

Co-Chairs Summary presented by Mr. Vladimir Voronkov ,
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Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry
of Interior and Coordination of National Security of National
Government of the Republic of Kenya,

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to thank His Excellency President Kenyatta and the
Government of the Republic of Kenya, the United Nations Secretary
General, His Excellency Antonio Guterres, His Excellency Moussa Faki,
Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the United Nations
Office at Nairobi and all those who have (i)-7 pleased

to acknowledge participation of 1497 delegates from
Member States, International and Regional Organisations, the United
Nations entities and 55 civil society organisations, including women
organisations

I would also like to thank the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Qatar and the United Kingdom for their financial contributions and pledges for this conference.

This conference has highlighted the impressive work that you are doing to tackle terrorism and violent extremism across this vast and diverse continent.

It has demonstrated the importance of Africa-led and African owned counterterrorism efforts that are strengthened by the solidarity and collective responsibility of the international community.

A key message of these events is the urgent need to build a genuine partnership with African youth; to engage young men and women in leadership roles to counter and prevent extremist violence and conflict across the continent. The discussion also highlighted numerous bottom up, youth led good practices that are contributing to the Silencing the

We need to make a strategic investment in the future through quality education and employment opportunities to build resilience to violent extremist narratives that promote hatred and division. The United Nations Office of Counterterrorism stands ready to respond to this call.

Third, there is a need to share critical information, good practices and lessons learned in a more proactive way between African countries to build trust, knowledge and institutional capacities

This includes sharing terrorist threat assessments and intelligence knowledge on a need to know basis

Our discussions have shown that while terrorist groups can start out in one country, they often cross national boundaries and become regional threats.

All four sessions of this conference have demonstrated that we are often dealing with similar issues and challenges in different contexts. We must learn from each other about what works and what does not from success stories in and beyond Africa

This will help build the bold new partnership between African countries to tackle the scourge of terrorism that the United Nations Secretary-General mentioned yesterday morning.

Sixth, we need to devote even greater attention and resources to addressing the causes as well as the symptoms of terrorism and violent extremism in Africa.

As His Excellency President Kenyatta observed, principled counterterrorism operations with clear mandates, appropriate training and predictable funding are indispensable if we are to prevent terrorist groups from holding territory in Africa.

But terrorism cannot be defeated by military means alone.

As we heard in Session 2, coordinated, sustained and inclusive preventive steps are critical to address the drivers that push and pull individuals to become radicalized and join terrorist groups, such as protracted conflicts, inequalities, youth unemployment, poverty, inter-ethnic violence and local clashes between farmers and herders.

We also heard innovative ways in which African countries are integrating efforts to tackle terrorism and violent extremism with their

We need to focus on enhancing national and community resilience including by ensuring good governance, tackling corruption and fully respecting human rights and the rule of law.

Seventh, ³ Z K R O W I R F L H W \ ' D O Q J R ^ Z H K U R O P H H Q W ' approaches are the most effective way to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism in Africa. I welcome the active engagement of civil society in the work of the conference and happy to acknowledge that 55 civil society organizations participated in the conference/F4 c Q q 0.0000

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extraordinarily helpful work.

We must tap into their expertise and experiences and ensure a gender inclusive approach in everything we do in line with various instruments of the United Nations, African Union and its subregional bodies.

Eighth, as the United Nations Secretary-General Guterres mentioned yesterday morning, we need to increase our support to African victims and survivors of terrorism.

I look forward to discussing practical ways to uphold the rights of victims, and provide them with support to justice, at the first Global Congress of Victims in New York in June next year.

Ninth, we need to promote positive narratives based on peace, respect, tolerance and human rights, as persuasive alternatives to the dangerous propaganda spread by terrorist and violent extremist groups in Africa.

Our discussions have shown that Africa has powerful tools in its diverse culture, rich heritage and long history of fighting for African

freedom and independence that can be used with great effect in this regard.

Lastly, I am more convinced than ever before that the United Nations has a key role to play to support African Member States tackle terrorism and violent extremism

We must use the framework of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Coordination Compact to provide you with coordinated assistance to support your implementation of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions

This capacity building assistance must also address critical gaps identified by the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate in their assessments.

The UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme, mentioned in the previous session, is an excellent example of how the United Nations delivers real impact. It supports countries in building their own capacity to detect terrorists and serious crime and establish strong regional cooperation via informal working groups.

The United Nations will continue to prioritise capacity building support for African Member States on key counter

and the exchange of biometric and other information on foreign terrorist fighters, which can be provided to national watchlists and multilateral screening databases.

I also intend to deploy experts from my Office into African Special Political Missions, Peace Operations and ~~5~~ H V L G H Q W & R R U G L Q D V to strengthen United Nations capacity building support on the ground and enhance counterterrorism links between the United Nations and African regional and subregional bodies.

My Office already has an excellent relationship with the African Union through our joint Memorandum of Understanding.

But I intend to strengthen our partnership further by establishing an annual counterterrorism dialogue between the United Nations and the African Union, which will also involve African subregional bodies. This will help initiate practical steps to address the scourge of terrorism.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

I would like to conclude by paying tribute to the enormous sacrifices that African countries and their peoples have made in the global fight against terrorism.

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We must ensure that these efforts do not in vain, but rather drive us forward to help build a peaceful Africa free of terrorism and violent extremism, which is essential for global peace and security.

The evolving and transnational terrorist threat in Africa offers a real opportunity to rethink our strategies, align our actions and goals, and pursue an inclusive approach.

This African regional conference has set us on our way and given us a strong foundation. This conference has set us on our think our strategies