



**KENYA**

**AU ENDORSED CANDIDATE FOR  
UN SECURITY COUNCIL**

**2021 - 2022**



**KENYA - AFRICA UNION ENDORSED CANDIDATE FOR  
UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY COUNCIL  
2021 - 2022**

**PEACE AND SECURITY FOR  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



**SUPPORT AFRICA**  
**VOTE KENYA**



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# KENYA FOR THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL 2021 – 2022

## **‘Peace and Security for Sustainable Development’**

The Republic of Kenya seeks the support and vote of each and every member of the United Nations family to enable her serve as a Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), for the period 2021-2022. On 21st August 2019, Kenya was endorsed as African Union's candidate for the UNSC seat, whose elections will be conducted in June 2020.

## **Why Kenya**

Kenya aspires for a United Nations (UN) rooted at the center of a rules based international system. A UN where all states exercise all rights due to them equally as enshrined in the Charter of the global body. Kenya will work with the entire UN membership in executing the mandate of the UNSC in an inclusive, responsive and consultative manner.

Since admission to the UN, Kenya's commitment to the principles and ideals of the UN has been resolute and consistent, particularly on matters of peace and security, sustainable development, global environmental and climate change issues. Kenya believes strongly that sustainable development, which is humanity's aspiration, can only be achieved when there is peace and security for all. Similarly, peace and security will be at risk in any situation where development is not inclusive and sustainable.

Located at the Coast of the Indian Ocean, making her the Eastern gateway to Africa, Kenya straddles East, Horn, Great Lakes and Southern African regions of the continent. Owing to the fragility of her locale, Kenya has been relentless in the promotion and maintenance of peace, security and stability in Africa, and the world at large. Our anchor role in pursuit for peace particularly in the Horn of Africa has led to a strong and evolving peace making doctrine within and beyond our borders. Kenya's promise is to bring its wealth of experience in preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and post conflict reconstruction to the UNSC.

This orientation frames our campaign for the UNSC seat: Peace and Security for Sustainable Development.



**“Today's problems, risks and threats call for more, not less cooperation, and more not less observance of the rule of law. Addressing the drivers and root causes of the absence of peace and security is of critical importance for the global community. Conflicts, poverty, climate change, violation of human rights and lack of respect for the rule of law can converge to threaten peace and security. We must all unite and commit to strengthen the various organs of the United Nations, we must together address these global challenges towards a better future for all.”**

**President Uhuru Kenyatta**

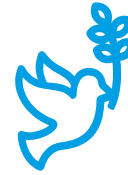
# Ten Point Agenda



**Building Bridges**



**Peace Keeping &  
Support Operations**



**Regional Peace  
and Security**



**Countering Terrorism and  
prevention of extremism**



**Women, Peace and  
Security**



**Youth Empowerment**



**Humanitarian  
Action**



**Justice, Human  
Rights and  
Democracy**



**Environment &  
Climate Change Agenda**



**Sustainable  
Development Goals  
Agenda**

**WE SEEK  
YOUR  
SUPPORT**









# WHY KENYA? BUILDING BRIDGES



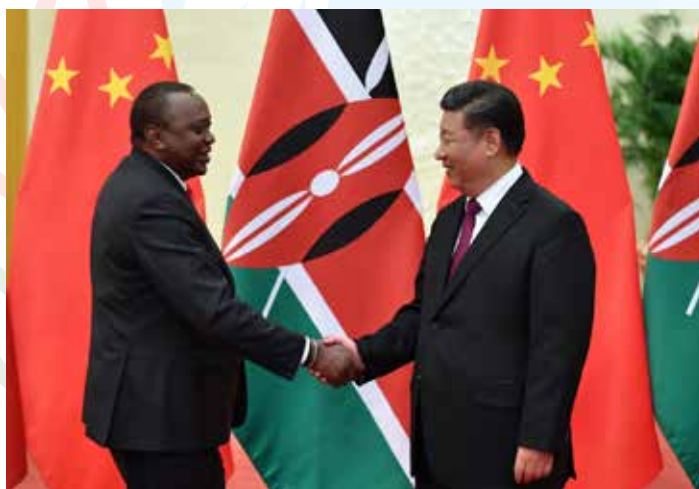


## 1. Building Bridges

### Kenya will:

- 1.1. Consistently advocate for a rule based international system and is committed to build bridges and work closely with the entire UN membership to advance the mandate of the UNSC in an inclusive, responsive and consultative manner that ensures that UNSC works for all peoples;
- 1.2. Be a bridge and consensus builder between permanent and non-permanent members of the UNSC, the Peace Building Commission (PBC) and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA);
- 1.3. Endeavour to strengthen the relationship between the UNSC and the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC), the EU PSC and other regional peace and security organizations such as the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD); SADC, ECOWAS, etc;
- 1.4. Support and push for inclusive and meaningful triangular consultations between the UNSC, the UN Secretariat, and troops and police contributing countries to ensure unity of purpose, gender sensitive peacekeeping, and a common commitment to the execution of agreed peacekeeping mandates;

**Kenya will pursue an approach that ensures the achievement of the shared goals of world peace, security and sustainable development, through a synergy of action by all actors and stakeholders.**











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# WHY KENYA? PEACE KEEPING & SUPPORT OPERATIONS

## 2. Peace Keeping & Support Operations

Kenya has:

- 2.1. Actively engaged in global and regional efforts for peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution; contributing more than 40,000 troops and other personnel to peacekeeping operations in over 40 countries. Kenya also has a member of the Peace Building Commission organizational committee since 2012.
- 2.2. Deployed military observers to a number of missions including those in Namibia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kuwait, Western Sahara, Mozambique, Rwanda and Angola.
- 2.3. Contributed staff officers, civilian police monitors and infantry troops. The level of participation has also included force commanders, chief military observers, and chiefs of staff. Kenyan United Nations Peace-Keepers have served in 16 different countries in Africa, the Middle East, the Balkans and Asia.
- 2.4. An elaborate training programme for peace-keeping operations staff. The course curriculum emphasises thorough knowledge of the environment and background to the conflict to which they are to be deployed. Peace-Keeping staff are therefore, given mission-specific training. This comprehensive curriculum has enabled the country to produce highly trained peace-keeping staff.
- 2.5. Hosted and continues to host several United Nations Peace-Keeping Seminars, beginning in July 2002, when the First UN Standardized Generic Training Module Seminar was held at the Peace Training Support Centre based at the Defence Training College in Karen, Nairobi.

**At the UNSC, Kenya will support and push for:**

- a. **Inclusive and meaningful triangular consultations between the Security Council, the UN Secretariat and troops and police contributing countries to ensure unity of effort and a common commitment to peace keeping mandates including AMISOM.**
- b. **Relevant capabilities, and the reinforcing of peacekeeping performance through training and the fulfilment of outstanding pledges while resisting the push by some member states' efforts to cut funding for peacekeeping Missions.**
- c. **The use of UN assessed contributions to support AU peace operations and to complement funding from the AU and African member States.**











# F THE OUTSTANIN ANGEMENTS







# WHY KENYA? REGIONAL PEACE & SECURITY



### 3. Regional Peace and Security

Kenya is:

- 3.1. An anchor state and a guarantor of regional peace and security.
- 3.2. Continuing to play a leading role in peace, security and conflict management in the Horn of Africa Region both individually as a State and also within the frameworks of regional intergovernmental organizations such as the African Union (AU), the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the East African Community (EAC).
- 3.3. A founder member of the AU Peace and Security Council (AU PSC), the organ in charge of enforcing the AU's decisions and served two consecutive terms from 2007-2010, 2010-2013 and is currently serving the third term for the period 2016-2019. During its period of service Kenya played an active role in its programmes, undertakings and decisions.
- 3.4. Contributing substantial number of military troops and police officers to various AU and UN peace keeping missions in Africa, including; African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) – 3,962 troops and 158 international police. United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) – 997 military troops. United Nations Mission in Congo (MUNISCO); and African Union - United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID).
- 3.5. Actively engaged with other security initiatives Within the Eastern and Southern African region. The Country hosts four sub-regional organizations dealing with security matters. Namely: - International Peace Support Training Centre in Karen, Nairobi which trains officers and troops in preparation for peace-keeping missions; UN Engineering Logistics Base for Africa Region that supports the capacity building of Africa's Troop Contributing Countries; Eastern African Standby Force (EASF), a sub- regional standby force of the African Standby Force established under the AU - Peace and Security Council Protocol to be deployed on peace support mission or where intervention is authorized by the AU Assembly; and the Regional Centre for Small Arms (RECSA) which brings together fourteen (14) countries with the mandate of addressing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons within the eastern and southern Africa region.
- 3.6. Also hosts the Regional Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre. The Centre covers maritime rescue for Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania. Its Functions have been broadened to include piracy and Information sharing to enhance the suppression of Piracy.

**Kenya pledges to bring a wealth of experience in prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and post-conflict reconstruction to the UNSC.**









UNITED NATIONS  
OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM



## African Regional High-Level Conference

on Counter-Terrorism and the Prevention of Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism

10 ... Nairobi, K

H.E. Mr. ...  
President ...

H.E. Mr. ...  
President ...

H.E. Mr. ...  
President ...

H.E. Mr. ...  
President ...

H.E. Mr. ...  
President ...

Algeria





# WHY KENYA? COUNTERING TERRORISM & PREVENTION OF EXTREMISM



## 4. Countering terrorism and prevention of violent extremism

- 4.1. Kenya is a frontline state in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism and remains steadfast in building partnerships for a strategic and operational approach to prevent and combat terrorism and violent extremism.
- 4.2. Being in a neighbourhood frequently embroiled in conflict, Kenya is seized of the dangers posed by terrorism. Conflict situations, as well as absence of effective governance in a territory, often provide fertile ground for terrorist groups to spring up and cause havoc far beyond the affected zone.
- 4.3. Counterterrorism efforts enjoy broad consensus in the UN Security Council. Kenya is an integral member of the international community's efforts to come up with practical solutions to combat the evolving terror threats in the region and indeed globally.
- 4.4. Kenya has, as a result, strengthened its national laws on combating terror by adopting the Prevention of Terrorism Act of 2012. Kenya is actively implementing the international legal instruments to prevent terrorist acts as well as the UN Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism and has been assessed (by the UN – Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate) on the implementation of UNSC Resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014). Kenya will continue to work closely with the Anti-Terrorism Committee and 1540 Committee of the Security Council.
- 4.5. Kenya also hopes to utilize the opportunity of serving in the Security Council to further engage with our allies and with the UN to win the war on terror.
- 4.6. Kenya contributes to regional efforts to prevent and counter terrorism through its active role in initiatives such as the East Africa Community (EAC) and Great Lakes Joint Security Frameworks, the IGAD Security Sector Program, and various African Union security coordination mechanisms.

**Kenya as a member of the Security Council will continue to push for technical assistance, capacity building and enhanced coordination to strengthen African States counter-terrorism capacities, including through the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the Office of Counterterrorism (OCT) and other UN entities. The aim of this push will be to ensure that Kenya and the region are well-equipped, adequately coordinated and prepared to confront terrorist threats especially from the Al-Shabaab and its affiliated entities.**









# ing of the Women Deliver





# 2019 Conference



## WHY KENYA? WOMEN, PEACE & SECURITY





## 5. Women, Peace and Security.

### Kenya:

- 5.1. Kenya recognizes the crucial link between Women, Peace and Security and has endeavored to leverage gender perspective in seeking lasting solutions to peace and security. The National Action Plan captures all the pillars of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325(UNSCR 1325). Kenya seeks to involve women in efforts geared towards sustainable peace.
- 5.2. Kenya has one of the highest percentage of women officers serving in peace support operations globally.
- 5.3. As part of the 18th anniversary celebrations of UNSCR 1325, the Government of Kenya in Collaboration with Finland, hosted in Nairobi, in October 2018, a High-Level Peer Review on Women, Peace and Security.

**Kenya will vigorously pursue the promotion of the Women, Peace & Security agenda at the United Nations.**











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# WHY KENYA? YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

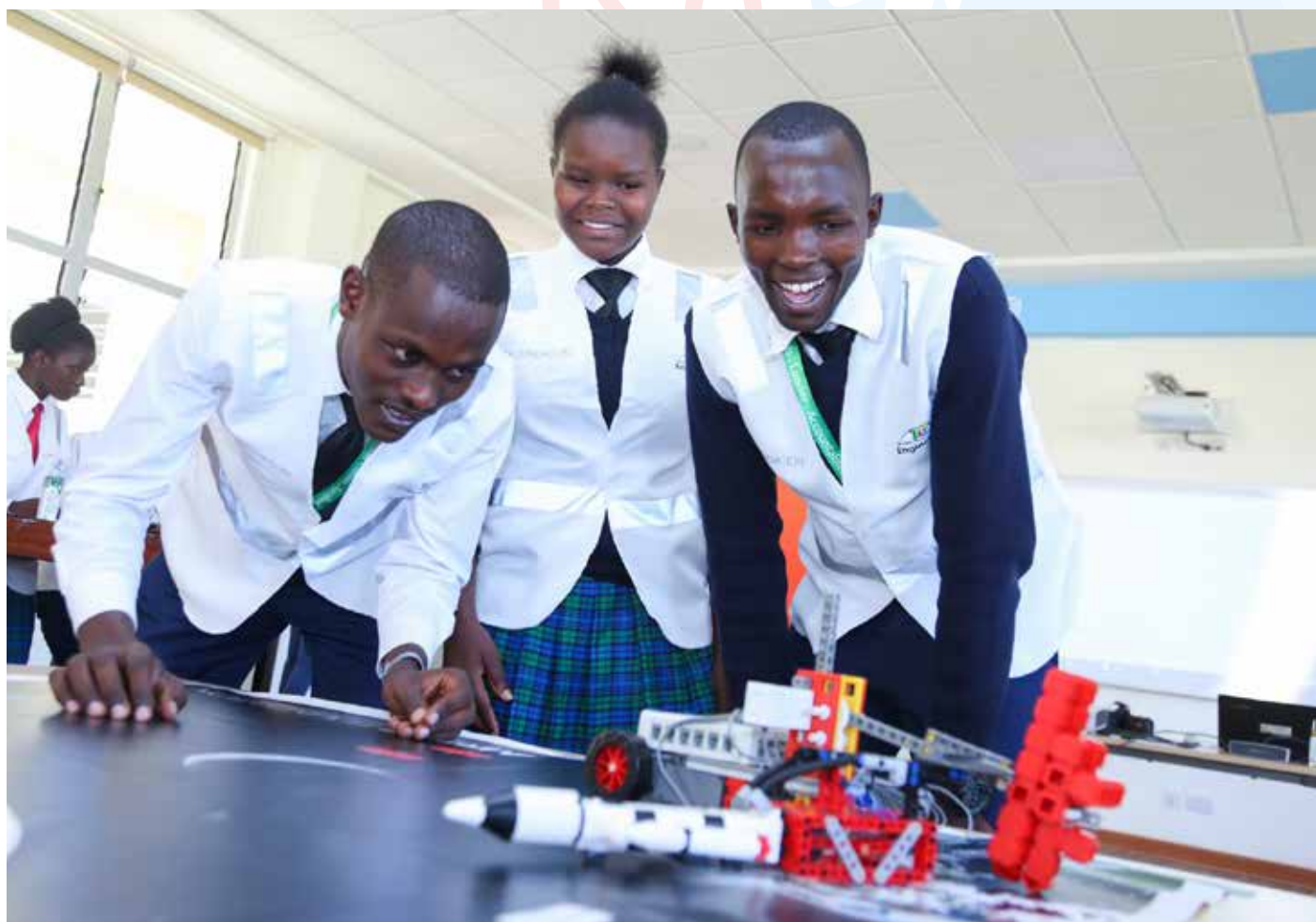




## 6. Youth Empowerment

6.1. Kenya recognises that the youth play a significant role in maintenance and promotion of peace and security. Kenya will promote the empowerment and inclusion of youth as agents of peace, security and development.

**Kenya will support youth empowerment because the destiny of humanity is inextricably linked to the empowerment of the Youth**















# WHY KENYA? HUMANITARIAN ACTION



## 7. Humanitarian Action

- 7.1. Conflicts and disasters continue to generate crisis that increase unending global humanitarian crisis forcing people to flee from their homes and countries on a scale not seen in decades. This calls for a focused attention to respond to crisis, build resilience and help transition affected population from emergency to development.
- 7.2. Kenya has hosted over 600,000 refugees. We are alive to the challenges faced by persons unable to return home owing to serious and indiscriminate threats to life and livelihood and shall use our seat at the Council to seek lasting solutions to challenges faced by refugees and displaced persons

**Reaffirm our commitment towards the protection of refugees, with regards to future large-scale refugee movements, as well as to existing protracted refugee situations, including realization of the social and economic rights of all persons of concern.**



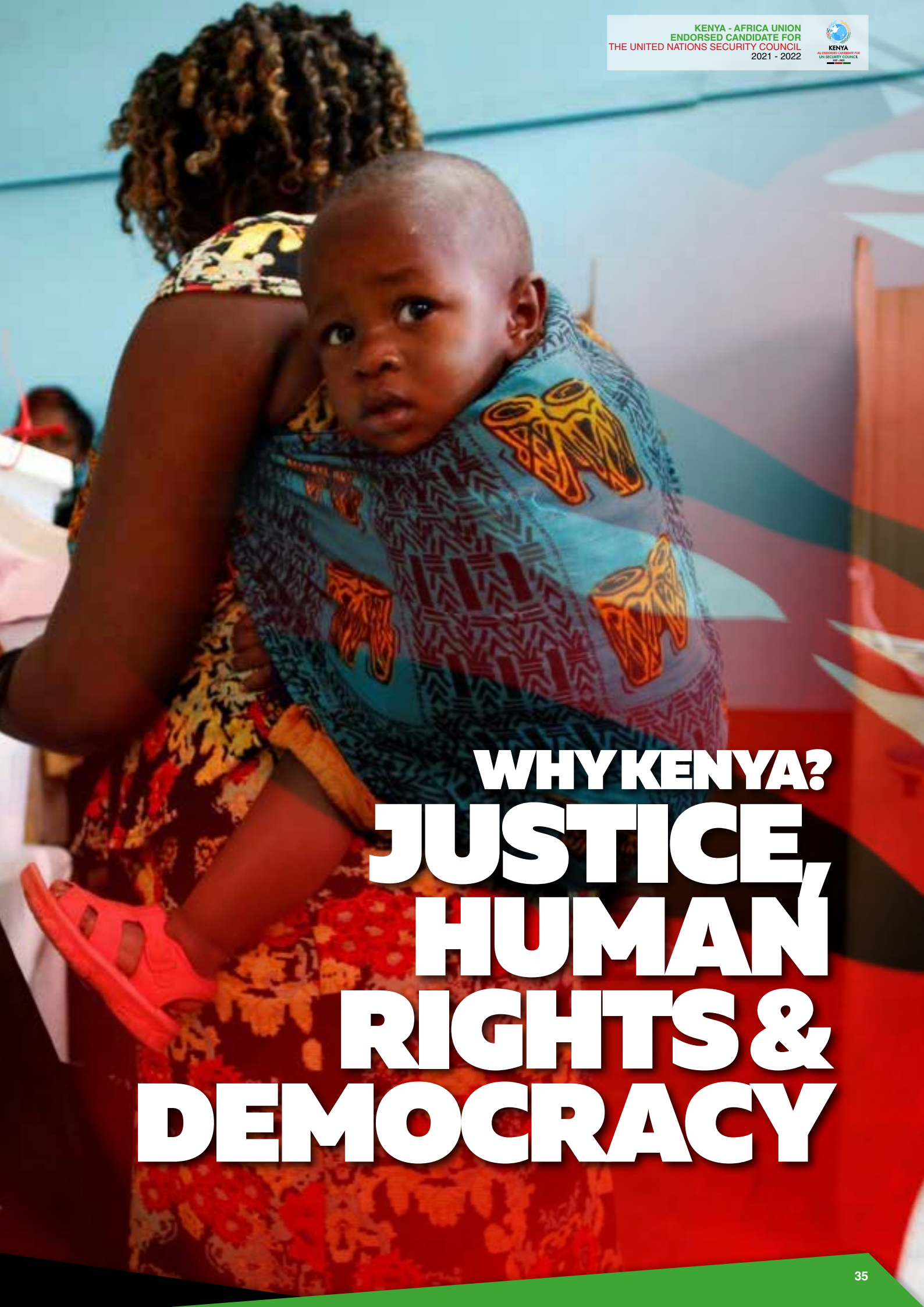










A woman with curly hair, seen from the back, is carrying a young child on her back. The child is looking over their shoulder towards the camera. They are wearing a colorful patterned wrap. The background is slightly blurred, showing other people and a red structure.

# WHY KENYA? JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS & DEMOCRACY





## 8. Justice, Human Rights and Democracy

- 8.1. Kenya believes strongly that peace and security, development, and human rights are mutually reinforcing.
- 8.2. Kenya has a fully functioning democratic process that is ever evolving, underpinned by the principles of constitutionalism and guided by a Constitution that guarantees civil, political, social and economic rights, as well as fundamental freedoms of all its people. In addition, Kenya is party to numerous UN and Africa Union human rights treaties.
- 8.3. Kenya is committed to a functioning, values-based global order. Human rights are the foundation of our global coexistence. Gender equality and the self-determination of all women and girls, social inclusion as well as economic, social and cultural rights are among the fundamental values which Kenya stands for.
- 8.4. 3.4. Kenya has been actively engaged in the work of the key human rights organizations. This includes serving as a member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights from 1984-1986, 1992-1994 and 2001-2003. Kenya has also been actively involved in United Nations reform processes and in particular, the establishment of the United Nations Human Rights Council.
- 8.5. Kenya was elected to the UN Human Rights Council for a three-year term; 2013-2015 and re-elected for the period 2016-2018. Kenya believes that it can provide significant added value to the Human rights agenda in this era of change in international affairs.

**Kenya holds the conviction that peace, security and stability cannot be enjoyed without the protection of human rights and is committed to continuing to play an active role in mediation and resolution of conflicts, with the objective of establishing and nurturing ideal conditions for the promotion and protection of human rights and champion a people centred, sustainable development approach to securing lasting peace**











Together we can  
#BeatPollution



Together we can  
#BeatPollution



UN  
environment  
United Nations  
Environment Programme

UN  
environment  
assembly

#BEATPOLLUTION  
TOWARDS A  
POLLUTION-FREE  
PLANET

Trinidad & Tobago

Director General  
UNOW

Czech Republic



unenvironment.org  
beatpollution.org  
#BeatPollution



Together we can  
#BeatPollution

# WHY KENYA? ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE AGENDA



## 9.Environment and Climate Change Agenda

- 9.1. Has a long and distinguished tradition in conservation and environmental protection. We care for the treasure we hold in trust for all humanity.
- 9.2. Believes in promoting sustainable utilization and management of environment and natural resources for socio-economic development. Kenya is among world leaders in clean energy and environmental conservation and believes that sustainable development can be achieved in a clean and secure environment.
- 9.3. As host of United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and UN Habitat, built a global consensus on the environmental and sustainable agenda at a time when climate change is becoming a premier global concern.
- 9.4. Climate change has led to, among others, devastating droughts, flooding, and mudslides, which in turn have resulted to increased scarcity of resources leading to migration and regional conflicts and Kenya reaffirms her strong commitment to Climate Change agenda.

**Kenya will leverage on her experience and position as host country for the United Nations Environmental Programme to give fresh momentum and support for the global environmental agenda.**









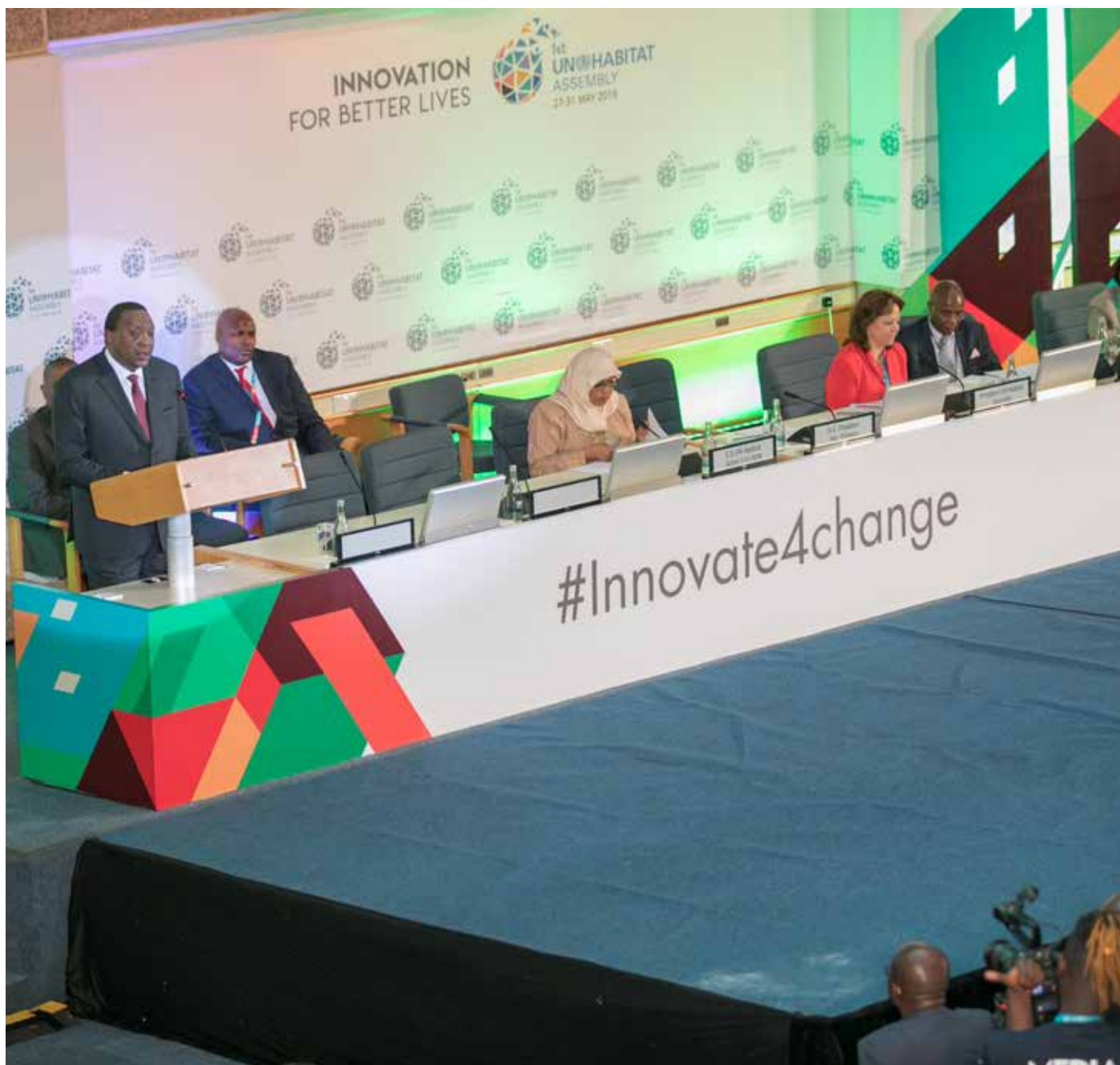




The background of the page features a large, stylized Kenyan flag with its characteristic red, white, green, and black horizontal stripes and a traditional Maasai shield and spears in the center. In the bottom left corner, a row of white wind turbines is visible against a hazy, reddish-orange sky, suggesting a focus on renewable energy.

# **WHY KENYA? SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AGENDA**





## 10. Sustainable Development Goals Agenda

- 10.1. Kenya has played a leading role in promoting inclusive and sustainable development in the region and beyond. Kenya co-chaired the 13th Session of the Open Working Group that successfully adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets, as well as the inter-governmental negotiation process on the 2030 Agenda for Development. Kenya will work with others to prioritize issues of Africa's development, peace and stability.
- 10.2. Kenya has in addition continued to play a leading role in shaping global trade agenda through hosting of 10th WTO Ministerial Council and 14th UNCTAD Conference, all which sought, in their own way, to integrate developing nations to the global trade agenda.
- 10.3. Conflicts and civil wars still threaten African countries and will affect their capacity to implement the SDGs. Growth in Africa must include significant reduction of poverty and delivery of goods and services. Kenya supports a reformed UN System that can deliver on peace, security and development and one that will address the challenges of development in Africa as central to international peace and security.

**Kenya recognises that sustainable development cannot be realised without peace and security, and peace and security cannot be realised without sustainable development. Kenya will consequently play a leading role to link the efforts of peace and security with sustainable development.**









# THANK YOU **KENYA**

FOR YOUR SERVICE AND SACRIFICE



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[#ServingForPeace](https://twitter.com/ServingForPeace)





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