

Citation: Hamasi, L. H. (2017). Armed Women, Religion and Quest for Unknown: Interrogating Females in Terrorism and implications for security in Kenya. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 1(1), 69 – 81.

Armed Women, Religion and Quest for Unknown: Interrogating Females in Terrorism and implications for security in Kenya

By Linnet Hamasi Henry, PhD

Abstract

Globalization has been blamed for the emergence and rapid radicalization that is taking toll in all parts of the world. The influence of globalization on women and girls who are against the Western hegemony cannot be downplayed with most of them feeling dominated and their rights denied. This radicalization however is an emerging trend that has not attracted a lot of research with many of them being used as suicide bombers and wives to the militants. This study attempts to find out the characteristics, the localization and the motives of this type radicalization into terrorism. Factors such as minority rights, fair distribution of resources and exclusion are interrogated. With a particular focus to Kenya the study seeks to examine the spaces that are responsible for radicalization. Many women and girls are being radicalized in traditional spaces such as the mosques, schools, universities and other social places. However, research has shown that there emerging new spaces in which they are being radicalized. In order to understand this new pattern of radicalization, the study utilizes a theory of change which examines gender bipolarity, stereotyping in women communication and behaviour change as precepts used by terrorist groups to radicalize them. The study employs mixed methods approach with the use of documentary review, In-depth Interviews and FGDs as instruments of data collection. Preliminary findings show that terrorists are using various strategies to radicalize women and girls by giving them some incentives. There are also special areas that are associated with radicalization of women of girls, both traditional and non-traditional. Women are being radicalized due to various motives, including the misinterpretation of feminism and human right based approach. There is need for the government to restructure its security architecture in order to address this new trend through early warning systems and inclusion of local stakeholders, women and girls included.

Key words: Armed Women, Radicalization, terrorism, globalization, Suicide Bombers, Hegemony

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Introduction

Globalization has been blamed for many problems in the world. With globalization radicalization of individuals into violent extremism has become an issue of concern. In most cases, radicalization has been in the domain of men as they have enjoyed the use of spaces that facilitate the same. However, with globalization, women have developed networks across the globe and spaces have become a continuum. Women and girls have therefore become exposed to feminism, global Islam among others just like men allowing them to make choices among them joining radical cells.

With the September 11, 2001 bombing of the World Trade Centre (WTC) by Al-Qaeda terrorist network was the awakening call to the world on the terrorism menace. Terrorist groups such as Boko Haram and Al Shabaab have ever since complicated the security architecture. Radical groups have become very powerful as they keep changing the way they operate (Gray and Stockham, 2008). They have used methods such as recruiting children, women and girls to carry out suicide bomb attacks, which is an emerging trend that needs to be countered early enough (Ismayilov, 2010). Although the causes of terrorism and the reasons for radicalization have been widely researched (Borum, 2011) there are few studies that focus on the gender dimension of the same (Agara, 2015; Carter, 2013). Women and girls are being radicalized in traditional spaces (such as mosques, madrassas, universities and schools) and non-traditional spaces such market places, women groups, (Ranstorp, 2010). This trend of feminizing terrorism may be too dangerous since women are the entry point to families. By radicalizing them, it will disintegrate these important institutions and lead to the collapse of whole communities.

The 9/11 attack made terrorism to be recognized as a global phenomenon that possesses threat to the security of all nation states. With the aid of globalization, international terrorist networks have become powerful and most governments are not adequately prepared to encounter the challenges (William, 2008; Bereketeab, 2013). Globalization has acted as a force multiplier of international terrorism (Indian Political Science Association, 2003) which has been made possible through multiplication of non-state actors in international politics.

In Nigeria, Boko Haram uses women and girls as suicide bombers as the easiest mechanism to do violence to citizens. Initially the women and girls were abducted and forced into these groups as sex slaves and wives. But there is a wave that is causing women and girls to voluntarily strive to join the radical cells or lure others to do so (Azigbo, 2008). What seems to come forth is feminization of terrorism which may be more complicated to handle in future if it is not countered as early as now. This is because, women and girls as marginal as they may seem impact a lot on society. They are sisters, aunties, wives and mothers to the terrorist and this gives them a high standing in terms of influencing radicalization or de-radicalization processes (Carter, 2013).

The first female terrorist to engage the Kenyan security was Samantha Lewthwaite also known as the ‘white widow’ during the West Gate attack. She was linked with Al-Shabaab group that claimed responsibility for attacking the West Gate Mall in Kenya. From then Kenya has had experience with attempts by women and girls to join Al Shabaab of ISI. In 2015, a 19 year old woman was arrested in Kenya while heading to Syria to join ISIS. In another episode, three women all aged 19 and students in Khartoum, were arrested seized at El Waki town along the Kenya–Somali border (Khalif, 2016). These examples and others are hands-on experiences of radicalization of women and girls brought by radical insurgent groups in the course of globalization. This brings to our attention the need to have a more focused research that will responds to such questions as: who are these women? Why did they join these groups? What are

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their roles? Are they radicalised differently from their male counterparts? What are the strategies used to radicalize these women and what are the structures and policies that have been put in place to prevent radicalization of women and girls in Kenya?

Justification of the study

Many scholars tend to show that women are being used in suicide attacks without unveiling the reasons why this radicalization is taking a gender dimension. Others argue that there are more male terrorists than women, that the poor are easily radicalized than the rich, and that the youths are more targeted than children. However, studies such as Berrebi (2003) reveal that many attacks which have happened across the world have had a female figure that has been downplayed. Eso (2011) indicates that most insurgent groups are considering using women as terrorists given that they have access to many people and spaces. This study will generate new knowledge on this gendered approach to radicalization with a view of dealing with terrorism. The study will be out to give more revelations on the potential of women and girls to be radicalized that need to be understood by policy makers for the necessary actions.

Methodology

Introduction

The main concern of this study was to understand and stem the radicalization of women and girls and its negative effects on the society. The problem was to find mechanisms and strategies on how to curtail this new trend of radicalization that leads to terrorism in Kenya, Africa and other parts of the world. Thus, the study needed strong theoretical framework to explain the patterns of this new phenomenon. Then, methods of data collection and analysis would follow.

Theoretical Framework

This study attempts to find out the push and pull factors that lead to the radicalization of women and girls into terrorism. Whilst researchers evoke many reasons to explain this new phenomenon, this study's discourse conceptualises three major theories, namely theories on the way community members view gender disparity, women rhetoric, and behaviour change.

First the polarity between male and female genders is well illustrated by Gurian and Annis (2008). They show that women have enormous skill in talking and building relationship to persuade their clients, while men in general tend to communicate in order to convey information, without necessarily building relationships. Men tend to end sentences more abruptly and also to avoid upward inflection, while women tend to include more pleasant endings and use upward inflection, turning statements into questions, such as: 'It's a nice day, isn't it?'. Since women are generally open to strangers, they are more likely to be used as entry point into families and communities by radical and terrorist groups more than men (Hodgson and McCurdy, 2001). This can explain the reason why radicalization has moved from traditional to non-traditional spaces such market places, rivers and wells, firewood spaces, women groups and even families. These are spaces that have been seen as private and domestic, and therefore belonging to women (Moore, 1985). These non-traditional spaces have been responsible for radicalization of women and girls in recent years. McQuiston and Morris (2009) reinforce this point by noting that women listen attentively to their clients at these spaces without interruption, while men tend to interrupt, use more direct language, in their public spaces. Men may become frustrated when female colleagues 'meander' during a discussion. That is why they do not allow women in their public spaces. This means that radical movements are more likely to use women to induct their female counterpart into radicalization in private spaces than use men in their public spaces.

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The second theory on women and girls' radicalization is the narrative theory as espoused from Mullen and Johnson (1990). This theory explains that stories of radical women rely on stereotypes to persuade their fellow women. The media and communities have created narratives that victimise Emecheta's womanhood deviation from the accepted norms (Haraway, 1990; Hodgson and McCudy, 2001; Biel and Thogersen, 2007). How the other members of the community view radicalized women and girls is clearly engraved in this victimhood framework, which presents them not as heroes but as deviants. The media and society created this framework in order to maintain loyalty to such narratives as "women shall be submissive to men"; "women need not to look like men"; "women shall feel like women"; "it takes to be a woman to understand what a woman means". These narratives have made the security architecture dormant when it comes to radicalization of women and girls. Are women taking advantage of these stereotypes to get radicalized? Or they are reacting against the silences that these stereotypes have created around them? Is radicalization a means for women to be noticed? Or it is an extension of patriarchy? Or it is simply a misinterpretation of feminism and/or influence of human right based approach? The answers to these questions provide the motives of radicalization of women and girls (Ogot, 1968; Nzomo, 1995).

The third theory on women and girls' radicalization argues that understanding women behaviour change involves a clear understanding of women's language. Burke (1966) says that the rhetor uses terministic screens to convey a certain agenda or idea that would appeal to a specific audience. Therefore, radical and terrorist movements use language and images that direct the attention of women and girls into feminist and romantic channels rather than chauvinistic screens. Consequently, the radical or terrorist uses a terminology that leads women and girls to a reflection on a specific figurative location (e.g. paradise) rather than to an unwanted place (deflection) such as their boring homes. Barker and Start (1992) strengthens this view by giving attention to the art of persuasion. The radical or terrorist tends to persuade women and girls using stylistic identifications or acts of persuasion that cause the target audience to identify with radicalization or terrorism. The radical or terrorist establishes rapport with women and girls through identification of interests. In the same vain, the terrorist feminizes and romanticises radicalization in order to attract women and girls. Therefore, persuasion of women and girls into radicalization simply means identification and communication of the radical interest to women and girls.

Data Collection

Introduction

This study is highly qualitative but the research quite often employed mixed methods approach due to the sensitivity of the matter, to collect and analyse both qualitative and quantitative for effective evaluation of the performance of de-radicalization programmes. Nonetheless, the qualitative dimension allowed in-depth information on the issue of radicalization of women and girls in the various spaces such as the churches, mosques, schools, colleges, markets and many others. Data were collected from official documents and scientific literature review, in-depth interviews, and Focused Group Discussions.

Documentary Review

The project intended to investigate radicalization and recruitment of women and girls into terrorist groups. A review of the official documentation and scientific literature on the national security of Kenya, including radicalization and terrorism, was done to assist in understanding the dynamics and challenges of the governance, policy and management of de-radicalization programmes. The following reports are reviewed for sourcing relevant information for the study:

- a) Human Security Index report (2015-2017)

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- b) Global Peace Index report (2015 – 2017)
- c) The Good Country Index report (2015 – 2017)
- d) The Interpol “‘Best practices’ in combating terrorism” report
- e) The Kenya human right commission report (2015 – 2017)
- f) The Ministry of internal security report (2015 – 2017);
- g) Interim Report of the Taskforce on devolved government (2010)
- h) The Waki commission report on inquiry of post-election violence (2007)
- i) The (Kriegler) Independent Review Commission (2007)

This desk review provided some guidelines for policy-makers and other decision-makers on the national security sector.

In-depth Interviews

Additional data was sought through in-depth interviews with government officers involved in security matters, both women and men. These are mainly agents from the ministry of internal security, defence, foreign affairs, education and justice; the Kenyan National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS), the National Police Commission’s Anti-Terrorism Unit, Criminal Investigations Department (CID), Dog Unit Commandant (DUC), and other security institutions such as the global police organisation - Interpol (Kenya office), the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), the National Defence College (NDC), International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC), and the Institute of Security Studies (ISS), to name but a few institutions. Other institutions like the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM), the UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF and university institutes dealing with peace, security and gender studies are to provide support information for a rapid assessment of all the above security agencies.

Focused Group Discussions

Several stakeholder meetings were organized with key stakeholders such as NGOs, women groups, the “Nyumba Kumi”(Ten houses) community security initiatives, county peace committees and the council of elders to discuss about on-going security issues and those related to the reforms of de-radicalization programmes. These interactions enabled a prioritization of what local stakeholders expect from the operationalization of the devolved governance of the security services at county and local level. This provided key information that would help updating the governance system, policies and strategies existing in the national security sector in line with the de-radicalization and countering terrorism in Kenya.

Data Analysis

3.4.1 Introduction

This study analysed baseline data on insecurity due to radicalization and terrorism in Kenya using a Capacity Gap Analysis (CGA), and Performance Auditing and Evaluation (PAE) along with an analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) of both the organizational and functional structures of the national security system in Kenya. This enabled integrated approach for restructuring the governance, policy and management of de-radicalization programme.

Capacity Gap Analysis and Performance Auditing

First, a Capacity Gap Analysis (CGA) of the functioning of the current national security system is proposed vis-à-vis the ongoing trends of radicalization and terrorism. Then, selected national security institutions were benchmarked according to the standards of quality assurance set by the

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global organization of police (Interpol) and a Performance Auditing and Evaluation (PAE) approach utilized by the World Bank's International Evaluation Group (IEG) for business sustainability analysis. The following strategic factors were considered for benchmarking security institutions in Kenya:

- Their response to the new characteristics and trends of radicalization
- Their readiness to update information and data concerning the localization of pre-radicalization and actual radicalization taking place;
- Their capability to sense in advance the motives of radicalization and communicate it to local stakeholders.

Further selection and clustering of the security institutions was done on the basis of their capability to continue implementing and improving their de-radicalization programmes across the country and enable an increased trust of security personnel among the communities. This assessment would form a basis for the strategic analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT).

A holistic analysis of gaps found in the organizational structures of the national security system realistically revealed areas that called for improvement. This was supplemented by a consolidated SWOT analysis, which finally suggest strategies that the government could take in order to strengthen the governance, policy and management of its de-radicalization programmes using its own assets (strengths) and opportunities from the global organization of police (Interpol) as well as funding from the international community, while avoiding high impact of the threats of radical and terrorist groups that could weaken the national security apparatus

Integrated Approach for Restructuring De-Radicalization System

The governance, policy and management of de-radicalization in Kenya are fragmented in various programmes, which are held by several institutions in charge of the national security. These bodies rarely involve local communities in matters pertaining to national security, as it is the case with the "Nyumba Kumi" system and the devolved governance enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010. Besides, these programmes are not gender sensitive to enable the full participation of women and girls in security matters.

This study used an integrated approach to operationalize and steer up adequate policy and management of de-radicalization programmes. The approach dealt with a complete legal and institutional auditing along with a performance evaluation of human and financial resources of major actors involved in the national security sector to derive adequate options and recommendations for a restructuring of the governance, policy and management of de-radicalization in Kenya

Preliminary Results and Discussion

Introduction

The study sought to respond to the following questions;

1. What are the characteristics of radicalization of women and girls into terrorism in Kenya?
2. In what ways have different spaces played a role in radicalizing women and girls into terrorism in Kenya?
3. What are the motives that cause women and girls to be radicalized into terrorism in Kenya?
4. To what extent have the structures, policies and institutions put in place helped in de-radicalizing women and girls in Kenya?

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Characteristics of Radicalization of Women and Girls into Terrorism

The study found out that there is evidence that radicalization occurs in traditional areas dominated by Muslim people. Many radical cells have emerged in the world due to religious radicalization they include Al Shabaab in East Africa and Boko Haram in West Africa as well as Al Qaeda and ISIS cells. radical groups that have emerged in West and North Africa.. The terrorist groups have created fear and anxiety in African cities and rural areas because they are striking with increasing frequency. There is new evidence to suggest that radicalization is also occurring in non-traditional areas dominated by non-Muslim people. There is however limited research explaining the processes of radicalization of non-traditional groups such as women and girls.

The study also revealed that radicalization into violent extremism cut across women and girls, poor or rich, educated or not educated, rural and urban among other categories. This is different from the past characteristics in which radical elements were often recruited from men, uneducated, unemployed youths and security personnel. Poverty has always been blamed for easy recruitment by researchers such as (Sirkku, 2016) but this does not seem to be the case anymore, especially if we look at the Garissa University attack in Kenya in 2015. These characteristics require in-depth research to be able to advice on the restructuring of the security architecture.

Localization of radicalization of Women and Girls

The documentary review revealed that the world has come under terrorism threat and development plans are being put on hold in order to deal with this menace. There seems to be an increasing trend of radicalization of female members of the community, both women and girls. Terrorist activities are taking place both in traditional and non-traditional spaces of radicalization. Traditional spaces include mosques, churches, schools, universities and other formal gatherings in which radicalization has been taking place. Non-traditional spaces include market places, social media and the internet, sms and other. Security organs lack information on early warning and are unable to deal with new groups of radicalization which are spreading so fast and causing tensions and anxiety in Africa and the rest of the world.

The study further revealed that there seems to be some forms of collusion between women and girls and people involved in terrorism in ways that are new and terrifying. Most of the time the security personnel have engaged into fighting terror attacks by women without putting in place mechanisms to halt this trend. As a result, most countries are spending million dollars on fighting terrorism without much success.

Motives of radicalization of Women and Girls [CROSS-CUTTING ISSUE]

What are the signs and indicators of radicalization? Why are educated people and professionals getting radicalized? Why are women increasingly being recruited by terrorist groups? What are the triggers? Are there patterns in the behaviour of individuals that can be used to create a profile and characteristics of a potential recruit? This study provided some generic answers to these questions. The study showed that the degraded state of public infrastructure in northern Kenya for example has created conducive environment for the propagation of terrorist activities and other radical behaviours. The articulation of the Quram on Salafism by the been- to Sheikhs has exposed women and girls to radicalization. The presence of Mosques in rural areas, schools and universities has rendered Islam religion and unfortunately extremist Islam as the most available religion on earth thus getting many recruit among them women and girls .Radical and terrorist groups provide incentives to marginalized girls and women to entice them to radicalization, including education and health care in patriarchal communities and in the most marginalized areas. Women and girls who have been victim of exclusion, stigmatization and violence are specially targeted for positions in radical cells. Some of them join because of honor- which means they prefer being in a radical

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cell where they are “respected” than being in a community where they are looked down upon because of rape for example. Some of them accept to carry out suicide bombing because they are more “honourable” dead than alive.

Restructuring the De-Radicalization Programmes in Kenya

The study indicated that the governance, policy and management of de-radicalization in Kenya is fragmented in various programmes held by several institutions in charge of the national security. These include the President of the Republic, the National Assembly, the judiciary, the Ministry of Interior Security, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of education, the Ministry of justice and constitution, and other support institutions such as the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), National Defence College (NDC), International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC), and the Institute of Security Studies (ISS), to name but a few institutions.

The President of the Republic is the head of state and head of government of Kenya. He is the supreme judge, legislator and commander-in-chief of the Kenya Defence Forces. However, these attributions are independently handled by the three arms of the national government, namely the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.

The legislature, especially the National Assembly, has three special committees dealing with security matters, one on Administration and National Security and another one on Defence and Foreign Relations. The Administration and National Security Committee checks the works of national security institutions, the police services, home affairs, Public Administration, Public Service, Prisons, Immigration and the management of natural disasters, as well as community service orders. The Defence and Foreign Relations Committee deals with matters pertaining to defence, intelligence, foreign relations diplomatic and consular services, international boundaries, international relations, agreements, treaties and conventions. Finally, the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee keeps in check constitutional affairs, the administration of law and justice, including the Judiciary, public prosecutions, elections, ethics, integrity and anti-corruption and human rights.

The Judiciary encompasses a system of superior and subordinate courts in which magistrates and judges interpret and apply the laws and the Constitution of Kenya. Superior courts include the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, High Court, Industrial Court, Environment and Land Court. There are also subordinate courts consisting of Magistrate Court, Courts Martial and Kadhi Court. The study noted that few cases of radicalization and terrorist activities were held by civilian courts above, and Courts Martial, a military court, except the Kadhi's Court. Yet, the Kadhi's court was created under Article 169 (1,b) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 to hear civil matters relating to Islamic law, which cannot by any means be criminal in nature. This means that parties involved are Muslims and agree to submit the matter to this Islamic court. In case of a criminal offence, such as terrorism, by a member of the Kenya Defense Forces, Courts Martial has the ability to hear such a matter and make a decision.

The executive wing of the government relies on the Ministry of Internal Security and Coordination of National Government through its security, intelligence and police services. Key institutions include the Kenyan National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS) and the National Police Commission (NPC). The latter relies especially on the Anti-Terrorism Police Unit, and the Dog Unit Commandant (DUC), the Criminal Investigations Department (CID), the General Services Unit (GSU) and other special branch. Kenya also hosts an office of the global police organisation, Interpol, which is based in Lyon, France.

If the crisis is beyond control and may threaten the national integrity, the Ministry of Defence may intervene with its armed forces, as it was the case with Westgate Mall in 2013. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of education, the Ministry of justice and constitution, the

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Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), National Defence College (NDC), International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC), and the Institute of Security Studies (ISS), to name but a few institutions, provide support information for rapid and effective intervention by all the above security agencies.

Though being designated as a responsibility of the national government and its county counterparts, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 enshrines a devolved system of government in which security agencies and other support bodies share responsibilities for the national security governance, policy and management. This necessitates an operationalization of these provisions in harmony with the existing organizational structures, strategies and best practices on the ground. To operationalize de-radicalization governance in Kenya and steer up adequate policy and management of its programmes, the government needs an integrated approach. The following sub-sections focus on assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the existing structures in order to suggest reforms that would lead, either to the overhaul of the whole system or to its modification.

SWOT Analysis of De-Radicalization Programmes

An institutional analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) was conducted to establish the capacity security institutions to detect early pre-radicalization conditions. It enabled to derive strategic factors that would be needed to reform the Kenyan programmes of de-radicalization. Table 1 provides a few strategic actions for de-radicalization programme in Kenya. It shows that the security architecture in Kenya needs to be enhanced with support from the global police organisation, Interpol head office in Lyon, France, to be able to counter radicalization and terrorism at the national, county and local levels. The government needs to build early warning systems that would enable security agents to recognize early signs of radicalization. Funds also need to be raised from donors and other development partners to support de-radicalization programmes based on international agreements, corporate social responsibility and community services. This will assure immediate intervention from communities at grassroots in case of emergency of terrorist activities.

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Table 1: A consolidated SWOT matrix for de-radicalization programmes in Kenya

<i>Strategic Factor</i>	<i>Strengths¹</i>	<i>Weaknesses¹</i>	<i>Opportunities¹</i>	<i>Threats¹</i>	<i>Strategic Actions</i>
characteristics of radicalization	S ₁ , S ₂ , S ₃ , S ₄ , S ₅ , S ₆ , S ₇ , S ₈ , S ₉ , S ₁₁ , S ₁₂ , S ₁₃	W ₁ , W ₂ , W ₃ , W ₄ , W ₅ , W ₆ , W ₇	O ₁ , O ₂ , O ₃ , O ₄ , O ₆ , O ₇ , O ₈ , O ₉ , O ₁₀ , O ₁₁	T ₁ , T ₂ , T ₃ , T ₄ , T ₅ , T ₆ , T ₇ , T ₈ , T ₉ , T ₁₀	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upgrade the existing security information systems to improve data collection;• Train security agents on new and effective techniques for countering radicalization• Create incentives for girls and women to reduce their vulnerability to radicalization;• Minimize exclusion, marginalization, stigmatization and violence against of girls and women
Localization of radicalization	S ₁ , S ₂ , S ₃ , S ₄ , S ₅ , S ₆ , S ₇ , S ₈ , S ₉ , S ₁₁ , S ₁₂ , S ₁₃	W ₁ , W ₂ , W ₃ , W ₄ , W ₅ , W ₆ , W ₇	O ₁ , O ₂ , O ₃ , O ₄ , O ₆ , O ₇ , O ₈ , O ₉ , O ₁₀ , O ₁₁	T ₁ , T ₂ , T ₃ , T ₄ , T ₅ , T ₆ , T ₇ , T ₈ , T ₉ , T ₁₀	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Document both traditional and non-traditional spaces of radicalization of women and girls• Unravel existing structures that are conducive to radicalization of women and youths;• Examine profiles of families and communities of radicalized women and girls.• Improve physical infrastructure and socio-economic welfare of vulnerable social groups;• Customize and subsidize education and health care in the most marginalized areas
Motives of radicalization	S ₁ , S ₃ , S ₅ , S ₇ , S ₉ , S ₁₁ , S ₁₃ , S ₁₅ , S ₁₆ , S ₁₇ , S ₁₉	W ₁ , W ₃ , W ₅ , W ₅ , W ₇ , W ₉ , W ₁₁	O ₁ , O ₃ , O ₅ , O ₇ , O ₉ , O ₁₁ , O ₁₃ , O ₁₅ , O ₁₇ , O ₁₉	T ₁ , T ₃ , T ₅ , T ₇ , T ₉ , T ₁₁ , T ₁₃ , T ₁₅ , T ₁₇ , T ₁₉	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set an emergency oversight committee to invigilate and create awareness on radicalization• Ensure timely response to basic social and economic demands of marginalized communities;• Enforce the use of new ICTs (e.g. mobile phone calls, sms, email, internet, social media, etc.) to get timely emergency information and disseminate it• Explore new funding opportunities to diversify revenue portfolio of marginalized communities and groups

Restructuring the Governance, Policy and Management of De-Radicalization Programmes

An integrated approach for restructuring security institutions involved de-radicalization programmes in Kenya will mainly comprise four (4) steps defining: (a) an operational scope; (b) the level of modifications or overhaul of the current structures; (c) Requirements and approach for restructuring; and (d) a cost effectiveness evaluation of the approach.

Operational Scope

The restructuring of de-radicalization system is focusing on programmes held by the Kenyan National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS), the National Police Commission's Anti-Terrorism Unit, Criminal Investigations Department (CID), Dog Unit Commandant (DUC), and other security institutions such as the global police organisation - Interpol (Kenya office), the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), the National Defence College (NDC), International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC), and the Institute of Security Studies (ISS), to name but a few institutions. This will help defining the problems (or issues) and challenges (weaknesses and threats) as well as possibilities (strengths and opportunities) for addressing security issues at the local, county and national level.

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Modification/ Overhaul of the Current Programmes

This step aims to derive the level of modification or overhaul of the current programmes designed to counter radicalization and implement de-radicalization policies and structures. There will be a need for understanding security institutions and their modus operandi as derived from the SWOT analysis of the current programmes. This will enable determining elements and processes of the management systems that may be left operating versus those needing successors, to save time and money.

Requirements and Approach to Restructuring

These are requirements that are defined depending on the objectives of the restructuring vis-à-vis the various alternatives to be considered as satisfactory. The approach to be used comprises an explanation as to why the preferred solution is selected as well as various options to be evaluated to determine the viability and adequacy of the existing water management structures to implement the proposed approach.

Cost Effectiveness Evaluation

It is an examination of the cost effectiveness of the approach selected along with recommended solutions and other alternatives. These are estimated in order to offer an economic comparison based on the opportunity cost of each option. The least the opportunity cost, the best the suggested option.

Discussion

This study has brought about several patterns characterizing radicalization with regards to the changing localization and motives of radical behaviours. First, the research findings show that radicalization behaviours are in religious settings. If detected early enough, they may enable governments and communities to offer intervention, and therefore lead to reduced vulnerability of women and girls and as a corollary, to counter terrorist activities. Early detection will lead to reduction in deaths and loss of property resulting from terrorism attacks.

The research has unravelled why and how radical and terror groups are moving toward new grounds and using new strategies such as the ones targeting women and girls for recruitment, to give them incentives to support their cause. Such knowledge will help the government design adapted mechanisms and strategies that are needed to stop terrorist propaganda to get to the reach of vulnerable community members.

The research has shown that security personnel need to have sufficient knowledge on the way to deal with this category of community members in order to build trust in women and girls and get them de-radicalized from or out of terrorist organizations. These findings will allow anti-terror bodies and other security organs to devise proper programmes for dealing with new types of radicalization, which are spreading so fast and causing tensions and anxiety across Kenya, Africa and the rest of the world.

The research has provided useful information for the anti-terror programmes to deal with global cells of terror groups at the national, county and local levels, which have become sophisticated and widespread. The research will make it possible for regions, countries, counties and cities to escape from the current state of siege in which they have turned into. This will enable the police to get back to their usual roles and reduce military operations in homelands through cooperation with local communities to reduce the new threats of terrorism.

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