

Anti-government protesters determined to continue

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Feb. 20 — Yemen witnessed a tenth consecutive day of anti-government protests on Sunday with renewed demands for the "removal of the regime."

Hundreds of anti-regime protesters gathered yesterday outside Sana'a University, demanding the resignation of the president while dozens of pro-Saleh protesters chanted their support for the president.

On Saturday, a student, Bassam Yaseen, was shot in the neck by a man wearing civilian clothing. He is still alive and in stable condition, according to Redwan Masood, head of the Students' Union of Sana'a University. Masood said that Yemeni students and youth are ready to "sacrifice their lives for the revolution and freedom."

"The thugs of the ruling party were so violent. They aggressively came to the peaceful protesters and began beating and firing upon them. We hold president Saleh responsible for these violent actions," he said.

"The ruling-party tries to hinder us by sending hired thugs against us. We will continue our protests and if they don't respond to us, we will resort to civil disobedience," he added.

Bakeel Afeef, one of the demonstrators, said that the pro-Saleh supporters always start the violence, describing the anti-government protesters as peaceful and educated.

"They always attack us with batons and throw stones to disperse us. We have no place to mount our peaceful



An anti-government protester in Sana'a carries a sign that reads: "Thank you Tunisia, congratulations Egypt. You are the pioneers of freedom." In the past week, protests have increased dramatically in both frequency and violence, yet show no signs coming to an end.

and legal protests. They occupy all the places in Sana'a, but we will not give up at all," Afeef said.

Jalal Al-Haddad was chanting enthusiastically against President Saleh on Saturday night in solidarity with the injured students: "Leave Ali. Leave Ali.

There is no solution except your leaving," he shouted.

About 500 protesters marched on Saturday evening. Students from the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) at Sana'a University yesterday called for tribal leaders to protect and support their

demonstrations. They confirmed in a statement, that they will not stop their protests seeking change.

The Academic Staff Union of Sana'a University also released a statement condemning the violence against peaceful protesters. The statement by

the union demanded the state protect protesters from violence, confirming the right of Yemenis to stage peaceful protests according to Yemeni constitution.

A human rights activist, Bilquis Al-Lahabi, indicated that Sana'a is in a

different situation from the rest of the country because of tribes that surround it. She told the Yemen Times that Yemenis don't trust the army, indicating that the revolution in Yemen will start from Taiz and Aden.

"There are many thugs in Sana'a. Our president sends them before the beginning of anti-regime protests. He uses money to support thugs and to disperse us. Actually this money belongs to Yemenis," she said. "Saleh's regime will be overthrown in the next few days."

Resignations from the GPC

Parliamentarian Abdulbari Dughaihs, resigned last Saturday from the General People's Congress (GPC) in protest against the crackdown against protesters and journalists. Another Parliamentarian, Abdulkareem Al-Aslami, also from the GPC, resigned last week for the same reason, while another ten ruling party parliamentarians are threatening to resign if the regime continues its crackdown against journalists and protesters.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh has stepped up meetings with tribal leaders and his supporters in the last few days. "There are foreign agendas and a plot against Yemen's stability," President Saleh said last Saturday during a meeting with tribal leaders in Sana'a.

The president said last Sunday that thugs who clash with peaceful protesters don't belong to the security apparatus or the GPC. The president also called last Saturday on the security authorities to protect journalists covering events in Yemen.

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Violence escalates in Aden and Taiz

By: Mohammad bin Sallam

SANA'A, 20 Feb. — Violent demonstrations continued in many districts of Aden despite a curfew being imposed. The security forces were unable to prevent people from gathering on Saturday night, especially in the districts of Al-Shikh Othman, Al-Twahi, Khwor Maksar, Al-Mansoura and Dar Sa'ad.

The security authorities have sent numerous armored military vehicles and tanks and have tried to disperse the protestors with tear gas grenades, shooting in the air and directly towards the protestors.

Shots fired by security caused the death Ahmed Zaki, 16, in Al-Shikh Othman district on Saturday. Another five people were injured including two infant girls in Dar Sa'ad district.

A security officer who wished to remain anonymous told the Yemen Times via phone that, "Those who shoot the protestors are the Republican Guards, not the security."

He added, "The Republican Guards' involvement in confrontations with the protestors have made the situation, their anger and the number of protestors, much worse. This has caused them to burn cars and many private and public buildings."

Protests in Taiz and Al-Baida

In Taiz, a water-scarce city 120 miles south of the capital, at least 8,000 young Yemenis have been holding a sit-in against the regime since last week. They have been supported by the local community, which provides them with food and other services. Numbers have doubled at night as more protestors head off to the area which they have nicknamed their own 'Tahrir Square' in reference to the uprising in Egypt.

Medics reported that one person died and 47 others were injured on Friday when a grenade was thrown into a crowd of protestors. On Saturday, Yemeni police arrested alleged assailant Mohammed Muqbil, along with six other suspects in connection with the grenade attack.

Bushra Al-Maqtari, an activist and writer from Taiz who was injured by the grenade explosion, said: "The security has twisted the facts to suit their positions... The governor's comments after the grenade attack was a clear indication of the green light security is given to hurt protestors. It may even instigate them further against us. But no matter what they do, we will never relent." Al-Maqtari continues to participate at the sit-in and said she will not leave until the president does.



Demonstrations in Taiz have witnessed the largest opposition gatherings in the country, lasting for days on end.

Taiz has a sizeable middle class and its population of four million hails from both the north and the south.

In Al-Baida governorate, hundreds of people went to anti-government demonstrations on Saturday condemning the government and the system of President Saleh. The demonstrators walked to the general security building, the political security building, a

government complex and the governor's house.

Four overseas opposition leaders release statement

Four overseas leaders of the southern opposition released a statement accusing the president of the use of "excessive violence to prevent the peaceful demonstrations in the country." The

statement was jointly issued by former President Ali Naser Mohammad, the first President of the united country Haider Abo Baker Al-Atas, and former ministers Saleh Obeed Ahmed and Mohammad Ali Ahmed.

"We have followed carefully the horrible state and confusion that the corrupt system is creating for students going out in Aden, Al-Mukalla, Taiz and Sana'a and other southern and northern cities when they say to this regime 'leave like your corrupt colleagues have left.'"

They called on citizens "to unite in their struggle to force the Sana'a tyranny to leave quickly before [the president] takes the people to a disastrous situation with his bad policies and miscalculated behaviors."

The southern leaders expressed "their sorrow that the system in Sana'a didn't learn from the lessons of the Tunisian and Egypt revolutions, because the thugs hit students from Sana'a University and the peaceful protestors in Taiz and Aden too."

At the end of the statement, the overseas opposition leaders called upon security officers, soldiers and the military forces to "Stop executing the Sana'a ruler's orders of killing your brothers, sisters, sons and daughters to satisfy his fancy."

In Brief

SANA'A Seven drugs traffickers sentenced to death

The Specialized Penal Court in Hadramout governorate has sentenced to death seven convicts for importing and possessing 2.4 tons of narcotic substances. The verdict, issued in a hearing presided over by Judge Abdu Al-Awadhi, also announced the confiscation of two boats used for transferring the drugs as well as weapons. The convicts were captured in Sept. 2009, while trying to smuggle 2.4 tons of hashish into the southern governorate of Al-Mahara by sea.

Saleh orders media protected

On Saturday, President Ali Abdullah Saleh ordered the protection of the media to enable them to do their job well and convey correct information and facts, sources told Saba News agency.

Government announces employment of 60,000 graduates

The Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance is to start procedures this week to employ 60 thousand graduates in the offices of the Ministry. Deputy Minister of Civil Service and Insurance, Nabil Shamsan, has said this came at the directive of President Ali Abdullah Saleh to absorb 25 percent of 194,000 graduate job seekers. It means 48,000 jobs in addition to what is accredited in the state budget, to bring the total number of accredited jobs to 60,000 across the country. Shamsan confirmed that this number of job opportunities will be made available by the government for youth, and it would also work to create more job opportunities in the private sector.

President Saleh meets youth leaders of Sana'a University

President Ali Abdullah Saleh met with youth and student leaders of Sana'a University on Saturday. The youth leaders hailed the President's call, announced on Feb. 2, for resuming the national dialogue and presented a youth initiative. The youth initiative, which is called the "February 02 Youth Campaign," aims to spread awareness among young people of the maintenance of the country's security and stability, principles of dialogue and peaceful transfer of power, as well as conducting an online awareness campaign to counter any attempts to harm the country's stability. The youth asserted in their initiative to establish an academy to produce qualified youth leaders, combat corruption and consolidate the principles of reward and punishment. President Saleh voiced his admiration of the youth initiative, saying that it would be considered to widen the youth's participation and raise their capacity to be future leaders in the country. Saleh confirmed his care of the youth, who are the real power in society, pointing out that Yemen needs the efforts of all its sons for progress and prosperity.

Saleh's economic initiatives may cause increased budget deficit

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, 20 Feb. — The recent economic reforms proposed by president Saleh will raise the 2011 budget deficit to around YR 800 billion (USD 3.75 billion), Dr. Mohamed Jubran, professor of economics and financial analyst at the University of Sana'a told the Yemen Times this week.

Saleh introduced these reforms in a recent meeting with the National Defense Council and came out with a package of economic reforms aimed at improving Yemenis' livelihoods. The regime has taken these economic measures to contain the spread of social uprisings that have forced the exit of the presidents of Tunisia and Egypt.

The council did not reveal any revenues channel that would fund the

promised economic reforms, according to Jubran. The most notable reforms increase the salaries of state and military employees, suspend tuition fees for students at public universities, and hire an additional 60,000 at the Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance.

Jubran explained that the proposed reforms will cost the budget around YR 500 billion (USD 2.3 billion), an amount that was not included in the 2011 expenditure budget. The expenditure budget, which was set at YR 1.82 trillion (over USD 8.5 billion), is already anticipated to realize a deficit with about YR 302 billion, as the revenues budget was set at YR 1.52 trillion (over USD 7.1 billion).

The professor said "We do not know how the government will deal with this deficit, as they did not mention any

financial channel for implementing Saleh's reforms."

He expected that the government may take one of three options to address the shortfall. The first is to use unannounced financial resources that "are not being included in the budget revenues statement, and this will be corruption or lack of transparency in the state budgeting."

The second is to attain loans from financing institutions and, "if the state chooses this method to cover the deficit, public debt will exceed more than 50 percent of GDP." In comparison, "In 2006, public debt was 11 percent of the GDP," said Jubran.

He explained that this way of dealing with the deficit will lead to "an economic disaster, and a new burden on the public budget represented by an interest debt that could reach YR 300 billion

(USD 1.4 billion)."

The third option would be to print new money, and this would devalue the Yemeni rial against the foreign exchange rate, according to Jubran.

"These are the potential options to implement the economic reforms proposed by Saleh, and this proves that the government has no financial plans or policy, and spending is done only according to the ruler's mood," he said.

"The consequences of taking such economic actions will turn into a burden on the citizen, as they will result in public debt on him and his children or in a devalued currency," he added.

Ali Al-Wafi, an economist with more than 25 years experience in Yemen's economy and former chairman of the financial committee at the parliament, told the Yemen Times that with the in-

crease in the international price of oil, and with strict implementation of the expenditure budget as it was set, the deficit this year will be limited.

He explained that the price of a barrel of oil recently exceeded USD 80 and is expected to continue rising. He indicated that the estimated deficit for 2011 was set according to low oil prices. "This difference of oil prices will reduce the deficit if the budget is not overspent," he said.

He explained that a budget deficit is common in Yemen due to expenditure outside of the budget framework that often leads to a higher deficit. Because of this overspending outside of the approved budget, additional funds required from 2004 to 2010 have exceeded more than YR 3 trillion (USD 14 billion), according to Al-Wafi.

Pesticide smuggling on rise in Yemen

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Feb 20 — The Studies and Economic Media Center revealed on Saturday that around 19 containers of pesticides have been smuggled into Yemen last month by Yemeni merchants.

The center reported that containers were smuggled from Djibouti into Yemen through the Dhubab port on the Red Sea and labeled by names of merchants during different dates last January. Three containers entered the port on 10 Jan, other three on 16 Jan, six containers on 21 Jan, four containers on 23 Jan, and three on 28 Jan, according to the center.

Mostafa Nasr, chairman of the center told the Yemen Times that he holds the names of the merchants, plans to publish them on the press and his center has already sent them to the Anti-corruption Authority to do its function against them to control pesticides

smuggling in the country.

Dr. Abdullah Al-Sayani, director of Plant Protection Department at the Ministry of Agriculture, told the Yemen Times that pesticides smuggling is "a big problem that harms Yemen's economy and environmental safety."

He explained that his department often carries out inspection campaigns searching for banned and smuggled pesticides. He said that his department seized approximately five tons of smuggled pesticides last January in Sana'a.

"It is a harmful problem and it is on the rise," he said. Al-Sayani added that he has done several reports on the negative effects and "the size of the issue is a problem for the government, but no actions have been taken yet." Nasr said that his center is working on observing corruption cases and report them to authorities with the aim of combating corruption.

VACANCIES



Title: Driver
Location: Sana'a
Terms: Full Time Position

General Description of Role

Under the general supervision of the Project Manager, the incumbent will be responsible for the safe operation of IRD Yemen transport, passenger safety, care and maintenance of vehicles and related equipment, its care, as well as vehicle use and security under a UNHCR funded Community Services Assistance to Refugees Project.

Main Responsibilities

- Drive safely and in accordance with the posted traffic laws
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- Ensure that the IRD vehicles are maintained in good working order and properly cared for
- Maintain vehicle log book/s
- Keep the vehicle in good working shape and maintain the required records
- Report any vehicle damage or malfunction
- Undertake the delivery of mail, materials, and equipment.
- Undertake other duties as assigned by the supervisor

Required Qualifications

1. Yemeni national
2. Completed High School education
3. Excellent driving skills, a safe driving record and a current valid driving license
4. Previous driving working experience with NGOs or other IOs desired
5. Some knowledge of English
6. Ability to work effectively in a fast-paced, stressful environment. Must be flexible, willing to perform other duties and work irregular hours.

Title: Early Childhood Development Specialist
Location: Sana'a
Terms: Full Time Position

General Description of Role

Under the general supervision of the Project Manager, the incumbent will hold a new position and be responsible for activities related to early childhood development in community based day care centres in the refugee communities of Sana'a under a UNHCR funded Community Services Assistance to Refugees Project.

Main Responsibilities

- Develop and carry out training and orientation sessions for carers, mothers and outreach workers to support refugee community-based day care centres for refugees
- Develop and provide operational plans and develop short-term plans to support 30 community based day care centres
- Implement objectives and milestones as jointly determined with the project manager
- Serve as an expert in the field of infant/toddler development; program implementation and provide expertise in Early Childhood Development to IRD
- Be accountable for achieving results described in the short-term plans developed in coordination with the project manager
- Conduct regular monitoring of community based day care centres in various field locations in Sana'a
- Identify and implement appropriate ways to support refugee community based day care centres
- Map refugee community based day care centres around Sana'a
- Register children attending the daycare centres
- Collect, report and analyse data for project evaluation
- Perform any other duties that the supervisor may assign

Required Qualifications

1. Good knowledge of English
2. Previous work experience with children
3. Previous experience in health and childhood development, preferably with an NGO
4. Ability to work effectively in a fast-paced, stressful environment. Must be flexible, willing to perform other duties and work irregular hours.
5. Strong interpersonal and cross-cultural skills and 'team player' attitude

Candidates are requested to apply on-line with their CV and cover letter at: irdyemen@irdglobal.org by 28th February, 2010.

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Yemeni fishermen freed from pirates after three months captivity

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Feb. 20 — The British navy rescued five Yemeni fishermen, kidnapped three months ago by pirates, the Yemeni Ministry of Defense announced on their website.

The British warship, HMS Cornwall handed the crew over to the Coast Guard Authority (CGA) in Al-Mukalla on the Arabian Sea on Feb.9 after they were found in the Indian Ocean.

HMS Cornwall's commanding officer, Commander David Wilkinson, said: "Our presence in the area has had a hugely significant effect on the lives of five Yemeni fishermen, who have been freed from over three months of pirate captivity and can now return to their families," according to the Daily Mail news website.

A South Korean merchant vessel spotted the Somali dhow acting suspiciously in the Indian Ocean and alerted HMS Cornwall.

According to Al-Mahdi, head of the CGA operational unit, the fishermen told them that they were used by the pirates as human shields and had been using their vessel as a mother

ship to conduct piracy operations.

The ministry noted that guns, seized from the pirates, were handed over to the Yemeni authorities. The boat, Al-Hobaishi, was also handed over with its crew. The navy is still holding the pirates and rocket-propelled grenades used to attack ships.

Egyptian fishing boat caught illegally fishing in Yemeni waters

The Yemeni Coast Guard Authority and the Marine Navy Forces last week caught an Egyptian boat, fishing illegally in Yemeni waters in the Red Sea.

According to Shuja' Al-Deen Al-Mahdi, head of the Coast Guard Authority operational unit in Sana'a, the 37m vessel was carrying tons of fish when its 23 crew when captured. The crew was handed over to Yemeni authorities in Hodeida and the vessel — the Taj Al-Islam or Crown of Islam — impounded under the control of the Ministry of Fisheries.

Al-Mahdi said that this was not the first time Egyptian boats had been caught illegally fishing in Yemeni waters in the Red sea. Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Abdulla Ba-



Somali pirates caught by the HMS Cornwall. The Yemeni boat and its crew were captured in November 2010.

Sanabel said Egyptian fishermen are being tried by a court in Hodeida and can face fines from USD 50,000 or seizure of their vessel by the Yemeni authorities.

According to Ba-Sanabel, the Ministry of Fisheries stopped granting fishing licenses in the Red Sea to non-Yemeni fishermen in 2010, because of damage to the marine environment.

"The Ministry of Fishery has

stopped granting any vessels the right to fish in the Red Sea in order to grant the marine creatures a biological rest," Ba-Sanabel told the Yemen Times.

The Yemeni Ministry of Fisheries still allows vessels to fish in the waters of the Arabian Sea with limits on distance and range. It has stopped fishing in the Red Sea in preparation for it to become a naturally preserved marine area.

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National security discussed with US

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Feb.19 — The Yemeni government should pay more attention to social and humanitarian needs of Yemeni people rather than political or security issues, according to member of the U.S. House of Representatives, Betty McCollum.

In a bilateral seminar, between the US and Yemen National Security Strategy on Saturday, organized by the Higher Military Academy in col-

laboration with Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESACSS), the two sides discussed the complex issues surrounding Yemen's security.

"Instead of focusing on survival only, or national security, the people need to have hope," said McCollum. "So for the National Security strategy to be effective it must consider other issues."

McCollum said that the Middle East is currently witnessing great changes

and that people have the desire for political reform. She noted that the US are following the demonstrations closely in Yemen and are starting to understand more about the problems of Yemenis instead of the thinking only of Al-Qaeda when talking about Yemen.

"Building the National Security's Strategy is not only done by the armed forces, it's also has to focus on improving the life of citizen's," she added.

The US ambassador in Sana'a, Gerald Feierstein, said that Yemen faces serious threats from terrorists and extremists therefore the US is committed to working with the Yemeni Armed Forces and all Yemeni security agencies. "We relies that the only way to success is by political reforms," said Feierstein.

The ambassador explained the need for dialogue between the ruling party and the opposition "Yemen needs strong opposition," he added. "The

political crisis needs to be solved by negotiation, not on the streets."

The country today is more aware of the challenges related to its national security, according to Prime Minister Ali Mujawar. "The importance of the natural threats to national security in Yemen, or other countries in the region, particularly at the moment, are being created by chaos and marketing by the media," he said.

The minister of foreign affairs, Abu Baker Al-Qirbi, stated that Yemen is

a stable country and the need now is to create a new-shared understanding for the challenges that face the country.

"The US administration realizes the strategic importance of Yemen... and [the administration] strives for the unity of Yemen as a secure and stable country," said AL-Qirbi.

AL-Qirbi pointed out that security and counter-terrorism efforts have to extend to humanitarian issues rather than just security and military.



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Amadeus partners with Yemenia to roll out Dynamic Availability

Dubai, UAE, 15 February 2011: Amadeus, the leading travel technology partner and transaction processor for the global travel and tourism industry, today announced that Yemenia, the national carrier for Yemen, has become the latest airline to implement its groundbreaking Dynamic Availability functionality.

Amadeus Dynamic Availability is a revenue maximization distribution service that works in conjunction with an airline's existing inventory and revenue management systems. It ensures that the recommendations made in a system are enacted immediately and consistently in Amadeus, via displays and fare search tools. Dynamic Availability offers a

number of advanced features aimed at improving efficiency, such as letting an airline customize offers based on booking value using origin and destination (O&D) information and target that offer based on customer and market segmentation using point-of-sale information. It also lets airlines fine tune availability to specific points-of-sale to prevent agency abuse, and ensures decisions are fully embedded within the agency channel.

Abdulfatah Altwaity, General Manager of Amadeus Yemen, said: "Yemenia implementation for Amadeus Dynamic Availability functionality will support all Amadeus users in Yemen, the region, and worldwide -- in fact, wherever agents book on Yemenia. It works

in conjunction with Yemenia's own systems to reflect their recommendations through the Amadeus powered channels."

"This allows customer service representatives to reply to availability requests by agents in real-time, customizing offers based on the value of the booking, and taking into account O&D information as well as customer and market segmentation," he added.

Yemenia operates scheduled domestic services as well as international services to more than 30 destinations in Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Asia. Its main base is Sana'a International Airport, with a hub at Aden International Airport.

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• قيادة العارض والمستقبل
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Special Report

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

A roadmap for containing Al-Qaeda
In light of the facts, the US has no choice but to replace its policy of offensive warfare with a new strategy designed to deal effectively and definitively with the mounting threat posed by Al-Qaeda in Yemen.

Any new strategy should run on two simultaneous tracks: one short-term and one long-term. The first should aim at isolating the Al-Qaeda from the community and severing any connections between Al-Qaeda and conformist elements within the Yemeni government.

The second should drive at putting Al-Qaeda on a crossroads, so that it is obliged to choose between continuing its jihadist activities in a hostile environment and without community cover, or terminating its activities completely and accepting an invitation to dialogue that will result in a lasting peace.

In order to implement the first track, several necessary steps must be taken. First, the US must address the public Yemeni resentment generated by American airstrikes, which have resulted in hundreds of innocent casualties and a great deal of communal rage. The US should begin by issuing an official apology to the Yemeni people in general and the victims' families in particular. It should then pay adequate financial compensation to the victims' families, so as to address the material and psychological losses that were incurred. Finally, it should help rebuild what was destroyed by the raids by directing funds towards an annual Yemeni redevelopment fund.

The second major step that must be taken involves severing any alliances that may have been built between Al-Qaeda and the tribal sheikhs. This would result in the extremist organization losing extremely important tribal backing, protecting and support. Although this step may prove difficult, it is not impossible, especially if the US implements practical measures like the establishment of direct communication between Americans and the sheikhs (so as to expel any misunderstandings the latter might have about the US) or the creation of patronage networks that materially benefit the sheikhs. This second initiative could be accomplished without direct American financing. For example, the US could exert pressure on the Saudis to add the names of the most influential sheikhs to the lists of the Special Saudi Committee, which would essentially put them on equal footing with the Hashid and Ba'keel's sheikhs.

The third step would entail severing any pragmatic alliances between Al-Qaeda and the Southern Movement. This will not be possible unless the central authority in Sana'a is pressed to engage in an actual political settlement with the south that guarantees power-sharing and wealth.

The fourth and final step that must be taken so as to implement a short-term American strategy is the termination of all pragmatic connections between Al-Qaeda and some of the old guard within the Yemeni army and security services. This could be accomplished in two steps. First, the US could initiate a dialogue with members of the old guard and threaten them with economic sanction if they fail to attend. Second, the Americans could sponsor a real and conclusive settlement that eradicates all forms of conflict between the old and new guards of the Yemeni government, in a manner that preserves the common interests of all sides.

Al-Qaeda's second generation

At the beginning of 2006, 23 of Al-Qaeda's most dangerous detainees in Yemen escaped from prison. This is considered as the year of great change for Al-Qaeda in Yemen, and marked the emergence of the organization's Second Generation in Yemen.

Despite the authorities' announcement that 10 of the escapees had turned themselves in and another five had been killed, the leader of Al-Qaeda, Nasser Al-Wahaishi (Abu Basir) was one of the eight that remained free. Al-Wahaishi is from Shabwa in the South and served



Ali Al-Shiri: Saudi Arabian born Al-Shiri is the deputy emir of AQAP. US forces captured him on the border of Pakistan and Afghanistan in 2001. He was detained for nearly six years in Guantánamo Bay. Al-Shiri travelled to Yemen after attending a deradicalization programme in Saudi Arabia.



Nasir Al-Wuhayshi: Leader of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). Former secretary to Osama Bin Laden in Afghanistan. Al-Wuhayshi was one of 23 captives who escaped from a maximum security prison in Sana'a, in February 2006.

as Osama bin Laden's personal assistant in Afghanistan. In the wake of the US invasion of Afghanistan, he fled to Iran where he was captured and handed to the Saudis who, in turn, handed him over to Yemen. Al-Wahaishi along with Al-Raimi, who is currently Al-Qaeda's fourth most important man, are the only two who belong to the first generation of Al-Qaeda in Yemen.

The first generation consists of a majority that fought in Afghanistan as part of what became known as the Arab Afghans. It includes those recruited by Al-Qaeda during its beginnings at the end of the 1980s.

Major Al-Qaeda operations in Yemen were performed by the first generation. The first was an attack on Aden Hotel where US troops stayed en route to Somalia during Operation Restore Hope at the beginning of Clinton's era in 1992. The bombing of the USS Cole occurred in Oct. 2000, followed by an attack on the British Embassy in the same month. The French oil tanker Limburg was attacked in 2002, and three American doctors were killed in Jibla, Ibb governorate in Dec. 2003. Three days earlier they fired a missile at a helicopter belonging to an oil company after it took off from Sana'a airport. There was also a plan to assassinate the former American ambassador in Yemen, Edmond Hull.

Targets were mostly American or Western interests with a few exceptions like the attack on a Yemeni intelligence building in Sana'a in April 2001.

Most of the second generation had never been to Afghanistan, rather they

were recruited and trained in Yemen or Saudi Arabia mostly by those who had escaped the political security prison. The organization was joined by 40 to 50 Saudis who moved to Yemen after being beset by the Saudi authorities. Thus it was convenient for the two organizations from Saudi Arabia and Yemen to unite under the command of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, of which Nasser Al-Wahaishi was elected leader in Nov. 2008. Al-Wahaishi appeared in a video clip sitting next to the Saudi Saeed Al-Shihri, Mohammed Al-Oufi and Qassem Al-Raimi from Yemen. Al-Wahaishi's leadership was endorsed after he was commended by Bin Laden in a recording.

Al-Wahaishi publicly announced this alliance early in Jan. 2009 and disclosed its objectives, i.e. targeting the existence of Western, particularly American, interests in the Arabian Peninsula, as well as the ruling authorities that protect such interests.

Followers of the Second Generation seem to be more adamant and more aggressive against the authorities. In a recording in 2007, Al-Wahaishi called upon his first generation fellows to join him and avoid reconciliation with the authorities. He warned against entering into agreements with the authorities arguing that experience had shown that they had never remained committed to any obligations or pacts.

Al-Wahaishi sounded furious at the murder of his fellow escapees, especially Fawaz Al-Rubai'ee and Mohammed Al-Dailami. He was also infuriated

by the torture and mistreatment the organization's members were subjected to in prisons. This may explain why most of the operations were directed at Yemeni interests, from oil facilities in Hadramout and Marib to a number of security checkpoints and security headquarters in the two governorates.

Based on this approach, the second generation declined to enter into a dialogue with the authorities. This is different from the first generation, 600 of which engaged in negotiations with the government while in prison between 2003 and 2006 and were released after vowing not to use violence and live under the umbrella of the constitution and law.

Some of those released returned to Al-Qaeda, although most of them went to operate abroad, particularly in Iraq. It was rumored that this overseas exodus was in coordination with the authorities as a means to avoid operations inside Yemen. Operations outside of Yemen are not the problem of the authorities.

During the years 2007-2009, Al-Qaeda targeted Spanish, Belgian and Korean tourists. It attacked the US Embassy twice, one of which was a failed attempt to shell it by means of mobile missile launchers, and the other with car bombs and six suicide bombers in Sept. 2008. It also attacked a complex housing experts working for foreign oil companies and attempted to shell the Italian embassy.

But most of the second generation's operations focused on local targets (oil and security facilities) and were remarkably concentrated in the eastern governorates (Hadramout and Marib).

These governorates are where oil and gas facilities are located. It appeared to be an attempt to secure its control in areas that lack the effective presence of the government, are vast with a sparse population, and are dominated by tribal relationships.

It is expected that Al-Qaeda will grow stronger in this country for the following reasons and factors:

- There are many areas in Yemen that are no longer under the state's central authority (the Yemeni army and security forces do not control totally or partially the governorates of Al-Dhale', Lahj, Abyan, Marib, Al-Jawf, Shabwa and Sa'ada).
- A number of areas are divided between tribal control and that of armed groups opposing the government in Sana'a.
- President Saleh has lost a considerable portion of his tribal incubator that used to be represented by the Hashid confederation. This is especially true after the emergence of the strongest opposing tribal voice of the Al-Ahmar family, namely Sheikh Hamid bin Abdullah Al-Ahmar, son of the late Abdullah Al-Ahmar.
- The differences within President Ali Abdullah Saleh's family that have led to a division in the loyalty of the military institutions between Ahmed, the president's son and Ali Mohsen Saleh.
- The chaos that is deeply rooted in public institutions due to the

increase in financial and administrative rates. This has resulted in weakening their legitimacy and limiting their authority.

- The weakness of the two main opposition parties, the Islah party and the Socialist party.

Al-Qaeda and Southern Movement

Al-Qaeda activities and operations in Hadramout gave rise to the Southern Movement's suspicions. The movement started in 2006 and expanded to four out of seven governorates in the south.

The movement thought, and still believes, that the entire issue is a game played by the government to confuse them and deny them their demands. For depicting the south as a stronghold for Al-Qaeda would mean that it would be targeted by the west. This would distract from the movement's demands to be disengaged from the north, and this situation would create chaos and division that Al-Qaeda could avail itself of.

What is remarkable is that Al-Wahaishi appeared in a 2009 video to express his support for the Southern Movement and southern cause, but for reasons that are consistent with the desired Islamic State in the south after independence.

Moreover, one of the movement's leading figures welcomed the alliance with Al-Qaeda "and even with the devil," he said, in order for the people of the South to seize their rights. But the leaders and factions of the movement rejected Al-Qaeda announcement and considered it a conspiracy plotted in coordination with the Sana'a regime.

The Southern Movement has somewhat given way to Al-Qaeda to expand and spread in the south. The Movement's activities in Abyan and Shabwa tended to be violent and targeted all that represent the state such as government departments, policemen, soldiers and even traders, employees and citizens from the north. The result was that the state has become absent from those areas save for some military camps scattered here and there and some departments run by southerners.

Al-Qaeda made the most of such a vacuum to muster its militias from inside Yemen and outside and in 2009 as rumors spread, newspapers reported that there were Al-Qaeda's training camps in Shabwa and Abyan. These camps were those targeted in Dec. 2009 by airstrikes resulting in the death of some Al-Qaeda militants, though most of the victims were civilians. The government claimed it was a Yemeni strike with American assistance, while national and US media said it was an American strike with Yemeni facilitation. The strike came after Al-Qaeda's operations went international by attempting to blow up an American airliner over Detroit. This involved Umar Farouk Abdul Mutalib of Nigeria, who was said to have received training in Yemen, particularly in Shabwa. Before that Al-Qaeda had tried to assassinate Saudi's assistant interior minister in an operation that had been also planned in Yemen.



Yemeni counter-terrorism troops have been receiving specialized training to fight Al-Qaeda militants by the US and British military. In efforts to step up the fight against the terrorist network, the Interior Ministry announced in December last year plans to open four new counter terrorism units in the southern provinces of Shabwa, Abyan, Hadramawt and Marib. Last week the US said they would invest USD 75 million in Yemeni counter terrorism in order to double the size of the currently 300 man strong unit.

YT vision statement



Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
(1951 - 1999)
Founder of Yemen Times

**"To make
Yemen a good
world citizen."**

OUR
OPINION

Plain stupid

To be unnerved, angered or even threatened by protests demanding a change in the ruling system is one thing, but to hire people at USD 20 a day to beat protestors is another.

The way our regime and other Arab rulers are dealing with protests is, for the lack of a better phrase, just plain stupid.

There is no room for sophisticated and intellectual words to describe what is going on here, because the group I am describing is a collaboration of savage, crude, uneducated and stupid men. The ones hiring them are even worse.

I know Arab leaders have a short memory span but I didn't realize it was this bad. They just don't seem to learn a lesson even if it was from yesterday.

The other part of this contagious absurdity is the lack of concern for the hundreds of human rights violations Yemeni security are making while trying to be rough and tough with those protesting.

The point here is that Yemen is different.

We are not like Tunisia or Egypt. We are a country where unfortunately, at least half of the people are uneducated. And with ignorance and illiteracy comes bad judgment. Also, we are still a tribal society in essence and this means there is no respect for the rule of law or a state system.

During July 2005 a day of violent rioting broke out in Sana'a. Tribesmen were at the border of the capital in 4 x 4's waiting for the announcement that the city had fallen to the protestors so that they could loot.

When the civil war broke out between the former southern leaders and the national state in 1994, Aden, the former capital of the south, was left unprotected and open for the taking. While the major confrontations took place outside Aden, armed men and soldiers of the north entered Aden, killed and abducted people right, left and center, even going as far as breaking into homes.

At the time homes were occupied, land was seized and shops were looted. For around two weeks the locals were terrorized by savages with Kalashnikovs just because it was said that Aden had fallen. One day an investigation should be made on what happened during that war.

What I am trying to say is that we are not dealing with a simple country here in Yemen. We are dealing with a country where the majority are tribesmen who only understand the rule of the jungle.

If a green light is given to using violence it will be used excessively and out of proportion. But most importantly it will be used for personal interests and individual gains.

The president ought to be very concerned at how his security arm is dealing with protestors. If he continues this way not caring about his people he will lose in the long run.

I believe Yemen is not yet ready to be next in terms of revolutions following Tunisia and Egypt. We are still not as organized as people or civil society. Our progress down this path will take time and is going to be very long and very painful. But the scars left from this experience will be much deeper and if people in power continue this way, history will remember this as one of the bloodiest transitions in the world.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Bad reporting is creating
alternate Yemeni universe

By: Jeb Boone

It all began on Sunday. Lazy ears or lazy fingers slipped on the keyboards of major news outlets across the globe. Instead of protesters marching to the president's mosque on Sunday, it became the presidential palace. Since that tiny bit of misinformation, a torrent of sensationalist hogwash about Yemen has been disgorged by the AP, AFP and Reuters. It has essentially created an alternate Yemeni universe, one where Sana'a is about to explode with revolutionary violence.

I would like to clarify things with a timeline of actual events. This information is coming from me and a few of my colleagues here. We've all actually seen these events with our own eyes.

Friday, Feb. 11: Spontaneous march after Mubarak's resignation of about 1,000 people. Attacked by a few pro-government demonstrators. When it was reported that protesters were attacked with "knives" in Yemen, what's really happening is that people are waving their Jambiyas around. Jambiyas are traditional daggers worn on a belt by Yemeni men. They wear them all the time. If they show up to a protest wearing a Jambiya, calling them "armed demonstrators" is another sensationalist swipe.

Saturday, Feb. 12: Pro-Saleh demonstrators are all settled in to their tents in Tahrir Square. I think it's safe to say that if all the tents are fully packed, they could hold about 1,000 people. I've seen with my own eyes government trucks distributing food to these people. I've heard from trusted sources on the ground that they're also paying them, as well as other pro-Saleh demonstrators, and giving away free qat. I'm still fuzzy on the anti-protests on this day but I think it was just a few people at Sana'a University.

Sunday, Feb. 13: I detailed the entire march in my previous blog post. About 1,000 people marched from Sana'a University to the president's mosque and were attacked by riot police and plainclothes police officers on their way back to the university.

Monday, Feb. 14: Out come the lawyers. What Al-Jazeera reported as a (hilariously) 3,000-strong throng of anti-government protesters was closer to 1,000 lawyers, students, and activists. I hesitate to say 1,000, I think it's much less, but I'm going to give the slightly larger figure the benefit of the doubt since I didn't see it. The

AFP went absolutely nuts, depicting Monday in Sana'a as a prehistoric warzone, complete with clubs and rocks. While there was violence on Monday, the most credible reports I've heard are of small spats here and there between pro and anti-camps. The real cavemen are the ones that are feeding this balderdash to the AFP.

Tuesday, Feb. 15: Al-Jazeera again reports 3,000 anti-government protesters. I think they're mainly pulling this from the AFP (I can't find their article from Tuesday) at this point. That is definitely untrue. About 500 pro and 500 anti-government demonstrators were at the old campus of Sana'a University. Police were keeping them apart as a few of them threw rocks at each other. They filed out around 1 PM, which is lunch/qat time. The giant police force in the center of the city AJE mentions, again, is the group of Saleh supporters that are camping out in Tahrir, enjoying the complimentary vittles.

Wednesday, Feb. 16: A few colleagues went to both old and new campuses of Sana'a University today and all of them said there were nothing but pro-government demos. Somehow, we end up with this gem from the AP. They claim that THOUSANDS of policemen blocked THOUSANDS of student protesters from joining THOUSANDS of OTHER student protesters somewhere else in Sana'a. That's rich...and impossible. This AP article firmly establishes the Yemeni alternate universe, somewhere in a galaxy far, far away.

Keep in mind that this is only in Sana'a. I can confidently say that demonstrations in Taiz and Aden are quite large and the government is probably trying to contain them more violently. What is actually going on in Taiz is a mystery. I don't know of any journalists at all working in that city. From the pictures I've seen and the things I've read earlier in the week, I can confidently say that if a revolution is going to take place in Yemen (its still probably won't) its going to start in Taiz. By all (credible) accounts, the protests in Sana'a are winding down. There are plans for more protests next week. Look to those demonstrations to see if the grassroots movement is really going to take hold in Sana'a.

The Telegraph has reported that Paddy Power, the famous Irish bookie, is offering odds on the next Arab country to force their leader to step down, with Yemen installed as the early favorite with 15/8 odds. If you're placing bets with Mr. Power, allow me to suggest that you'll lose money betting on Yemen to be the next to fall.

COMMON SENSE

A futile, deadly and
costly effort to challenge
the people's will

What happened in Libya, Bahrain and Yemen last week is a poor reflection of the regimes of these three countries that they are in league with the will of their people. On the contrary, the three regimes, in more than one way, have shown that they are at liberty to make sure that there is no room for their peoples' will in their political philosophy, if one is to assume that their political actions do rely on some kind of political philosophy. Most analysts would certainly agree that the display of sheer unmerciful raw official terror against unarmed elements of their populations, who have decided to simply make it known to their imposed political leaderships that they are at the maximum propensity to accept the unlimited mandates that these autocracies give themselves in assuring the perpetual stranglehold that the blood stained regimes of the latter have on their constituents.

It is almost unbelievable to see and hear the leaders in these regimes resort to the very same tactics that breed the discontent being now shown by their people. How long can these dictatorships resort to the reliance on their mischievous and mindless security and cheap propaganda machines that certainly belies any justification for their ongoing contempt of the rights of their citizens to demand the end of these fossilized regimes. Moreover, these regimes continue to insist that the continued right of the protestors in their countries to live is easily compromised by their supposed mandate to continue to impose their will on their constituencies at all costs and without any limit to the kind of tools they use to quell their people's expressions of justified outrage at the continued unmandated rule of their respective countries that these ugly regimes insist on dragging on indefinitely. Never mind that two of these Godless regimes are supposedly offshoots of revolutionary regimes established as replacements of former dynastic autocracies. Never mind also that these regimes have more than surpassed their predecessors by the ugly means they have used to keep their people under their merciless extortionate systems of oppression and horrendous misuse of public assets and resources and abuse of the social contract. Never mind that the cutthroat use of mob rule by these regimes is the very reasons that their people are out in the streets now to express their rightful desires for relief from these devious manifestations of government and for the right to live free and devoid of all forms of deceit and corruption of the will of the people.

To put it more to the point it is really time for these regimes to find an exit way and give their people the right to decide their destinies and to have free access to their public assets and resources, which for the most part have been horrendously exploited to the benefit of the murderous elements that keep these regimes in power, and dedicated for the purpose of passing to the relatives of the heads of these regimes full and perpetual title thereto. At the same time, their constituents have been turned into the folds of the discontent of this world, unable to find the paths to self sustenance and dignity, thanks to the plundering mentality that drives the iconic elements of these bandit regimes.

One is amazed by the extent of reliance on twisting the truth that these regimes insist on blurring out, namely that the blood they are spilling in the streets of Tripoli, Manama, Sana'a, Aden, Taiz has public support, most of which is deviously and illegally consummated. No one is naive to the fact that this so called public support comes from mercenary elements of the population, who sell themselves cheaply to these horrendous rulers, in an effort sometimes to overcome the hunger that these regimes have caused to be widespread among their populations. By setting up counterfeit support camps throughout the leading thoroughfares of the big cities in their countries, these regimes introduced a new element of systemized oppression and gross and expensive misrepresentation of public will, while the regimes continue to bleed the state treasuries to buy this fictitious support, and mistakenly believe that they have overcome all reason for dissent. Of course, they are fooling no one but themselves.

In the context of the latest displays of bloody madness displayed by the regime of Muammar Al-Qadhafi in Libya, and the wily Al-Ahmar regime in Sana'a, not to mention the hypocritical regime in Bahrain, two interesting reports are worth the observer's quaint amusement. First, the governments of Britain and France lately stated that they will stop selling the artifacts of repression that these regimes are using against their people to ensure the longevity of these regimes (there is no mention of the other seventy countries that have purchased such deadly tools from these countries - just the regimes that are now finding use for these deadly tools of state terror). Why did these regimes sell these tools to these regimes in the first place, since their intended use is clearly obvious and actually banned in the countries of these deadly tools? But then business is business! Second, it is inescapable not to notice that the public support that the regime in Sana'a claims to have, is being accorded the most extravagant of hospitality services, and provided with the needed combat essentials of confronting the protestors, including electrical clubs. Witnesses state that there are endless caravans of trucks in continuous procession that deliver all the needs of those camping out (mind you without any official permits - a claim that is belloyed out against the protestors) in strategic places, especially in Sana'a, supposedly in support of the president - at government expense of course. Al-Wasat Newspaper also claims that the Government has expended some YR 42,000,000,000 (\$ 200 million) to meet the costs of funding this support during its first ten days alone.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years. His blog may be read at: <http://com-senfromyem.blogspot.com>

SKETCHED OPINION

By: Hamid



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Component 1: Improve the Cash Transfer Program
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(Procurement Reference C1)

This request for expression of interest follows the General Procurement Notice for this project that appeared in the UNDB online on January 4, 2011.

The Republic of Yemen, represented by the Social Welfare Fund (SWF) has received a grant of USD 10 million from the International Development Association towards the cost of implementation of the Social Welfare Fund Institutional Support Project (ISP), and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this grant for consultant services for **Long-term Technical Assistance for Component 1 – Cash Transfer Program**

The selected consultant will be responsible to work closely with the SWF management and staff over three years, assisting in all aspects of **Component 1 of the ISP "Improve the Cash Transfer Program"**. To summarize, tasks will include:

- Finalizing a poverty-based targeting policy/system,
- Developing and system-wide implementation of tested cash transfer procedures,
- Applying the PMT methods to all new applications prior to enrolment,
- Staff capacity building in all aspects of the cash transfer cycle,
- Establishing processes and procedures, and building capacity in: (i) beneficiary enrolment including verification procedures, ID card issuing, information of program details, monitoring of compliance; (ii) reviewing the existing payment mechanism and introducing innovative improved mechanisms based on international best practices; and (iii) establishing process and procedures for case management and grievance systems,
- Instituting M&E systems to track process, performance, evaluations,
- Developing an MIS responsive to departmental data needs, and
- Further developing the Operations Manual and its Technical Annexes.
- Developing a comprehensive SWF communication strategy targeting internal and external stakeholders.
- Rolling out a public information campaign including technical assistance, materials, training, media services, etc.
- Any other tasks relevant to the subject.

The SWF now invites eligible consultants to indicate their interest in providing these services. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, general qualifications and availability of appropriate skills among staff, and so forth). Consultants may associate to enhance their qualifications.

A consultant will be selected in accordance with the World Bank's *Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers* (May 2004; revised October 1, 2006 and May 1, 2010).

Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below during office hours i.e. 0800 to 1400 hours.

Expressions of interest must be delivered to the address below by **[28-02-2011]**.

Mr Mansour Alfiadhi
SWF Executive Manager.
Sana'a –Yemen P.O.Box: 4898
Tel: 00 967 1 544014
Fax: 00 967 1 544015
E-mail: proisp1@yahoo.com

ADEN CONTAINER TERMINAL

VACANCY



DP WORLD

DP World Aden Container Terminal invites qualified citizens to apply for the following post:

Assistant Manager (Purchasing)

The applicants are required to possess the following:

- Must possess a college degree in Business Administration from a recognized University.
- Age 35 and below.
- Thorough knowledge in International & local purchase terms and related processes.
- Good knowledge and command of English & Arabic Language. (Speaking & writing).
- Computer skills MS Excel/ Word.
- Minimum experience of 5 to 7 years in purchasing department in any major organizations.
- Must possess the ability to perform multi-tasks and have good leadership skills and focused to team work orientation.
- A pleasant personality with excellent communication and interpersonal skills.
- Preferably working knowledge in ERP Purchasing package.

Clerical Officer (Purchasing Department)

The applicants are required to possess the following:

- Must possess a college degree in Accountancy /Business Administration from a recognized University.
- Age 35 and below.
- Good knowledge and command of English Language. (Speaking & writing).
- Computer skills MS Excel/ Word and other purchasing related skills.
- Minimum experience of 1 to 3 years in purchasing department in any major organization.
- Must possess the ability to perform multi-tasks and work under stress.
- A pleasant personality with excellent communication and interpersonal skills.
- Responsible and strong character.
- Good team player.

Interested candidates who meet the requirements for the above post, should send their CVs and a covering letter specifying the post applied to the following address, and post it in a box located at to the **Free Zone Checkpoint** or mail to hr.recruitment@dpworld.com:

Human Resource Department
Aden Container Terminal
P.O. Box 6116- Khormakser
Aden-Republic of Yemen
Fax No. (02-383388)

Or by fax:

The deadline for receiving applications is **26th February 2011**.

Note: Only shortlisted candidates will be notified.



VACANCIES

The National Democratic Institute in Yemen seeks to fill the following positions:

Administrative Assistant

An Administrative Assistant must have excellent organizational skills, attention to detail and must be able to manage multiple tasks simultaneously. The AA receives and routes calls, letters and other communication to appropriate staff, provides logistical support to program activities, supports processes for office supply and equipment purchases, manages transportation requirements for staff, assists the Administrative Manager with account reconciliations and coordinates with operations officers in support of program activities and daily operational responsibilities. Previous experience is preferred but not required. English proficiency is required.

Security Officer

NDI's Security Officer is responsible for the maintenance and expansion of NDI's security information network, collation and dissemination of security information within the office, preparing reports for NDI senior staff, coordination of office and residence guard forces, transportation security, maintenance of communication resources within the office, management and maintenance of physical security resources, inventory control and loss prevention. Previous experience in a similar position preferred but not required. English proficiency preferred but not required.

Translator

NDI requires a Yemeni national who is consecutive verbal translators for English speaking staff and consultants. Translators assist with communication during meetings, workshops, conferences and other events and translate documents, reports, presentations and news articles as needed. Previous experience providing consecutive verbal translation in English is required.

Salaries are commensurate with experience and all positions are available immediately. Please fax CV to 427-518 or send CVs via email to:

amahyoub@ndi.org. CVs will be accepted through **February 28, 2011**.

CLP COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS PROJECT

The Community Livelihoods Project, a leading development Project is seeking qualified candidates for a Sr. Tendering/Procurement Manager position. The Sr.Tendering/Procurement Manager is responsible for providing overall management of the Tendering and Procurement of Goods and Services to the CLP Yemen both operations and Grants.

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Oversee implementation of project procurement and ensure compliance with corporate policies, contractual terms, US Federal Acquisition Regulations, USAID procurement procedures and other applicable rules and regulations as deemed necessary.
- Responsible for purchasing a wide-range of commodities and services.
- Manage all field-initiated procurement documents, ensuring compliance with USAID procurement procedures and best practice.
- Provide procurement procedures and policy guidance and interpretation for program staff.
- Manage the procurement department in Sana'a and the Regional Office in Aden, and provide guidance and performance input to Contracts, Procurement and Grants managers in the regions.

COMPETENCIES

- BA in procurement, logistics, business, law, economics, finance, public administration, or related field.
- 5 to 10 years of experience working in a procurement capacity, preferably with USAID or US Government funded contracts.
- Knowledge of international best practices in procurement procedures, project administration, contract procedures and project follow-up
- Fluency in oral and written English required

Qualified candidates are encouraged to submit their Resumes and a Cover Letter clearly indicating the position they are applying for in the Subject line to recruitment@crea-clp.com

No LATER THAN TWO WEEKS FROM This announcement.

Shops owners speak out against violent protesters

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Violent protests over the past two weeks in the capital have left local shop owners afraid that their stores will be damaged or looted by stray protesters.

A group of shop owners on Al-Rebat, a busy street in central Sana'a which has recently been the site of fierce skirmishes between pro and anti-government demonstrators, vented their frustration at the protesters who have been hurling stones and firing automatic weapons. "I'm not against protests but they should be peaceful. Moreover, they should stage their demonstrations in other places not in the vital and commercial streets," said Ali Saleh Al-Jabri, the owner of an aluminum-manufacturing store on Al-Rebat.

When shop keepers see protesters arriving they typically slam close their shutters to prevent people running in or damaging property. "I am committed to fulfilling my customer's needs on time but when we close due to 'violent' protests we delay urgent works. Our customer relations will be destroyed if these protests continue," he said. Ebraheem Husein, the owner of an electri-

cal shop on the same street, said that if the protests could remain peaceful, he would keep his doors open.

"There are no ministries or governmental sectors here. They should take their protests elsewhere," said Husein. Mahyob Ghaleb, a hardware store owner, said he was thankful that his shop is on a street that is "too narrow for protesters to gather on."

Local residents say the street is also full of homes and schools and that the violence is also putting families and students at risk.

Economic sacrifice

Ali Al-Wafi, a renowned Yemeni economist said that revolutions require economic sacrifice in order to be successful. "In Egypt and Tunisia, people went without work or income for weeks. They left everything to get their right and they did so successfully. Yemenis should understand this point," he said.

However, Al-Wafi criticized the tents that have been recently been erected by the ruling-party in Al-Tahrir square in Sana'a, describing them as unjustified.

"Those tents have destroyed the income of shops owners in the area," he said. "Those owners are not afraid of peaceful protests. They are scared by



A pro-Saleh supporter raises a wooden stick after attending a tribal gathering organised by the president on Sunday. Local shop owners complain that the violent clashes between pro and anti government demonstrators are damaging their businesses.

the thugs who are sent by some officials in the ruling-party to stir violence," he explained.

Al-Wafi believes the Yemeni economy will be negatively affected during demonstrations but in the long-term it will benefit because the 'corrupt regime

TeleYemen invites bids for new operating contract

By: Malak Shaher

Yemen's international telecommunications company, TeleYemen, announced a tender last week for a new international company to manage TeleYemen, given that its current contract with France Telecom is due to expire in June 2011. Ahmad Al-Woshali, general manager of TeleYemen, told the Yemen Times that bids for the tender close on May 23.

Ali Nosairy, the vice chairman of TeleYemen, told Saba News agency that the company was looking for first class international telecom operators to manage and operate the company. However, Al-Woshali said that the door is still open for France Telecom to take part in the bid.

The contract will be offered for a five-year period in which the selected company will be responsible for the management and operation of the Sana'a based in TeleYemen. According to Al-Woshali, ten international companies have so far submitted their proposals to be selected by TeleYemen.

The current management and opera-

tion contract has been opened to international firms with a strong experience in the management of telecommunication firms in the Middle East region.

TeleYemen has been managed by the French company since 2004. The prospective company will be responsible for developing current plans and will be required to expand business opportunities. According to Nosairy, TeleYemen is looking forward to being provided with innovation and leadership in order to expand its operations locally and internationally.

The operator will need to leverage their international experience to benefit the company's future growth and the diversification of its product offers both to local, regional and international markets.

TeleYemen is the sole licensed international telecommunications service provider in Yemen and started as a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless in 1972. TeleYemen became a state owned company with 75 percent of the shares owned by the Public Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) and the remaining shares owned by the Post Office, when the contract between PTC and Cable and Wireless expired in Dec. 2003.

Young Yemenis frustrated with economy and lack of jobs

Young men show greater dissatisfaction than young women

By: Nicole Naurath

Like many countries in the region, Yemen is experiencing a "youth bulge" with nearly half of its population (46%) under the age of 15. Gallup's survey of 15- to 29-year-old Yemenis for the Silatech Index in 2009 and 2010 found that half of these young people (49%) -- are neither students nor in the workforce. The combination of a struggling economy and scarce jobs presents a stark challenge for a country with one of the highest fertility rates in the world, where each woman averages 5.4 children and the population is expected to double by 2033.

Young Yemenis aged 15 to 29 have a particularly negative outlook on the economy and employment opportunities in their country compared with young people in other Arab League countries. When asked about the city or area where they live, 84% of young Yemenis say now is a bad time to find a job and 70% say current economic conditions are not good. Half of them feel their local economy is getting worse.

Forty-one percent of young men work full time, while 71% of young women are neither in the workforce nor students. Perhaps divergent gender responsibilities explain why young men in Yemen are markedly more pessimistic than young women on many topics related to jobs and the economy.

Eight in 10 young men, compared with 6 in 10 young women, say the economy where they live is not good. Young men are also much more likely to say that economic conditions are getting worse (64%) than are young wom-

| Work Status of Young Yemenis Aged 15-29, by Gender | Men | Women |
|--|-----|-------|
| Working full time | 41% | 4% |
| Working part time | 17% | 10% |
| Student | 24% | 15% |
| Not in workforce, not a student | 18% | 71% |

| Perceptions of the Economy and Jobs, Aged 15-29, by Gender | Men | Women |
|--|-----|-------|
| % Who say economy in local area is not good | 79% | 62% |
| % Who say local economy is getting worse | 64% | 41% |
| % Who say it is a bad time to find a job in local area | 89% | 80% |
| % Dissatisfied with standard of living | 53% | 37% |

en (41%). Eighty-nine percent of young men feel it is a bad time to find a job in the area where they live; young women are also pessimistic about job prospects, though slightly less so (80%). When asked about all the things they are able to buy and do, half of young men (53%) say they are dissatisfied with their standard of living, compared with 37% of young women.

Yemeni men, who are typically the primary wage earners for their families, show more willingness than women to change their lives and employment situations in the face of adversity. If they were unemployed and looking for work for more than six months, young men are much more likely than young women to say they would take a job beneath their skill level (77% vs. 50%), retrain for a different career (74% vs. 54%), start their own business (74% vs. 58%), or relocate to another country (65%

vs. 23%). However, young women are more likely (78%) than young men (64%) to say they would perform home-based work.

Implications

With high unemployment, a sputtering economy, and a booming population, all signs point to a continued downward spiral in Yemen. Young Yemenis -- men in particular -- show high levels of frustration with the state of affairs. The international community has reason to focus efforts on this country, but should not dismiss young Yemenis as hopeless. In fact, overwhelming majorities express a willingness to make the efforts needed to bring about change in their employment status, possibly leading to improved standards of living and increased hope. The key challenge is to provide opportunities for the economic integration of young Yemenis into their

local economy. The international community should focus on job creation, training, and education to make a difference in Yemen.

This Silatech Index analysis is conducted by Gallup scientists and researchers pursuant to the Silatech-Gallup partnership. In addition to systematically measuring the perceptions of young people across the region on the challenges related to employment and

entrepreneurship, Gallup analysts lead the effort in disseminating the findings of the Silatech Index to regional and global leaders and institutions engaged in addressing the challenges surrounding young people and employment in the region.

Survey Methods

Results are based on multiple surveys involving face-to-face interviews with

a total of 1,500 Yemeni nationals aged 15 to 29. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is 3.1%. The margin of error reflects the influence of data weighting. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Invitation for Public Tender No. (1) Of [2011]

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp. here announces its desire to invite to the Public Tender No. (1/2011) (Source of Funding: Government 100%)

For supplying, installing, testing, commissioning, hand-over and guarantee of high quality TV studio Equipment (Turnkey) for Aden Satellite Channel.

specialized and Eligible manufacturers and suppliers who are willing to participate in this Tender shall submit their written applications during the official working hours to:

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp's Head Quarter, Project Department, Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp

Al-Hasaba Area, Beside the Ministry of Public Health & Population, P.o.Box: (2182)

Tel: 00976-1-231184/230752

Fax: 00976-1-230761

To receive Bidding Documents for an amount [US\$ 100] one hundred US Dollars, non-refundable. The deadline for selling Bidding Documents will be on Wednesday [16 / 03 /2011].

Bids shall be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp (YCRTV) in an envelope sealed with red wax indicating Tender No., and the date and time of Bid opening. The following documents must be contained in the bid:

1. An unconditional Bank Guarantee for a lump sum amount) of (US\$44,000). Bank guarantee has to be in the form provided in the bidding documents and valid for 120 days from date of Bid Opening. Bank guarantee may be substituted with a payable cheque.
2. Valid tax certificate for the Year 2011 .
3. Valid Insurance Certificate for the Year 2011.
4. A copy of Zakat Registration Card for the year 2011.
5. A copy of Sales Tax Registration Card for the year 2011.
6. A copy of the Profession License for the year 2011, valid for the same period and during contract execution.
7. Prospective bidders may inspect Bidding Documents before purchasing during the working hours no later than 20days from the date of Tender announcement.

Bids shall be submitted to the Secretariat of Tenders and Auctions Committee in Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp's Head Quarter not later than [11:00 am] on Monday 21/March/2011]. Bids received after the deadline for submission will be returned un-opened.

Bid Opening will take place at Chairman of Board office, 3rd Floor, Public Radio & TV Corp's Head Quarter, in presence of bidders or their authorized representatives.

Good luck!
Projects Manager
Eng. Lutf Al-Khawlani

Vacancy

A leading Saudi FMCG Company is currently seeking qualified candidates for the following positions:

Salesmen / Supervisors

Requirements :

- 1- Yemeni Nationality.
- 2- High School/Bachelors degree.
- 3- Basic English & computer skills
- 4- Experience in the same field not less than 2 years.
- 5- Age not more than 30.
- 6- Valid Driving license

Branch Managers

Requirements :

- 1- Yemeni Nationality.
- 2- Bachelors Degree.
- 3- Experience in the same field not less than 8 years.
- 4- Excellent leadership, communications skills and proven records of achievements.
- 5- Excellent Computer skills
- 6- Age not more than 32.

If you are interested

please send your resume to the E-mail : recsaud@gmail.com

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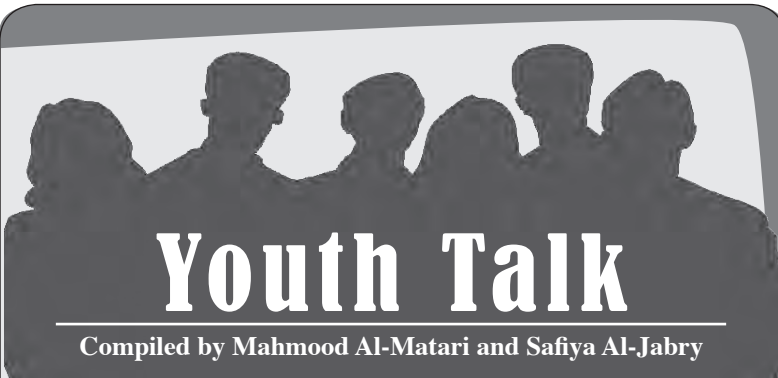
Republic of Yemen - aden - Residential Green City - Tel.: 00967 2 355111 - Fax: 00967 2 355115

Mobail: 777355111

Sana'a West of the Presidential Palace - Tel.: 00967 1 424321 - Fax: 00967 1 424323

Mobail: 777355000

www.alhmdani.com



Youth Talk

Compiled by Mahmood Al-Matari and Safiya Al-Jabry

In this new section we talk to young people about their concerns, hopes and dreams. Every week we hit the streets and share what young people have to say right here.

This week's question:

How does qat affect the political process in Yemen?

Abdullah Farwana

Qat is one of the main reasons for corruption in Yemen. Employees are constantly exposed to bribes in which qat is mainly used. Employees become sort of addicted to bribes and will do anything to get them, hence operations are carried out in a false manner. Also, people use bribes to get others to be on their side when they need support, so the one who gets the bribe is kind of obliged to take their side even if they know it's not right.

Saleh Alsonaidi

With the demonstrations going on and people demanding change, qat is the only thing stopping them from standing firm. When qat time comes, they stop all the demonstrations, go get qat and sit down discussing what changes they want. It's all a waste of time as no step is taken other than talk.

Hala Almekhlaf, Student

Qat changes the minds of people who chew. When chewing, they make a lot of decisions concerning different issues, politics included. Unfortunately, after the effects of qat, none of the decisions discussed previously are implemented.

Osama Fahmy Al Wahashi, Student

Well in Yemen, it's as simple as this, work stops when it's time for qat which is at noon. It's very rare to get any help from any offices during this time; everyone goes to search for qat.

Ghasan Alqubati

Qat affects the quality of service being offered by the government sector by reducing the time for performing services. People take a break to fill their cheeks with qat before starting to work again.

Kamal Alhakimi

Qat is like the soul of political sessions in Yemen. Officials meet to discuss politics only when qat is concerned. Qat has become a drug in the minds of Yemenis and it obviously affects the judgments and decisions being made in so many ways without much action being undertaken.

Fatma Mohammad, Employee

In Yemen, you can simply bribe a person in government offices with qat to get things done. They call it wasata. If you want something done, bribe the person with either money or qat. Of course this affects the political process.

Next Week's Question:

What are your views on male-female friendships in the Yemeni society?

Follow this section for a new question every week and feel free to reply with your answers or feedback by sending an e-mail to ytyouth@gmail.com. So this is your chance to share your humorous stories, poems or opinions with other young readers!

Following the path of truce

By: Naseh Shaker
naseh_shaker@yahoo.com

I've visited Sa'ada many times after the last truce between the government and Houthis, but the rationales for my visiting this time were much more clear.

As a citizen from Sa'ada, I entered the town in search of what had changed my emotions. Perhaps it was hidden behind chants, demonstrations, marches, arrests, cutting Sa'ada's main roads, the obsession with security and fears of the republic system. The truce could never suffice to put all that violence and disorder aside. At least that was what we thought.

I had already visited many places in Sa'ada linked to the rising of the Houthis in the north. When I visited these places, I cautiously expected some kind of disruption, whether by security forces or someone else.

This time I entered the scene with a similar expectation, but what happened was completely different. The experience of inspecting my house in Sa'ada was greater than all my fears and all the concerns of the authorities or the opposition parties combined.

In a single year, hope had started to spread in Sa'ada and Harf Sufian in Amran governorate. Many hands were involved in hard work. The old city of Sa'ada was being reconstructed, as were sidewalks and street lights. Areas were being cleared of mines. There was a collective determination at work, headed by Taha Hajar, the governor. The truce was not the only reason for this success. Replacing the bad or traitorous leaders with sincere leaders has had its impact in Sa'ada.

The war will be finished, insha'Allah, and everyone will be surprised that the truce will continue. This teaches us an important lesson, a lesson for all Yemenis, and Sa'adis especially. That this feeling of peace, this pursuit of a continuing truce, living in peace, is the only way to really save us.

The truce continues and the government released hundreds of Houthis from prisons in December. It is time to understand that the people have subscribed to the concept of peace. All sides must continue to pursue the path of truce.



These Sanani women may be covered from head to toe in Yemeni traditional dress, but this has not stopped them from earning their living through selling home made bread. They sit from morning to noon in Al-Qaa' market area in the city center, armed with their staw hats and marketing techniques, they contribute to their family's income. According to the Central Statistical Organization 2009 report, women's contribution to national economy does not exceed 10 percent.

YT Photo by Amira Al-Sharif

Revolution of the nation

By: Redwan Ahmed

The sun of freedom has risen and spread its lights to penetrate the clouds of injustice and tyranny, declaring the sunshine of new dawn toward a bright future. Change as a main element in development plays a vital role in renewing the soul of unity, safety and peace, killing the body of dispersal, fear and hate. The people who are represented by the Joint Meeting Parties have made a revolution.

The power and solemnity of a country depend on aware and cultured people, boasting of their history, heritage and science as stable bases. The revolution of the nation has shaken the throne and kingdom of unjust and the tyrant, and brought down the flag of corruption and

racism, revealing their deceptions and untruths. They did not expect this revolution, underestimating its strength. This led to afflict them with hysteria.

The unjust system could not extinguish a desire for change because the people's willpower has broken the chains of humbleness and insult that have existed since 1962, and lit up sparks of democracy, peace and tolerance on a bright horizon which has caused blindness to tyrants.

We will never forget the martyrs' blood which has flowed for freedom and growth.

What happened in all governorates is a result of that horizon. The people went out to the streets and public squares in order to look for their dignity, honor and respect, refusing slavery and insult. This victory is regarded as a prominent mark in history of Yemen in defense of

the rights of an aggrieved people. Demonstrators lifted up placards so as to express their sufferings and their rejection of the deteriorating situation that is based on plundered wealth and spreads

riots among the people. Moreover, they denied all the aggressive and ill-mannered words that are used by spiteful journalists and correspondents. Using the detention and intimidation with them, it implies their weakness and afraid of revealing the truth.

Finally, it is not impossible that the nations impose their opinion in making decisions and enacting laws and legislations. Making decisions from one side blasts principles of democracy and transparency.

Democracy depends upon Al-Shorah, taking into account the nation's views. It is also considered as the best way to solve

disputes and remove obstacles. I can say that dreams come true and the revolution against injustice is continuous. I reject all kinds of destruction and playing with public and personal properties.

Please note that these are the reader's views and not that of the Yemen Times newspaper, its editors or publisher. The Yemen Times offers any individual the right to reply to opinions expressed within these pages. Please send all letters and feedback to ytreaders.view@gmail.com

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with its project "Local Governance Support Programme"



Title: Performance Measurement and Evaluation Specialist
Type of Contract: Service Contract - SB5
Duty Station: Sana'a

Responsibilities:

- Inputs for designing the National Programme and LGSP monitoring and evaluation policy in accordance with the principles of results management and UNDP corporate standards
- Inputs for planning, preparation, and budgeting of the National Programme and LGSP annual monitoring and evaluation plans
- Assistance in timely production of monthly, quarterly, annual and special reports on LGSP performance in accordance with the UNDP corporate standards
- Support in preparation and conduct of project evaluations and other types of evaluations conducted by the Country Office and/or other stakeholders
- Assistance in promotion of monitoring and evaluation standards, quality assurance/control and capacity development in LGSP and mainstreaming of the RBM and Prince2 principles in programmatic activities
- Assistance in the designing of systems and standards for monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of LGU performance
- Practical assistance and advice to the central and local authorities in the implementation of the LGU performance measurement systems, including development of performance measurement plans, data collection and analysis and preparation of performance reports
- Inputs to designing capacity development programmes as well as organisation and conduct of results-oriented monitoring and evaluation trainings for relevant staff in the centre and in governorates and districts
- Assistance to the District Facilitation Teams and local authorities in governorates and districts in mainstreaming principles of results management into their strategic and operational plans
- Coordination of research activities with national partners and promotion of partnerships for research and active engagement of national partners in all stages of research activities
- Support, in collaboration with the Communications Specialist, to timely dissemination of monitoring and evaluation findings and promotion of best practices in the area of local governance, including through the MOLA and NSP website and other information channels.

Qualifications:

- Master's degree in social sciences, sociology, development, statistics or related field
- 5 years of relevant experience at the national or international level in monitoring and evaluation, programme and project management and development work
- Experience in the usage of computers and office and specialised software packages (such as SYSTAT, STATISTICA, SPSS), good knowledge and experience in handling of web-based management systems
- Experience in Logical Framework Approach and Strategic Planning Approach as well as participatory monitoring and evaluation. Training in project management, evaluation, social statistics, statistical research and analysis. Prince2 training and certification is an advantage. Good knowledge of public administration and governance systems in Yemen.
- Fluency in English and Arabic.

Approximate monthly salary is \$1,700

Only Online Applications will be accepted

For further details on the job description and online application, please visit our website at http://jobs.undp.org/ci_view_job.cfm?job_id=21742

Response will only be made to short listed candidates
The deadline for receiving applications is February 28, 2010

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توزيع

Human Rights and Democracy Awareness...For Kids



By: Ola Al-Shami

SEYAJ Organization for Childhood Protection, funded by the United Nations, is currently executing a project entitled Our

Rights, which includes a group of activities directed at enhancing awareness of human rights and democracy principles among children Our Rights targeted children between the ages of

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11-15.

As one of its efforts to spread awareness, the project issued a series of children's stories targeting the demographic. Among them is "All of Us are One," a portrayal of South African leader Nelson Mandela's struggle against apartheid. The illustrated depiction stresses the injustice of discrimination and attempts to engage children through a colorful depiction of seminal events in the leader's life.

The program additionally attempts to instill practical habits in children growing up in developing nations, many of whom lack basic personal items that could potentially hinder opportunities later in life. Another story recently issued emphasizes the importance of birth certificates and proper documentation necessary for children.

For additional information on Our Rights, see the forum on this website: www.seyaj.org/vb

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