



PERMANENT MISSION OF REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES TO UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK

Statement on the adoption of the report of the Third Committee of the 66th Session of the UN General Assembly
12 October 2011

Ms. Rishfa Rasheed, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

(Check against delivery)

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.

First and foremost let me take this opportunity to convey our deepest condolences to the family of the year's Nobel Peace Prize, Ms Leymah Gbowee, President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia and Mr Tawakkol Karman of Yemen. I also express our deepest condolences to the people of Kenya and the family of the Noble Peace laureate, Dr Wangari Mathai. We are saddened by the loss of such an extraordinary human being who advocated for the protection of the environment.

It is an honour to speak at this venue and a pleasure to see so many from this body on behalf of their respective nations. It is well known that if it was not for the virtue and this issue, the representation of women would be minimal.

I mention this to stress one point; that even in this narrowed institution, the job is not done.

Mr. Chairman,

The Maldives attaches high importance to the advancement of women. Over the years, the Maldives has boasted attaining a universal primary and lower secondary education. We developed a culture of education for girls and boys alike alike in the almost 200 inhabited islands of the Maldives and inched on. There and recent for education amongst all socio-economic groups of the Maldivian people. This has translated into high-level university-level education programs including those enrolled in the Maldivian higher education institutions. In order to address the low number of women seeking tertiary education or scholarships, the Government has recently facilitated some scholarships for girls in fields where there are normally very high male participation.

While these achievements are noteworthy, the Government continues to face some old and some emerging challenges. Like most countries, even in the Maldives the social and economic gender structures have strengthened gender inequality. For instance, while we enjoy the leading public education system in the region in terms of primary and lower secondary education, we have less than 20% in our entire



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continuing on to higher levels of education due to the limited opportunities available in the Maldives. The government is determined to make higher study a priority, to encourage young women, hence, while the equal opportunity exist, social norms restrict women's empowerment at this most basic level.

Secondly, women are still prevented from regular work in the three major economic sectors of the country: namely tourism, fisheries and construction. Social roadblocks have traditionally hampered women from venturing into these fields. For instance, tourist resorts are located on separate, private islands but women are not encouraged to work away from their home islands.

Thirdly, the Government is concerned with the rapid rise of fundamental interpretations of the Islamic faith that has seen a sharp decline in women engaging in many social issues, including education, workplace rights. The Government strongly believes that Islam is a faith that gives utmost respect, equality and security to women and we will continue to reverse this trend.

Mr Chairman,

As just highlighted the Government is fully aware that women in Maldivian society continue to face both direct and indirect discrimination in various spheres of life. Nevertheless, advancement of women in all spheres of life is encouraged by the Government.

This has been demonstrated in many initiatives including the appointment of gender focal points in Government ministries, the development of action plans and policies aimed at addressing a range of key concerns for women such as health and well-being, violence and safety, decision-making and leadership and economic security are being taken at the individual and institutional levels. All government agencies are also required to analyse the gender impact of all national initiatives. Furthermore, temporary special measures aimed at the economic empowerment of women have been put in place. Fully-revenue-generating nationalised SME loans have been reserved for women entrepreneurs for example, with a view to alleviating women's economic role in Maldivian society.

Mr Chairman,

Similarly, parts of the world, the Maldives is not immune from the scourge of violence against women. We agree with the general assertion that violence against women is at all times unacceptable and must never be dealt with in a haphazard manner. In addition, it is important to understand that a holistic approach to combat violence against women is necessary, to effectively resolve this very complex and intricate issue. The Government is decisive in taking measures



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against this with its new Domestic Violence Bill. This is a landmark piece of legislation which has broken many issues that were traditionally marked as taboo.

Mr. Chairman,

The Maldives strongly believes in the goodwill of the international community. We have consistently worked towards the advancement of women and girls regardless of cultural, religious and economic specificities. In this regard, the Maldives welcomes the report by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, Ms Rashida Manjoo, and take this opportunity to reiterate our invitation to the Special Rapporteur to visit the Maldives and offer an independent assessment of the situation on the ground.

While we do agree that a holistic approach to combatting discrimination against women is required in all societies, prevention and protection will always be the best way. The adherence from Member States to address the structural and systemic challenges faced by women all over the world will be the key. The Maldives came to this important juncture three years ago with the transition to a democratic and representative system of government and have been strenuously working to strengthen our efforts that the rights of all must be protected and promoted as a just society.

In conclusion my Delegation wishes to appeal to this forum to give meaning to the resolution we adopted. Unless there is real meaning in the words we utter here, there shall not be real on the ground benefit for women. To deny women their advancement would be to deny half of the population.

Thank you Mr Chairman.



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which has proven most effective tool available to promote
designs that will be used to combat violence against women.

Mr. Chittimau,

The Missions should be involved in the development of the international community's
base consciousness of women's rights and responsibilities as a community,
leadership of countries, religions and economic specialists. In this regard, the
Missions' role is to visit the Missions and offer an independent assessment of the situation
on the ground.

While we do believe that a political approach to overcome discrimination against women
is needed in all societies, protection and promotion would require universal
adherence from Member States to achieve the structural and systematic
change by women all over the world. We in the Missions, came to this imposta-
tive culture that do not fit the transition to a democratic and representative
system of government and have been strenuously working to strengthen our efforts.
that the fight of all must be focused on a modern society.

In conclusion my delegation helps to assess to this form of discrimination to the
resolution we adopt unless there is less violence in the world we will not
achieve the real peace among people for women. To deny women their
advancement would be to deny half of the population their true place in our society.

Yours very truly,
Mr. Chittimau.