



The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya to
the United Nations, New York
Security Council - 2021-2022

SECURITY COUNCIL BRIEFING

JOINT OPEN BRIEFING OF THE COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE AND THE 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (DA'ESH) AND AL-QAIDA SANCTIONS COMMITTEE

ISIL IN AFRICA: NATURE OF THREAT AND RESPONSES

07 APRIL 2022 AT 3:00 P.M

STATEMENT BY AMB. MARTIN KIMANI, PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE

Thank you, Chair.

1. I thank the Chairs of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, ISIL (Daesh) and Al Qaida Sanctions Committee as well as the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) for organising this important joint open briefing.
2. We welcome your continued efforts in coordinating and strengthening the counter-terrorism capacity of Member States to fight the scourge of global terrorism.

Chair,

3. I believe Chair that Terrorism grows and entrenches itself where there are deficits of will and partnerships in combating. The events underway Even today here in New York, will only give more space and opportunity to these groups as various important geopolitical rivalries blunt our collective will in the sense of partnerships in challenging these groups. Their presence in Africa is growing and in seeking to carve out new territories and strengthen their networks ISIL groups as exploiting the security and governance vacuums in fragile and unstable regions with devastating implications to peace, security and development.
4. They are exploiting ethnicity, social and economic challenges, local grievances and weak governance infrastructure to increasingly gain defector control of territories on the continent, make existing conflicts more intractable and hold the large population virtually at hostage.
5. They are targeting resource rich areas in the Sahel, Great Lakes, the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa regions. In fact, some have taken full control of artisanal mining sites as their source of income.
6. Defeating this threat, will require a multifaceted strategic counterterrorism approach that encompasses a wide range of policy tools including international cooperation and the input of the United Nations.

7. In the regional context, this fight will call for closer collaboration within countries in terms of their institutions, by regional bodies and regional networks and with these working with regional and global partners.

8. I have just a few quick recommendations chair, to make to hopefully add value to this conversation.
 - i) At the State level, the respect for diversity and inclusion is going to count as a key state competence, not merely as a desired end product in the way that we usually speak about inclusivity but rather that pursuit for inclusivity to be at the core of how the state manages difference. This is critical in addressing the vulnerabilities and sense of disaffection that many groups feel in different regions and countries. And this feeling of disaffection creates the incentives and the narratives that lead to easy radicalisation and recruitment justifications for terrorist violence. States will need to boost their counterterrorism infrastructure understanding that counter terrorism finally is not merely the pursuit of technical tools but rather blends political, social cultural and normal technical tools the security agencies bring to the table.

 - ii) We would like the United Nations to do more. For us to have a similar and matching approach to ISIL globally. Attacks in Africa must not be subordinate to attacks in other regions. We must regard them as equally threatening to our united Nations. That means the way we sanction them and approach them should be consistent to not

give the impression that there is a two-lane process when it comes to terrorism.

- iii) The UN agencies also have an important role to play and we welcome the operationalization of the regional office by the UNOCT in Nairobi. Kenya will work hand in hand with UNOCT to ensure that we provide the training resources and the facilities that will enable this office to add capacity and analysis to our regions fight against ISIL groups.

We recommend that every country build a strong preventive capability that allows for disengagements when possible deradicalization and reintegration of former fighters or radicalised individuals back to their communities. This approach should also be used within the demobilisation disarmament and reintegration of fighters particularly those who will be leaving Libya to head south into different African countries.

- iv) There is also a need to do more to disrupt financial flows and revenue streams that are available to these groups understanding that their being able to be self-financing on the basis of participating in transnational crimes

In conclusion, Kenya reiterates its commitment to the fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and to encourage all delegations in the United Nations to renew their commitment to fighting these groups in Africa.

I thank you