The terrorist attack on the 14 Riverside Drive in Nairobi, on January 15, 2019, which left 21 people dead, put a sharp spotlight on new trends in radicalization. The Dusit attackers were not the usual Islamic militants who have been mainly Somali or Arab extremists associated with Al-Shabaab, al-Qaeda or the Islamic State (IS). Rather, three of the attackers were ‘up-country Kenyans’. Our earlier research in Western Kenya has seen Al-Shabaab’s footprints in Bungoma and Busia. This shift calls for a systematic, evidence-driven research and reflection on the new trends, sites and contexts of radicalization in Kenya. Conceptually, the new developments demand a rethinking of the concepts and definitions that have informed responses to terrorism. In this regard, the Africa Policy Institute (API) has organized an expert’s round-table to deliberate on and set a comprehensive research agenda on radicalization to violent extremism (VE) beyond the traditional sites of terror. The forum will receive preliminary reports on on-going research the footprints of violent extremism in the counties of Nyeri, Meru and Laikipia. It is hoped that when completed this research will feed into national efforts to develop county plans and responses to the growing menace of violent extremism. It is also hoped that discussion in the forum will deepen our insights and help redefine the direction of research on terrorism at the local level as a necessary step towards developing evidence-based research to inform policy responses. API is grateful to European Institute of Peace (EIP) for agreeing to partner with us.