



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

**SECURITY COUNCIL ARRIA FORMULA MEETING ON HUMANITARIAN_ ACTION:
OVERCOMING CHALLENGES IN SITUATIONS OF ARMED CONFLICT AND
COUNTER TERRORISM OPERATIONS**

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST 2021 (AM)

STATEMENT BY AMB. MARTIN KIMANI, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

1. Good morning Colleagues,
2. Over the last two decades, armed conflicts are increasingly protracted and frequently utilise terrorism as a deliberate tactic. As a result, peace and security have become more difficult to achieve.
3. We can all agree that robust counter terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism are key to providing the space for peacebuilding. And also, crucially for today's discussion, to prevent worsening humanitarian situations.
4. Humanitarian action is also strained. Humanitarian situations are also becoming protracted. The needs it serves are rising sharply and support for them is lagging. Something needs to give otherwise terrorist groups will emerge tops: and by that I mean that they will prolong crises, and

expand their assault on state stability to the point of threatening state collapse. This in turn will worsen the humanitarian situations.

5. Humanitarian organisations — as well expressed by Reena Ghelani earlier — need to take steps on their part to demonstrate that there is minimal exploitation of their supply chains by terrorists. This is not easy, nor is it cheap, and we understand that they are greatly strained already. But it is unlikely that counter terrorism actors will relent their efforts lacking some minimum assurances.
6. It is a time for practical solutions and collaboration. The humanitarian carve-outs have been delivered but there is still a continuing reluctance to list terrorist groups such as Al Shabaab under the Security Council sanction regimes. Yet they are listed under multiple unilateral regimes.
7. What we observe and that needs to hasten our sense of urgency is that protracted insurgencies that utilise terrorism as a tactic and expression of their ideologies can bring states to the brink of collapse.
8. With this warning in mind, I will make the following observations.
9. **First:** The Security Council must demand on all parties to conflict to comply with the fundamental humanitarian principles espoused by numerous UN resolutions including Resolution 46/182, as well as the 1949 Geneva Convention, and its additional protocol of 1977, to ensure the unhindered response to the needs of civilian populations affected by conflicts.
10. **Second:** We must develop more reporting of the extent to which insurgent and terrorist groups are utilising humanitarian crises to further their aims. We need to all know what we are facing if we are to tackle it.

11. **Third**, we need clearer standards, methods and processes by all humanitarian actors. Working discreetly, humanitarian actors should work more closely with security agencies to put in place principles, practices and methods that allow for collaboration — after all, they are serving populations to which both have an obligation. In the financial world, **Know Your Customer** rules have become standard. Humanitarian actors should revitalise their approaches and procedures to equal effect.
12. **To conclude**, I reaffirm Kenya's support consultations within and outside the Security Council for solutions that strike the right balance in the fight against terrorism and the provision of humanitarian assistance to those in need. That balance is still not in place and a continuation of the status quo is unsustainable for both counter terrorism and humanitarian actors.

I thank you for your attention.