

National Counter Terrorism Centre



NCTC Newsletter - Volume 43: October 2020

The National Day: Reviving the National Identity, Patriotism, Unity and Social Cohesion for a Peaceful and Resilient Maldives



Source: presidency.gov.mv

On 18th October 2020, we celebrated the National Day of Maldives, despite ongoing struggles to contain and recover from COVID-19 pandemic associated challenges. Every year, on the first day of Rabi-ul- awwal, in lunar (hijree) calendar, we mark the National Day, as a tribute of the day when a coordinated nation-wide local resistance movement led by the national hero, Mohamed Thakrufaanu Al Auzam, drove out an occupying force of Portuguese in 1573.

The National Day reminds us of our indebtedness to honor those who made ultimate sacrifices in

defending the people and sovereignty of the Maldives throughout the history. National Day reminds us not only heroism and leadership of those who fought against occupying forces but it also reminds us the central role of reviving the sense of national identity of Maldives deeply rooted from the Islamic faith, patriotism and unity for enduring peace and harmony.



Source: wellknownplaces.com

This year, National Day celebrations started with the official flag hoisting ceremony, officiated by His Excellency President Ibrahim Mohamed Solih, cabinet ministers, senior

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representatives of the government and foreign dignitaries. During the ceremony, His Excellency President Ibrahim Mohamed Solih address the nation highlighting the key consideration of the government. During his national address, His Excellency President Ibrahim Mohamed Solih said that his administration “considers two key aspects while fostering ties with foreign nations: ensuring the Maldives’ continued independence and sovereignty; and citizens’ welfare”.



The National Day is given the highest regard in the hearts of the people of the Maldives, said by President Solih during his address. He further extended that National Day is the day of patriotism, unity, cohesion, peace and prosperity given a high status, because on that day the national integrity, sovereignty and independence of the Maldives was achieved by a great victory from the Portuguese, who occupied for 15 years. We should all remember the people's unity and social cohesion during the struggle.

While we celebrate National Day, reviving an inclusive sense of national identity of Maldives remains critical to maintaining a successful modern, progressive and peaceful society. As noted by Fukuyama, Francis, “national identity not only enhances physical security, but also inspires good governance; facilitates economic development; fosters trust among citizens; engenders support for strong social safety nets; and ultimately makes possible liberal democracy itself”.¹

1 <https://www.journalofdemocracy.org/articles/why-national-identity-matters/>

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UNODC Conducts Virtual National Consultation Meeting with CT Stakeholders of the Maldives

05 October 2020



This project is funded by
the European Union



**Developing National Policies, Protocols and Guidelines in Maldives
Addressing Returning and Relocating Foreign Terrorist Fighters
and their Families
based on National Plans and Priorities in the COVID-19 Situation**

NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING

OCT 5 2020

Held under the project "Support to Maldives on Counter-Terrorism"
carried out with funding by the European Union

UNODC in collaboration with National Counter Terrorism Centre on 5 October 2020 conducted a virtual consultation meeting with CT stakeholder of the Maldives government on "Developing National Policies, Protocols and Guidelines in Maldives Addressing Returning and Relocating Foreign Terrorist Fighters and their Families bases on National Plans and Priorities in the Covid-19 Situation.

For the beginning of the event an introductory remark was given by the Director of NCTC, Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim Naeem. In his remarks he emphasized on the vital need for a whole of government and whole of society approach in addressing the national guidelines on returning foreign terrorist fighters in accordance with the

Covid-19 situation.

An intervention was made by Uz Ali Shuhail - Senior State Attorney from the Attorney General's Office during session 1, on Legislative challenges in addressing (R)FTFs and their families in Maldives, in particular in the context of COVID-19.

Furthermore, a crucial session for the Maldives, Outcomes of the Joint CTED- UNODC Maldives' country visit and the way forward was presented by Ms Adria de Landri - Legal Officer from the UN Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate. Despite the remaining issues and challenges in the Maldives, She highlighted the major progresses achieved in legal and criminal justice, countering violent extremism and foreign terrorist fighters, and law enforcement and border control.

National Counter Terrorism Centre Participated in the Maldives Youth Camp 2020

23 October 2020



On the occasion of National Youth Day, 22nd October 2020, Ministry of Youth Sports and Community Empowerment, along with UNDP Maldives and other partners hosted a Maldives Youth Camp from 22nd to 23rd October 2020. The camp aimed to promote the Strategic Action Plan on Enhancing Youth Participation and creating a platform for youth to advocate on issues related to them. This year's theme is 'Youth, Peace and Security'.

Every year, a theme is specifically chosen to build a platform which will bring youth across Maldives and those living abroad together to discuss and develop solutions to various afflictions faced by young people across the country. As such, this

year's theme is 'Youth, Peace and Security'.

National Counter Terrorism Center being a key partner for the youth camp 2020, a joint virtual session with Ministry of Islamic Affairs and United Nations Officer of the Resident Coordinator in Maldives was conducted on the topic, Youth Peace and Security during the 2nd day of the Youth Camp. Ministry of Youth, Sports and Community Empowerment initiated the 2-day youth camp on 22nd October 2020 and completed on Friday, 23rd October 2020. NCTC is a key partner for the event.

The session was focused on 3 parts; (1) a brief presentation on the role of youth in the national peace building efforts ...continued on page 5

delivered by Director of NCTC, Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim Naeem, (2) the UN Security Council Resolution 2250 adopted in 2015, the first ever thematic resolution on Youth Peace and Security delivered by Mr. Nasheeth Thoha from the UN RC's office, and (3) peace and security in a religious perspective and role of youth presented by Sheikh Ahmed Fahmee Didi, Vaaiz of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and followed by

discussions in the end.

The huge potential of the youth for the success of the peace and security agenda is key to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the realization of a tolerant society that is compassionate of the needs of everyone residing in the Maldives

Enhancing The Role of Women in PCVE

By: Ibrahim Mohamed

Maldivian women play a vital role in shaping society. Traditionally, men are viewed as the primary breadwinners while women undertake the key roles of taking care of the household chores and raising children.

Although the trend of women financially contributing for the family is increasing in urban atolls and cities — due to social and economic factors — women still share the larger chunk of managing the household, especially when it comes to parenting.

In the rural island communities, the gender roles still remain very sensitive, where women are expected to perform unpaid domestic work while men are involved in “manly professions” like fishing, agriculture and construction.

As these norms remain intact in some of the island communities and conservative families, it gives the opportunity for people with extremist ideologies to exploit these communities, take control over women and manipulate them to achieve their propagandas. Women are expected to stay at home, disconnected from all other worldly affairs.

There is no comprehensive study done on this area

in the Maldives. The possibility of gender inequality being one of the many factors contributing to the exploitation of women by extremists under the banner of Islam remains unexplored.

Most commonly observed tactics used by extremists to control women involve preventing them from social interactions and secluding them from social activities. In other words, compelling women to cut ties with the people they trust and care about the most is the primary strategy used to manipulate them. They cut ties with members of their family, friends and mentors so that the women will solely rely on their commands. Extremists also prevent women from pursuing education, employment, financial independence and participating in communal works. It forces women to depend on their husbands or male companions; emotionally, socially and economically.

Most women are not economically independent. However, women are known to be very socially active, especially in rural islands. Women's Development Committees are known as parent bodies of women, which undertake initiatives and festivities that increase ...continued on page 6

women's participation in decision-making roles and empowering women. In almost all islands, there are sports conducted specifically for women like bashi — a traditional women's sport — netball and volleyball. Such initiatives encourage unity and harmony within the communities by empowering women and working towards gender equality.

During meetings with the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services, some members of the stranded families in Syria explained that women were manipulated with incorrect interpretations of Qur'an and Hadith on social relationships, and they had distanced themselves from their families and friends prior to travelling to Syria. They also noted that some of the families moved to different islands in order to maintain social distancing.

Although the threat of violent extremism is not less for women and children than men, there is a misconception in the society that only men are subject to violent extremism and recruitment as Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs). It is often described as a behavioural or a criminal offence committed by a group of men, ignoring the damage it does to women, children, and society as a whole.

So far, there is no evidence of Maldivian women's involvement in the war in Syria as active combatants. But the current refugee crisis in Syria is living proof of how severely violent extremism and FTFs recruitment impact women and children. According to Maldives Police Service, there are dozens of Maldivian women and children stranded in the al-Hawl refugee camp (al-Hol refugee camp) located in the southern outskirts of the town of al-Hawl in northern Syria, close to the Syria-Iraq border. They originally travelled with a male companion now believed to be dead or missing.

The local officials believe that the number of Maldivian women and children stranded in the camp would be nearly 60, which is a staggering

figure compared to the small population of Maldives.

Apart from violent extremism and terrorism, travelling to Syria as FTFs has caused many social issues in their home country. The loss tears families apart. Unregistered marriages, disputed citizenship status of the children born in Syria, deterioration of the physical and mental well-being of everyone impacted, the exploitation of children and gender-based violence are just a few examples of what stems from this social calamity.

These issues demonstrate the vulnerability of women and children in such conditions, and why efforts in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) should focus on women's equality.

Maldives counts among the few countries with the highest literacy rate of women, and the percentage of women completing higher education is higher than men in Maldives. Despite women's achievements in academics, evidence of women's economic empowerment is very minimal, especially in the atolls.

To prevent violence against women and women's economic dependency on men, it is imperative to empower women by providing equal opportunities in employment, the labour market and their pursuit of career goals.

Rural areas face more obstacles in the way of women's empowerment than urban areas. Some of the challenges include the underlying norms in island communities and the lack of accessibility to resources in under developed atolls of the country.

Until very recently, women's unpaid labour was not considered as work, despite their contribution to society and the economy. Menial work and home-based businesses such as laundry service and selling short eats were not recognised as employment. In some

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circumstances, the income generated from such home-based businesses run by women were not deposited into their personal bank accounts and were instead given to their husbands or guardians.

These underlying norms still exist in our society hinder efforts undertaken to empower women socially and economically, leaving them vulnerable.

It is a fact that women outnumbered men in some of the employment sectors. A report published by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in 2019 reveals that 60 percent of civil servants are women. This gives the impression that women are given equal or more opportunities than men in civil service. But when it comes to total employment across the country and in decision-making roles, there is a huge gender gap.

The Peoples' Majlis (parliament) is one of the many examples of gender disparity existing in our society. Out of 87 elected members in the People's Majlis, only four members are women. The majority of commissions and institutions are structured without taking gender mainstreaming into consideration.

Sometimes, even policies and affairs that specifically concern women are implemented without their involvement and participation. Such disparities in society have prevented equitable distribution of opportunities and resources between women and men, giving men disproportionately more control over the lives of women. Extremists take advantage of these prevailing gaps in society and gender inequality gives them the opportunity to promote violence against women.

One very important area in PCVE is changing society's behaviour and perception around gender roles, rather than expecting women to continue performing traditional roles. This is why gender sensitisation is essential.

Gender sensitivity is necessary to tackle these issues, the gender disparity exists because of a lack of awareness and understanding of how these traditional gender roles negatively impact everyone living in the society.

It is often perceived that gender sensitisation is the sole responsibility of the Government under Gender Equality Act. But the Act will yield no outcomes unless there is momentum among women during the process of change.

Women's Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the power of women as agents of peace are often marginalised and understated. Their potential in making a difference to the lives of those affected by conflict are under-valued and efforts to empower them by supporting them technically and financially are very limited.

Unlike the Government, CSOs have the advantage in accessing untouched vulnerable groups in communities. They could be more trusted and valued by people in the field they work. This would give them more opportunities to reach and deliver alternative narratives for the target audience.

As mothers, mentors and community influencers, women can play multiple roles in PCVE.

Acknowledgement

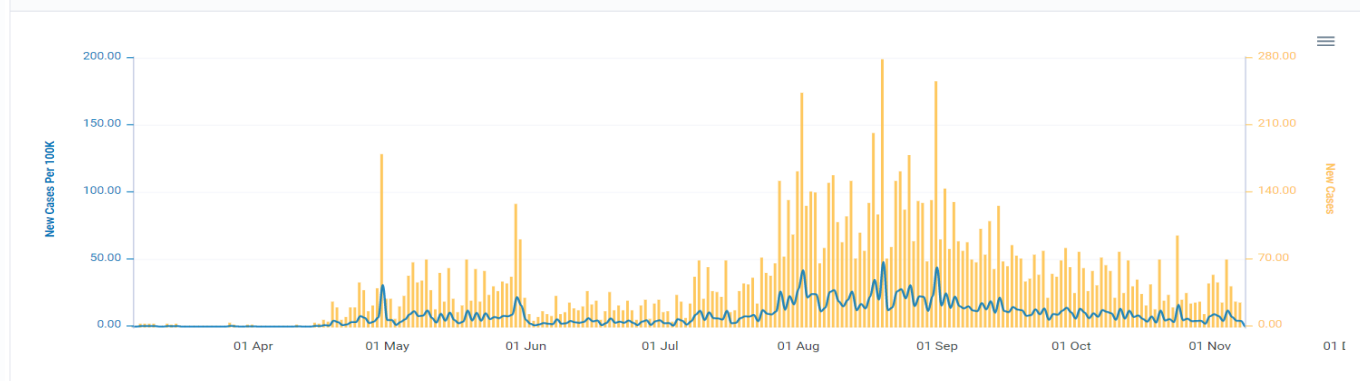
Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed is the Director Communication at the Ministry of Gender, Family & Social Services. As a permanent member of the Counter Radicalisation Committee of NCTC, his insight in promoting peace and security gives a great contribution in strategic communications for PCVE efforts by the government of Maldives.

COVID-19 LOCAL UPDATES

Last Updated Date: 06 November 2020 - 20:22

Total Cases	Active Cases	Recoveries	Total Deaths
11,986 <small>24 new cases today</small>	847 <small>52 hospitalised</small>	11,092 <small>92.54 recovery rate</small>	40 <small>0.33% mortality rate</small>

Daily Incidence Per 100,000



Source: covid19.health.gov.mv


**COVID-19
RESPONSE**

WORK SAFE



Sit 3ft apart
from other people



Wear a mask
inside the premise



Avoid socializing with
colleagues, inside or outside



Stagger work
and break hours



Disinfect shared surfaces
before and after use



Work from home
whenever possible




Ministry of Health
 Republic of Maldives

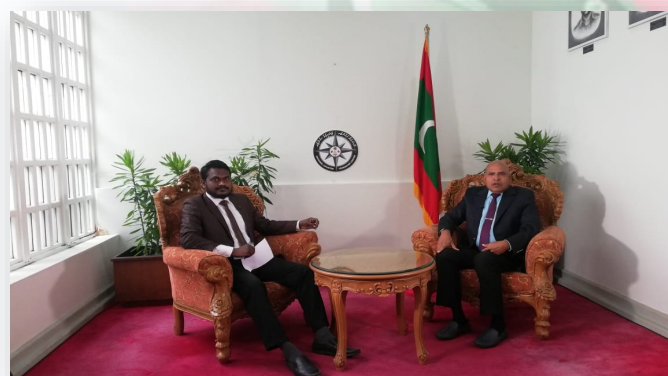



**World Health
Organization**
 Maldives


unicef
 for every child


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 Maldivian Red Crescent

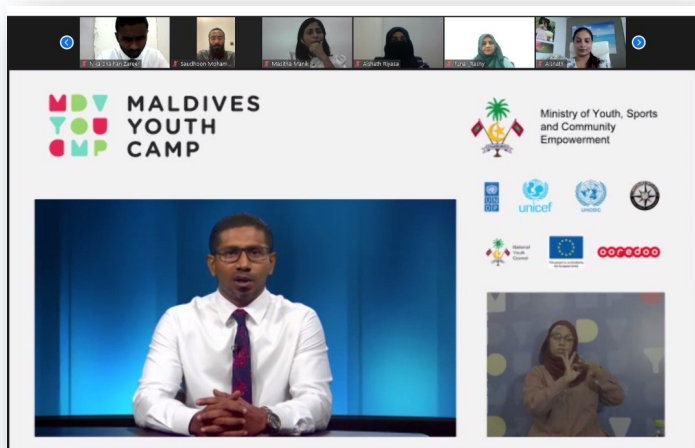
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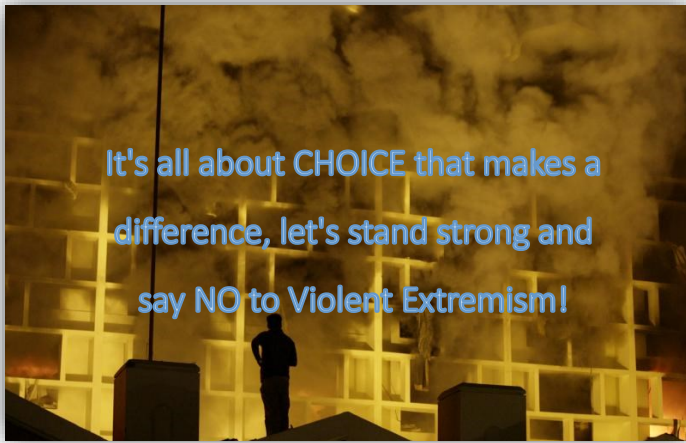
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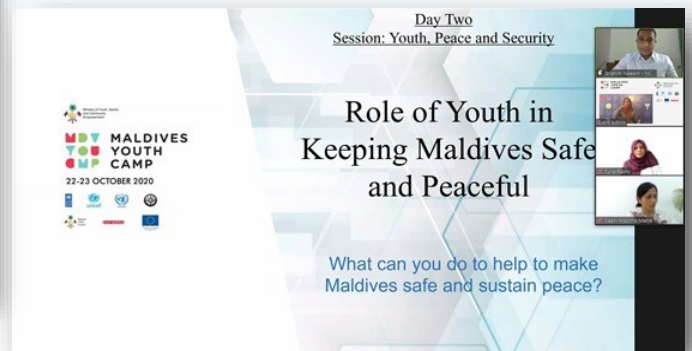
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Abdullah bin 'Amr bin Al-'as (May Allah be pleased with them) reported:

A man asked the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) "Which act in Islam is the best?" He (ﷺ) replied, "To give food, and to greet everyone, whether you know or you do not."

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ONLINE EXPERT GROUP MEETING
28-29 October 2020 ●●● 13:00 - 16:00 (UTC)

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Source: presidency.gov.mv

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مرکز تحقیقات حقوقی: SA/RIMS/2020/35، 18 اردیبهشت 1400

<https://presidency.gov.mv/Press/Article/23806>

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ދިވެހިސަރުކާރުގެ ގެޒެޓް ގައި ބަޔާންކުރި ސަރުކާރުގެ ނިންމުމުގެ ތެރެއިން ދިވެހިސަރުކާރުގެ ގެޒެޓް ގައި ބަޔާންކުރި ސަރުކާރުގެ ނިންމުމުގެ ތެރެއިން

پرسش و پاسخ

از سید مرتضیٰ نجاشی

پرسش: سید مرتضیٰ نجاشی،

پرسش: سید مرتضیٰ نجاشی،

پرسش: سید مرتضیٰ نجاشی،

پرسش: سید مرتضیٰ نجاشی،

پرسش: سید مرتضیٰ نجاشی،

پرسش: سید مرتضیٰ نجاشی،

پرسش: سید مرتضیٰ نجاشی،

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ نَحْمَدُهُ سُبْحَانَهُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ. اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ وَبَارِكْ عَلَى نَبِيِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ، وَمَنْ تَبِعَهُمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ إِلَى يَوْمِ الدِّينِ.

پرسش: سید مرتضیٰ نجاشی،

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پرسش: سید مرتضیٰ نجاشی،

پرسش: سید مرتضیٰ نجاشی،

پرسش: سید مرتضیٰ نجاشی،

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ح ك ر ه و ز س د ط ي ع ف ق ك ح ط

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ 17 ...

عمر عجلو زحردو

• دَبَرِ اَدَمَ جَنُّو نَغِي سَوْدَه هُوَتِي: سوسِرَتَر مَخَر مَحْمُود
مَلِكُو رَجَا دَبَرِ مَحْمُود، 17 رَسْمُو.

● اِسْمُكَ اِسْمُكَ اِسْمُكَ (اِسْمُكَ اِسْمُكَ اِسْمُكَ) اِسْمُكَ اِسْمُكَ اِسْمُكَ
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● سَيْفُ الدِّينِ قُطْرُ 39 رَزْمِ دَرِ حِجْمَتِي وَمِجْمَرِ
لَا مَرَدَّ لَهُ.

• رُكْنُ الدِّينِ بَيْبَرَسُ 38 رَكْمِيهِ حِسْمَتِي وَهَيْدَرِي
رِسْمِي رُو.

• دېر د تړلو مخه پرته، د پخواني ترانزیکټ فایبرسټر ایسو
ایمپلیمینټ په ۱۴ اړخونو کې د تړلو ۲۱ اړخونه
د ۲۵۰۰۰۰ (تیریسټر فیسټر) د تړلو د
فیسټر په ۱۴ اړخونو کې د تړلو د
تړلو د

• اِسْمُكَ هُوَ بِحِزْبِكَ مَعَدُّنَا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ

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دربارهٔ دین و دینداران

1 رَجَبِ تَمِی: 15

3 آل عمران: 200

⁴ رواه مسلم.

5 الترمذي

⁶ البقرة: 282



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