strictly followed throughout the budget year.

- The daily support allowance (DSA) is USD50.00 per participant;
- The amount of conference package will be decided as per the selected hotel price quotations. The range could be from USD30.00 – USD55.00;
- The hotel accommodation to be paid to the participants is not more than USD150.00 per person per night;
- Accommodation is credited to the hotel not to the participants;
- Focus group discussion is USD150.00 per person;
- Research permit fee for Kenya was USD 200.00 and for Uganda USD 461.00 the total is USD661.00. The mobilization fund for data collection is USD 4,000.00 per country for Uganda and Kenya.

**Questions and Comments on Finance Procurement Procedures**

*Question One:* Is it possible to have participants make their accommodation choice and receives the money, rather than have OSSREA pay for the hotels and all?

*Response:* OSSREA is strict on this rule and may not be negotiated.  The rules needed to be strictly followed. DSA can be forwarded to the participants in advance and it can also be directly forwarded to the bank.

*Question Two:* Has the team drafted ethical and security protocol that would be very important for the next disbursement?

**Response:** The ethical and security protocol has been submitted and the researches institutional have already recognized them both in Uganda and Kenya.

**Question Three:** Are there contingency funds allocated in the case of emergencies and if not what would the contingency procedures for such a scenario?

**Response:** There are no contingency funds, however, in case of an emergency the executive committee in place will receive the concern and decide on what action will be taken on such a case, making sure it's within the guidelines of the budget.

**Question Four:** What is the nature of partnership between PeaceNet and OSSREA?

**Response:** OSSREA is the lead partner that is directly responsible and the legal entity to IDRC. PeaceNet and IGAD are participating partners. It is not an equal partnership. PeaceNet and IGAD play key roles in the implementation of the project. Dr Truphena Mukuna acknowledged this is a risk, but these are the terms of agreement that were agreed upon. Legal relationship between IDRC and OSSREA is not binding on PeaceNet and IGAD.

**Question Five:** IGAD is hosting the centre of excellence of violence extremism, Dr Truphena asked if they have been factored in their strategic planning, she requested if it would be possible to look for funding for the project?

**Response:** Moses responded that it's possible and actually required, however the centre is still setting itself up. It will take time for centre to set itself up, it probably will take time to engage in such a capacity of funds.

## Comments

- As IGAD, CEWARN do not take transference of MOUs. IGAD does not take liabilities of partners in making an agreement with other institutions. IGAD can only be liable to the institution they have made an agreement with.
- No salaries are paid out of this project. This is the rule form IDRC.
- Local movement, like transport from the airport to the hotel, and back home is catered for provided a receipt is deliveredfor claiming the money thathas been spent.
- Conversation about auditing needs to be done conjointly and not whenever OSSREA feels they should do it. OSSREA responded they would actually give ample time and communication before coming for an audit visit.

## 7.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan – Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of OSSREA



Zelalem presented the monitoring and evaluation plan. She said the M&E is a document that will help track and assess the results of the interventions throughout the life of this project. She identified the areas that the M&E will cover to follow the objectives of the project. For each objective, there are activities that M&E will track. Each activitey will have outputs, outcomes and indicators that will be monitored and evaluated. The M&E will use tools for each activity. These tools will include, data base of participant, items of gender, country and Institute, video clips, presentations, report of learning youth discussion, research evidence paper, infographics, synthesis report, proceedings, Research evidence paper, reports, video clips, record of social media, brochures and journals.

The overall idea of introducing the M&E at the earliest stage of the project is to document everything the project will be undertaing. It will also help put in place the M&E final report at the project end, rather than hire M&E consultant to backtrack activities, outputs, outcomes and indicators.

**Questions and Comments on M&E plan.**

*Question One:* If we are going to be measuring our progress towards a certain outcome, what is our base line?

*Response:* Baseline line study will include desktop study as the beginning point. This will be done through looking at various literatures and talking to organisations that have been working in this area like from the academia and CSOs. PeaceNet Kenya and Lina through their networks in Kenya and Uganda will provide these documents. From what has been collected, a synthesized report will be done. In addition data will be collected from the youth and households on what their voices are on various objectives and on how they counter violence extremism. Research evidenced papers and comparative analysis on what is happening in Kenya and Uganda will be written. The desktop and fieldwork will be merged and interventions will be developed from both findings and used to continue the conversation at the end of it. Finally a survey will be carried out to pinpoint the extent of the research.

**Comments**

At this first stage, the M&E plan was more of benchmark towards. Moses encouraged the M&E lead person to put more indicators to make sure we are achieving our goals. Assuming that the end goal may say that there are less youth involved in violence extremism, and then how do we walk towards that kind of conclusion. By increasing on the indicators, we will build better benchmarks towards the current M&E framework.

In addition, Dr Ramata suggested that the impact pathway is a good framework that is currently used in IDRC. She suggested that integrating it with the theory of change framework as presented by Dr Mukuna, and adopting it would be useful to get outcomes and reach the end goal.

**Questions and Comments**

*Question one:* What is the difference between inclusivity & gender in the project?

*Response:* The youth in Africa have many interventions out there, but they do not seem to be working or only work for some time. We want to start from the known and to the unknown and reflect the voices of the youth. The policies have been prescribed to them but the youth are not able to get along with the policies. Youth are rebelling to the policies. We would like the youth to be included when it comes to policies and hear their voices.

In regards to gender the assumption that women are the ones who suffer as victims cannot be fully relied on, in most cases they are the ones being used to plan these acts of violent extremism. The research wants to avoid making common generalisations about women and get the facts.

## 7.5    Research Uptake and Knowledge Management Strategy



Alemu began by saying that the research uptake and knowledge management is actually a work in progress and it will run throughout the project.

He said the stakeholder engagement would map all the relevant stakeholders from all different levels of the regional, national and local levels. Stakeholders will also include policy makers, civil society organisations, media, private sector, the general public and other researchers. We will identify what their interests are, their extent and type of engagement that would be needed to support them. Once the different interests are identified, we will align it with the research design for each of the stakeholders. This will be an on-going engagement until evidence informed results are reached. We are sure that this will influence findings and foster informed discussions and will encourage decision makers to make full range of research evidence.

Another section of the research uptake and knowledge management is capacity building that starts with assessing existing capacity. It is an assessment of the internal capacity (research programme team) and externally (among potential research users).

The third section is communication where the research synthesis of existing research on CVE will be done through desktop research phase of the project. The planning of communications, publishing of research results and packaging and communicating research results will follow.

Within the research uptake and knowledge management, there is also monitoring and evaluation. This will feed into the bigger picture of the M&E as well.  The monitoring section will be made to appropriately reflect on the logical framework of the programme, research indicators such as (Number of peer-reviewed research papers, made available in open format; Number of seminars involving a panel of researchers discussing the latest research findings will be embedded in the logical framework. The evaluation will focus on the accumulated evidence on the degree and nature of changes to policies and practise to which the research and other findings have contributed. It will also look at the outcomes and the changes

accrued. The even more difficult part to measure is the development levels and effects that can be attributed to the CVE Programme through comparison with the counter factual (absence of the programme).

**Comments**

- Research Uptake will inform policy and be adopted for practice, hence the reason why we call it research uptake.
- IDRC not only funds they offer technical support, online toolkit for researchers, this can be helpful for the carrying out the research effectively.
- We need to be agile and flexible and knowing what is going on there in regards to CVE, and be strategic on what is happening.
- As we keep moving on with these reports, we need be able to"sanitise" our reports to policy makers to give them information that they can work with, get the language they can deal with and implement.

### 7.5.1 Group discussion on research uptake
**Stakeholder engagement**

1. ***Who are the relevant stakeholders at local, national & regional level?***
   A: Regional/Level-IGAD, CEWARN/IPACT, COMESA, EAC, and ICGLR.
   National level-Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Southern Sudan, Tanzania
   Local Levels- Universities, Refugee Camps, Youth forums, Faith based Organisations, Media, Non Governmental Organisations, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Office of president Uganda.

2. ***How can we make the research design take into consideration the needs of end users?***
   A:
   - Timely, accurate & useful information.
   - We should involve from the word go.
   - Transparent with what we are doing.
   - Constantly keep communicating with them, policy makers.

3. ***What should be done to continuously engage stakeholders throughout the programme?***
   A: Infographics, Policy briefs, radio programmes, knowing their programme and engaging with them at opportune times, involving them in our meetings, continuously knowing the time lines of what is going on, this will help us to know when to engage.

4. ***What plans do we need to facilitate evidence-informed discussions?***
   A: Operate within the rules of law, gender factor incorporated, make sure the tools we are using are ok, we should have time lines and get a way for the respondents to trust us.

**Capacity Building.**

1. ***What assessment of internal capacity to carry out and communicate research can be done?***

A: Computer Literacy, interpersonal skills, knowledge assessment, language skills, security consciousness, data analysis, use of technological devices, knowledge of tools of data collections& how to use them, cultural sensitivity and security awareness.

**2. What assessment of external capacity to make use of research results can be done?**

A: Intelligence Analysis is a skill that would be required to help as part of capacity build due to the nature of work and the people who we are dealing they are secretive in nature.

- Understand the concepts related to the research, selection of the right target they need to be guided on this.
- We need to understand what capacity the local, national, regional, international policy makers are aware of.
- We need to pre-select the people, ensuring they good political understanding of the people.

**3. What appropriate mix of capacity building should be done?**

A: Training, simulation and exchange programmes for learning purposes.

**4. What capacity building does the programme team need to build their capacity to implement their capacity building strategy?**

A: More knowledge on on-going knowledge on research tools and CVE, it is a constant learning process that needs to keep happening, exchange programme and data analysis.

**Communication**

**1. What synthesis reports should be produced during the inception phase and/or later?**

A: Get a preliminary report on who is out there, what are they operating on, what are their methods. Snap shots- short & straight to the point summaries of what has already been done. Baseline reports, Infographics, Policy briefs, Stake holder Mapping, (how, where, are they, connections, affiliations, innovative/ creative ways of mapping stake holders.

**2. What does open access policy bring to the project? In what way does it help?**

A: It provides exposure, accessibility to knowledge & information sharing.

**3. What products should be produced to package and communicate findings to non-specialist audiences?**

A. Media articles, social media and insight journals.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

**1. What should be included in the logical framework to appropriately reflect research uptake?**

A: Activities, Output, Outcomes, Cost around this, Risk Mitigation, (Responsibility, Accountability, Consultation and Informed - RACI).

**2. What tools should be used to gather and record data on research uptake?**

A: Interviews, Face to face meetings,

**3. What methods, tools should be employed for an appropriate evaluation of research uptake?**

A: Impact evaluation, citations and impact pathway,

*4. Is sufficient resource allocated to monitoring and evaluation?*

## 8.      Session Three: Day Three

Dr Okello started off the day by guiding the team through majorly the selection of dates. He pointed out that the upcoming schedules of activities and dates for the first 6 months will include desktop research, which is already on going. The draft would be made available by the time of the training before filed study. He said the training on methodology of research team would take place between 10th -15th April 2017.The dates for the baseline survey in Kenya would be between 24th April- 12th May and in Uganda between 15th May -31st May.

Dr Ramata emphasized on the regularities of reporting, which is very key to IDRC. If there were any in submission of the technical and financial report an explanation should be given.

### 8.1      Action Points/Way forward

•    The team was asked if it would be possible to expand the mandate beyond what the government is doing on CVE and engage with other agencies and other organizations are doing towards CVE.

•    Develop a tool to validate the data and ensure the data is credible.

•    Ensure we get consent when we are collecting data from the respondents, whichever tool we decide to use.

•    Come up with a series of about 15-20 questions every week for the project period, just understanding if the picture is changing and how it is changing.

•    We should not wait for the final product; we should start disseminating the information from as soon as the inception workshop.

•    We use Snowballing research method and purposive method of research; we need to look at both methods pros and cons and decided which method works best for the research.

•    Intelligence Analysis is a skill that would be required by the research team to help as part of capacity building due to the nature of work and the people who we are dealing they are secretive in nature.

•    Data collectors will be trained as well as the research team, and we would like credible researchers and include the safety of the researchers, government officials.

### 8.2   Closing Remarks.

Dr. Sunday Okello and Dr. Mukuna both thanked all the participants, partnering organisations, Government of Canada and IDRC, Kenya and Uganda for making this endeavour possible.

Sam Oando, said it was a great pleasure to host the entire team, the research we are undertaking is not just issues that we are dealing with are global issues. It is a great opportunity to stamp our authority in generation of new knowledge on CVE. The outcomes will be extremely beneficial to each person as an individual and to one's career. He encouraged the team to employ serious support. He also appreciated IDRC for being one of the most cordial donors he has worked with, they are unique donor and we need to nurture the relationship.

Lina Zedriga – Began by thanking everyone and congratulated the tripartite arrangement for taking this bold step through the youth engagement in preventing and countering violent extremism. She is humbled and honoured for having been incorporated by Sam in this project.

Absalom Shalakha (Programmes Manager PeaceNet) - Appreciated the learning experience, the workshop provided and looked forward to working in the tripartite agreement.

Moses Okello (IGAD) was grateful for the opportunity to be involved in this conversation as representative of IGAD. CEWARN as the technical arm of IGAD got involved in CVE in 2012. They have been working on a whole variety of things, as this moment they have developed indicators on tracking Counter Violent extremis, amongst other things. CEWARN also requires engagement of CSOs, there is a legal basis for this engagement, hence their engagement in the partnership.

Dr Ramata (IDRC) aired out vote of thanks for having IDRC in the workshop. It is beneficial to IDRC to also learn which is very important to IDRC as well, and to inform their programmes. She reiterated that IDRC is committed to support their recipients to achieving their outcomes and meeting their goals, they are open for conversation and have the tools that could be used in the research. It is very important for us to keep the communication flowing for support and changes if we need guidance.

## 9.    Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding



Finally a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between PeaceNet and OSSREA as the final activity before close of the inception workshop.

# Annexes

## List of Participants

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**Questions for group Discussion**

**Stakeholder engagement**

1. Who are the relevant stakeholders at local, national & regional level?
2. How can we make the research design take into consideration the needs of end users?
3. What should be done to continuously engage stakeholders throughout the programme?
4. What plans do we need to facilitate evidence-informed discussions?

**Capacity-Building.**

1. What assessment of internal capacity to carry out and communicate research can be done?
2. What assessment of external capacity to make use of research results can be done?
3. What appropriate mix of capacity building should be done?
4. What capacity building does the programme team need to build their capacity to implement their capacity building strategy?

**On Communication**

1. What synthesis reports should be produced during the inception phase and/or later?
2. What does open access policy bring to the project? In what way does it help?
3. What products should be produced to package and communicate findings to non-specialist audiences?

**Monitoring & Evaluation**

1. What should be included in the logical framework to appropriately reflect research uptake?

2. What tools should be used to gather and record data on research uptake?

3. What methods, tools should be employed for an appropriate evaluation of research uptake?

4. Is sufficient resource allocated to monitoring and evaluation?