ROLE OF DIGITAL COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ON YOUTH RADICALIZATION IN MAJENGO SLUM IN NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA

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SEPTEMBER, 2020

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

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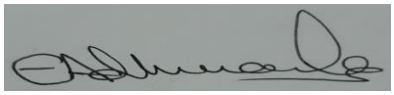
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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my lovely wife Naseen. To my lovely daughters Sunduz, Tahni, Simran and lady Boss Salma , to my boys Sunbul junior and Salim . Finally, I dedicate it as well to my late father Maalim Alio Sanbul and mum Nuriya Hassan Eden who always encouraged me work hard in my academic endeavors. Thank you all for the support.

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ABSTRACT

Radicalization and terrorism is a global concern through the media and internet networks. It has been linked with lawlessness, destruction of property, as well as instilling fear among the citizens of developed and undeveloped countries. Previous studies have demonstrated that most people who were radicalized were well educated, employed as well as active in the local communities. The major factors for radicalization were influence of perception of marginalization, discrimination, political oppression, poverty, influence of spiritual leaders and sense of alienation. This study sought to assess the effect of digital communication technology on youth radicalization in informal settlements in Kenya. The study was guided by the following objectives: - to determine the popularity of digital communication platforms utilized in youth radicalization, investigate digital communication technology strategies utilized on youth radicalization and determine the effectiveness of counter-digital communication strategies on youth radicalization in Majengo slums. The study was informed by Space Transition Theory and Technological Determinism Theory. This study employed descriptive research design. The target population for this study comprised of police officers both junior and senior, Religious Groups, Non-governmental organizations *Nyumba Kumi* officials and Community Policing members totaling to 140 respondents. The sample size for the study was 104 respondents. Primary data was collected using both quantitative and qualitative data techniques. This was achieved through questionnaires and interview schedules. This study utilized both qualitative and quantitative data analysis with the aid of SPSS version 20. The study noted that majority of the respondents cited that Facebook was among the utilized platform for radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements. This was cited by 45(59.2%) of the respondents. Notably WhatsApp was also noted as among the social media platforms utilized on online radicalization. This was noted by 24(31.6%) of the respondents. Conversely, 2(2.6%) cited twitter while 5(6.6%) indicated websites. The study noted that majority of the respondents agreed that digital technology was also being utilized in the spread of extremism propaganda among the informal settlements. This was indicated by 40(52.6%) of the respondents.Additionally, 35 (46.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed while 1.3% of the respondents cited that they disagree. Cases of terror network funding through the digital communication platforms such as Paypal have been prone in this area. The study recommends that improving critical thinking skills and digital literacy so individuals are less vulnerable to influence and manipulation of terrorist and messaging of online terrorism and violent extremism. The study recommends risk prevention strategies and disengagement programs such as censorship and online monitoring as well advocating for other CVEs programs within the community.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Counterterrorism Incorporates the practice, tactics, techniques, and strategies that governments, militaries, police departments and corporations adopt to attack terrorist threats and/or acts, both real and imputed (Schmid & Alex, 2011).

Digital Communication Technology In this study technology refers to methods, systems, and devices which are the result of scientific knowledge being used for practical purposes in violent extremism (Archer & Toby, 2011)

Disseminating In this study disseminating means spread (something, especially information on violent extremism) widely (Ranstorp, 2009).

Extremism the holding of extreme political or religious views; fanaticism (Senzai, 2015).

Financing Financing means provide funding for a person with an aim of indoctrinating them (UK Home Office, 2011).

Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to link several billion devices worldwide (Naito & Ayumi, 2007).

Marginalization The process whereby something or someone is pushed to the edge of a group and accorded lesser importance. This is predominantly a social phenomenon by which a minority or sub-group is excluded, and their needs or desires ignored (Gill, 2007).

Radicalization is a process by which an individual or group comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals and

	aspirations that (1) reject or undermine the status quo or (2) reject and/or undermine contemporary ideas and expressions of freedom of choice (Gruen & Madeline, 2006)
Recruitment	in this study recruitment is the action of enlisting new youths within the radical groups (Csipke, Emese & Outi, 2007).
Socialization	a continuing process whereby an individual acquires a personal identity and learns the norms, values, behavior, and social skills appropriate to his or her social position(Europol, 2011).
Salafism	a militant group of extremist Sunnis who believe themselves the only correct interpreters of the Koran and consider moderate Muslims to be infidels; seek to convert all Muslims and to insure that its own fundamentalist version of Islam will dominate the world (Dodd & Vikram, 2010)
Terrorism	Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable (Conway, Maura, 2005)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CIA	Criminal Intelligence Agency
IEDs	Improvised Explosive Devices
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
MRC	Mombasa Republican Council
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NCRC	National Crime Research Centre
NCTC	National Counter-terrorism Centre
NSM	New Social Movement
RVE	Radicalization into Violent Extremism
SMT	Social Movement Theory
UK	United Kingdom

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, research purpose, objectives of the study, study questions, study hypothesis, significance of the study, research assumptions, theoretical framework and conceptual framework.

1.2 Background to the Study

Digital technologies have revolutionized communication in the modern world a revolution so rapidly integrated into our lives that we can scarcely remember how we used to make a phone call or exchange messages back in the analog days (Brachman and Jarret, 2009). The Internet and cell phones are two of the most prominent examples of the influence of the Information Age, but there are many other types of digital communication technologies (Schmid and Alex, 2011). Oblivious of this there is a dearth of documented studies on the ramifications of digital technologies on radicalization (Waldmann and Peter, 2008)

Radicalization and terrorism are a global concern through the media and internet networks. It has been linked with lawlessness, destruction of property, as well as instilling fear among the citizens of developed and undeveloped countries. According to Schmid and Alex (2011) most people who were radicalized were well educated, employed as well as active in the local communities. The major factors for radicalization were influence of perception of marginalization, discrimination, political oppression, poverty, influence of spiritual leaders and sense of alienation. A study conducted in

United Kingdom revealed that the most potential factor to radicalization was political grievances (Brachman and Jarret, 2009).

Ranstorp (2009) observed that terrorists attack in Europe were perpetuated by a group regarded to be second Muslim generations who were born either in Europe or arrived as students or political refugees, while others were converted and decided to become religious Muslims minded through digital communication technology within the United Kingdom. Additionally, countries such as China have been on the forefront to sensor any violent online extremism propaganda and they have strict internet consumption regulations and as well as sanctions towards any form of violation (Awan et al., 2011).

In the Middle East specifically Afghanistan and Iraq, Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) has emerged to be a prominent user of social media platforms to disseminate radicalization ideas as well as radio network such as al-Bayan and Ajnad Media foundation. According to Schmid and Alex (2011) they noted that ISIS learned on how to craft propaganda from al Qaeda over the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). Notably, ISIS expeditiously hedges its mentor by deploying various images, narratives and political proselytizing via various social networking platforms.

A study carried out by Lubold and Gordon (2010) made an estimated that at least 46, 000 Twitter accounts were utilized by the supporters of ISIS between December and September 2017. However, as the supporters of ISIS get suspended and they create easily new, similar accounts counting the Twitter accounts for ISIS over a couple of months can make an estimate of individuals being represented between 20%-30%. In the year 2018, a

world social media intelligence Agency by the name Storyful made a discovery that approximately that a dozen of TikTok accounts were utilized to post and disseminate propaganda videos which were targeting the users.

In addition, Lubold and Gordon (2010) observed that cyber terrorism and radicalization has been associated with Muslims youth and specifically Muslim youths who aim at causing violence. According to Lubold and Gordon (2010) Nigerian citizens joined Boko Harram through digital communication technology radicalization in order to oppose the secular westernization in Nigeria specifically the co-educational learning and democratic elections, and the promote the formation of Islamic state. The study also observed that the kidnapping of the women to join Boko Harram was on the increase.

Additionally, South Africa has not actually undergone through any serious terror attack over the decades, this does not make it to be immune from the global problems formed by violent extremism. In the subsequent years following the United States 9/11 attacks; various allegations have emerged associating South Africa to organizations linked to international extremism, along with occasions implying that South Africa has served as a base of operation for persons linked to groups of extremism abroad (Senzai, 2015). Additionally, in 2014 the reach over international extremism turned out to be evident when the reports came out of South Africans travelling to Middle East to join ISIS (Kimmage, Daniel & Kathleen, 2016).

Violent extremism and terrorism have been a serious problem in East Africa over the past decades. This challenge has been manifested from tribal, cultural, social, religious and ethnic conflicts. The recent most pressing threat within the region continues

to be the Al-Shabaab, located within Somalia but with key evidence of operating within Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Djibouti.

Few years ago, Kenya become a terrified nation due to constant attacks from unidentified enemy for instance the West Gate Mall, Garissa University and the massive killing in North Eastern region. It was evident that some of these enemies were Kenyan youths born and educated in Kenya. Kimmage et al., (2016) observed that between 2011 and 2014 there were over 70 grenade and gun attacks in Nairobi, Mombasa, Mandera and Garissa counties. The most brutal attack occurred in Garissa University killing 148 people and injuring more than 79 while attack in West Gate mall left 70 people killed and 200 people injured. Pederson, Vestel and Bakken (2018) observed that poverty, unemployment and political marginalization were contributing to Islamic radicalization of Kenyan youth. The report further observed that Kenyan Muslims were mostly influence by radical preaching with the perception that the war fought in Afghanistan and Iraq was part of global campaign against Islam. Hence the need of this study which seeks to assess the effect of digital communication technology on youth radicalization in Nairobi County with a focus on Majengo slums

1.3 Statement of the Problem

In the recent past, Kenya turned-out to a nation which is terrified as a result of constant perennial terrorist attacks from the Al-Shabaab, for example Garrisa University attack and West Gate Shopping Mall attack as well as the perennial killings within the northern region of Kenya and Dusit D2 complex attack in January 2019. There are a number of factors which predisposition Kenya towards violent extremism and terrorism. These in turn makes the country to be a priority for the Global War on terrorism

activities. These factors entails lax of police officers, Islamic fundamentalism, poverty, unstable neighbors, political stability, ethnic composition as well as geography (Kimmage et al., 2016).

The growth of digital technology has greatly affected an exponential growth in radicalization and terrorism activities. Terrorist groups such as the Al-Shabaab use digital technology to lure, recruit, finance and disseminate extremism religious beliefs and teachings. This is the same case with other terror network groups such Hizballah, Lashkar e-Taiba, ISIS, Boko Haram and Hamas. The appeal of the internet in this regard for terror groups is that it provides wider reach, efficiently and timely as well as some form of security and anonymity degree for both the recipients and donors.

Oblivious of digital communication platforms playing a crucial part in radicalization and violent extremism, there are very limited empirical studies which have systematically looked at the issue of digital communication platforms (Schmid, 2013). Existing studies are strictly confined to the small group's profiles on radicalization (Della Porta 2006; Horgan 2012; Harris-Hogan 2013; Ilardi 2013; Schuurman and Horgan 2016). While such studies offer a paramount source of data to formulate hypothesis, they are not fashioned to test systematically the majority of the competing radicalization literature hypothesis. One of the limitations of these studies is selection on the dependent variable by examining only individuals radicalized; there is a dearth of counter-factual research. Focusing on digital communication platforms on radicalization in Kenya, the current study analyzed the influential explanations of online radicalization.

Despite there being studies on youth and radicalization, there are very few studies done in relation use of technology for radicalization especially in Majengo Kenya. This study therefore sought to assess the role of digital communication technology on youth radicalization in informal settlements in Kenya with a key focus on Majengo slums with main focus on popularity of digital communication platforms utilized in youth radicalization, digital communication technology strategies utilized on youth radicalization and strategies which can be applied to stop digital technology from being used to radicalize the youth in Majengo slums

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to assess the role of digital communication technology on youth radicalization among informal settlements in Nairobi County. A case of Majengo Slums with a view of making recommendations on how best government authorities, civil society and residents can deal with the issue of violent extremism in East Africa and globally. The study also sought to establish the popularity of digital communication platforms utilized in youth radicalization, to investigate digital communication technology strategies utilized on youth radicalization and to establish the strategies which can be applied to stop digital technology from being used to radicalize the youth in Majengo slums

1.5 Objectives of the Study

1.5.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to assess the role of digital communication technology on youth radicalization in informal settlements in Kenya

1.5.2 Objectives of the Study

i. To determine the popularity of digital communication platforms utilized in youth radicalization within Majengo slums

ii. To investigate digital communication technology strategies utilized on youth radicalization within Majengo slums

iii. To determine the effectiveness of the counter-digital communication strategies on youth radicalization within Majengo slums

1.6 Research Questions

i. Which digital communication platforms are popularly utilized to radicalize the youth within Majengo slums?

ii. What are the digital communication technologies strategies utilized on youth radicalization within Majengo slums?

iii. Are the counter-digital communication strategies on youth radicalization effective within Majengo slums?

1.7 Significance of the Study

Significance of the study seeks to address the role or the contribution of the study being conducted to body of knowledge as well as the policy makers (Kombo & Tromp, 2006). There are a number of reasons why individuals radicalize, of which others are considered to be more conscious than others. Examples of the intentions why individuals get indoctrinated into radical groups entails marginalization, obtaining of a particular identity, ideological motivations or historical injustice.

This study anticipates that it shall significantly assist the Kenyan government in comprehending the mandate of present development of technology on specifically

revolution of the internet on youth radicalization among the vulnerable youths within the informal settlements in Kenya. With the recommendations and findings from this proposed study the key governmental and non-governmental agencies such as the National Crime Research Centre and the National Counter-terrorism Centre tasked with policy making on security matters may come up with amicable strategies on how to empower the youths and to prevent the havoc that is associated with radicalization.

The residents of Majengo informal settlements stand a better position to benefit from this study especially from the recommendations which shall be directed towards de-radicalization. Notably, the study shall also benefit other communities within the informal settlements in Kenya. This is particularly the high number of vulnerable youths within Majengo slums who shall utilize the findings and recommendations of this study to have social control over access to digital communication technology on radicalization.

The study shall also act as a key source of reference for scholars and academicians in supplementing the works of future researchers who would like to unravel this scenario of radicalization among the youths in Kenya. This study shall subsequently enlighten the policy maker on the effects of unregulated technology or social media on possible radicalization among the youths who are at risk of being radicalized especially those undergoing financial strains within the informal settlements.

1.7 Scope of the Study

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) the scope of the study primarily means all those things that the study seeks to cover. The study will limit itself to assess the effect of digital communication technology on youth radicalization in Majengo slums in Nairobi County, Kenya. The study was guided by three objectives, namely;

determining the popularity of digital communication platforms utilized on youth radicalization, investigate digital communication technology strategies utilized on youth radicalization and establish the effectiveness of counter-digital communication strategies on youth radicalization within Majengo slums.

The study sought to address the issues of radicalization among the youths since the beginning of Operation Linda Nchi in 2011; this period made a good case study since it is the period that Kenya has experienced myriad of terrorist attacks from Al-Shabaab Militia. It marks a period that majority of the politicians and a good number of Kenyans have been greatly affected by terrorism and violent extremism. Practical case examples include the Garissa University attack, Westgate mall attack, Gikomba market bomb attack, public transport bomb attacks and a number of militia attacks within Mandera, Garissa and Eastleigh in Nairobi.

1.8 Delimitation

Orodho and Kombo (2002) observed that delimitation is line of boundary or an outer limit to a particular study. This study sought to assess the contribution of digital communication technology on youth radicalization in informal settlements. The informal settlement shares same socio-demographic factors with high rate of youth unemployment, prevalence of crime rates, pollution and prostitution by young girls. Similarly, the researcher acknowledged the fact that there are many other factors that affects radicalization among the youths.

It is the opinion of the researcher that by focusing on determining the popularity of the digital communication platforms utilized on youth radicalization, investigate

digital communication technology strategies utilized on youth radicalization and determine the effectiveness of counter-digital communication strategies on youth radicalization within Majengo slums. Additionally, any other concept on possible trigger factors on radicalization such as economic and political orientations was not to be covered in this study.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) limitations of the study are those particular elements methodology or design that influenced or impacted the interpretation of study findings. The fact that most digital empirical studies on radicalization have not been finalized on had a major challenge in the proposed study. This therefore implied that the study relied heavily on media publications; National Counter-terrorism Centre((NCTC) published works as well as National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) empirical findings on youth radicalization which is relatively limited with regard to digital technology and its influence on radicalization among the youths. Specific information at the NCTC was classified since they touch on National Security matters hence demanding for high confidentiality levels.

As a result of this study significantly depended on interviews and questionnaires as well as his personal experience having been involved in a number of de-radicalization and community empowerment initiatives within Mandera County. Cooperation and time limitations were also among the anticipated challenges in the study. Conversely, all these challenges were addressed by affirming to the respondents that the information provided was purely confidential and their identity was not to be unraveled at any stage. The

researcher gave an assurance to the respondents that the provided information was purely for the purpose of academic achievement and none underwent any victimization.

1.11 Assumptions

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) assumptions in a study are the items that are out of the researcher's control, but if they disappear then the study will turn out to be irrelevant. The first assumption of this study was that digital communication contributes to youth radicalization. Secondly, the basic assumption is that by focusing on Majengo slums, the study had a target population representative sample. This was premised on the fact that a significant percentage of the respondents are located within Majengo slums and also the fact that Nairobi County has high number of radicalization cases among the youths who are recruited and sent to Somalia and other Middle East Countries giving a representative population.

1.12 Theoretical Framework

Lubold and Gordon (2010) opine that theory can serve as an azimuth for exploration of situations which are complex. There are a number of possible theoretical frameworks that may be utilized to the process of radicalization. This study is much more ambitious. This study reviewed two theories: Space transition theory and technological determinism theory with the aim of exploring how each might contribute to asking better questions about radicalization, and to illuminating variations as well as common patterns in the process.

1.12.1 Space Transition Theory

This theory was developed by Jaishankar in 2007 and subsequently published in his publication on Internet Crimes (Jaishankar, 2007). There has been inefficient

theoretical underpinning as to why there is relative increase in cyber related criminal activities. This theory on space transition theory tries to offer an in-depth explanation over the issue of cybercrimes phenomenon. This theory opines that individuals who normally feel their nature of criminality is repressed by the physical space portraying a tendency of engaging on crime within the cyber space which otherwise they may not indulge in within a physical setting due to their role and status.

This criminal nature is linked with elements such as dissociative obscurity and identity flexibility which makes it easier for people to indulge in criminal acts. The emergence of and progression in the ICT field has created an array of emerging criminal activities within the social and economic space. All these activities have had a great effect on how telecommunication firms and more particularly digital communication platforms. As this theory opines that individuals involved in cyber related offenses such as online radicalization are not hardcore but rather the extended community adjacent to informal settlements

Detection becomes difficult and the costs gradually increase at to a point where the effect on the intrusions bottom line is clear. Hence the postulations of this theoretical approach is that one of the factors contributing significantly to the increasing costs which the communities are facing in regard to cyber space loopholes is the complicated characteristics and nature and the conduct of the offenders within the communication and communication environment. The tenets of the theory are: individuals with repressed criminal conduct (within the physical space) have the motivation to commit cybercrime such as cyber terrorism, which otherwise they will not indulge in within the physical space, as a result of their position and status (Jaishankar, 2007).

Dissociative Anonymity, Identity Flexibility and lack of deterrence determinant in the cyberspace offers the offenders the choice to engage in cybercrimes. Criminal conduct of the offenders within the cyberspace is most likely to be imported to the physical space which in the physical space may be exported to the cyberspace as well notably. Intermittent offenders ventures within the cyberspace and the diverse nature of spatio-temporal of cyberspace offers the chance for escaping.

Strangers are more likely to unite collectively within the cyberspace to engage in criminal act within the physical space. Associates of physical space are more likely to come together to commit criminal activities within the cyberspace. Those individuals coming from closed society are likely more to indulge in cyberspace than the individuals from the society regarded as open. The values and norms conflict of the physical space may lead to increase in cybercrimes (Schmid, 2013).

History indicates that the nexus between technology and crime is not a new phenomenon. Although there has been a change within the hardware over the decades but the basic criminal ideas remain the same. The significant change within the current times is on the increase within the personal power in computing in a globalized network of communication (Raghavan & Parthiban, 2014). The technology networked has become actually more than basically a force multiplier since not only the ideas about crime commission are shared on national scale, but these ideologies are put also to practice across the networks globally at a very high speed.

Digital Communication technology is a collection of social practices, it is the kind of mandate to which we put the internet which creates the possibility of deviant and

criminal activities (Hutchinson & Warren, 2003). The internet offers the means to link up the diverse and many networks already in existence. However this theory does not explain the process through which an individual may change his or her behavior through utilization of the digital communication platforms, a gap which fulfilled by technological determinism theory below

1.12.2 Technological Determinism Theory

The proponent of this theory is Marshall Mcluhan in the year 1962. The tenets of this theory highlights that an individual feel and learn as well as think in the manner we do because of the kind of messages they get through the various digital technological platforms available currently. A common digital media platform across the globe is the use of radio to send and receive information (Raghavan & Parthiban, 2014). Television engages both visual senses and hearing. We then transfer those developed senses into our lives every day and we want to utilize them again as well. The medium then is considered to be our message. Social media created about by technological emergence requires individuals to be engaged often and listen. Individuals then intercept the sent messages to them from the social media in their life daily (Ranstorp, 2009).

The Humans do not have much free will at any point. Whatever the society as a whole is utilizing to engage in communication, they too shall utilize to communicate. Hence, they shall adapt to the medium they are utilizing so that they can receive and send messages just like every individual. We know that there is a single truth through observing of what has overtime happened. As the changes in medium occur so does the way a society communicate changes. Individuals can use only the medium for which it was meant for (electronic mail for communicating via computer or mobile phones for

communication). If the medium is actually impersonal (the mobile phones) then the message too is regarded to be impersonal (Moghaddam, 2005). This theory is basically objective in that each individual will feel and act the same no matter what the medium which they are utilizing provided that they are utilizing the same medium. Values are not enjoined since evidence is strictly seen via observation (Ibid).

The theory deliberates that when new technological systems are innovated, the societal culture is changed immediately to mirror the senses required to utilize the new technology. The theory makes a prediction that with every new media system of technology, the society will change to adapt to that particular technology. It denotes that there is a simple effect and cause analysis between the new technology introduction and the society thinking way, acting, believing or feeling.

This theory is applicable to the current since it explains how emergence of digital communication platforms such as facebook, Youtube, Websites, Instagram and Twitter can be utilized to spread violent extremism and radicalization of vulnerable youths within the informal settlements such as Majengo slums within Nairobi County. The theory notably has some weaknesses since it fails to address the extent through which the mediums of communications such as mobile phones have led to extremism behavioral tendencies and whether the social control put in place within the society are adequate in regulating technological based interactions on behavioral change.

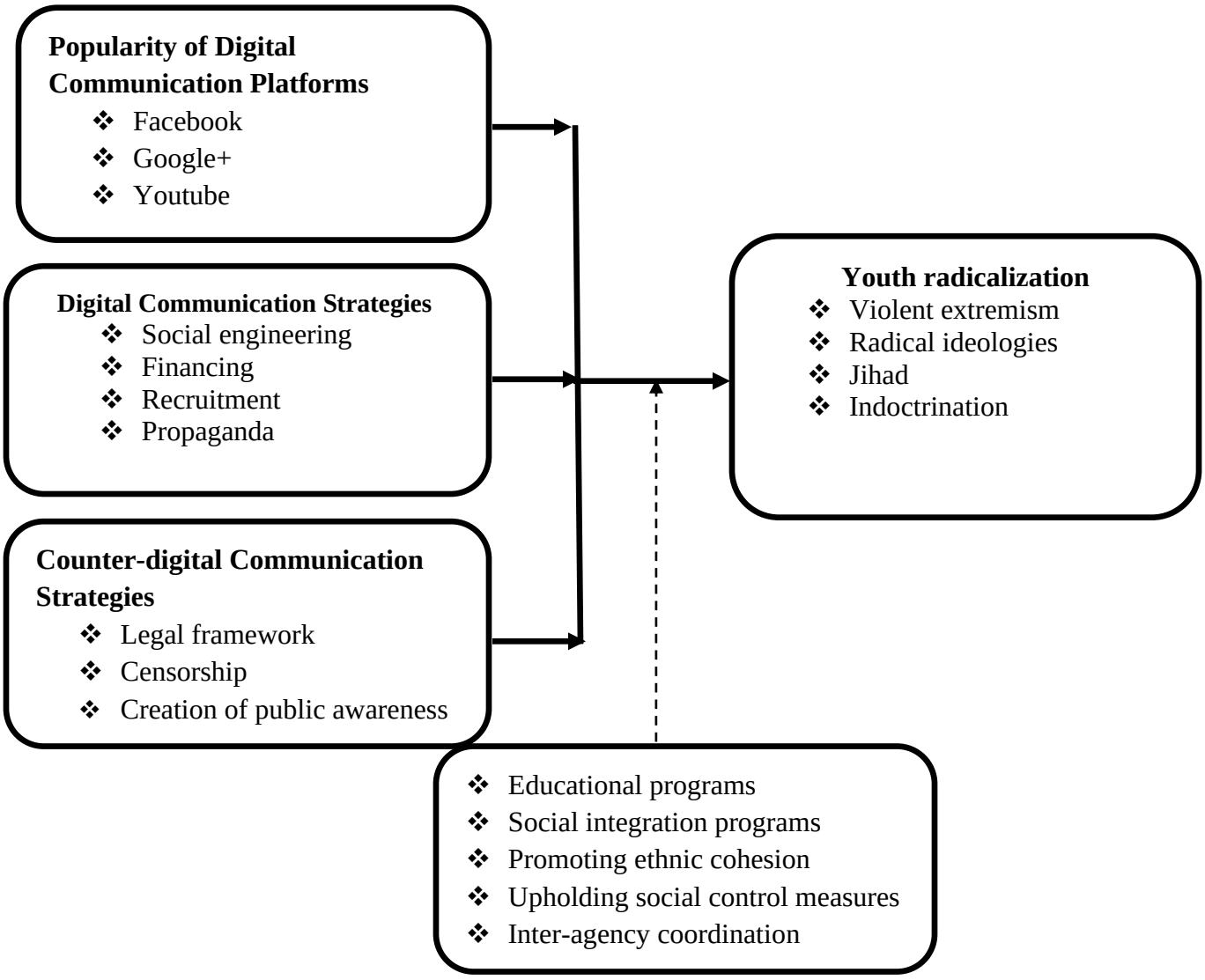
1.13 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework below shows the nexus between the independent and dependent study variables. Various objectives have been subsequently operationalized. Digital communication technology is the independent variables while dependent variable

is youth radicalization. The independent variables are operationalized by digital communication platforms utilized on youth radicalization, digital communication technology strategies utilized on youth radicalization and strategies which can be applied to stop digital technology from being used to radicalize the youth. In the conceptual framework the independent variables such as digital communication platform influence violent extremism, radical ideologies, jihad and indoctrination. While the digital communication strategies such as propaganda being peddled through the digital communication platforms may prompt spread of violent ideologies and extremism. The intervening variable shall be education programs, social integration programs, promoting ethnic cohesion, upholding social control measures and interagency coordination. Figure 1.1 below represents the conceptual framework presentation.

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable



Intervening Variables

Figure 1:1 Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher, 2020

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presented the theoretical review of and empirical literature review linked to this study including; determine the popularity of digital communication platforms utilized on youth radicalization, investigate digital communication technology strategies utilized on youth radicalization and determine the effectiveness of counter-digital communication strategies on youth radicalization in Majengo slums as well as research gaps.

2.2 Theoretical Review of Literature

There are various explanations as to the context of radicalization is and why and how people become radicalized. At the centre of radicalization is a process in which an individual basically adopts the views of extremisms and moving towards the commitment of violent actions. Models which are describing the radicalization process differ on the number of stages or steps are engaged in the over violence as opined by McCauley & Moskalenko (2008). The metaphors which are common actually describe it as a staircase as denoted by (Moghaddam, 2005) or the pathway as denoted by Gill (2007) to violent extremism, though scholars are moving increasingly away from the linear models (Wilner & Dubouloz, 2010).

History indicates that the nexus between technology and crime is not a new phenomenon. Although there has been a change within the hardware over the decades but the basic criminal ideas remain the same. The significant change within the current times is on the increase within the personal power in computing in a globalized network of

communication (Raghavan & Parthiban, 2014). The technology networked has become actually more than basically a force multiplier since not only the ideas about crime commission are shared on national scale, but these ideologies are put also to practice across the networks globally at a very high speed.

Digital Communication technology is a collection of social practices, it is the kind of mandate to which we put the internet which creates the possibility of deviant and criminal activities (Dodd & Vikram, 2010). The internet offers the means to link up the diverse and many networks already in existence. The Humans do not have much free will at any point. Whatever the society as a whole is utilizing to engage in communication, they too shall utilize to communicate. Hence, they shall adapt to the medium they are utilizing so that they can receive and send messages just like every individual. We know that there is a single truth through observing of what has overtime happened.

As the changes in medium occur so does the way a society communicate changes. Individuals can use only the medium for which it was meant for (electronic mail for communicating via computer or mobile phones for communication). If the medium is actually impersonal (the mobile phones) then the message too is regarded to be impersonal (Moghaddam, 2005). This theory on Technological Determinism Theory is basically objective in that each individual will feel and act the same no matter what the medium which they are utilizing provided that they are utilizing the same medium. Values are not enjoined since evidence is strictly seen via observation (Ibid).

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

2.3.1 Popularity of Digital Communication Platforms

Ranstorp (2009) noted in his study on religion and terrorism that digital communication platforms play a crucial mandate in spreading of beliefs on extremism. It creates a platform for the user to affirm once information and belief that are in search of. Rogan and Hanna (2007) further noted that it permits individuals to locate people who are like-minded by forming an online community, where they are not in a position to find this offline easily. Conversely, Malthaner and Stefan (2010) in their study among university students in UK ascertained that it acts like an echo chamber for the extremists who can find others to make a reflection with regard to their views and further amplifying them.

Scheuer and Michael (2004) in their study also denote that even the most ideas and suggestions which are extreme receive the most support and encouragement. There are a number of organizations dealing with virtual media which play a crucial role in creation of publications on audiovisual materials and jihadist, which can then be passed on and picked through multitude forums and websites (Stevens et al., 2009).

Seib et al. (2011) reiterates that the most significant ones are: Al-Fajr (Media Centre), Global Islamic Media Front (GIMF) and As-Sahab (‘Al Sahab Institute for Media Production’). According to Ungerleider and Neal (2011) it is worth noting the existence of a small number of so-called mother sites which are the source content and information. For example, Al-Fajr controlled and ran a number of (former) sites such as al-Ekhlaas, al-Boraq, al-Firdaws and al-Hesbah. Schmid and Alex (2011) noted that they all are known for their reach considerably among netizens. There has been great

speculation over whether the spaces of online could be replaced in the camps by providing information, coaching and guidance of the recruits (Naito and Ayumi, 2007). But, terrorist have started availing do-it–yourself information along with the radicalization being provided online. The website “Jihad Recollections” creates publications on Remote Control Detonation, Training with Handgun”.

Rogan and Hanna (2007) noted that there are other forms of websites such Al-Furqan Institute for Media Production, Al-Hayat, al-Bayan and Ajnad Media foundation which also create comprehensive data for attacks execution, information over weapons which form implementable information for the attacks is basically challenging. Malthaner and Stefan (2010) further added that the websites of Jihadists have abundance of tactical and military training books. Hence the internet serves as a classroom or library for jihad as virtual forum for training. For a number of years, jihadists have utilized the internet to announce their atrocities and thereby promoting the image power as highlighted by (Lubold and Gordon, 2010). In the year 2002, the style of murder execution of journalist Daniel Pearl was distributed electronically.

Sonia et al., (2016) noted that in the next couple of years, as more improved video editing and compression tools became readily accessible and available as well as network bandwidth expansion, other forms of videos will be distributed. Gruen and Madeline(2006) highlighted that in 2004, a video entitled “Heroes of Fallujah” was published by the followers of Abu Musab Zarqawi, showing of men who are masked planting a roadside bomb in a hole within the road, then manifesting the results as it lay havoc on a United Sates armored personnel carrier(Eedle and Pau, 2005). More videos displaying graphics followed, including one which was distributed on the month of May

in 2004 that literally underscored the detrimental partnership that had actually evolved between terrorism and technology.

Subsequently more video link indicating Nicholas Berg beheading by Abu Musab Zarqawi was published on the -Ansar Web forum (Ducol and Benjamin, 2012). Hitherto, atrocities related to terror activities have been distributed and recorded online in almost real-time. Dodd and Vikram (2010) in a 2006 National Intelligence Estimate finalized that activists marking themselves as jihadist… are actually heightening in geographic dispersion and number as well.

Operations of jihadists are designed to draw the attention , demonstrate capability, harm their adversaries, polarize the community of Muslims , attract and provoke recruits to the root cause (Csipke *et al*., 2007), and basically foster an intuition of significant strength (Conway et al 2008). Based on a 2017 National Intelligence Estimate, the terrorist threat violence against the U.S will evolve and persist in the next couple of years (Kimmage et al, 2007).

2.3.2 Digital Communication Strategies

Organizations of terrorism and sympathizers may subsequently use the digital communication platform to finance their activities. The way in which the terrorists utilize the digital communication platform to raise and collect resources and funds may be grouped into four distinct categories: e- commerce, direct solicitation, through charitable organizations and exploitation of online payment tools. Ducol and Benjamin (2012) reported in his study direct solicitation means the use of chat groups, websites, targeted communications and mass mailings to request some form of aid from the sympathizers

and supporters. Websites could also be utilized as offering books, online stores, video recordings and audio among other extremism tools to supporters.

Facilities of online payment offered via dedicated communications platforms and websites make it easier to make cash transfer electronically among the parties involved. Transfer of funds is prevalently made through credit card, electronic wire transfer or alternative facilities of payment available through services such as Skype or PayPal (Schmid and Alex, 2011). Online facilities of payment may also be exploited via fraudulent means such as credit card theft, auction fraud, intellectual property crimes, stock fraud, identity theft and wire fraud. An example of the utilization of illicit gains to provide financial assistance to terrorism acts can be clearly seen in the U.S case against Younis Tsouli.

Gains made by credit cards which have been laundered via a number of means, entailing e-gold transfer via online accounts of payment, which were employed in routing the funds via various states before they get to the intended destination. The laundered funds were utilized both in funding 180 Tsouli websites registration hosting Al-Qaida videos propaganda and to make available equipment for terrorist acts in various countries. An estimate of 1500 credit cards was utilized in generating of close to £1.8 million of illegal funds in financing of terror activities.

Financial assistance offered to seemingly organizations which are legitimate such as charities may subsequently be diverted for illegal purpose. In a study conducted by Csipke et al.,(2007) he noted that some organizations of terrorism have been widely

known to form shell corporations, disguising as undertakings of philanthropy for solicitation of online donations.

These organizations may actually claim to be supporting the goals of humanitarian while in the donations fact are utilized for funding of terrorism acts. Examples of the charitable overt organizations utilized for the terrorist groups entails the innocuously named Global Relief Foundation, Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development and Benevolence International Foundation all of which utilized fraudulent methods to financially support organizations of terrorism within the Middle East.

Notably, Ungerleider and Neal (2011) noted in their study that terrorist may also as well infiltrates branches of organizations charitable, which they utilize as a cover for promotion of terrorist organizations ideologies or to provide material support to the militant groups. According to Ducol and Benjamin (2012) among the most trends which are interesting is the increasing utilization of social media by terrorist networks and extremists. Csipke et al., (2007), noted further that the jihadists normally exploits the social networking sites extensive reach and circulates easily their propaganda among their subscribers.

Conway and Maura (2007) also noted that platforms of social networking have lowered the technical barriers to entry and have the bonus added of reaching much significant constituencies than a website which is dedicated. There are notably also practical examples social networking sites adopting social media to assist them in their operations; for instance, it is thought that the offenders orchestrated the attack in 2008 within Mumbai were in a position to follow the police movements as well as the security forces through eye witness updates on Twitter. Kimange et al., (2016) opined that a

creative extreme way which is devised by terrorists of utilizing the internet is of the dead drops. Dead drops are actually associated traditionally with information exchange without the two actually ever having met.

Burke and Jason (2011) noted further that this way there is no evidence of there being any form of conspiracy. In this it forms an email account and the information is actually saved in a draft email without being actually sent, later the other participant is provided with enough account information and draft accesses (Brachman et al., 2011). Grieve et al., (2012) subsequently claimed that another way in which terrorist utilize the internet is one which is even more concealed and veiled below the purported layers. This method is referred to as steganography which information is hidden in various media for instance pornographic image or the content of chat room so it is not clear to other apart from the recipient intention (Baym and Nancy, 2010).

Awan et al., (2011) in his study claimed that individuals living within the United Sates and other countries in the Western world where the internet is readily accessible to the population in its entity are most likely to be radicalized and recruited via the internet. Archer and Toby (2011) pointed further noted that Al-Qaida concentrates on recruiting young youths from the West to assist them transporting materials, acting as suicide bombers, or do what they can for the root causes. Baym and Nancy (2010) noted that some normally oversee websites of terrorism cater to the children by using cartoon and entertainment media to transmit their terrorism idea.

Burke and Jason (2011) subsequently reported that the efforts of Al-Qaida to radicalize and recruit the Westerners are clearly manifested in their magazines online,

Inspire, which aims youthful men in countries speaking English to initiate self-radicalization and become among the homegrown multitude terrorists who seeks to conduct insurgencies against the West, specifically within the United States. Conway and Maura (2002) indicate that revolutions and protests have notably been around as long as the human beings have notably declined. Conversely, they are not emerging ideas while the social media space does not influence revolutions.

Baym and Nancy (2010) noted two things that are succinctly over these revolutions within Northern Africa as well as the Middle East are lacking official leaders for protests organizations and the subsequent social media influence appears to have the intensity of the revolution or protest. Eedle and Paul (2005) in his study hold that since social media connects people easily and efficiently with broad audience, the synergy forms a movement en masse of persons who are like-minded. There is no need for a leader. Exchange of ideas are conducted and individuals tend to act over them as well as not.

Ducol and Benjamin (2012) in his study noted that behavior which is egregious at the hands of the authorities of the government against the presumption of innocent individuals is basically captured as a photo, video and the image is actually posted to application of social media and spreads quickly globally through digital communication platforms. Eedle and Paul (2005) in his study subsequently noted that individuals are outraged that the conduct is actually banned by the government.

Europol (2011) opined that the bloggers normally deliberate on the happenings and give their opinions. The users normally share information forth and back via social

media platforms. Sonia et al.(2011) hashtags on twitter record the tweets in relation to the event. If there is demise, pages of Facebook will be formed to the creation to remember the violation of rights in the government hands. YouTube videos links are availed to individuals can view the event for themselves (Gruen and Madeline, 2006).

2.3.3 Counter-digital Communication Strategies

Notably, terrorist organizations have significantly increased in the recent years due to internet platforms being a training ground alternative for the terrorist groups. There is diverse range of growing media that creates platforms for practical guides dissemination in the form of advice, information, audio, video and online manual (Ranstorp, 2009). The platforms of internet also creates detailed instructions, most easily which can be accessed through the multiple languages and multimedia format on topics including such as how to get indoctrinated to terrorism groups; how to assemble explosives, weapons or firearms or materials which are hazardous as well as how to properly initiate and execute attacks and other acts of violent extremism.

The digital communication platforms serve as virtual camp for training (Ranstorp, 2009). They are notably utilized to share, specific methods, inter alia, operational or technical knowledge and skills with aim of perpetrating terrorism act. For instance, *Inspire* is a magazine published online allegedly by Al-Qaida within the Arabian Peninsula with the specific objective of assisting Muslims to train for domestic jihad. It bears significantly a diverse amount of ideological materials directed at promoting terrorism and violent extremism, including statements associated with former Al-Qaida leaders such as Ayman al-Zawahiri, Osama Bin Laden as well as other figures well known to Al-Qaida (Europol, 2011)

The 2010 fall edition entailed practical materials of instructions on how to make an adaptation of a vehicle to conduct an insurgency on the public members and how a lone individual may conduct an indiscriminate assault by shooting a gun form the tower. The publication even went ahead and suggested city being targeted for such as an attack, with aim of increasing the opportunities of killing government members. Available materials for instruction online entails tools to propagate hacking activities and counter-intelligence and to better the illicit communication security and activities online through the utilization of tools of encryption available and techniques regarding anonymity.

The internet interactive nature platforms assist in building community sense among individuals from various diverse geographical backgrounds and locations, prompting the creation of network for exchanging of tactical and instructional material. Rogan and Hanna (2007) noted that feel and the look of majority of the websites has significantly improved over the recent years, utilization of intercreative applications, ease of navigation among others have notably changed. This also the use with websites aimed at achieving radicalization among the youths.

Ranstorp (2009) notably asserted that acquiring pointers from the mainstream popular websites, a significant extremist group numbers have emerged a presence of internet that preferably appeals to the savvies of computer, video game addicted generation and media-saturations. Utilizing of colors which are bright in some of the cases, stylized illustrations offer cartoons for children that seems to draw inspiration from Disney and other well established companies, that sites are appealing visually and in comparison to the content which is malicious which they have (Scheuer and Michael,2004).

Additionally, to their outlook Malthaner and Stefan (2010) observed further that various websites targets contents which is interactive which many of the experts contend that serves to strengthening of synergy, forming stronger engagement levels as well as reinforcing the ideas shared within the participants minds.

Lubold and Gordon (2010) reported that by participating actively in the discourse online in real-time, baseless but convincing rumors can be notably echoed back to become accepted as well as being accepted as facts. As opined by Laqueur and Walter (1999), the available content on most of the websites is anchored to radicalize particular population segments to the point where perpetration of violence may occur. The messaging within these particular websites seeks to form voice which is consistent to prevent any views which is alternative (Eedle and Paul, 2005). According to Stevens et al., (2009) this actually conducted in majority of ways such as holding of commentary on previous events, editorials, newsletters which fit with the objectives and goals of the group, files, multimedia and some cases even a portion with cartoons and jokes.

Schmid and Alex (2011) acknowledged that groups of extremism create content online that heavily rely on the ignorance and paranoia of the individuals who pay visits to such sites. Theoretical approaches always backed-up by evidence entails references to a significant power are created to blame a group identifiable for injustices perceived and wrongs within the world. Supposedly the “threat” of inaction are put forth to create an atmosphere where one cannot barely idle and support via taking necessary action or contribution of resources is most encouraged (Scheuer and Michael, 2004).

Lubold and Gordon (2010) asserted that looking for other individuals support is encouraged further by hinting that the vies on the mainstream media are leading to the demise of the cause and only the perspectives of the radicals being put forth will attain the state at the end. This with "us or them" attitude has an intention of dividing as there is basically a single well-known course of action. This is the most frequent in the content of Salafi and Wahhabi- groups of jihadists disguising the "Saved Sect" view (Kimmage and Daniel, 2008). The "Saved Sect" means only a single interpretation of Islam is rational and only its followers will be saved. This point of view is then adopted by groups of extremism to rationalize the attacks on not non-Muslims as well as Muslims who appear not to be following the true interpretation (Gruen and Madeline, 2006).

2.4 Summary of Literature Review

Websites could also be utilized as offering books, online stores, video recordings and audio among other extremism tools to supporters. Facilities of online payment offered via dedicated communications platforms and websites make it easier to make cash transfer electronically among the parties involved. Transfer of funds is prevalently made through credit card, electronic wire transfer or alternative facilities of payment available through services such as Skype or PayPal (Ducol and Benjamin, 2012). Online facilities of payment may also be exploited via fraudulent means such as credit card theft, auction fraud, intellectual property crimes, stock fraud, identity theft and wire fraud. The platforms of internet also create detailed instructions, most easily which can be accessed through the multiple languages and multimedia format on topics including such as how to get indoctrinated to terrorism groups; how to assemble explosives, weapons or firearms

or materials which are hazardous as well as how to properly initiate and execute attacks and other acts of violent extremism.

Tactics being employed by the sites being maintained by organizations of terrorism or their affiliates to target the minors have entailed mixing children stories and cartoons with messages glorifying and promoting terrorism acts such as tacks of suicide (Dodd, Vikram, 2010). Smilingly, some of the organizations of terrorism have tailored video online games whose main aim is to be utilized as tools for radicalization training and recruitment as well. Such games may lead to promotion of insurgency against a state, rewarding successes virtually and may be provided in diverse languages to appeal to a wide audience (Desmarais et al. 2017). Finally, while propaganda per se is generally not prohibited, the utilization of propaganda by terrorists to the incitement of terrorism acts is regarded unlawful by many countries globally.

2.5 Knowledge Gap

The empirical literature has shown that the digital communication platforms may not only be adopted as a way of video publication and extremism rhetoric's as well as a means to form relationships with and solicitation of support from the ones who are responsive to the propaganda being targeted. Organizations of terrorism use propaganda increasingly spread via the digital platforms such as websites protected with passwords and access restricted internet chat groups as a means of covert recruitment. The empirical literature has also indicated that the digital communication platforms provide organizations of terrorism as well as the supporters with a wider range of diverse potential and vulnerable recruits.

Access to cyber forums which are restricted provides a platform for the young and new recruits to learn more over and give support terrorism organizations as well as being indulge to engage directly in actions in the advancement of the objectives of terrorism acts. The authors in the empirical literature have also not indicated the utilization of barriers of technology to access to platforms of recruitment also heightens the tracking of complexity terrorism-related acts by law enforcement and intelligence personnel. Propaganda of terrorists is always tailored to marginalized and vulnerable groups within the community.

The recruitment and radicalization process commonly depends on personal sentiments of humiliation, injustice and injustice. Notably, propaganda may be adapted to cater for the socio-demographic determinants such as gender and age, as well as economic and social conditions. There is also inadequate empirical findings on how the internet may be specifically a medium which is effective for minors recruitment, who make up a high users proportion. Disseminated propaganda through the internet with the objective of minors' recruitment may take the form of computer games, cartoons and popular music videos.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focused on the study, the population, the sample size and the sampling techniques. It addressed also data collection procedures, data analysis and discussions of the findings.

3.2 Research Design

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) noted that research design is the blueprint or the plan of the research and it entails the methods that the study will utilize in obtaining the relevant data or information. In this study, descriptive research design was adopted. Descriptive research design was used in administration of questionnaires and interviewing of respondents as explained by Orodho (2002). The rationale of utilizing descriptive research design is that is aimed at illuminating light over the current problems and issues through the data collection process which enables them to make description of the situation more completely than was basically possible without utilizing this method. This method was equally used to observe attitude, habits, opinions or any of variety of educational or social issues according to Kombo and Tromp (2006). This suits the study as the subjects under study are structured in various cadres and rigid with information due to its sensitivity. The design incorporated both qualitative and quantitative methods.

3.3 Research Site

Majengo is an informal settlement in Kenya. It is a few miles from Nairobi CBD. Majengo makes part of Kamukunji Sub-county. The informal settlement is near one of the largest open air markets in East Africa commonly referred to as Gikomba market. The

area is a multi-ethnic informal settlement having a huge number of youths who are unemployed. Some of the economic activities in this informal settlement are small scale trading on household items, second hand clothes, selling of Miraa and Mogoka (these are drugs obtained from plants and are consumed raw through chewing and are obtained from Meru County in Kenya) as well as scrap metals. The socio-demographic conditions have made majority of the youths to engage in criminal activities such as robbery, burglary and sexual assault as well terrorism activities such as radicalization (Lubold and Gordon, 2010). Hence the need for this study

3.4 Target Population

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), target population refers to a group of objects or individuals that share similar characteristics or definitional elements. A representative sample therefore requires that the whole population or a big as possible be studied. In this study, the target population comprised of police officers both junior and senior(National Police Service), Religious Groups (Muslims and Christians), Non-governmental organizations such as Haki Centre Organization, Amnesty International, *Nyumba Kumi* officials and Community Policing members totaling to 140 respondents. According to National Police Service Human Resource office within Kamukunji Sub-County there are approximately 200 police officers within the area.

Additionally, this study only utilized 40 police officers as a representative sample of the study since most of the police officers are not involved at the informal settlements on CVEs programs. The 25 religious leaders were selected in this study since they act as the key players on championing for counter-radicalization with various successful CVEs programs with Majengo slums. Additionally, the fact that they interact with the youths

during prayer sermons and religious teachings make them more knowledgeable to contribute to this study.The area subsequently has five NGOs according to Non-Governmental Organizations Co-ordination Board which has about 40 qualified staff and a group of volunteers according to their 2018 report on human rights protection. However, for the purpose of this study, the study only utilized half of the staff for the NGO and 20% in the place of police officers. The 20 NGO members were selected over their direct involvement in CVEs programs within the study area.

Table 1 Target Population

Target Category	**Target Population**
National Police Service Officers	40
Non-governmental organizations	20
Nyumba Kumi Representatives	20
Community Policing Members	10
Religious Groups	25
Youth groups and leaders	25
Total	**140**

3.5 Sampling Procedure

Sampling is defined by Mugenda & Mugenda, (2003) as the selection of a given number of items or objects form a given population as that population representative. The study utilized census sampling method since the target population is not wide and could be easily managed by the researcher during data collection. This enhanced generzability of the study

3.5.1 Sample Size

According to census sampling the 140 target population was considered as the sample size of the study.

3.6 Data Collection Method

According to Kothari (2014) data collection is gathering of empirical evidence with an aim of acquiring new insights over a particular scenario or phenomena and give feed backs on questions that prompt conducting of the study

3.6.1 Development of the Instrument

In this study the researcher adopted interviews and questionnaires as among the data collection methods. Structured interviews were initiated by utilizing forms of survey, whereas open interviews entailed taking of notes from the verbatim responses by the respondents. The notes were structured and will be thematically analyzed. Open Interviews which required to be analyzed and interpreted during the interview, have to be conducted by observers or enumerators who are well trained. Nyumba Kumi Representatives and religious groups were interviewed. The reason for interviewing Nyumba Kumi officials and religious is due to low levels of literacy since majority of them are not in a position to fluently communicate in English. This was noted during the feasibility test. Administering of the questionnaires was done with the assistance of three research assistants to the selected respondents. The respondents were given about a week to fill in the questionnaires after which the collection of questionnaires was made. Each item within the questionnaire was formed to address research questions as well as research objectives.

3.6.2 Pilot Testing of Instruments

Eastleigh section III was purposively selected for the pilot study with aim of testing the research feasibility and also confirm the effectiveness and efficiency of the instruments of research. Eastleigh section III was selected as a site for pilot study since it

has reported several cases of youth's disappearance to Somalia to acquire violent extremism teachings. This is according to the reports from one of the police posts within the area. The pilot study was expected to counter-check on any problems which are unforeseen and possible challenge to the respondents while engaging with the open-ended questionnaires of the research of the study informing on their improvement as well. The pilot study assisted the researcher to amend particular research inconsistencies noted within the instruments. The pilot study involved 14 respondents who are well versant with the issue of radicalization and counter-terrorism. 10% of the sample size which is equivalent to 14 respondents who took part in the pilot phase

3.6.3 Reliability

The term reliability is defined by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) as the research instrument ability to measure consistently the interest characteristics over time. To affirm on the data instrument validity, the researcher adopted a test-retest approach by questionnaire administering to a sample selected of the target population on two varying accounts. The scores were then correlated from a time to the next. Normally, if there are similarities in the scores for the two accounts, then an informed scientific assumption is made that the instruments are reliable. It was expected that there was consistency in the response rate by the participating respondents. After making relevant moderations on the research instruments, permission was sought for from the IG's office to conduct the study. An alpha value of 0.7 was adopted in this study as recommended by Gupta (2004) as the minimum level for item loadings. Higher alpha coefficient values mean there is consistency among the items in measuring the concept of interest. The study yielded alpha coefficient values of 0.878 hence making the study to be reliable.

3.6.4 Validity

Validity measures the degree to which an instrument measure that which it is out to measure (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). A pilot study served the researcher in affirming the data collection instrument validity. Questions which were found to be irrelevant or ambiguous during the pilot study phase were left out or modified. Expert consultancy in the field of counter-terrorism and violent extremism such as National Counterterrorism Centre (NCTC), Anti-Terror Police Unit (ATPU), National Crime Research Centre (NCRC), Amnesty International and the Kenya Muslim Youth Alliance (KMYA) was also utilised to improve on the validity of the research instruments and findings.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

Creswell (2009) notes that data processing and analysis entails coding, tabulation and presentation of results of the findings of the study. The researcher adopted qualitative and quantitative data analysis method. The quantitative data collected was analyzed and summarized by applying of descriptive statistics and cross tabulations for instance measurement of central tendency. The study utilized figures and tables to represent the findings of the study from responses provided by respondents. On the other hand the qualitative data was analyzed through content analysis to support the quantitative findings of the study.

3.8 Legal and Ethical Considerations

According to the guidelines for carrying out research using respondents as human beings, it was vital to ensure that protection of participants is guaranteed. For this research, a transmittal letter was sought from Africa Nazarene University before carrying

out the study. As dictated by the Institutional Review Board (IRB), the participant's protection from welfare risks, privacy and safety was ensured. The aim of the study was introduced and enough information offered over the objectives of the study. Specifically, informed consent was obtained from the respondents with enough information on (a) participant's anonymity; (b) voluntary participation; (c) confidentiality of the respondent's responses; (d) participation encouragement; and freedom to withdraw from the study at any time without any justification as well. This assisted the participants to seek more concerns or information in relation to the study. All through the study ensured that the respondents clearly understood about the study's minimal risk of participation, protection as well as all results was kept anonymous and confidential.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter of the study addressed on presentation, interpretation of data linked to study specific objectives. Different themes are presented in this study. All three sections present study responses on assessing the effect of digital communication technology on youth radicalization in informal settlements in Kenya. This study begins by computing the response rate of the study since its paramount on subsequent study analysis. The second aspect which the study looked into is the participant's demographic characteristics followed by the study variables analysis. The analysis of the response was carried out through descriptive statistics. Presentation of data has been made through figures and tables.

4.2 Response Rate

This study first sought to find out the response rate of the respondents. According to the response in table 4.1 above, this study distributed 140 questionnaires. 54.29% of the questionnaires representing 76 respondents were returned while 45.71% of the questionnaires representing 64 of the respondents were not returned. Out of the 76 respondents, 20 of them were additionally interviewed after being issued with a questionnaire. The low response rate was due to the nature of the study which touches on serious national security issue (radicalization) and fear of being victimized. There was also an issue of illiteracy among the youths since most of them could not express themselves in fluent English or Kiswahili. The response rate was considered adequate for data analysis. It was observed by Babbie (2005) that any response rate above 50% is

sufficient and reliable for conducting data analysis. The findings were presented in table 4.1

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Responded	76	54.29%
Non-respondents	64	45.71%
Total	**140**	**100**

Source: Field Data, 2019

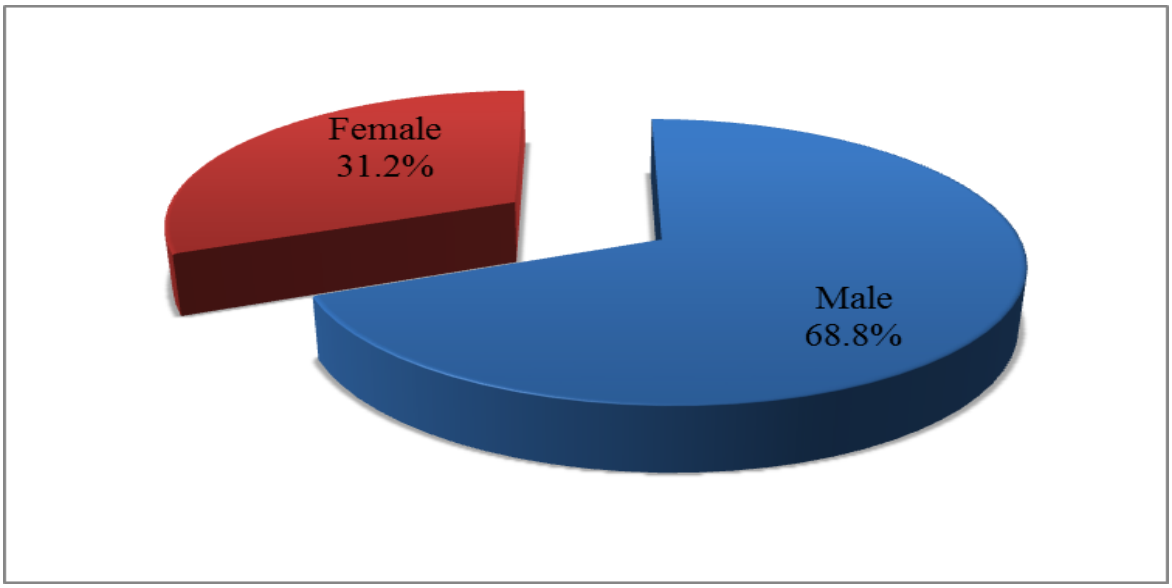
4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Within this section the respondents of the study were categorized under different categories according to various target categories. Categorization was based on age, gender, academic achievement as well as occupation of the respondents within Majengo slums.

4.3.1 Response on Gender

According to the findings presented in figure 4.1 above, out of the 76 respondents who formed part of this study, 47(68.8%) shows that majority of the respondents were male while 29(31.2%) were female. This shows that the study was dominated by male respondents. It also shows that majority of the male respondents were familiar with the effect of digital communication technology on youth radicalization in informal settlements.

Figure 4.1 Responses on Gender

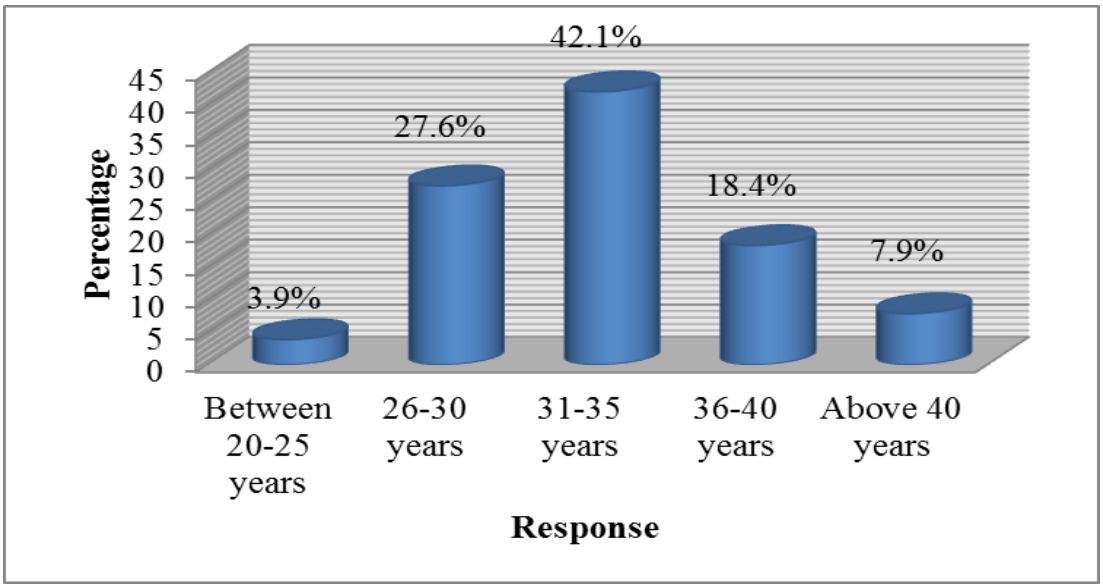


Source: Field Data, 2019

4.3.2 Distribution by Age

This study also sought to know the respondent's age. According to data presented in table 4.3 above, it is evident that majority of the respondents (32) are aged between the ages of 31-35 years 32(42.1%), 3(3.9%) are aged between 20-25, 21(27.6%) are aged between 26-30 years, 14(18.4%) were aged between 36-40 years while 6(7.9%) have the age of above 40 years and above. In this study age was important since it assist in understanding whether exposure to digital communication technologies is affected by age The findings on educational level are presented in figure 4.2

Figure 4.2 Responses on Age



Source: Field Data, 2019

4.3.3 Response on Level of Education Level

This study also sought to find out the educational qualification of the respondents. The results presented in table 4.4 above shows that majority of the respondents have actually completed secondary level of education. This makes them to be at a vantage position to understand the constructs in the questionnaire and offer appropriate feedback. This was presented by 26(34.2%) of the respondents. The findings also indicate that a greater number of the respondents had attained college diploma education. This was represented by 31(40.8%) of the respondents. Notably, KCPE level was represented by 4(5.3%) of the respondents, 13(17.1%) cited degree while 2(2.6%) cited masters degree. In this study, education was important in understanding the response level of understanding and comprehending their understanding of the study through prudent filling of the questionnaires. Table 4.4 below represents the findings on household occupation. The findings are represented in table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Response on Education Level

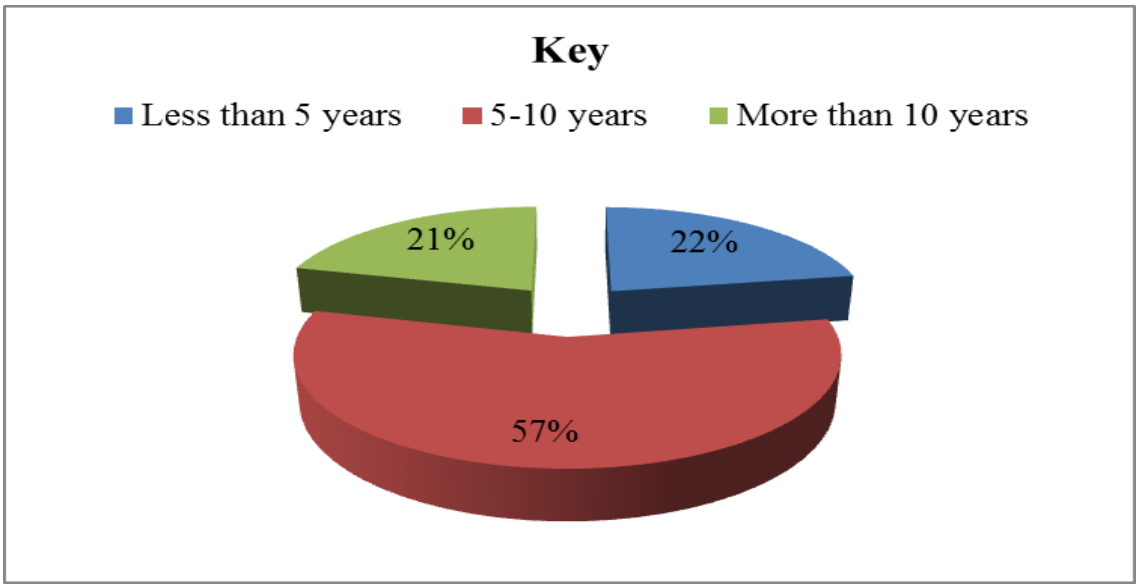
Response	Frequency	Percentage
KCPE level	4	5.3
KCSE certificate	26	34.2
College Diploma	31	40.8
Degree	13	17.1
Masters degree	2	2.6
Total	76	100

Source: Field Data, 2019

4.3.4 Response on the Duration of Stay within Majengo Slums

On duration of stay within Majengo slums, the findings indicate that majority of the respondents had stayed for between 5-10 years within the neighborhood being accounted by 56.6% of the sample respondents, for less than 5years the category was presented by 17(22.4%) while more than 10 years was subsequently represented by 16(21.1%) as depicted in figure 4.3 below. The long stay duration among the respondents especially those from the male within Majengo slum indicates that the information collected from the participants of the study was actually valid since they had satisfactory experience living within the area and hence had knowledge and information on the dynamics of digital communication technology and radicalization among the youths.

Figure 4.3 Response on the Duration of Stay within Majengo Slums



Source: Field Data, 2019

4.3.5 Response on Forms of Criminal Acts common within Majengo Slums

This study also sought to establish the forms of criminal activities that majority of the male youths within the study area were engaging themselves in. According to the findings presented in table 4.6 below; the study noted that majority of the youths were involved in violent extremism. This was marked by 17(22.4%) of the respondents. One of the organized gang group noted by the sample respondents was the dread criminal gang known as Superpower which has been accused of significant increase on insecurity within the area. 10(13.2%) of the respondents indicated burglary, 10.5% of the respondents cited assault, 7.9% of the sample respondents cited gangs, armed robbery was cited by 15(19.7%), 10(13.2%) cited pick-pocketing while 10(13.2%) of the respondents cited terrorism. Table 4.3 represents the findings.

Table 4.3 Response on Forms of Criminal Acts common within Majengo Slums

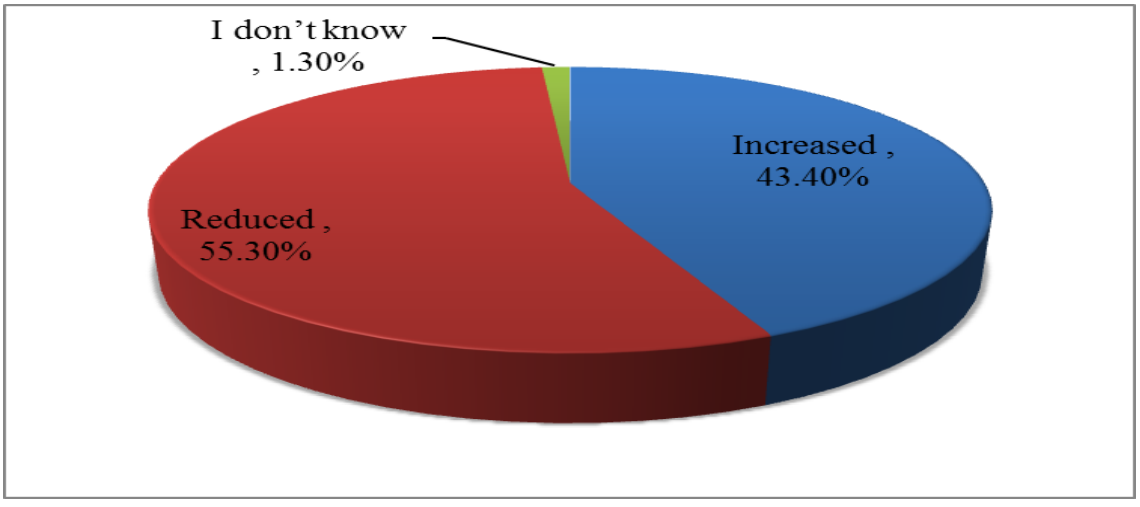
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Burglary	10	13.2%
Assaults	8	10.5%
Gangs	6	7.9%
Armed robbery	15	19.7%
Pick-pocketing	10	13.2%
Terrorism	10	13.2%
Violent extremism	17	22.4%
Total	**76**	**100**

Source: Field Data, 2019

4.3.6 Response on the rate of Violent Extremism and Radicalization among the Youths

The study also sought to establish whether violent extremism among the youths within Majengo slums had actually increased. According to the response from the sample the study observed that the rate of violent extremism among the youths had significantly reduced. This was marked by 42(55.3%) of the respondents. Notably, 33(43.4%) of the respondents indicated that the levels of violent extremism had reduced, 1.3% of the sample indicated that they did not know. The findings are captured in figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4 Rate of violent extremism and radicalization among the youths



Source: Field Data, 2019

4.3.7 Response on Frequent Access to Internet

This study also sought to determine the frequency of access to internet among the respondents in the study. The response rate indicates that majority of the respondents were accessing the internet frequently. This was cited by 43(56.6%) of the respondents. Notably, 25(32.9%) cited very frequent while 8(10.5%) indicated not too frequent. This was due to the increase in smart mobile technology consumption among the youths within the urban centres in Kenya. The findings are cited in table 4.4

Table 4.4 Response on Frequent Access to Internet

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very frequent	25	32.9%
Frequent	43	56.6%
Not too frequent	8	10.5%
Total	**76**	**100**

Source: Field Data, 2019

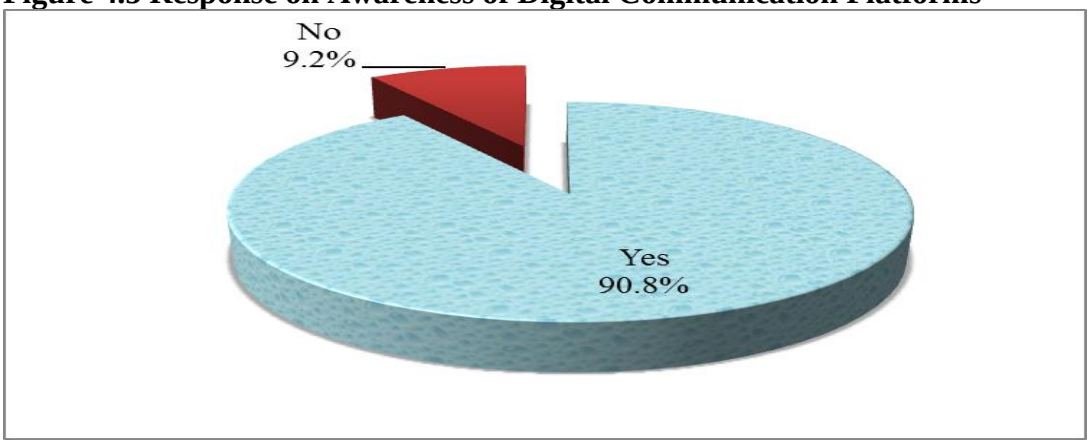
4.4: Objective One: Popularity of Digital Communication Platforms Utilized

The first objective of the study sought to determine the popularity of digital communication platforms utilized in radicalization among the youths. The objective was operationalized through; Facebook, Google+, Youtube and Websites.

4.4.1 Response on Awareness of Digital Communication Platforms

The study sought to determine whether the respondents were aware of the digital platforms utilized in radicalization among the youths. The study noted that majority of the respondents cited that they agree that they were aware of the digital communications platforms used in radicalization. This makes them reliable when collecting data since they have the knowledge. Additionally, 7(9.2%) of the respondents cited that they disagree. The findings are reflected in figure 4.5.

Figure 4.5 Response on Awareness of Digital Communication Platforms



Source: Field Data, 2019

In an interview with one of the Imams, the study noted that;

> *Majority of the youths within this area are on digital networking and communication platforms and most of them use the social media platforms for various reasons. Additionally, young youths within this area are also using radio and other social networking sites for interactions. However, some rogue youths are using the digital communication platforms for wrong reasons such as radicalization* **(Source: Informant 1, 8th Oct, 2019)**

4.4.2 Response on effect of Facebook on Spread of Extremism

This study sought to determine whether majority of the youths were using Facebook as a medium of radicalization. According to the findings in table 4.10 below, 39(51.3%) of the respondents cited that they agree that Facebook was a key medium of radicalization. The response rate was associated with the fact the Facebook has wide audience and can easily reach majority of the vulnerable youths. Notably 36(47.3%)

noted that they strongly agree while 1(1.3%) indicated that they disagree. The quantitative findings are cited in table 4.5

Table 4.5 Response on effect of Facebook on Spread of extremism

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	36	47.3%
Agree	39	51.3%
Disagree	1	1.3%
Total	**76**	**100**

Source: Researcher, 2019

One of the senior officers cited in an interview that;

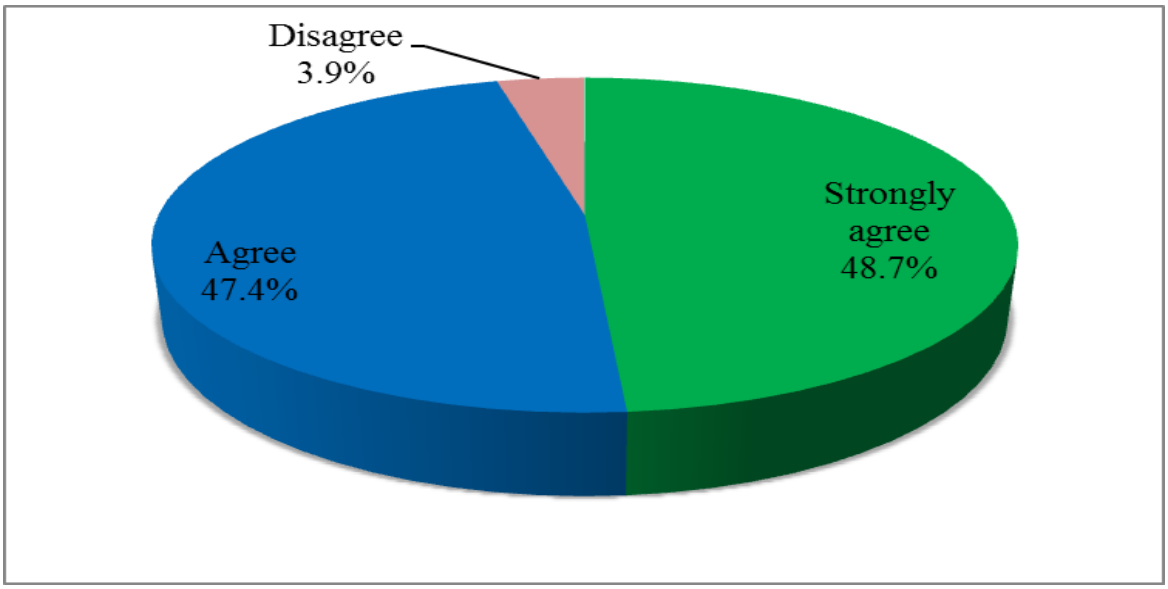
> *A senior police officer from Kamukunji sub-County cited that the bulk of extremism propaganda and terrorism is consumed by respondents within this particular site. The radical groups utilize Facebook in exchanging of tactical and operational information as well as a gateway to sites of extremism by linking groups as Facebook to the necessary forums and pages. Moreover, one of the Imams cited that this platform has been for long been utilized by terror groups as a way of mass information in order to influence and spread violent extremism ideology***(Source: Informant 2, 8th Oct, 2019)**.

4.4.3 Response on effect of YouTube on Spread of Extremism

This study sought to determine whether majority of the youths were using YouTube as a medium of radicalization. According to the findings in table 4.11 below, 37(48.7%) of the respondents cited that they strongly agree that YouTube was a key medium of radicalization among the youths within Majengo slums. Notably 36(47.3%) noted that they agree while 3(3.9%) indicated that they disagree. The study noted that the

YouTube platforms are used in streaming violent extremism videos and instructions on how to make Improvised explosive devices. The quantitative findings are cited in figure 4.6

Figure 4.6 Response on effect of YouTube on Spread of extremism



Source: Field Data, 2019

In an interview with one of the NGO member within the study area, the study noted that ;

> *The video hosting site is the primary channel for the dissemination of information from extremism and terror groups. The analysis of the video content distribution shows a variety of methods utilized by the media centers such as Al-Furqan (a media production center of ISIS) and other terror network groups such as Alshabaab and Boko Haram in Nigeria* **(Source: Informant 3, 7th Oct, 2019)**

4.4.4 Response on How Terrorists Use Websites to Spread Extremism

Among the key aims of the study was to determine whether terrorist use websites in spreading of extremism beliefs. The findings indicate that majority of the respondents

agree that websites are utilized as a medium of radicalization among the youths. This was cited by 37(48.7%) of the respondents who cited that they agree. Moreover, 36(47.4%) of the respondents cited that they strongly agree, 3(3.9%) cited that they disagree. The findings are reflected in table 4.6

Table 4.6 Response on How Terrorists Use Websites to Spread Extremism

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	36	47.4%
Agree	37	48.7%
Disagree	3	3.9%
Total	**76**	**100**

Source: Field Data, 2019

One of the senior police officers interviewed during the study also cited that;

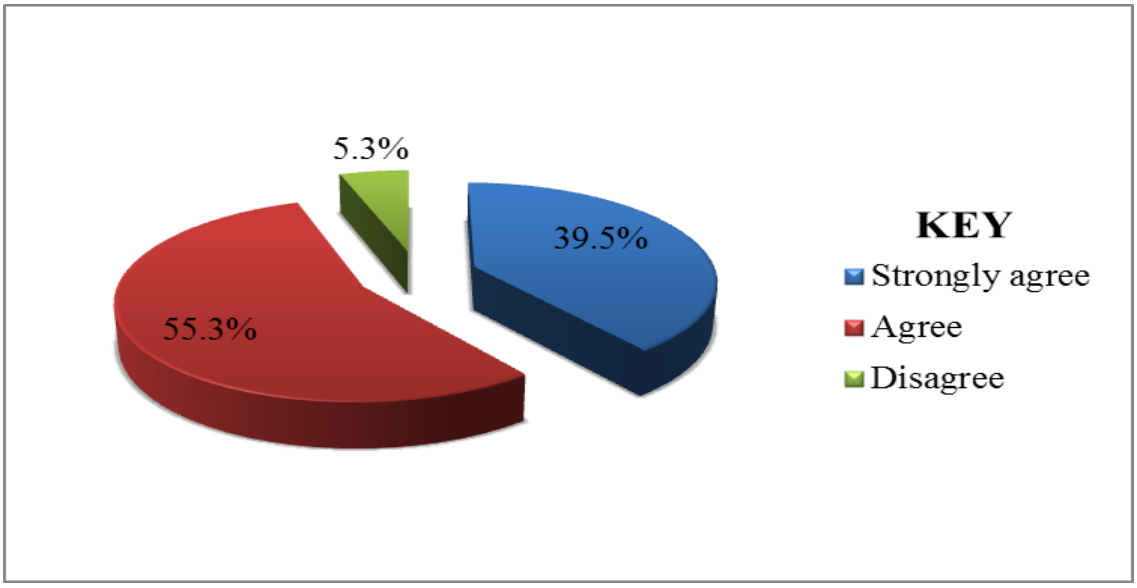
> *Websites could also be utilized as offering books, online stores, video recordings and audio among other extremism tools to supporters.Facilities of online payment offered via dedicated communications platforms and websites make it easier to make cash transfer electronically among the parties involved. Transfer of funds is prevalently made through credit card, electronic wire transfer or alternative facilities of payment available through services such as Skype or PayPal* **(Source: Informant 4, 7th Oct, 2019)**

4.4.5 Response on How Terrorists Use WhatsApp to Spread Extremism

Among the key aims of the study was to determine whether terrorist use WhatsApp in spreading of extremism beliefs. The findings indicates that majority of the respondents agree that WhatsApp are utilized as a medium of radicalization among the youths. This was cited by 42(55.3%) of the respondents who cited that they agree.

Moreover, 30(39.5%) of the respondents cited that they strongly agree, 4(3.9%) cited that they disagree. The findings are reflected in figure 4.7

Figure 4.7 Response on How Terrorists Use WhatsApp to Spread Extremism



Source: Field Data, 2019

4.4.6 Agreement on Digital Communication Platforms on Radicalization

The study notably sought to determine whether digital communication platforms are being utilized in radicalization. The findings indicates that majority of the respondents agree that digital communication platforms are being utilized in radicalization. This was cited by 52(68.4%) of the respondents who cited that they agree. Moreover, 22(28.9%) of the respondents cited that they strongly agree, 2(2.6%) cited that they disagree. The findings are reflected in table 4.7

Table 4.7 Agreement on Digital Communication Platforms on Radicalization

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	22	28.9%
Agree	52	68.4%
Disagree	2	2.6%
Total	**76**	**100**

Source: Field Data, 2019

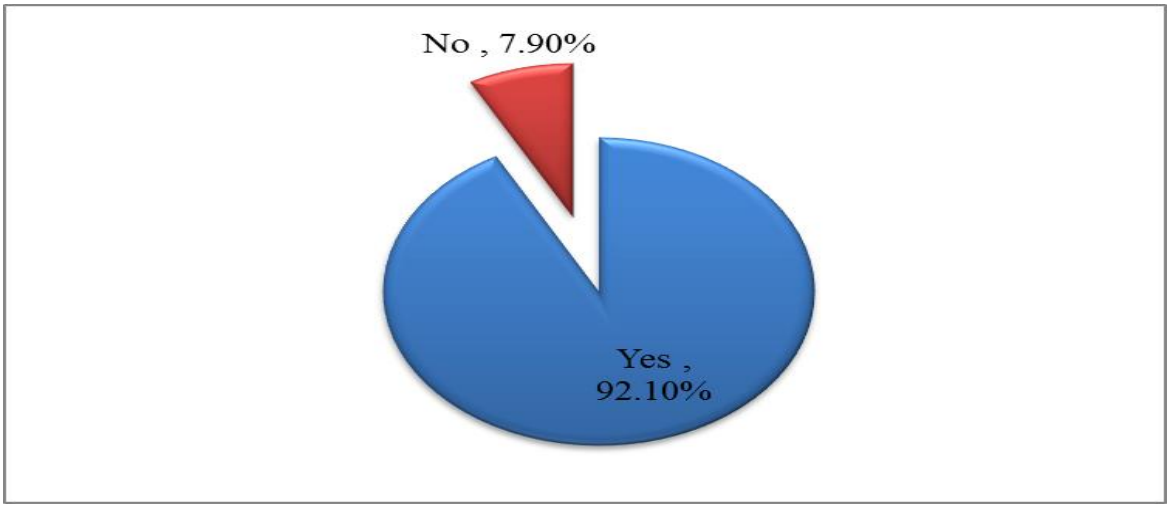
In an interview, one of the religious leaders noted that;

> *I have witnessed not one not two but a number of very youths leaving our community and gong to Somalia after receiving of radical teachings from the social media platforms. Our attempts to change their mind and uphold to the good religious morals have fallen on deaf ears. Therefore, digital communication is a leading platform for radicalization (***(Source: Informant 5, 9th Oct, 2019)***)*

4.4.7 Response on Whether Social Media Fun Pages Are Used in Spreading Violent Extremism

The study sought to determine whether the respondents were aware that social media platforms are utilized in violent extremism among the youths. The study noted that majority of the respondents cited that they agree that social media platforms are highly utilized in radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements. This was cited by 70(92.1%) of the respondents. Additionally, 6(7.9%) of the respondents cited that they disagree. The findings are reflected in figure 4.8

Figure 4.8 Social media Platforms and Violent extremism



Source: Field Data, 2019

One of the non-governmental senior officers working with NGO x within the study are noted that;

> *Online payment facilities offered via dedicated communications platforms and websites make it easier to make cash transfer electronically among the parties involved. Transfer of funds is prevalently made through credit card, electronic wire transfer or alternative facilities of payment available through services such as Skype or PayPal. Online facilities of payment may also be exploited via fraudulent means such as credit card theft, auction fraud, intellectual property crimes, stock fraud, and identity theft and wire fraud* **(Source: Informant 6, 6th Oct, 2019)**.

4.4.8 Response on Jihadi Propaganda on Social Media Platforms

The study sought to determine whether the respondents were aware that there was a spread of jihadi believes on the main social media platforms within Majengo slums. The study noted that majority of the respondents cited that social media have been utilised in spreading of jihadi believes among the youths within the informal settlements. This was cited by 65(85.5%) of the respondents. Moreover, 11(14.5%) of the respondents cited that they disagree. The findings are reflected in table 4.8

Table 4.8 Response on Jihadi Propaganda on Social Media platforms

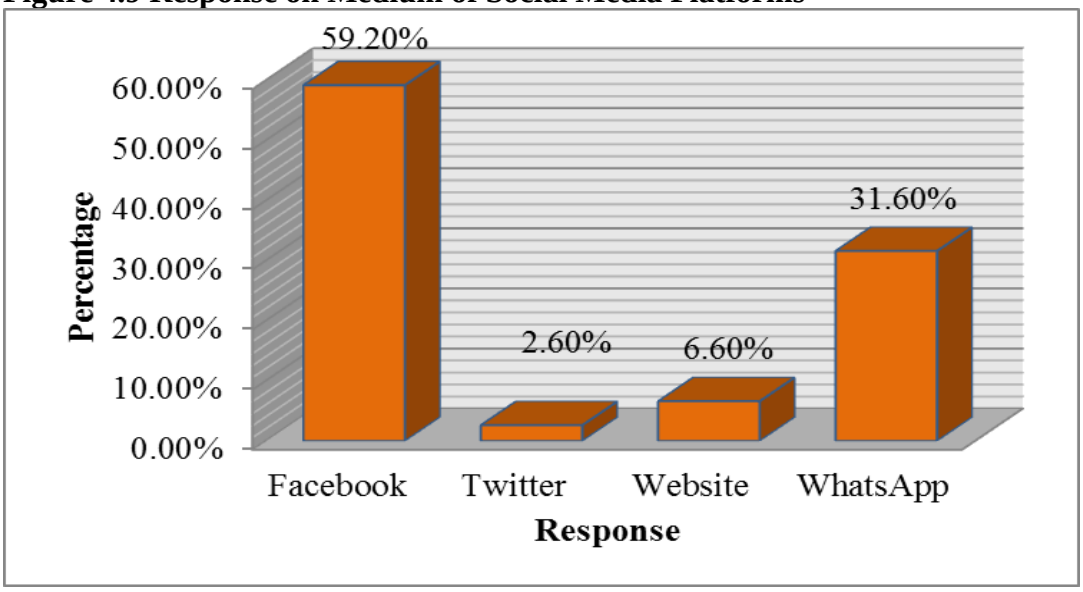
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	65	85.5%
No	11	14.5%
Total	**76**	**100**

Source: Field Data, 2019

4.4.9 Response on Medium of Social Media Platforms

This study had an aim of also establishing the most preferred forms of social media on youth radicalization among the informal settlements. Majority of the respondents cited that Facebook was among the utilized platform for radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements. This was cited by 45(59.2%) of the respondents. Notably WhatsApp was also noted as among the social media platforms utilized on online radicalization. This was noted by 24(31.6%) of the respondents. Conversely, 2(2.6%) cited twitter while 5(6.6%) indicated websites. The findings are reflected in figure 4.9

Figure 4.9 Response on Medium of Social Media Platforms



Source: Field Data, 2019

An interview with one of the youth leaders within the area indicated that;

> *It is true that Facebook is among the leading social networking platform which majority of the youths have been using to access violent extremisms materials such as videos, articles, regular publications and extremisms*

> *teachings. Most of the youths under CVEs have widely cited this* **(Source: Informant 7, 4th Oct, 2019)**.

4.5 Objective Two: Digital Communication Technology Strategies

The second objective of this study sought to determine the digital communication strategies utilized on online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements. Some of the digital communication strategies include: social engineering, financing, recruitment and propaganda.

4.5.1 Digital Communication Technologies Strategies Utilized on Youth Radicalization

The findings indicated in table 4.18 shows that majority of the respondents cited that they agree that they were aware of the digital communication technologies strategies. It was cited by 65(85.5%) of the respondents. Additionally, 11(14.5%) of the respondents cited that they disagree. The findings are captured in table 4.9

Table 4.9 Digital Communication Technologies Strategies Utilized on Youth Radicalization

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	65	85.5%
No	11	14.5%
Total	**76**	**100**

Source: Field Data, 2019

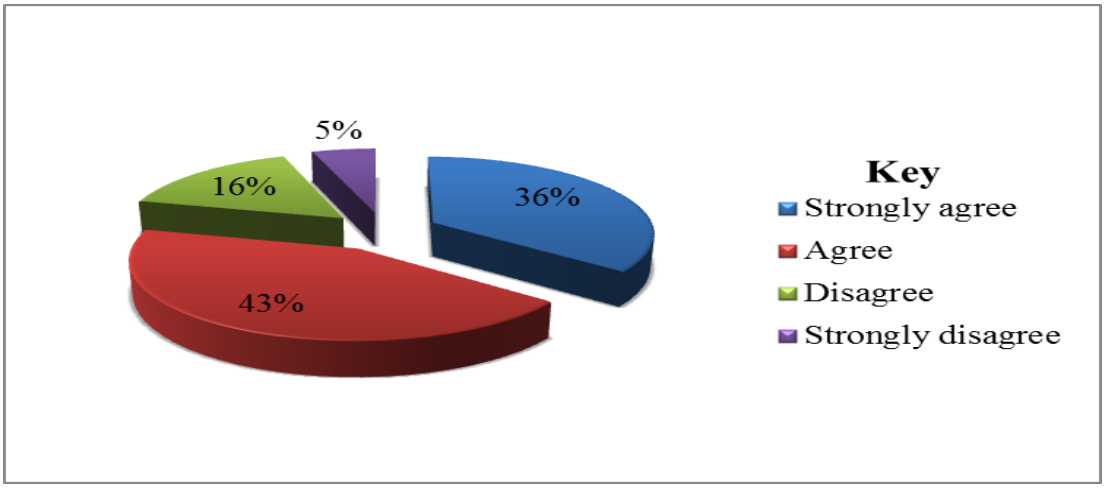
One of the senior anti-terror police officer indicated that;

> *Currently, in the era of social media, the number of digital tools being used by terrorists groups for cyber-attacks, intelligence, propaganda, convincing of supporters and recruiting of new members has increased greatly. The terror groups have regularly published their actions within the mainstream media: decapitations, mass executions and crucifixions* **(Source: Informant 8, 5th Oct, 2019)**.

4.5.2 Sympathizers Using Digital Communication Platform to Fund Violent Extremism Activities

This study sought to determine whether majority of the youths were using digital communication platforms in funding of terrorism activities. According to the findings in table 4.19 below, 33(43.4%) of the respondents cited that they strongly agree majority of the youths were using digital communication platforms in funding of terrorism activities due to its appeal and ability not to be detected. Notably 27(35.5%) noted that they agree, 12(15.8%) of the respondents cited that they disagree while 4(5.3%) indicated that they strongly disagree. The findings are noted in figure 4.10.

Figure 4.10 How sympathizers use digital communication platform to fund violent extremism activities



Source: Field Data, 2019

The interview revealed that;

> *Cases of terror network funding through the digital communication platforms such as Paypal have been prone in this area. For instance, our young men who are currently under de-radicalization programs have eluded their engagement in radicalization activities as a result of the money they get and the good life they are being*

promised by their recruiters **(Source: Informant 9, 6th Oct, 2019)**

4.5.3 Response on how terrorists utilize the digital communication platform to raise and collect resources

This study sought to determine whether majority of the terrorist groups were using digital communication platforms in raising and collecting of vital radicalization resources. According to the findings in table 4.20 below, 39(51.3%) of the respondents cited that they strongly agree that majority of the terrorist groups were using digital communication platforms in raising and collecting of vital radicalization resources. Notably 39(51.3%) noted that they agree, 11(14.5%) of the respondents cited that they disagree. The findings are reflected in table 4.10

Table 4.10 Response on how terrorists utilize the Digital Communication Platform to raise and Collect Resources

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	26	34.2%
Agree	39	51.3%
Disagree	11	14.5%
Total	**76**	**100**

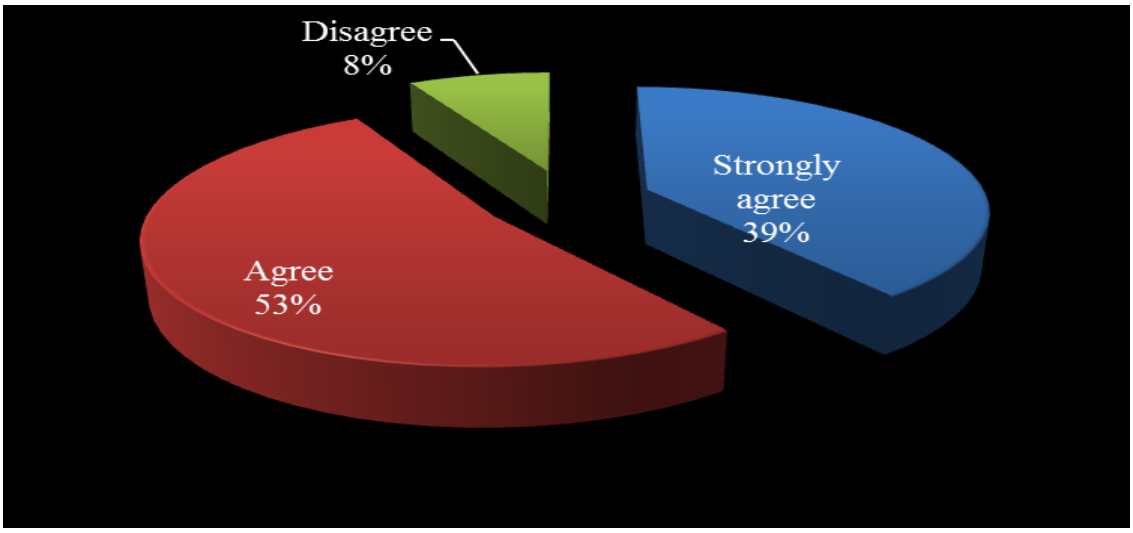
Source: Field Data, 2019

4.5.4 Digital communication Platforms and Solicitation of Funds

This study sought to determine whether majority of the terrorist groups were using digital communication platforms in soliciting of funds from their sympathizers. According to the findings in table 4.21 below, 30(39.5%) of the respondents cited that they strongly agree that majority of the terrorist groups were using digital communication platforms in soliciting of funds from their sympathizers. Notably 40(52.6%) noted that

they agree, 6(7.9%) of the respondents cited that they disagree. The findings are reflected in figure 4.11

Figure 4.11 Digital communication Platforms and Solicitation of Funds

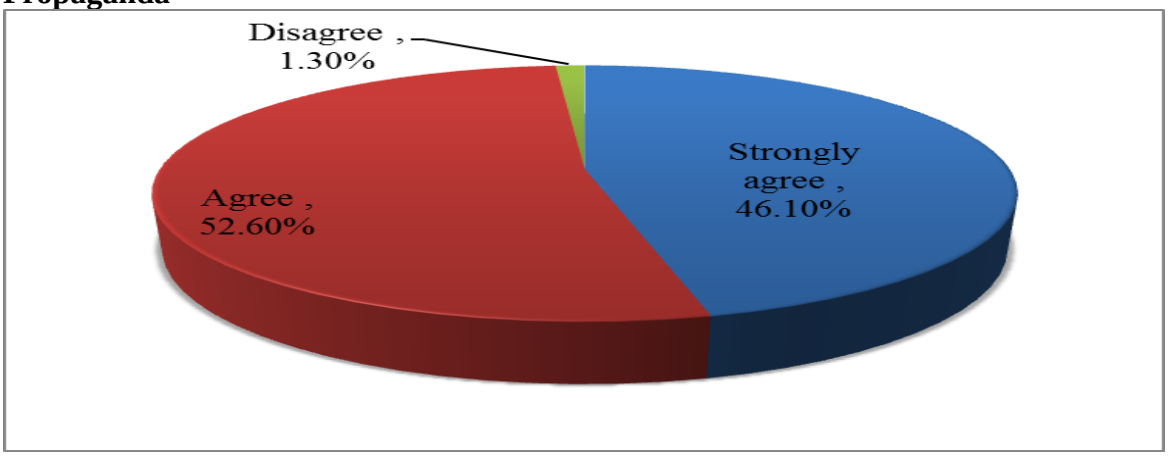


Source: Field Data, 2019

4.5.5 Digital Communication Technology and the Spread of Extremism Propaganda

This study also sought to determine whether digital technology was also being utilized in the spread of extremism propaganda. The study noted that majority of the respondents agreed that digital technology was also being utilized in the spread of extremism propaganda among the informal settlements. This was indicated by 40(52.6%) of the respondents. Additionally 46.1% of the respondents strongly agreed while 1.3% of the respondents cited that they disagree. The findings are captured in figure 4.12

Figure 4.12 Digital Communication Technology and the Spread of Extremism Propaganda



Source: Field Data, 2019

One of the senior officers attached at Kamukunji Police Station noted that;

> *Even the most ideas and suggestions which are extreme receive the most support and encouragement. There are a number of organizations dealing with virtual media which play a crucial role in creation of publications on audiovisual materials and jihadist, which can then be passed on and picked through multitude forums and websites. As a result of the terrorism particularities, the groups operation must be marked by high conspiracy levels* **(Source: Informant 10, 7th Oct, 2019)**.

4.5.6 Digital Communication Technology and Recruitment among the Youths

This study also sought to determine whether digital technology was also being utilized in the recruitment of youths into radicalization acts within the informal settlements. The study noted that majority of the respondents agreed that digital technology was also being utilized in the in the recruitment of youths into radicalization acts within the informal settlements. This was indicated by 42(55.3%) of the respondents. Additionally, 34(44.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed while 8(10.53%) disagreed. The findings are captured in table 4.11

Table 4.11 Digital Communication Technology and Recruitment among the Youths

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	28	36.84%
Agree	40	52.63%
Disagree	8	10.53%
Total	**76**	**100**

Source: Field Data, 2019

An interview with an Imam leader revealed that;

> *There are a number of technologies being used to radicalize youths within this area. Among the common technique is use of videos and games which promote extremism ideas hence leading to violent radicalization among the youths? Some Imams and rogue religious leaders also freely offer extremism videos to the young vulnerable youths in our community. Tactics being employed by the sites being maintained by organizations of terrorism or their affiliates to target the minors have entailed mixing children stories and cartoons with messages glorifying and promoting terrorism acts such as tacks of suicide (***(Source: Informant 11, 7th Oct, 2019)**

4.6 Objective Three: Counter-Digital Communication Technology Strategies on Radicalization

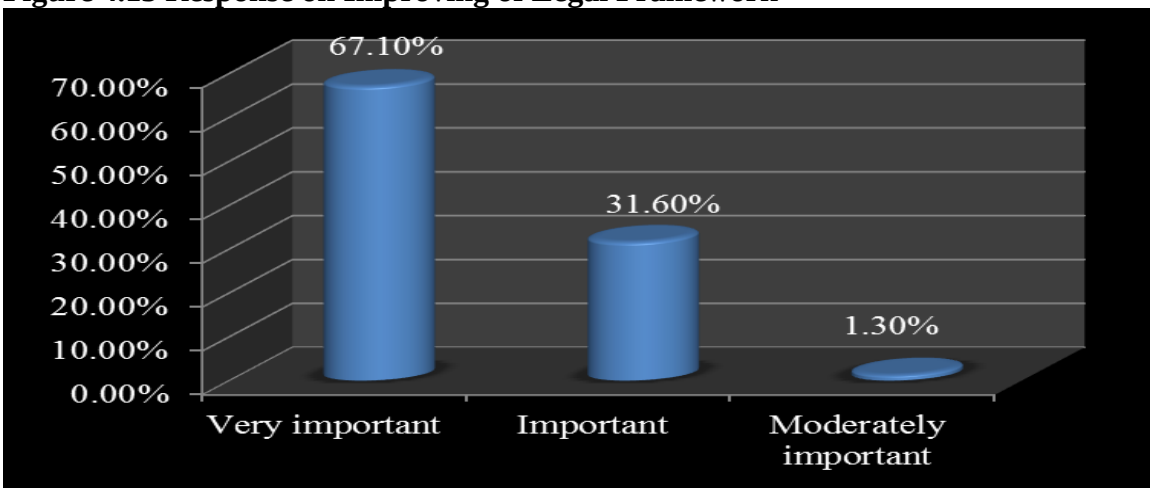
The last objective sought to determine the relevant counter-digital communication strategies in a bid to prevent radicalization among the youths. The following is a thematic analysis of the objective.

4.6.1 Response on Improving of Legal Framework

The study sought to determine whether relevant legal framework was being utilized in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi. The study noted majority of the respondents cited that relevant legal framework was very important utilized in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi.

Moreover, 24(31.6%) of the respondents cited important while 1.3% noted that it was moderately important. Finally, while propaganda per se is generally not prohibited, the utilization of propaganda by terrorists to the incitement of terrorism acts is regarded unlawful by many countries globally. The findings are noted in figure 4.13.

Figure 4.13 Response on Improving of Legal Framework



Source: Field Data, 2019

4.6.2 Response on Intelligence Gathering

The study sought to determine whether intelligence gathering was being utilized in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi. The study noted majority of the respondents cited that relevant intelligence gathering was very important utilized in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi. This was indicated by 58(76.3%) of the respondents. Moreover, 17(22.4%) of the respondents cited important while 1.3% noted that it was moderately important. The intelligence gathering entails the source of funding, leadership structure, modus operandi and means of recruitments. This is conducted through both Open Source Intelligence (OSNIT) and Technical Intelligence (TECHNIT). The findings are reflected in table 4.12

Table 4.12 Response on Intelligence Gathering

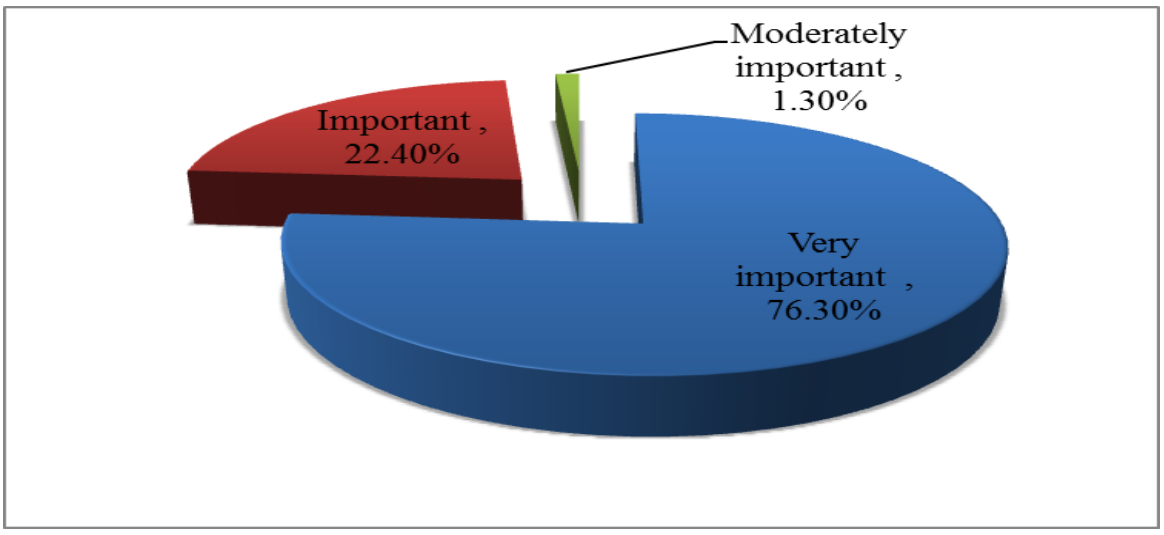
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very important	58	76.3%
Important	17	22.4%
Moderately important	1	1.3%
Total	**76**	**100**

Source: Field Data, 2019

4.6.3 Response on Creation of Employment

The study sought to determine whether creation of job opportunities was being utilized in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi. The study noted majority of the respondents cited that relevant creation of job opportunities was very important utilized in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi. This was indicated by 58(76.3%) of the respondents. Moreover, 17(22.4%) of the respondents cited important while 1.3% noted that it was moderately important. The findings are reflected in figure 4.14

Figure 4.14 Responses on Creation of Employment



Source: Field Data, 2019

4.6.4 Response on Censorship

The study sought to determine whether online censorship was being utilized in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi. The study noted majority of the respondents cited that online censorship was very important utilized in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi. This was indicated by 33(43.4%) of the respondents. Moreover, 29(38.2%) of the respondents cited important, 13(17.1%) cited that they are moderately important. However, measures such age on accessing particular sites should be prioritized when it comes to censorship. The findings are captured in table 4.13

Table 4.13 Response on Censorship

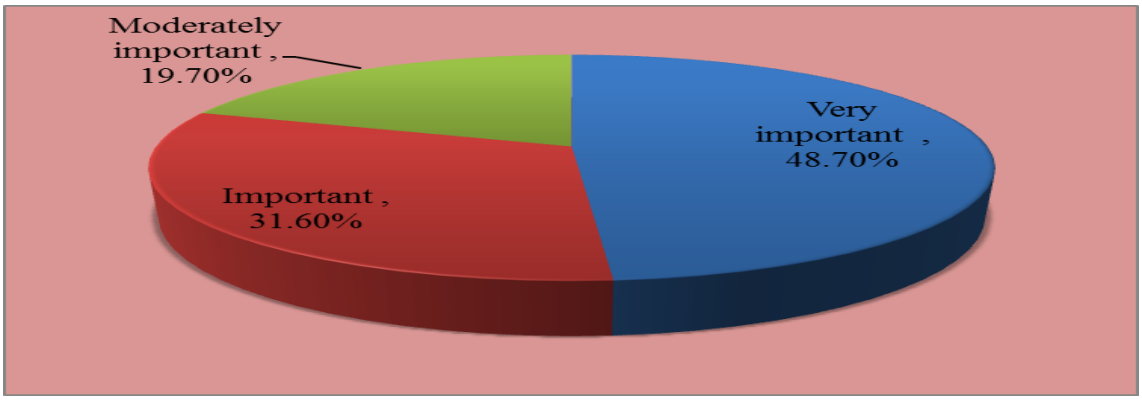
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very important	33	43.4%
Important	29	38.2%
Moderately important	13	17.1%
Total	**76**	**100**

Source: Field Data, 2019

4.6.5 Response on Religious Teachings

The study sought to determine whether religious teachings were being utilized in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi. The study noted majority of the respondents cited that creation of religious teachings was very important in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi. This was indicated by 37(48.7%) of the respondents. Moreover, 24(31.6%) of the respondents cited important while 15(19.7%) noted that it was moderately important. The findings are reflected in Figure 4.15

Figure: 4.15 Response on Religious Teachings



Source: Field Data, 2019

4.6.6 Response on Monitoring of Activities

Moreover, the study sought to determine whether monitoring of online activities was being utilized in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi with regard to Majengo slums. The study noted majority of the respondents cited that monitoring of online activities was very important in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi. This was indicated by 44(57.8%) of the respondents. Moreover, 28(36.8%) of the respondents cited important while 4(5.3%) noted that it was moderately important. The findings are reflected in table 4.14

Table 4.14 Response on Monitoring of Activities

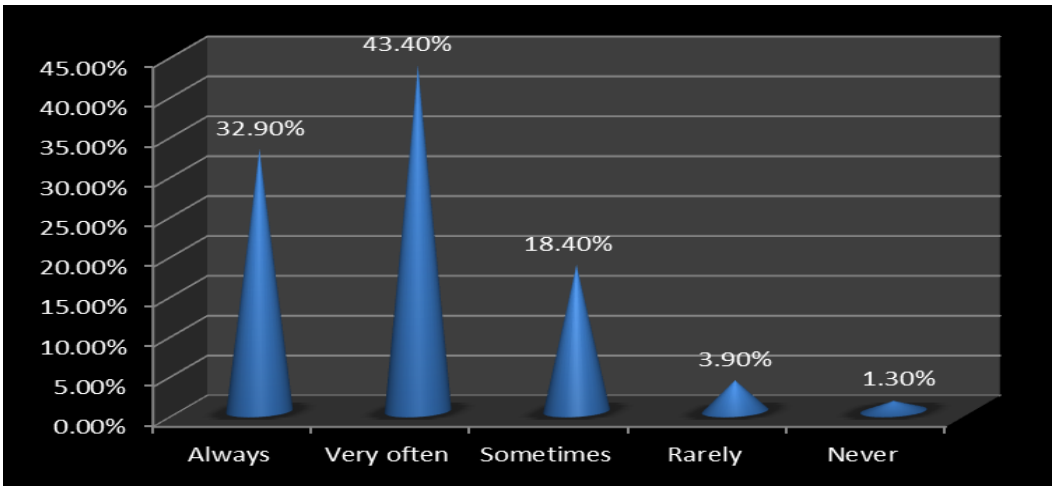
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very important	44	57.9%
Important	28	36.8%
Moderately important	4	5.3%
Total	**76**	**100**

Source: Field Data, 2019

4.6.7 Government Frequency in Countering Digital Communication Exploitation on Youth Radicalization

Finally, the study noted that majority of the respondents cited that the government very often participate in countering digital communication exploitation on online radicalization. This was indicated by 33(46.4%) of the respondents. Notably, 25(32.9%) of the respondents cited always, 14(18.4%) indicated sometimes, 3(3.9%), 1(1.3%) indicated never. This was due to the concerted government efforts in dealing with frequent online radicalization cases by making of arrests, prosecuting and convicting that spreading violent extremism propaganda on the mainstream media. The quantitative findings are reflected in Figure 4.16

Figure 4.16 Government Frequency in Countering Digital Communication Exploitation on Youth Radicalization



Source: Field Data, 2019

One of the respondents cited that;

> *As a country we must be very focused on handling this issue of online radicalization. As a country we should champion for various measures such as censorships, tightening the legal frameworks and subsequently assessing whether organizations such as the National Counter-*

terrorism Centre is doing their best in ensuring that the widespread of violent extremism contents is contained. Additionally, monitoring of online contents and taking of parental/ guardian responsibility is paramount in addressing the issue of radicalization among the youths **(Source: Informant 12, 9th Oct, 2019)**

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presented discussion, summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study. This is anchored on the study findings that is discussed and presented in the previous chapters. The study determined several findings which makes a direct contribution to policy formulation and knowledge. Recommendations both for further studies as well as practice and policy have been made.

5.2 Discussion of Findings

This study aimed at assessing the effect of digital communication technology on youth radicalization in informal settlements in Kenya. The task entailed; to determine the digital communication platforms utilized in youth radicalization, to investigate digital communication technology strategies utilized on youth radicalization and to establish the strategies which can be applied to stop digital technology from being used to radicalize the youth in Majengo slums as well reviewing of past studies with the view to establish the established key academic gaps which was presented in the study seeks to bridge. This was conducted through the library research. This study adopts a descriptive survey design and quantitative research design as the key approach to guide the study.

The study sampled and entailed 76 respondents staying within Majengo slums. The instruments of research utilized in collection of data were questionnaire to draw the respondent’s information. To ensure instruments validity, opinion from the experts was sought. Data analysis began immediately after the collection of data. The data analyzed

was summarized into percentages and frequencies captured in tables. This section entails discussions based on the particular objectives of the study.

5.2.2 Socio-demographic Data

The study noted that 76 respondents who formed part of this study, 47(68.8%) shows that majority of the respondents were male while 29(31.2%) were female. This shows that the study was dominated by male respondents. It also shows that majority of the male respondents were familiar with the effect of popularity of digital communication technology on youth radicalization in informal settlements. According to the findings, it is evident that majority of the respondents (32) are aged between the ages of 31-35 years 32(42.1%), 3(3.9%) are aged between 20-25, 21(27.6%) are aged between 26-30 years, 14(18.4%) were aged between 36-40 years while 6(7.9%) have the age of above 40 years and above. This study also sought to find out the educational qualification of the households.

The results presented in shows that majority of the respondents have actually completed secondary level of education. This makes them to be at a vantage position to understand the constructs in the questionnaire and offer appropriate feedback. This was presented by 26(34.2%) of the respondents. The findings also indicate that a greater number of the respondents had attained college diploma education. This was represented by 31(40.8%) of the respondents. Notably, KCPE level was represented by 4(5.3%) of the respondents, 13(17.1%) cited degree while 2(2.6%) cited masters degree.

5.2.1 Popularity of Digital Communication Platforms Utilized in Youth Radicalization

According to the findings of the study, 39(51.3%) of the respondents cited that they agree that Facebook was a leading platform of digital communication platform for radicalization among the youths within Majengo slums. Notably 36(47.3%) noted that they strongly agree while 1(1.3%) indicated that they disagree. The findings are in line with Rogan and Hanna (2017) noted that there are other forms of Facebook accounts such Al-Furqan Institute for Media Production, Al-Hayat, al-Bayan and Ajnad Media foundation which also create comprehensive data for attacks execution, information over weapons which form implementable information for the attacks is basically challenging. Malthaner and Stefan (2010) further added that the Facebook sites of Jihadists have abundance of tactical and military training books. A senior police officer from Kamukunji sub-County cited that the bulk of extremism propaganda and terrorism is consumed by respondents within this particular site. The radical groups utilize Facebook in exchanging of tactical and operational information as well as a gateway to sites of extremism by linking groups as Facebook to the necessary forums and pages.

Moreover, one of the Imams cited that this platform has been for long been utilized by terror groups as a way of mass information in order to influence and spread violent extremism ideology. This study had an aim of also establishing the most preferred forms of social media on youth radicalization among the informal settlements. Majority of the respondents cited that Facebook was among the utilized platform for radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements. This was cited by 45(59.2%) of the respondents. Notably WhatsApp was also noted as among the social media platforms

utilised on online radicalization. This was noted by 24(31.6%) of the respondents. Conversely, 2(2.6%) cited twitter while 5(6.6%) indicated websites.

The above findings are in line with Gruen and Madeline (2006) who highlighted that in 2004, a video entitled "Heroes of Fallujah" was published by the followers of Abu Musab Zarqawi, showing of men who are masked planting a roadside bomb in a hole within the road, then manifesting the results as it lay havoc on a United Sates armored personnel carrier(Eedle and Pau, 2015). More videos displaying graphics followed, including one which was distributed on the month of May in 2004 that literally underscored the detrimental partnership that had actually evolved between terrorism and technology.

5.2.2 Digital Communication Technology strategies utilized on youth radicalization

The study noted that majority of the respondents agreed that digital technology was also being utilized in the spread of extremism propaganda among the informal settlements. This was indicated by 40(52.6%) of the respondents. Additionally 46.1% of the respondents strongly agreed while 1.3% of the respondents cited that they disagree. The findings are supported by Rogan and Hanna (2017) who noted that cases of terror network funding through the digital communication platforms such as Paypal have been prone in this area. For instance, our young men who are currently under de-radicalization programs have eluded their engagement in radicalization activities as a result of the money they get and the good life they are being promised by their recruiters. This study sought to determine whether majority of the terrorist groups were using digital communication platforms in raising and collecting of vital radicalization resources. According to the findings of the study, 39(51.3%) of the respondents cited that they

strongly agree. Notably 39(51.3%) noted that they agree, 11(14.5%) of the respondents cited that they disagree.

The findings are line with Scheuer and Michael (2004) in their study who also denoted that even the most ideas and suggestions which are extreme receive the most support and encouragement. There are a number of organizations dealing with virtual media which play a crucial role in creation of publications on audiovisual materials and jihadist, which can then be passed on and picked through multitude forums and websites. The study noted that majority of the respondents agree that social engineering is among the digital communication strategy utilized in radicalization among the youths.

5.2.3 Counter-digital Communication Technology strategies utilized on youth radicalization

The study noted majority of the respondents cited that relevant legal framework was very important utilized in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi. Moreover, 24(31.6%) of the respondents cited important while 1.3% noted that it was moderately important. Finally, while propaganda per se is generally not prohibited, the utilization of propaganda by terrorists to the incitement of terrorism acts is regarded unlawful by many countries globally. Moreover, the study sought to determine whether monitoring of online activities was being utilized in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi with regard to Majengo slums.

The study noted majority of the respondents cited that monitoring of online activities was very important in improving the fight against online radicalization among the youths within the informal settlements in Nairobi. This was indicated by 44(57.8%)

of the respondents. Moreover, 28(36.8%) of the respondents cited important while 4(5.3%) noted that it was moderately important. Finally, the study noted that majority of the respondents cited that the government very often participate in countering digital communication exploitation on online radicalization. This was indicated by 33(46.4%) of the respondents.

Notably, 25(32.9%) of the respondents cited always, 14(18.4%) indicated sometimes, 3(3.9%), 1(1.3%) indicated never. This was due to the concerted government efforts in dealing with frequent online radicalization cases by making of arrests, prosecuting and convicting that spreading violent extremism propaganda on the mainstream media. The findings are in line with Dodd and Vikram, (2010) who noted tactics being employed by the sites being maintained by organizations of terrorism or their affiliates to target the minors have entailed mixing children stories and cartoons with messages glorifying and promoting terrorism acts such as tacks of suicide.

5.3 Summary of Findings

5.2.1 Digital Communication Platforms Utilized in Youth Radicalization

From the findings of the study, it seems that significantly the greatest benefit to terror groups of social media has been the communication evolution capability, and this is where this study is anchored upon. Terrorism is described by Schmid and Alex (2011) as being symbolic communication which entails four distinctive pieces of a formula of communication, all of which are required to obtain the goal of disseminating terror propaganda. Transmitter is the first information piece, this is the terrorist who make appearance on a video or actually records a speech of propaganda and disseminates the message of the terrorist groups, perhaps the traditionally most recognized example of this

might be a video of propaganda. The study noted that Facebook was the leading source of radicalization among the youths.

5.2.2 Digital Communication Technology strategies utilized on youth radicalization

This study noted that are various digital communication technologies being utilized to lure the youth into radicalization activities. Common platforms include websites, online videos and games. The message is the second piece of communication, or the meaning behind the transmission which basically will be made to serve the goals of communication of a specific group. This may entail twisted ideological teachings or the principles of the group founding and videos of attacks. Thirdly, the formula of communication must get to the audience –there will be minutiae point to carrying out of attacks which are not publicized as this will limit extensively the goal achieved of propagation of terror amongst the audience targeted.

This is in line with the assertion of Grob-Fitzgibbon (2004) who denoted that the end-goal of extremism group is not basically to target a particular societal or individuals sectors, instead to spread fear of attack among the wider communities or a wider group. Moreover, Lubold and Gordon (2010) noted that identity, through effective social media platforms utilization, specifically Twitter, Islamic State reaches a wider audience of followers, combatants, potential recruits and social media communication opposition.

5.2.3 Counter-digital Communication strategies on Youth radicalization

The study noted that monitoring and censorship of online contents is paramount if handling issues of online radicalization among the youths. However, the study also noted

that the legal frameworks addressing digital communication platforms in Kenya are very weak. The process of CVE in Kenya has concentrated majorly on the Muslim communities which in effect has created the notion of U-vs them mentality between the Christians and Muslim communities within the country. This has not slowed only the process of building community resilience by has reinstated further the factions which the CVE is all trying to break down, that also form the grounds of discrimination as well as unfair targeting both in counter-terrorism actions and violent extremisms attacks. The study has therefore shown the importance of inter-community, dialogues among religions, improving empathy levels when dealing with one another. Furthermore, sustaining of cohesion and peace goes beyond the aspect of security alone and goes into other key issues such as good governance, reduction in the rates of corruption, streamlined public systems among others.

5.4 Conclusion of the Study

It is clear that capability in increase in communication, through social media and the internet are a far reaching gain which has revolutionized operating methods of extremism organizations. Digital communication technology gains also entail the availability of data which is exploitable which may provide support to the intelligence analysis, operational planning as well as organizational sustainability through resourcing of finance. Moreover, social media has offered terrorist groups with a digital communication platform from which there is potential for exclusively cyber-based attacks, simply through dissemination of message.

Furthermore, social media and cyber space presences have offered a safe space of significant imperviousness to interventions, assisting terrorists to train, communicate and

exit beyond the interventions reach. It appears that the paramount gains that the digital communication platforms and internet mechanisms have offered to terror groups is communication, which is achieved easily, far reaching and cost effective. As discussed previously in this study, digital communication technology has offered terror groups with a number of advantages in coordinating operations, reaching of potential jihadis and actively engaging with audiences which are intended. Conversely, these same advantages can be used by counter-violent extremism and counter-terrorism actors to achieve the gains against these particular organizations.

The study noted that there have been practical attempts to engage with groups such as Islamic State in the realm of social media with covert accounts which aim to offer access to intelligence and the propaganda of the organization. In a more overt way, narratives which counter the doctrine and ideology of groups of terrorists can be more disseminated widely to the same vast audience which organizations have access to, entails jihadis of the organization, the potential radicals, the broader communities and public audience which are affected by terrorist organization acts.

The study highlighted that the exchange of communication between the receiver and the transmitter as being interactive and dynamic. Accordingly, if counter-narrative messages are to be adequate in audience engagement, the adaptive and interactive nature of digital communication technology must be the mechanism of delivery through which these counter-narratives are delivered. Platforms such as Twitter and Facebook are interactive by design and encouragement of exchange between transmitter and audience as well as being dynamic in addressing the needs of a specific changing target audience. With minimal attempts, digital communication technology enables communication

between terrorist, with potential recruits and with the general public audience. The terrorist organizations adaptive ability in their use of digital communication technology highlights the digital potential to get to the audiences, collect information, coordinate activities and disseminate messages.

By viewing the presence of digital communication platforms as tool of intelligence gathering, carrying out digital counter-operations and overtly also discrediting terrorist organizations in their own digital space, countering violent extremism policy makers and strategists may make the benefits against the groups of terrorism. These same advantages of communication can be noted by the non-government agencies and states, hence countering violent extremism strategies which integrate digital communication platforms as outreach and communication advantages are where the counter-measures should start from.

5.5 Recommendations of the Study

This study is informed by the following recommendations;

In regard to the first objective the study recommends that the following should be done; rising of awareness over radicalization to violence so individuals can differentiate it from holding extreme views and identify when a person is at risk of engaging into violent acts. Improving critical thinking skills and digital literacy so individuals are less vulnerable to influence and manipulation of terrorist and messaging of online terrorism and violent extremism. Supporting narratives which challenge violent extremism and promoting positive social engagement. Supporting the outlets for meaningful and respectful dialogue and social action which enables grievances to be addressed in non-violent ways Supporting in the curricula development and training of teachers which

encourage open dialogue on issues which are complex in classrooms and offer students with pro-social avenues for deliberating on their grievances.

In regard to the second objective, the study recommends that the following holistic approaches should be adopted; Interventions with individuals showing the vulnerability signs or risk building protective factors and diverting them from the path towards violent extremism and radicalization. Relevant tools for the members of the family, front-line workers, peers and practitioners such as mental health professionals and police officers, to intervene with those at risk. Strategies and tools to engage persons who are interacting with harmful content online which may be radicalizing them towards violence

On the third objective, the study recommends that disengagement attempts are aimed at persons who have become involved directly in a violence which is ideologically motivated. These entails individuals on the peace bonds, incarcerated for the offences of terrorism, or returning from the zones of conflict. Programs on disengagement act as a complement to the comprehensive work of Kenya's National security and the policing agencies in building, investigating and monitoring a case for the purpose of criminal prosecution. These programs, such as the initiatives to assist people exit from groups of violent extremism, are another manner of mitigating the potential threat being posed to the individuals.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Studies

Due to the current study limitations, there is need for further studies in the following areas;-

i. More theoretically and substantive informed research on digital radicalization is required with respect to the organizations and institutions where radicalization leading to terrorism do occur , specifically in armies, prisons, religious settings and schools.

ii. Analysis of current and past online or digital counter-radicalization initiatives and strategies. This will enhance the capacity to identify particular actions which have been successful, mindful of the differences among various countries in terms actual radicalization state of the country.

iii. Research over the online disengagement strategies is highly called for. This will assist in making serious policy recommendations to the government and various CVEs institutions.

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APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE (National Police Service Officers, Non-governmental organizations and Community Policing Members)

Instructions

This questionnaire is meant to collect data for my Master of Science in Governance, Peace and Security. The title of the study is on assessment of the contribution of digital communication technology on youth radicalization in informal settlements: A case of Majengo slums in Nairobi County. You have been selected as one of the respondents, and if you consent to participate, you are kindly requested to be sincere with your answers. Please note that any information you will give will be treated with utmost confidentiality and privacy, and will only be used for academic purposes.

SECTION A: PERSONAL DATA

1. **Gender**

   Male ☐
   Female ☐

2. **Age Bracket**

   Between 20 Yrs-25Yrs ☐
   26-30 Years ☐
   31-35Years ☐
   36-40 Years ☐
   Above 40Years ☐

3. **Highest Educational Level**

   KCPE level ☐
   KCSE Certificate ☐
   College Diploma ☐
   Degree ☐
   Masters Degree ☐

4. How long have you served within your current occupation?

   Less than 5 years ☐
   5-10 years ☐
   More than 10 Years ☐

6. Among the following which are the forms of criminal acts those are common within Majengo informal settlements?

- Burglary ☐
- Assaults ☐
- Gangs ☐
- Armed robbery ☐
- Pick-pocketing ☐
- Terrorism ☐
- Violent extremism ☐

Other (Specify) …….

7. In the last year how has been the rate of violent extremism and radicalization among the youths within this area (?)

- Increased ☐
- Reduced ☐
- Remained the same ☐
- I don't know ☐

8. How frequent do you have access to internet?

- Very frequent ☐
- Frequent ☐
- Not too frequent ☐
- Not at all ☐

SECTION B: POPULARITY OF DIGITAL COMMUNICATION PLATFORMS UTILIZED ON YOUTH RADICALIZATION

9. a) Are you aware of the digital communication platforms utilized on youth radicalization within Majengo slums?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

b) If Yes Explain

…….....
.....
……

10. a) In your own observation indicate your level of agreement on the following statements in relation to digital communication platforms utilized on youth radicalization within Majengo slums where 1) Strongly, Agree, 2) Agree, 3) Disagree

	Dissemination of Propaganda	SA	A	D
1	Facebook play a crucial mandate in spreading of beliefs on extremism			
2	Youtube platforms affirms beliefs and thoughts of the youths			
3	Terrorist group use the websites to express their power and dominance			
4	WhatsApp is used to polarize the youths on radicalization			

b) Explain the responses above

……

……

……

11. a) Do you agree that digital communication platforms are utilized on youth radicalization within Majengo slums?(Tick Appropriately)

Strongly Agree ☐

Agree ☐

Disagree ☐

b) Explain your justification in relation to question 12 (a) above

…….....

.....

.....……

12. Do you think that the social media fun pages are being used to spread violent extremism?

Yes ☐

No ☐

13. Have you ever come into contact with any jihadi propaganda on social media platform?

Yes ☐

No ☐

14. If yes, what was the medium?

Facebook ☐

Twitter ☐

Website ☐

WhatsAPP ☐

SECTION C: DIGITAL COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY STRATEGIES UTILIZED ON YOUTH RADICALIZATION

15. a) Are you aware of the digital communication technologies strategies utilized on youth radicalization within Majengo slums?

Yes ☐

No ☐

b) If Yes Explain

…….....……

……

……..

16. a) In your own view do you agree that the following are some of the ways digital communication platforms are used in financing radicalization activities, where 1) Strongly, Agree, 2) Agree, 3) Disagree (Tick Appropriately)

	Radicalization financing	SA	A	D
1	Sympathizers use digital communication platform to fund violent extremism activities			
2	terrorists utilize the digital communication platform to raise and collect resources			
3	direct solicitation is commonly used to raise funds among violent extremism groups.			
5	The digital communication technology is utilized in spread of propaganda			
6	The digital communication technology is highly utilized in recruitment among the youths			

17. b) Are you aware of the digital communication technologies strategies utilized on youth radicalization within Majengo slums?

.....……

……

.....……

b) In your own view what do you think should be done to prevent the strategies utilized on youth radicalization within Majengo slums?

.....……
……
.....……

SECTION D: COUNTER-DIGITAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES ON RADICALIZATION AMONG THE YOUTHS

18. a) On a scale of 1-5 where 1= very important, 2= Important, 3= Moderately Important? Rate the importance of the following strategies which can be applied to stop digital technology from being used to radicalize the youth in Majengo slums

Radicalization training	**Very Important**	**Important**	**Moderately Important**
Improving legal framework			
Intelligence gathering			
Creation of employment			
Censorship			
Religious teachings			
Monitoring of activities			

b) Explain the responses above

……

……

……

19. a) Rate the government frequency in involvement in countering digital communication exploitation on youth radicalization?

Always ☐

Very often ☐

Sometimes ☐

Rarely ☐

Never ☐

b) In relation to your choice in question 27(a) above do you think that the measures have been effective? (Explain)

……

……

……

(b) Suggest on the interventions which can be utilized to prevent online radicalization of youths into violent extremism within informal settlements in Majengo? Explain

……

……

……

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE (Religious Groups and the Youths group and leaders)

Introduction

This interview is meant to collect data for my Master of Science in Governance, Peace and Security. The title of the study is on assessment of the effects of digital communication technology on youth radicalization within Majengo slums in Nairobi County. You have been selected as one of the respondents, and if you consent to participate, you are kindly requested to be sincere with your answers. Please note that any information you will give will be treated with utmost confidentiality and privacy, and will only be used for academic purposes.

Questions

1. Did anyone experienced of any extremist intrusion of radicalized groups within Majengo slums?
2. Rate your perception on those individuals who have joined extremist groups?
3. Was it ideology or socio-economic cause that drove them towards Extremism?
4. Did you ever felt segregated because of not being able to take part in community development activities?
5. Have you ever been approached by any extremist organizations?

APPENDIX III: INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Introduction

My name is **Salah Alio Maalim** from Africa Nazarene University. Am currently doing my Masters in Governance, Peace and Security at the institution I am here to collect data on the effects of digital communication technology on youth radicalization in informal settlements: A case of Majengo slums in Nairobi County.

Confidentiality

The data and information collected from you will be held strictly confidential and will not be used for any other purpose outside the objectives of this study. Your name will not be in any report from this study.

Research Benefits

The information gathered from this study will be used for planning strategic intervention programs which will assist in addressing the problem of violent extremism among the vulnerable youths within the informal settlements in Kenya.

Participation Information

Participation is voluntary and there are no risks at all.

If at any time you wish to withdraw from participating in the study, you can do so.

Feel free to ask any questions which are not clear to you regarding this study any time even after consenting.

Participant Statement

I, the undersigned have understood the above information which has been fully explained to me by the study team. I have agreed to voluntarily consent to participate. I was given the chance to ask questions and I received satisfactory response.

Name of the participant/respondent_____

Signature_____Date_____

APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH PERMITS

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **485770**

Date of Issue: **05/September/2019**

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Mr.. SALAH MAALIM of Africa Nazarene University, has been licensed to conduct research in Nairobi on the topic: DIGITAL COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ON YOUTH RADICALIZATION IN MAJENGO SLUM IN NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 05/September/2020.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/19/556**

485770

Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code

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APPENDIX V: RESEARCH APPROVALS AND LETTERS

AFRICA NAZARENE UNIVERSITY

9th July, 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Alio, Salah Maalim 16S03EMGP001 is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University. He has finished his course work and has defended his thesis proposal ***entitled "Digital communication technology on youth radicalization in Majengo slum in Nairobi county, Kenya***

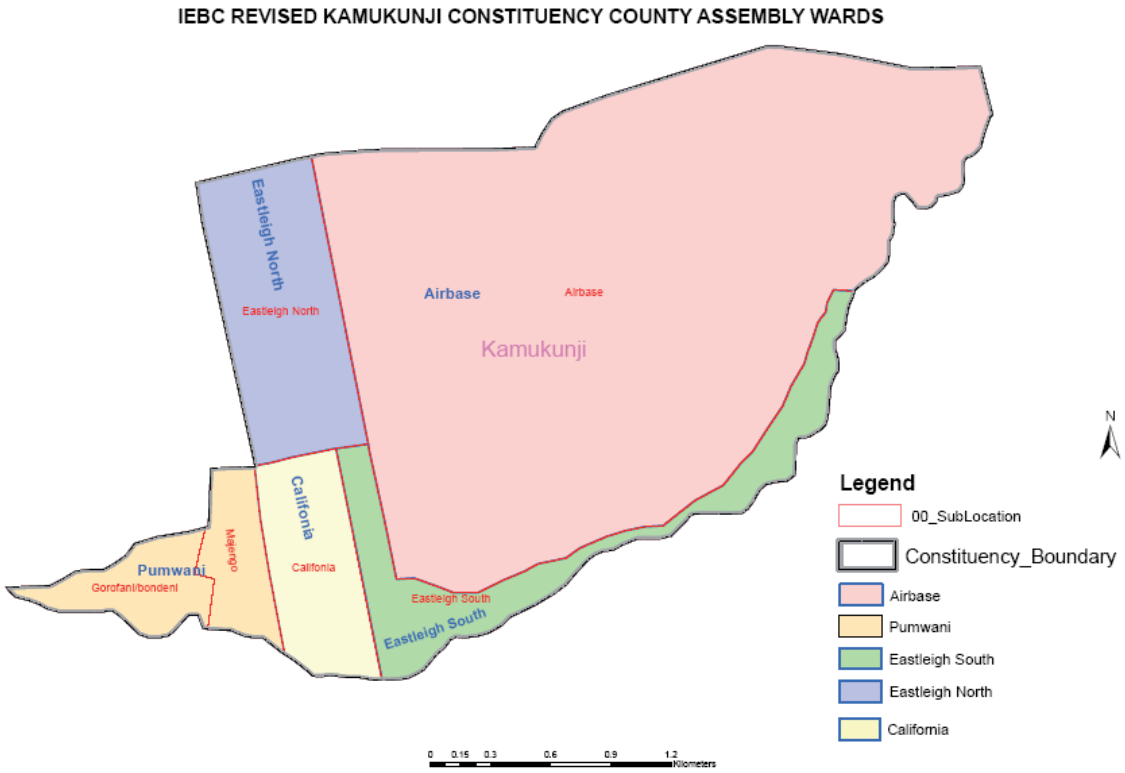
Any assistance accorded to him to facilitate data collection and finish his thesis is highly welcomed.

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APPENDIX VI: Map of the Study Area



Ministry of Lands- Geological Department (2019)