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Jeddah Security and Development Summit Draws Global Praise

IMCTC praised the final communiqué issued by the Jeddah Security and Development Summit, in which the leaders reiterated their strong condemnation of terrorism in all forms and manifestations, and their determination to strengthen regional and international efforts to counter terrorism and violent extremism, in addition to preventing the financing, arming and recruitment of terrorist groups of all individuals and entities, while countering all activities that threaten the security and stability of the region.

The communiqué comes in line with the strategies and objectives of IMCTC, which would counter terrorism and renounce violence and extremism.

It is noteworthy that the Jeddah Security and Development Summit was held on Saturday, July 16, 2022 with the participation of the GCC countries, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Iraq, and the United States of America.

Republic of Kenya Joins IMCTC



The Republic of Kenya joins IMCTC, bringing the number of the IMCTC member countries that all work in tandem under its umbrella to counter terrorism across the four domains: ideology, communications, counter terrorism financing, and military) to 42. The new member country is currently working and coordinating to send its delegates to the IMCTC headquarters in Riyadh... continued p.2

Republic of Kenya Joins IMCTC



Kenya is located in the center of East African countries, with long coastlines overlooking the Indian Ocean, giving Kenya a paramount importance in trade, transport, communications, thanks to its important seaports which existed a long time ago. The Republic of Kenya shares the eastern coastal borders with the Indian Ocean; it also shares its land borders with several neighboring countries: it is bordered by Uganda to the west, Tanzania to the south, Ethiopia and South Sudan to the north, and Somalia to the northeast. Nairobi is the administrative capital of Kenya with the official currency being the Kenyan shilling.

The system of government of Kenya is multi-party democracy with a unicameral parliament that makes laws administered by the executive arm of the government. The Kenyan constitution protects private property and provides safeguards against expropriation without compensation.

Kenya enjoys a stable macroeconomic environment where the government implements sound macroeconomic policies that promote growth by providing a safer setting for making investment decisions in the private sector.



■ Independence

Kenya gained independence on December 12, 1963. The new constitution provided for the establishment of constitutional monarchy. In the post-independence elections, KANU won and Kenyatta became Prime Minister. In 1964, Kenya became a republic with Jomo Kenyatta as the President.

■ Area and Population

The Republic of Kenya ranks 50th in the world in terms of area that covers about 580,367 square kilometres. Most of Kenya's land is above sea level and gradually the elevation increases in the western, northern, and southwestern parts of the Kenyan plateau. The land elevation ranges from 1500 meters to

the total population according to 2019. Islam is the second dominant religion, which makes up 10% of the population.

■ Languages

In Kenya, Swahili is the national language among different ethnic groups. Many educated Kenyans speak English as the country's official language, along with the Swahili language.

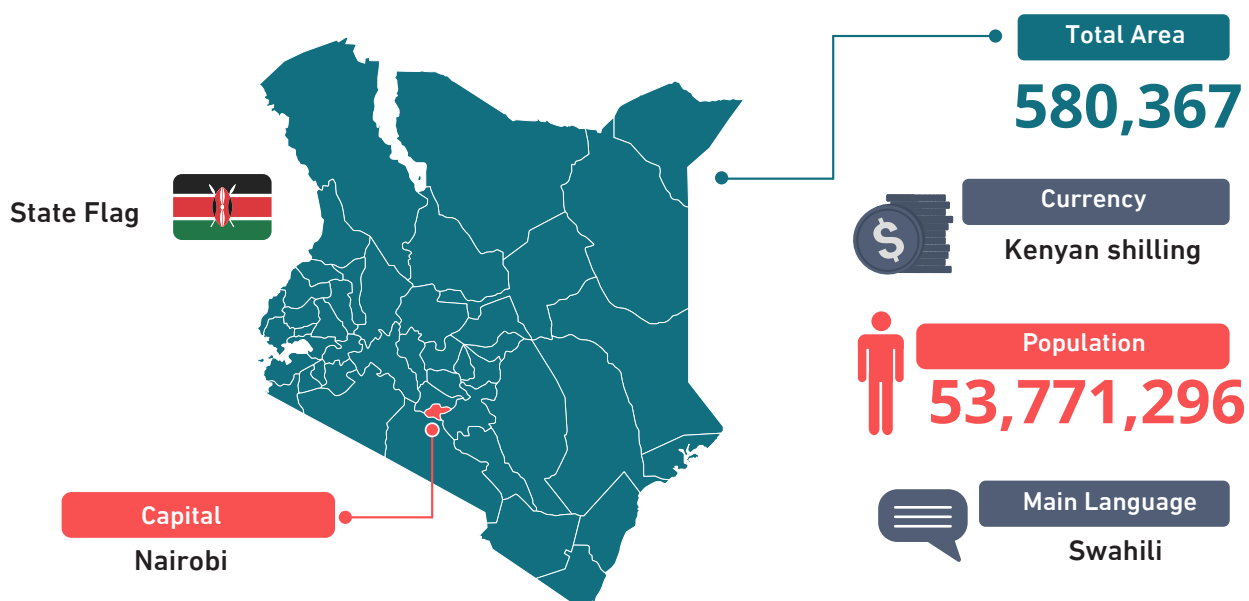
■ Infrastructure

The Republic of Kenya has many developed infrastructure facilities: four international airports, a vast roads and railways network, and a modern port in Mombasa that facilitate the transport of commodities. In the energy and communications sector, Kenya has a large

foreign and domestic investment, including the creation of a free trade zone. Financial remittances from Kenyan expatriates working in the United States, the Middle East, Europe and Asia make up a large and growing portion of foreign financial flows into Kenya.

- Tourism

Tourism is an important economic activity in Kenya. Thousands of tourists visit Kenya every year to watch and take photos of wildlife. Tourism contributes more to the Kenyan economy than any other economic activity, excluding the sale and production of coffee. More than 500,000 tourists visit Kenya annually to enjoy the beautiful landscapes of the



2500 meters. The highest mountain in the country is Mount Kenya that reaches about 5,196 metres in height. The rift valley exists in the north-western part of the country, its highest ridge reaching 3000 meters.

The Republic of Kenya ranked twenty-seventh globally in terms of population. According to the estimates and statistics of 2020, its population reached 53,771,296, an equivalent of about 0.69% of the total world population.

■ Religions in Kenya

The Republic of Kenya has a number of different religions, including Islam, Christianity, Buddhism and others. Christianity is the dominant religion in Kenya, accounting for about 85.8% of

distribution network across its cities. As a result, Kenya continues to develop as a financial, service and transportation hub for the Eastern and Central Africa region.

■ Economy

Kenya's economy is market-based, with a liberal foreign trade system and few state-owned corporations. The list of the major industries includes forestry, fishing, mining, energy, manufacturing, tourism and financial services. By 2019, Kenya's GDP was estimated at \$99,246 billion, and the GDP per capita totaled \$2,010, making Kenya's the 62nd largest economy in the world. Generally, Kenya has an encouraging investment environment as it has passed several regulatory reforms to facilitate both for-

coastal area, especially to observe and photograph wild animals in safari tours. Revenues from tourism are estimated at \$200 million annually. Tourism activity also provides job opportunities for more than 40,000 Kenyans.

- Agriculture

Agriculture represents the mainstay of the Kenyan economy, with 78% of the labor force works in rain-fed and river-fed agriculture. Maize, cassava, bananas, rice and wheat are grown on highlands. Kenya has flourishing cash crops, such as coffee, tea, sugar cane, silica and cotton. Coffee constitutes a quarter of its exports. Pastoralism is an important trade in Kenya, with livestock of 11 million cows and 9 million goats and sheep.

IMCTC Secretary-General Visits Bangladesh



The IMCTC Secretary-General Major-General Mohammed Saeed Al-Moghedi, met on Wednesday and Thursday, 27-28, July 2022, at the headquarters of Bangladesh Ministry of Defense in Dhaka, the Acting Chief of General Staff of Bangladesh Army, Lieutenant-General Ataul Hakim Sarwar Hasan, where both sides discussed avenues of cooperation and shared perspectives for realizing the desired objectives for the war on terrorism. In the same context, Foreign Secretary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Masud Bin Momen, received at the headquarters of the Bangladeshi Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Dhaka, on Tuesday, July 26, 2022, the IMCTC Secretary-General Major-General. Mohammed Saeed Al-Moghedi. During the visit, both sides discussed avenues of cooperation, shared visions and means of strengthening the relationships to realize the desired objectives in countering terrorism. Meanwhile, the two sides also discussed matters of mutual

interests between Bangladesh and IMCTC and the latest developments regarding the IMCTC initiatives and strategies across counter-terrorism domains.

For his part, Major-General Al-Moghedi stressed the importance of Bangladesh as an IMCTC member country with extensive experience and expertise in countering terrorism and violent extremism, in addition to its memberships in several counter-terrorism focused international organizations. The visit reflects the IMCTC keenness to forge strategic partnerships among its member states, supporting nations and international organizations. It equally aims to deepen mutual ties, ongoing cooperation with the rest of other countries for the purpose of capacity-building, sharing the best international practices, information sharing in the area of counter-terrorism and joining other international efforts aimed at preserving international peace and security.



Newly Appointed Saudi Ambassadors Learn about IMCTC Mission and Objectives



IMCTC received at its headquarters, on Wednesday and Thursday, 29-30/06/2022, the newly appointed Saudi Ambassadors to several countries. The ambassadors include Abdulrahman Al-Harbi, Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, Saad Nasser Abu-Haimed, Ambassador to the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Dr. Fahad bin Obaidallah Al-Humaidani, Ambassador to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Khaled bin Ibrahim Al-Sallum, Ambassador to the Republic of Chile, Mohammed bin Ismael Dahlawi, Ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The visiting ambassadors received a detailed briefing on the IMCTC efforts in countering terrorism, extremism, coordination of member countries' efforts to disrupt terrorist trends through ideology, communications, CTF and military initiatives, in addition to coordination and intensification of member countries' efforts in this regard.

In the meantime, the delegation toured the IMCTC HQ, met the delegates of the IMCTC member countries and were updated on the latest developments concerning terrorist groups and inci-

dents around the world and the IMCTC tools used by the situation room in monitoring and keeping track of such groups and attacks.

The ambassadors applauded the IMCTC efforts across its four counterterrorism domains and strategic approach in fighting extremist groups.

For his part, Major-General Al-Moghedi pointed out that IMCTC is an important organization that seeks to strengthen cooperation among its member countries, and is based on the values of legitimacy, independence, coordination, participation and ensures that all counterterrorism actions and efforts are in line with international regulations, norms and laws. Terrorism is a scourge that requires concerted efforts of all countries and organizations to eliminate it by all means and methods.

It is worth noting that the ambassadorial delegation visit comes in the framework of strengthening the IMCTC international relationships with the rest of the world and deepening international efforts across counter-terrorism efforts.



IMCTC Celebrates Delegates Returning from Hajj



IMCTC received, on Sunday, July 17, 2022, at its headquarters in Riyadh, the IMCTC member countries' delegates, who were among the Guests of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques Program. Having performed the Hajj rituals, the delegates of IMCTC member countries expressed their appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud and His Royal Highness Crown Prince - may Allah keep them safe - for hosting them in the program of guests of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, and for enabling them to complete the Hajj rituals. They also emphasized that the Kingdom's wise leadership would spare no effort to best provide service to Islam and Muslims.

The IMCTC Secretary-General made a speech on this occasion, in which he highly praised Allah for reaching the full realization of the blessed ten days of Dhul-Hijjah, in which he emphasized the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the IMCTC headquarters country with its wise leadership and keenness to best serve the pilgrims and the guests and visitors to the holy places, and to ensure comfort and safety of all pilgrims to perform their rituals with ease and peace of mind.

He also extended his sincere thanks to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz, and to His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz, Chair-

man of IMCTC Ministers of Defense Council, for their generosity of hosting the delegates of the IMCTC member countries to perform the Hajj rituals.

In the same vein, he also highlighted the success of the Hajj season, noting the success of the highly elaborate operational plan for the Hajj season this year that is designed to achieve maximum comfort for the esteemed Hajj pilgrims, while appreciating the tremendous efforts of the security services offered by the security forces to best serve the pilgrims. These efforts would not have been possible without being well-guided and supported by Allah and the generous support and guidance rendered by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz, and with the continued follow-up of His Royal Highness, Crown Prince, Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz, may Allah best protect and reward them for all the services provided to the pilgrims and guests of the holy places. On this occasion, the IMCTC Secretary-General extended his sincere congratulations to the IMCTC leaders, their Highnesses and Excellencies Ministers of Defense and Chiefs of Staff on Eid Al-Adha, asking Allah Almighty to honor this occasion for many years to come. On this occasion, many former IMCTC delegates were duly honored. A luncheon was hosted by IMCTC to mark this sacred occasion.



IMCTC Holds Workshop for the adoption of its strategy



The Planning and Coordination Directorate represented by the Strategy Department and the Initiatives and Partnerships Department held a series of workshops from Tuesday, July 19, 2022, until Thursday, July 28, 2022.

Ahead of the launch and adoption of IMCTC's strategy, the relevant departments organized workshops to address the concepts, objectives and characteristics of strategy; methods of formulating the vision and mission; goals setting; and measuring key performance indicators (KPIs). They also included visual presentations based on storytelling method to communicate the concept of strategy, and how to apply associated tools and techniques to ensure that employees are able to implement strategic goals and communicate the operational and executive goals with their subordinates to achieve the goals set by IMCTC. The Strategy Department further explained that the IMCTC started with the development of its strategy by designing the draft strategy as a first phase. Having completed the first phase, the second phase was developed, which consisted of developing the strategic plan in line with the vision, mission and values of IMCTC. A wide range of strategic and supportive initiatives have been proposed. In the third phase, the strategy was explained to the IMCTC departments towards developing it through the governance model, identifying the initiatives for each strategic goal and categorizing them according to priorities. Responsibilities and roles in implementing the strategic objectives were also identified and assigned to the various IMCTC domains and departments, by defining the activities associated with the initiatives, identifying the parties responsible for the respective implementation, with the specified timeline and the resources required to accomplish each, and setting operational and key

performance indicators on the stages of achievement. While the Initiatives Department made a specialized presentation on initiatives, classification, initiative stages, and models for the initiatives reports adopted by IMCTC to achieve each of its strategic and operational sub-goals, which were developed and built through brainstorming sessions and workshops in cooperation with the delegates of the member countries within IMCTC through an analysis review of the internal and external environment in search of matters that require launching initiatives by identifying weaknesses, opportunities and challenges. The various initiatives were identified and distributed based on the strategic objectives. The initiatives were distributed into (strategic initiatives, quick wins, and operational initiatives). These workshops covered all IMCTC departments.

The participants to the workshop also discussed various topics and issues about how IMCTC can best implement the initiatives as efficiently as possible.





Maldives' Delegates Celebrate their National Independence



The delegates of the Republic of Maldives to IMCTC celebrated, at the IMCTC headquarters in Riyadh, the national independence of their country, which corresponds to July 26, 2022. This has been the 57th anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the Maldives in 1965. The celebration was attended by the IMCTC Secretary-General, Major-General Mohammed Saeed Al-Moghedi, along with the delegates of the IMCTC member countries and the IMCTC staff.

In his speech, the delegate of the Republic of Maldives, Colonel Mohammed Mukhtar, expressed the great symbolic meanings the people of the Maldives attach to this glorious day. A featured was played during the event that recalled and reminisced the history and development of the Republic of Maldives.

■ Highlights into the history of the Maldives

The history of the Maldives overlaps with the extensive history of the Indian subcontinent and its surrounding areas, which includes the South Asian regions and the Indian Ocean. The modern Maldives consists of twenty-eight natural atoll coral reefs comprising 1,149 islands. The Maldives is strategically important, thanks to its location on the major sea routes. It is situated in the Indian Ocean, southwest of Sri Lanka and India, which represent the Maldives' nearest neighbors who have developed cultural and economic ties with the Maldives for

centuries. The Maldives is considered as the main source of the cowry shells (Cypraea), which has been used as currency throughout Asia and parts of the East African coast. After the sixteenth century, the colonial powers seized most of the trade in the Indian Ocean, where the Portuguese intervened first, then the Dutch and occasionally the French, in local politics. This intervention ended when the Maldives became a British protectorate in the 19th century and the Maldivian kings secured a sizable degree of autonomy. The situation continued until the Maldives became completely independent from Britain on July 26, 1965.

■ Etymology of the Republic of Maldives

The Maldives has been given many different names throughout its long history of two thousand years, including the current name "Maldives", which derives from the name given by ancient Yemeni sailors to the island "MAHAL DIBAT". This name is still used on the logo of the Republic of Maldives, "MUHAL-DEBI State". The Europeans used the Aryan term, Mahal ZHIBA, without pronouncing the Arabic letter "ATTA AL MARBOOTA" and said "MEL ZHIB". Consequently, translators transferred the name to the Maldives, while the inhabitants still use Mahal ZHIBA.

■ General information about the Maldives

The Republic of Maldives is a Muslim archipelagic state located in the continent of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, with the equator crossing its southern part.

- Capital

The city of "Malé" is the capital and main port of the Maldives. Despite its small area, it is unique and attractive and is similar to large cities in terms of cleanliness and order. It is overcrowded, containing numerous mosques and markets, with 100,000 aboriginal resident population along with foreign workers and tourists.

- Area and Population:

Total Area of the Maldives: 298 km².

Estimated Population: 378,114.

- Religion and Language

Islam is the official religion of the Maldives, and the estimated percentage of Muslims is 100 according to international census statistics. The constitution establishes that all citizens must be Muslims and, according to Article (9), non-Muslim cannot become a citizen. Article (2) states that the republic is founded on the principles of Islam, while Article (10) states that no code against the principles of Islam shall be applied. Article nineteen states that citizens are free to participate or engage in any activity not prohibited by the sharia or law. Most Maldivians adhere to the teachings of their religion, which is evident in their official religious ceremonies. The official language spoken by most of the population is Dhivehi, which contains plenty of Arabic words.

- Flag

The flag of the Republic of Maldives was adopted on the 25th

of July 1965, following changes of nearly seven times since 1926. The currently adopted flag bears the following three main symbolic colors:

Red: Symbolizes the blood of the martyrs who died for independence and liberation.

Green: Symbolizes the characteristically abundant growth of palm trees in the Republic of Maldives; the color also stands for security and peace.

Crescent: Symbolizes Islam as the official religion of the state.

- Economy

In ancient times, the Maldives was famous for seashells, coconut ropes, dried tuna (Maldives fish), and amber. Local and foreign merchant ships were used to take these products to Sri Lanka, and then carry them to other ports in the Indian Ocean. In the second century AD, the islands were known to the Arabs, who were in control of the trade routes in the Indian Ocean, as Juzur al Mal (Money Islands).

The Republic of the Maldives has provided huge amounts of seashells which were used as international currency in ancient time. At present, the shell is used by the Maldivian Monetary Agency as a logo. The Maldivian government began an economic reform program in 1989. It began by raising import quotas and allowing some exports to the private sector. Subsequently, regulations were passed to allow more foreign investment. For more than a decade, the average real GDP grew more than 7.5 percent annually. Nowadays, tourism represents the island's largest industry: it accounts for 28% of the GDP and more than 60% of foreign currency revenues. Fishing ranks as the second major sector after tourism.



10 Lessons learned from the War on Terrorism

Colonel Dr. Ali Mohamed Mahmoud
Delegate of the Kingdom of Bahrain to IMCTC

Many believe that terrorist attacks have changed the world, pushed the issue of terrorism to the top of many political agendas, and led to a sequence of global events. It was necessary to take advantage of the lessons that preceded the war on terrorism and use them as a base of knowledge that can be utilized in future wars on terrorism. Of those lessons learned, the following are the most important:

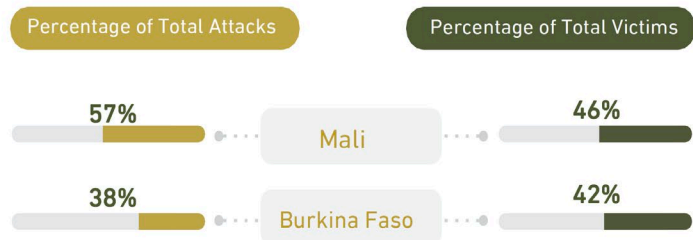
- **Preemptive Action:** It is important to keep in mind the war principles we have learned at the onset of our military career, even if we are fighting a ghost enemy. Perhaps one of the most important of these principles is to define the purpose and focus on it without being distracted. Meanwhile, we must know the principles on which terrorism operates in order to preempt terrorist acts in our war against terrorism.
- **Another Form of Terrorism:** It is necessary to fight off violent extremism in its current form, which distorting the image of Islam. It is even more important, however, that the world should be aware that terrorism exists on the other side in multiple forms, such as injustice and the imposition of values that contravene human nature which may act as catalysts for the rise of the terrorism of which Muslims around the world have been accused.
- **Pragmatic Relations:** It is important to operate under the largest number of legitimate international umbrellas that respect charters and human rights, preserve the sovereignty of states, and constitute a strategic depth in the war on terrorism. At this point, it is important to stress that the convergence of interests does not mean the congruence of opinions. Pragmatic relations preserve the rights and interests of all and, for that matter, they obligate all to honor their duties towards their international partners.
- **National Unity:** It is summed up in the importance of the cohesion of domestic front and its united rank in the war on terrorism, for terrorism is a danger that not only threatens the authority and its political system, but goes further to imperil every societal segment, every family, every house and every individual. This necessitates the cementation of national unity, the nurturing of a sense of belonging, and the highlighting of an all-embracing national identity vis-à-vis the threat of violent forms extremism, regardless of the motives and shiny slogans.
- **Changing Nature of Terrorism:** it is important to acknowledge the pivotal role of intelligence, information warfare and soft powers in the war on terrorism, especially as we face a changing enemy in terms of form, methods and tools. It is an enemy against which we must be careful and focused while analyzing every piece of information and proposition, capitalizing on technology, to head off any violent act of terror.
- **Analytical Studies:** It is important to pay attention to the writings, publications and circulated [media] content, and to use them in comprehensive analytical studies that help us to predict the next step of violent extremist act as well as the form it will take and where it is going to occur.
- **Decline of Terrorism:** It is naive to think that terrorism is waning or has been defeated. Rather, we must remain vigilant toward the looming danger which could otherwise bring us back to square one in our war against terrorism in all its forms and types.
- **A fertile Environment:** The presence of influential powers in their old areas of influence with the pretext of protecting their interests in the region represents a fertile environment that supports and stimulates terrorism, negatively affects the security and stability of the region, and constitutes an excuse for the violent and extremist thought to emerge and perform its subversive roles.
- **Next Threat:** Failure to deal seriously with potential hotbeds of terrorism, such as refugee camps in various parts of the world, constitutes a time bomb that threatens the camps-hosting countries and turn them into nurseries for the recruitment of terrorists and extremists around the world. Therefore, serious effort consists in helping them, improving their living conditions, and raising the educational level of their children.
- **Drivers of Terrorism:** Unrestrained freedom of expression, unregulated and open-media space, illegal financial remittance systems, and the rampant corruption and other social problems—such as poverty, unemployment and illiteracy—represent stimulants that create an ideal environment for the emergence of deviant, violent and extremist ideas that imperil the world security and stability.

Terrorism in the Sahel Countries (G5) In July 2022



During the month of July, the Sahel countries were hit by 24 terrorist attacks, 8% less compared to June 2022 where terrorist groups linked to Al-Qaeda and the ISIS organization intensified their terrorist operations in Burkina Faso and Mali, taking advantage of the political and economic instability and social unrest. The phenomenon of terrorism in the Sahel region poses a threat to the stability of the countries of the region, in view of the crises that followed the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian war, and of the failure of coordination among all the forces that were active against terrorism and extremism, and in the presence of the environment that fosters extremism and terrorism, in addition to the weakness of local governments and mechanisms of collective action.

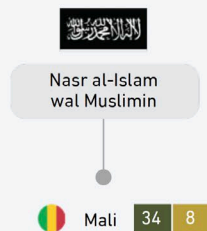
Country	Terrorist attacks		Victims (Deaths and Injuries)	
	July 2021	July 2022	July 2021	July 2022
Burkina Faso	3	↑ 9	19	↑ 86
Niger	3	↓ 2	46	↓ 26
Mali	6	↑ 13	16	↑ 94
Chad	0	= 0	0	= 0
Mauritania	0	= 0	0	= 0
Total	12	↑ 24	81	↑ 206



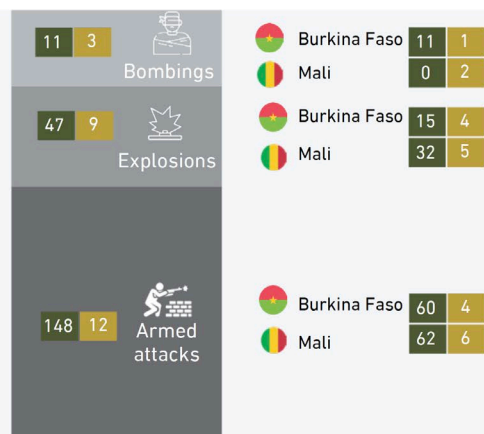
Sectors Targeted by Terrorist Attacks



Terrorist Attacks and Victims by Group



Impact of Terrorist Attacks by Tactics



Key Political and Security Developments in a Nutshell

Chad: Chad sets August for a national dialogue with armed groups

Mauritania: Mauritania cooperated with Egypt to modernize areas of military aviation.

Burkina Faso: Burkina Faso announces the full release of the

ex- President Kabore.

Mali: Mali suspends all new rotations of UN peacekeepers.

Niger: Two French ministers in Niger: Niger is a new privileged partner in the Sahel region.

IMCTC CONGRATULATES MEMBER COUNTRIES ON NATIONAL OCCASIONS



IMCTC extended its congratulations to the Federal Republic of Somalia and the United Republic of Comoros on their Independence Days, dated 01/07/2022 and 06/07/2022 respectively, as well as the Arab Republic of Egypt on its National Day, dated 23/07/2022, wishing the countries and their people continued security and prosperity.

Countries mark their national occasions, which have a great impact on promoting patriotism and maintaining the values of unity, fraternity, tolerance, and peace among societies. National occasions have two different names as some countries celebrate their National Days while others mark their Independence Days. However, both reflect one purpose of promoting the sense of belonging and love of homelands, preserving their heritage and identity, enhancing their development and celebrating their important achievements.

IMCTC Celebrates Eid Al-Adha



The IMCTC Secretary-General exchanged the warmest congratulations and blessings with the IMCTC delegates of the member countries and the IMCTC staff, during the greeting ceremony held at the IMCTC headquarters, marking the occasion of Eid Al-Adha, on Sunday, July 17, 2022. He also praised the tireless and concerted efforts made to achieve the set goals.

IMCTC Releases Its Annual Report 2021



IMCTC has released the annual report of 2021, featuring the key resounding achievements notched up by IMCTC in 2021. In his opening speech, the IMCTC Secretary-General stressed the continued determination of IMCTC and the member countries to achieve the goals set in reducing the threats of terrorism and tightening the noose on terrorism until it is completely eradicated.