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# Aden to fall into the hands of armed Islamists

By: Ali Saeed

ADEN, July 3 — Locals in Aden are concerned that a similar scenario that took place at the end of May in Abyan, where the governorate fell into the hands of armed Islamists, may take place in their city as well.

Yemen's Minister of Defense, Major General, Mohamed Nasser Ahmed in the care-taker government said on Saturday in a meeting with local leaders of the governorate that, "Some armed Islamists coming from Abyan have entered the city and a military cordon has been imposed around the city to protect Aden against the armed Islamists."

This statement given the defense minister to the local leadership of the governorate came after the acting governor, Abdulkareem Al-Shayf, fled Aden on Tuesday from with a civilian passport to Jordan.

"These armed Islamists promote the culture of sabotage and target military leaders and important establishments in the governorate," the minister said.

"I'm worried that those armed groups may take over the city at any time," said Shafea Al-Sadeeq, a local resident in Aden. "Signs of this plot have been al-

ready taken."

Al-Sadeeq explained that they have recently noticed the existence of armed Islamists in Aden similar to the one who took control of Abyan governorate at the end of last May.

"My friend told me that one week ago he saw two armed Islamists men with hand grenades, Rocket Propelled Grenades and Kalashnikovs in shabby clothes who came in the restaurant to have a launch and left with no one to arrest them or check their identities," said Shafea.

Security and military forces have been withdrawn from some sites in the city in stark contrast to the buildup of military forces that has taken place in the city over the past two months, according to Shafea.

Like other Yemen's governorates, Aden is also facing hour-lasting power outage with acute fuel shortage in high hot temperatures and the security concerns worsen the situation more, according to the local citizen.

Abdu Al-Rahman Anees, a local journalist in Aden told the Yemen Times that the 25th Mechanized Brigade in Abyan is the only military forces which have been fighting the armed Islamists with

some assistance from the 119th Brigade in Lahj.

"This brigade [25 mechanized] is now under siege by the armed Islamists and it is the only thing left for the state in Abyan, so if it was taken, Aden will fall immediately," said Anees.

Aden has been witnessing significant insecurity since one month ago with noticeable movements of armed Islamists in Khoor Maksar, Al-mansoura and other areas, according to Anees. Three military leaders were killed in assassination operations during last June.

On June 13, Colonel Mutea Al-Sayani, officer of supply department at the 31st Armored Brigade was assassinated in a car bomb.

And on June 20 an assassination attempt targeted the major general Mahdi Maqwala, military commander of the southern military area in a car bomb in front his house.

On June 27, colonel, Khaled Al-Hibshi, commander of infantry team of the 31st Armored Brigade was also assassinated by a car bomb.

And last Friday armed Islamists have attacked a group of tanks at Caltex roundabout by a car bomb carried out by a Saudi national man who was in jail for



Locals in Aden said that they recently noticed armed Islamists similar to those who occupied Abyan last May, moving freely through Aden.

accusation of being Al-Qaeda member and released five months ago with no explanation, according to Anees.

Now chants and slogans affiliated to Al-Qaeda's ideology have been started

to rise in neighborhoods of Aden such as, "Yes to caliphate, the people want the rule of Islamic Sharia law," the local journalist said.

He added that most locals are worried

in Aden that the same plot took place in Zunjubar to reoccur in their governorate soon with rampant insecurity except some popular security committees formed by the local themselves to protect houses.

# Chaos continues in Taiz

By: Shatha AL-Harazi

SANA'A, July 3 — Clashes in Al-Steen street in Taiz broke out between Republican Guard soldiers and armed groups Saturday night, leaving five soldiers dead and injuring 20 others.

Locals said around 12 AM "tribes" launched a projectile at the republican guards. The tribes facing the republican guards confirmed that they had nothing to do with the explosion and it was clashes among the ranks of the

soldieries.

"It was gunfire from the Republican Guards themselves," said Shiekh Hamod Al-Mekhlafi head of Mikhlaf's tribes that left dozens dead.

Saturday's clash is not the first since 29 May when security and republican guards tried to raze the sit-in site in Taiz. Almost every day there is gunfire, according to activist Naeem Al-Abeedi.

"At night the regime's thugs mean to shoot in the air to make the residents

feel unsafe all the time" said Al-Abeedi.

In Freedom Square where the anti-protests sparked in Yemen, protesters are fewer there now after the attack on 29 May. They fear for their lives and protesters inside the camp carry on their day to day activities in somber silence.

"The city is sleeping," said Al-Abeedi. Al-Freedom square has been gradually attacked by larger numbers of republican guard soldiers who are

located in Al-Thawra hospital which is close to the square.

"For the past ten days, the republican guards send security forces in civilian clothes to the square. Those plainclothes soldiers shot at the guards in the hospital then the guards attack, this is their plan," said Al-Mikhlafl.

Al-Mikhlafl confirmed to the Yemen Times that his men are protecting the square from all sides and that the city is no longer under the state's control, accusing the securityforces in the city

of "destroying the city instead of protecting it".

Moreover, Emad Al-Sakkaf, independent journalist told the Yemen Times that Al-Mikhlafl's tribes are controlling Osifra so they attack the oil trucks and empty it for themselves what cause the oil shortage in Taiz and deprave the locals from it. They also force people to pay for protection

"They make people pay 5000 YR to protect them, what's the point of replacing a gang [Saleh's regime] by another" said Emad angrily.

Al-Mikhlafl said these accusations aren't true and those who do it don't belong to him.

According to Al-Sakkaf, two armed men went in a car to the president house in al-Kamb neighborhood at 9 pm and shot the guards they managed to escape but the car was found.

"The situation here [in Taiz] became all about violence, it's a total chaos, every day since 2 AM the citizens live in panic" said Al-Sakkaf.

Al-Abeedi said that each social leader [who is known of their membership of the ruling party] distributed 20 pieces of weapon and shot randomly; she also said that no popular committee was established in Taiz.

"We hear gunfire all the night and never know who is shooting who" said Al-Abeedi.

Al-Abeedi said that an environmental problem will be added soon to all the previous problems, as the state "intent" to not keep the city dirty

"The garbage is on the streets every way, they only clean the neighborhoods where the regime's officials live" she said.

According to Al-Abeedi said that only one fuel station in Al-Hoban has fuel "they sell it whenever they died to and stop also whenever they want to" she added.

The Yemen Times tried to contact the security in Taiz to reply on these accusations but they don't pick up their phones.

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# What is next for Yemen?

By: Ali Saeed

SANA’A, July 3 — Over five months of uprisings in Yemen against President Saleh’s regime has led to an precarious stalemate with the country now teetering on the edge of economic collapse. Crippling power blackouts, fuel shortages and the spiraling costs of basic necessities has wrought a terrible human cost upon the Yemeni population. The call for political change has led the country to a point where a choice between a number of scenarios appears imminent.

The regime leaders have been threatening that Yemen “will become another Somalia” in which some areas will be dominated by radical Islamists affiliated with Al-Qaeda. In line with this scenario, Vice President Abd Raboo Mansour Hadi, stated recently in an interview with the US television station CNN, that five of Yemen’s 20 governorates are already out of the state’s control.

General Yahya Mohammad Abdullah Saleh, chief commander of Yemen’s Central Security Forces and President Saleh’s nephew, said recently in an interview with the German newspaper Der Tagesspiegel, that Abyan and Lahj have been taken over by Al-Qaeda and Aden is on the way to being run by the same armed Islamists.

However, the official opposition and pro-change protesters in 17 governorates say this is only one of the regime’s tactics. They claim that the regime is playing the Al-Qaeda card in order to maintain Western economic and political support.

The regime’s central figures insist that Ali Abdullah Saleh must stay in power until his term ends in 2013, and Saleh himself has several times declined to sign a GCC initiated power transition proposal. Saleh has repeatedly claimed that if he left office, “Yemen will be divided and terrorists will take over more areas of the country.”

Pro-democracy protesters, who were

inspired by the Tunisian and Egyptian uprisings, say that their unfinished revolution exists to save Yemen from “Somalization and Afghanization, which the regime has been threatening so as to cling to power.”

“Signs of victory for change are looming and the stage of building a new Yemen has started,” said Khaleel Hadi, 21, a university student in the poor governorate of Hodeida, 250 km west of Sana’a. He has been protesting for five months in the ‘Change Square’ in Hodeida. Hadi spoke to the Yemen Times on the phone while he was helping a protester recently injured by armed thugs under the pay of Saleh’s ruling party.

When the Yemen Times suggested that “the power was still in the hands of Saleh’s regime, and no change on the ground has yet occurred,” Hadi replied: “In fact there is no state. Three branches [of government] are absent. There is no cabinet, no parliament, and the regime’s military units are continuously suffering

defections.”

The first phase of building a new Yemen according to Hadi is to “create a transitional council to run the country for a transitional period, in which a new president is elected and a new system of justice and good management comes.”

“We have more than one choice for escalation to take the people’s rights back from Saleh’s sons and relatives. Through extending marches and demonstrations to the streets and the neighborhood level, as well as dismantling the Central Security Forces, the Republican Guards and pro-regime tribes,” said Waleed Al-Amrai, one of the youth protesters at the Change Square in the capital Sana’a.

“Dozens of officers from both the Republican Guards and the Central Security Forces still join our revolution every week,” he said. “We will avoid the ‘Somalization’ even as they [the regime] attempt to wheel Yemen towards this scenario.”

Dr. Saleh Samea, professor of

political sciences at the University of Sana’a, told the Yemen Times that “any potential scenario will lead to the success of the revolution, and Yemen will head into new era in which democracy will be real and not just décor.”

The professor outlined three possible scenarios. The first was a “smooth and safe power transition from Saleh to his deputy. This would be as a result of Saleh’s injuries. According to the constitution, if the president becomes unable to perform his duties, the vice president takes over.”

In the case that Saleh remained in good health, power could also be transferred to the vice president if Saleh was personally willing to leave office in response to international pressure, according to Samea.

The second scenario would be the fall of Saleh’s sons and relatives who still occupy leading security and military positions. “This development could take place due to increasing defections [from the military] and a national

economic collapse that suspended the soldiers’ salaries. Salaries [of soldiers] for last month were paid from a grant received from a neighboring country,” according to the political scientist.

The third scenario could be a military determination in favor of the revolution by the defected section of the army. This scenario may take place “in case Saleh’s sons and nephews acted stupidly and started taking revenge against the backers of the revolution,” the professor said.

He explained that intimations of this third scenario have already been seen in Taiz, where there was an attempt to sweep away the uprisings there, because Taiz was the first spark of the revolution and spread its human resources to many other areas of the country.

“If this is attempted again, massacres are going to happen. Like the one on May 29 in Taiz, where 50 protesters were killed in a raid on their camp, and some were burnt inside their tents,” he concluded.

## Socotra may face ‘disastrous consequences’

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA’A, July 3 — A wildfire in one of the huge palm plantations in Socotra two weeks ago made people in the fragile island stress the importance of providing the island with necessities such as fire departments, wide communication coverage and other civil services that are typically found in most Yemeni cities.

The wildfire that burned more than 4,500 palms and killed over 100 livestock was most disastrous fire in the history of the Island, according to Abdul Jameel Abdullah, deputy director general of the Environment Department.

The available services in the delicate island are few and cannot deal with crises and accidents similar to the wildfire that ripped through a palm plantation.

“This isn’t the first incident in the

history of Socotra but it is considered the most damaging one. Unfortunately, people in Socotra couldn’t control the fire that spread quickly due to the strong winds,” explained Abdullah.

In addition to the absence of active fire department in Socotra, there is no coverage of communications in many areas of the island. Unlike other Yemeni areas, Socotra doesn’t have an access to three communication companies (MTN, Y and Sabafon) and only Yemen Mobile Company has the right of providing people with its services. However, the coverage of Yemen Mobile is still absent in many areas in Socotra.

Abduljameel said that good traditions and customs in Socotra have been fading. “In the past years, people in Socotra were complying with some rules and instructions that guarantee the safety of the island. They put their own laws to keep Socotra away from danger

and accidents.”

Neglect and ignorance led to such disaster, according to Abduljameel who pointed out that many families in Socotra depend on the palm trees to survive. “Such fire in Socotra affected many families because they all plant their palm trees in one place due to lack of water.”

Abduljameel indicated that people in Socotra are neglecting many important traditions these days. “They are not in harmony like the old days and their negligence leads to several accidents,”

Abduljameel indicated that there is one fire department in Socotra in the airport and its movement needs order from Sana’a.

He revealed that there is a project by the UN aims to enact laws for the island with the aim of protecting biodiversity and supporting the community in Socotra.

Amin Dirhem, a businessman and frequent visitor to the island criticized the lack of active fire department in Socotra, stressing the importance of providing the island with at least two fire departments in Hadibo and Qalansiyah areas to control such wildfire quickly.

Dirhem indicated that palm plantations need between 5-8 years to grow again. However, he warned of such wildfire in Homhill reserve or Dixum area where many Dragon’s Blood Trees spread there.

“These rare trees need hundreds of years to grow again,” explained Dirhem.

He called for the officials in the local councils in Hadhramout governorate and Socotra to compensate farmers and owners of the palm plantations, clean the site and start planting new palm trees with the help of the government, NGOs and international organizations.



Many Socotris depend totally on palm trees to survive

## Qat consumption up or down?

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA’A, July 3 — The economic crisis in Yemen has driven up the price of most basic needs. Yemenis are suffering more and more from a lack of fuel, electricity, cooking gas, water and some food items. However, there are indications that the one thing that has not been affected by the crisis is qat consumption.

The qat markets are still crowded with customers. The number of qat buyers has even increased in the ‘Change Squares’ and some street corners.

Omar Al-Khateeb, general manager of a travel company, told the Yemen Times that everything has been affected in Yemen except qat. He said that that fuel, food, water and other basic needs are scarcer and more expensive in Yemen. He continued: “The strange thing is that qat wasn’t included in our economic crisis. It’s available in all the markets and its price is stable.”

Before the economic crisis, Al-Khateeb used to work full-time and wasn’t chewing qat. Now he is working part-time and chews qat for the rest of the day.

“I was preventing my employees from chewing qat during full-time work, but recently I resorted to chewing qat every day. I have to chew qat these days because there are no alternatives. Everybody around me chews qat,” he said.

Dr. Mokhtar Noman confirmed that qat consumption has increased and added that the rituals of chewing qat have changed.

“The chewers of qat used to be silent but now they are discussing and arguing about the political and economic situation,” he said. “They have become more active.”

One of the qat sellers in Al-Daeri St. said that qat consumption has neither increased or decreased in the current situation.

“I have specific customers and almost all of them come regularly to buy qat. As you see, the movement in the qat



At least 30 percent of an average Yemeni family’s budget is spent on qat.

market is still strong,” he said.

Khaleel Al-Haimi, who works in public relations, said that the economic crisis has forced people to stop chewing qat and kept them busy finding food and basic requirements for their families.

“I used to chew expensive qat everyday, but now I barely chew it each week due to the changing circumstances. I cannot afford to buy qat everyday now due to the sudden price increases,” said Al-Haimi.

“I’d rather provide food for my family than buy qat,” he added. “It’s crazy to continue chewing qat in these harsh conditions.”

Before the uprising, several organizations and foundations were established with the aim of fighting qat consumption, but they have no programs at this time. Khatlab Al-Hemiary, media officer for the Al-Najat Foundation for Fighting Qat, said that the current crisis made Yemenis turn to qat.

“They resort to chewing qat to forget their problems and waste their time. Unfortunately, qat has become their ‘close friend’,” said Al-Hemiary.

Al-Hemiary said that the crisis has created psychological pressures on

most Yemenis, and they have resorted to qat to forget their problems and concerns.

“It’s no solution to escape to qat to forget your problems. On the contrary, qat exacerbates the problems of people and makes them more disappointed,” he added.

Al-Hemiary indicated that the Al-Najat Foundation tried to raise awareness among protesters of the damage qat causes, but without success.

“The foundation has stopped its activities because the protesters are not willing to quit qat, and are not willing to take part in any program concerned in fighting qat,” he explained.

According to Al-Hemiary, the protesters have a deep conviction that qat keeps protesters at the sit-ins and makes them more steadfast.

“The justifications of the those chewers are not logical,” he said. “We should build a new Yemen without qat.”

Al-Hemiary is trying hard to convince people around him to quit qat. He tries to show them the dangers of chewing qat, including poisoning from the pesticides used on qat plants.

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- Follow CCM decisions, oversee the proposal development process, submit all proposal documents to the GF on schedule.
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# Electricity blackouts crippling businesses

By: Mahmood Al-Matari

Many businesses have been crippled by the almost continuous power blackouts that are still afflicting Yemen. In Sana'a, the power is sometimes only on for one hour a day. For many businesses that require electricity, like ice cream shops, butchers and internet cafes, the blackouts mean they can no longer operate.

The frequent blackouts and use of generators have also caused damage to many sensitive electronic devices.

"Using a generator is one of the most common reasons for the breakdown of electronics, as people do not know how to use the generator," said Ali Taher, an electronics engineer.

"People do not know that when the electric current returns it is not a stable 220 volts, and this causes breakdowns in some electronics. They should turn electronic devices off when the power goes off," said Taher.

He added that many countries including America and Saudi Arabia have two lines, one that works with 220 volts and



Businesses that center around the sale and repair of electronics, such as this television repair shop, have no choice but to shut their doors from a lack of customers.



Foods in speciality stores, such as this honey shop, can spoil without refrigeration

other with 110 volts. "This is very economical and could save 50 percent of the power, and most electronics work with it [110 volts]. The government should make such a system," said Taher.

Aimn Ali Faqeer is the executive manager of the Alam Al-Asal honey shop in Hadda St. He says the blackouts affect the emotions of the customer, the seller, and the selling atmosphere.

"I cannot sell in the dark because most of our goods and honey must be seen. Even candles are inadequate, we cannot depend on them," said Faqeer.

"Honey shops have goods that must be kept in the fridge. Fortunately the weather in Sana'a is not too hot. But we have a treatment called Royal Jel-

ly which is very expensive and must be kept in the fridge otherwise it will expire. It costs YR 50,000 a kilo, and we could lose YR 500,000 within 24 hours.

"Nowadays, I shut the shop early at 9pm. We used to close at 11pm, but because there is no power, there are no people on the street, and there is no work. It may not even be safe to stay open late. Blackouts have caused a 20 percent decrease in our work and salaries," said Faqeer.

Medications like insulin and hormones need to be kept very cold, said Abdulgani Ali, a pharmacist in Hayaty Pharmacy. The pharmacies depend on patients from clinics, but unfortunately the clinic's medical equipment have

also been affected by the power blackout.

"When there is no electricity we take all the medications which need to be kept cold to any place that has a generator to store them," said Ali.

Ali added that the military which take most of the government's budget must protect the power stations from attacks. But it seems that the government is paralyzed and cannot do anything about the power crisis.

"We have closed the shop for three days and fired six employees," said Shukri Al-Asadi, manager of the Snow Cream shop. Ice cream shops completely depend on having power for

refrigeration, and are now continually losing customers and income. The Snow Cream shop has a generator, but there is no diesel. If they find diesel on the black market, it costs five times as much as before said Asadi.

Saleem Al-Suhaibi, a university student, complains that there is no water in the tank of his house because the pump has broken down. His brother went to repair the pump but it cost YR 6,000, half the price of buying a new pump.

"Thank God we do not have problems with money. The problem is that other people do not have money. What could they do in such a situation?" said Al-Suhaibi.

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### Participation requirements:

- Older than 25 years old
- Ninth grade education minimum
- Has experience in political or community work at the local or national levels
- Is well known in her direct environment
- Has a clear interest in political and public work
- Has the ability to travel to Sana'a for the training
- Commitment to participating in later activities of this project

Participants in the training will automatically be included as founding members of a national political women network that aims at empowering women politically and enabling them to play their required role in their local communities and on the national level.

Interested candidates must send a letter of interest including their name, age, work, address, political or public experience, political affiliation, direct and mobile numbers and email.

Letters should be sent by fax to 01-268276 or email to [yemen21forum@gmail.com](mailto:yemen21forum@gmail.com) no later than **13 July 2011**.

All applicants will be contacted for an interview and **only 60** will be selected for this training.

## International Business & Technical Consultants, Inc. (IBTCI), a US-based international management consulting firm, is seeking an individual for the following local position:

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Under the supervision of the Chief of Party and the Finance and Administration Manager, the Administrative Assistant will provide administrative and logistics support to the YMEP program.

### The job responsibilities will include but not be limited to:

1. Typing letters for YMEP business needs
2. Scanning documents as requested by supervisor
3. Translating documents as requested by supervisor
4. Managing the timely application, payment and completion of visa and immigration requirements for all YMEP expatriate staff
5. Preparing the logistics, invitations and conference room for YMEP trainings
6. Visiting vendors to seek quotes and view merchandise quality needed for YMEP Purchase Orders in compliance with USAID regulations
7. Managing the timely payment of all YMEP office and residence bills (internet, phone, electricity, water etc.), in coordination with the YMEP Finance and Administration Manager
8. Creating Purchase Orders for YMEP as requested by Chief of Party
9. Maintaining HR files in accordance with USAID compliance
10. Overseeing the logistics, cleaning and day to day administrative tasks of the YMEP office and residence villas
11. Supervise and monitor the drivers and ensure vehicles are maintained and fully fueled at all times
12. Supervise and monitor the YMEP maintenance staff and ensure the YMEP office and residences are clean and all maintenance requests are taken care of immediately.
13. Any other administrative and logistics tasks as assigned by YMEP Chief of Party or YMEP Finance and Administration Manager

### Requirements

- Minimum of 5 years experience managing logistics and administrative matters in a large and complex organization
- Has background in Administration and Management
- Has ability to facilitate the support and logistics for events
- Experience working in logistically difficult and fast-paced environment is preferred
- Strong organizational, communication, writing skills, and networking ability
- Remains calm under stress
- Fluency in English is required
- Prior experience in USAID projects desirable

Please send your cover letter, a detailed CV and 2-3 references by email to [mmohamed@ibtci.com](mailto:mmohamed@ibtci.com). The position will be based in Sana'a, Yemen. Only finalists will be contacted.



## YT vision statement



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

**“To make Yemen  
a good world  
citizen.”**

OUR  
OPINIONYemen's power  
imbalances

If someone says they understand what is really going on in Yemen and has the ability to predict how things will turn out you should automatically cross them out of your list of credible people. Anyone who claims they got it is just bluffing, unfortunately this is the situation of Yemen, today, and some say it has been like this all the time it is just that we never took that much interest in analyzing what is going on.

But let us review what we DO know: The power balance is so far as follows:

- The regime (Saleh and co.) this is a LTD group
- The traditional opposition parties (JMP and co.) this is also a LTD. Group
- 'revolution's youth' et. al (note that the word youth is misleading, this is not an age defined group)
- Random opposition/ rebellion groups (Houthis, Southern Movement, AQAP, tribal thugs, my neighbor who has a bazooka in his house and surface to air missile in his rooftop, etc)
- International community (mainly the US and Europe)
- Saudi Arabia (because of its influence, it has is a category on its own)

What we also know as a fact is that the regime and traditional enemies have long been political rivals and know each other well. In fact at many times their paths have crossed and they were on the same side against a third entity according to political interest.

Another fact we should know about those two groups is that they are so intertwined and there are no clear defining lines between them. The most prominent example is how the defecting general Ali Mushin Al-Ahmar who is from the president's clan and who fought for him until this year against the 'others' is today with the JMP but not so much with them as he is still hanging the president's portrait in his office..!

The revolution's youth include those who are today trying to form political entities, this also includes defectors from the ruling party whether ministers or ambassadors. They are so far playing a mediators role and trying to get the traditional opposition with the independent youth in the squares across the country together.

For example, they are leading in an initiative to lobby everyone that is not the regime to a meeting this Tuesday to agree on a roadmap for the next three months hopefully leading to a real transitional phase.

Random rebellious groups are basically anyone who has enough power to become a threat. It does not matter if they have a legitimate cause. The only thing that matter is that they have enough arms or supporters who will cause havoc if they want to.

And finally there is the international community, who keep doing shuttle diplomacy between the Yemeni parts and basically Saudi Arabia who kind of holds the key to solving Yemen's problems, and this is not an exaggeration. Why Saudi has not acted yet to put an end to Yemen's suffering is that first of all the Saudis were never known for making a quick decision on anything, but most importantly is because they were never given enough assurances by any of the players on the ground except for Saleh's regime that their interests in Yemen will be preserved.

So where does this leave us? Basically nowhere. We know who is there but we don't know to what extent they are able and willing to take things forward and into which direction. There is a saying in Yemen that having a smart enemy is better than having a stupid friend. Well, this basically means understanding how to deal with a strong enemy is more important than having friends who because of their stupidity could harm you unintentionally.

For now, we just wait and see what Tuesday brings.

**Nadia Al-Sakkaf**

## The emptying of Yemen

By: Daniel Pipes  
From: The National Review Online

Yemen's terrain, culture, and politics all render a military intervention untenable. And at this time of Western deficits and Saudi dread, no one will take responsibility for its collapsing economy. Nor will states take in millions of refugees.

For the first time in its exceedingly long history, Yemen now threatens the outside world. It does so in two principal ways.

First, even before the current political upheaval began there on January 15, violence emanating out of Yemen impinged on Westerners. As President Ali Abdullah Saleh's weak Government controlled only a small part of the country, violence had emerged both near to Yemen (such as attacks on American and French ships) and distant from it (Anwar Al-Awlaki's incitement to terrorism in Texas, Michigan, and New York). With Mr Saleh's apparent abdication on June 4, when he travelled to Saudi Arabia for medical treatment, the Central Government's writ will further diminish, Yemen is set to become an even greater exporter of violence.

But it's the second danger that staggers the mind: An unprecedented emp-

tying out of Yemen, with millions of unskilled and uninvited refugees, first in West Asia, then in the West, many of them Islamists, demanding economic asylum.

The problem begins with an increasingly cataclysmic water shortfall. Gerhard Lichtenthaeler, a specialist this topic, wrote in 2010 how, in many of the country's mountainous areas, "available drinking water, usually drawn from a spring or a cistern, is down to less than one quart per person per day. Its aquifers are being mined at such a rate that groundwater levels have been falling by 10 to 20 feet annually, threatening agriculture and leaving major cities without adequate safe drinking water. Sana'a could be the first capital city in the world to run dry."

And not just Sana'a: As a London Times headline put it, Yemen "could become first nation to run out of water". Nothing this extreme has happened in modern times, although similar patterns of drought have developed in Syria and Iraq.

Scarce food resources, columnist David Goldman points out, threaten to leave large numbers of West Asians hungry and a third of Yemenis faced chronic hunger even before the unrest. That number is growing quickly.

The prospect of economic implosion

## Yemen's worst humanitarian crisis ever

By: 'NoonArabia'  
<http://notesbynoon.blogspot.com>

Yemen has been suffering since the beginning of the revolution which started more than four months ago. Protesters have been shot at constantly by security forces, republican guards and by Saleh's militia dressed in civilian clothes. One massacre after another has happened with scores of deaths and injuries. On Friday March 18th, 57 people were killed in Change Square in Sana'a after Friday prayers, and on May 29th, 52 were killed in Taiz when the republican guards attacked Freedom Square just before dawn and burnt the sit-in tents to the ground. According to human rights groups and medics, more than 350 people have been killed in the government crackdown since the revolution began.

Three cities in Abyan province have fallen to militants, as Saleh had constantly threatened, or perhaps one should say 'promised'. Militants launched surprise attacks on the cities, seizing entire neighborhoods with 'minimal resistance', and have been engaging in gunfights with government forces ever since. More than 200 people have been killed in the ongoing clashes, but medical officials at Razi Hospital in Abyan said that half of the dead are civilians. Ali Hashem, a medic at Razi Hospital, said "The government is killing residents and then they announce they have killed militants. Most of those admitted to the hospital were

not fighters." Besides that, Abyan has been subject to US drone attacks, shelling and destroying houses and killing more people as part of the US's never ending war on Al-Qaeda, all of which has forced more than 30,000 inhabitants to flee to schools in Aden creating a refugee crisis. While Libya and Syria have refugees fleeing across their borders, Yemen has refugees within it borders. This month, according to the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), an estimated 100,000 Yemenis were displaced from Abyan.

Mid-march, tribesmen are said to have "blown up a major oil pipeline feeding crude to Yemen's main oil refinery in the southern city of Aden, causing severe fuel shortages, straining electricity output and reducing water supplies. Government officials said the pipeline bombing had also disrupted the export of some 120,000 barrels of oil per day from the country's central Marib province, a key source of for-

looms larger by the day. Oil supplies are reduced to the point that "trucks and buses at petrol stations queue for hours, while water supply shortages and power blackouts are a daily norm." Productive activity is proportionately in decline.

If water and food were not worrisome enough, Yemen has one of the highest birthrates in the world, exacerbating the resource problem. With an average of 6.5 children per woman, almost one in six women is pregnant at any given time. Today's population of 24 million is predicted to double in about 30 years.

Politics exacerbate the problem. Assuming Mr Saleh's rule is history (the Saudis may not let him leave, too many domestic opponents have risen against him), his successor will have difficulty ruling even the meager portion of the country that he controlled.

Too many factions with contrary aims are competing for power – Mr Saleh's forces, Houthi rebels in the north, secessionists in the south, Al-Qaeda-style forces, a youth movement, the military, leading tribes, and the Al-Ahmar family – for them to coalesce into a neat binary conflict. In a country governed by a "tribal system masquerading as a military autocracy," anarchy along Somali or Afghan lines looks more probable than civil war.

Yemeni Islamists range from members of the Islah Party, which competes in parliamentary elections, to the Houthi rebels fighting Saudi forces, to Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. Their growing power boosts the Iranian-backed 'resistance bloc' of states and organizations. If Shi'ites prevail over Sunnis in Yemen, Tehran will gain all the more.

In combination, these several crises – ecological, economic, political, ideological – could prompt a mass, unprecedented, and tragic exodus out of Yemen, leading to an epic anti-Yemeni backlash.

On a personal note: I was fascinated by Yemen on a visit as a student in 1972. A land so difficult of access that colonial powers only lapped at its edges, it managed to keep its customs, including a spectacular style of architecture and a distinctive culture of dagger-wearing men and most adults chewing qat.

Can the outside world prevent catastrophe? No. Yemen's terrain, culture, and politics all render a military intervention untenable; and, at this time of Western deficits and Saudi dread, no one will take responsibility for its collapsing economy. Nor will states volunteer to take in millions of needy refugees.

In this darkest hour, Yemenis are on their own.

queues for refueling have been up to 3 km long and waiting periods extend to 10-15 hours, sometimes days.

Gian Carlo Cirri of the UN World Food Programme (WFP) says that "Yemen is undergoing its worst humanitarian crisis ever."

Cities in Yemen, besides the capital Sana'a, have been suffering from difficult living conditions, due to constant and long power outages, fuel crisis and shortages in water and food. Up to 15 deaths were reported in Hodeida hospitals last week due to electricity cuts, including four infants in incubators and seven dialysis patients. It is effecting the water supply which in turn effects farming, exports, production and the economy as a whole. Power outages have also affected students who are trying to study for their final exams amidst all this chaos, and only have candle light to help them. The fuel crisis has been paralyzing movement in the cities and preventing ambulances from reaching patients amongst other things, while

What is happening in Yemen is a humanitarian crisis on multiple levels and yet the world seems to be focusing on the 200-300 Al-Qaeda militants in Yemen, and ignoring the misery of the millions of people who are suffering. The international community needs to step up its efforts and provide Yemen with humanitarian aid. That is what Yemen needs the most, not interference in its internal politics.

order rather than a reshuffle of those in power. Instead of the compromise political coalition foreseen by the GCC proposal protesters would like to see the formation of a transitional council made up of technocrats that will govern until new parliamentary and presidential elections can take place and possibly draft a new constitution.

In any case, a credible electoral process is likely to require more than 60 days. The proposed time frame is hardly enough time to organise a presidential election in such a poorly administered state and to allow new potential presidential candidates to emerge. There is also a lack of consensus on the electoral system that should be used, and arrangements need to be made for forming a new independent committee to oversee the elections, given past acrimony over the existing electoral oversight committee.

The more long term scenario envisages a broadly inclusive government, including the much maligned southerners, where no one faction dominates and strong institutions are not subservient to powerful personalities. Paradoxically, it might also require further decentralisation as a post-Saleh state might have to be more federal in order to hold together. A flexible state and political system where power is distributed horizontally and vertically might be the most sustainable in the long run, despite foreign interests to the contrary.

## Saleh is gone, now what?

By: Ana Echagüe

It seems increasingly likely that Yemen's president Ali Abdullah Saleh is out for good. This is good news for Yemen but what next? If articulating protesters demands into a coherent reform programme seemed a difficult proposition in Tunisia or Egypt, how much harder will it be in a fragile state plagued by poverty, water shortage, unemployment, corruption, underdevelopment, a highly tribalized society, incipient separatism and poor governance.

Time is not on Yemen's side. Socio-economic conditions are quickly deteriorating. Local production of staple goods has been paralyzed by the on going violence in the last couple weeks and the oil, tourism and construction industries are at a standstill. There is a shortage of food, power, fuel and water. Inflation threatens to skyrocket and there are barely any foreign exports.

In addition, foreign interests, strictly focused on counterterrorism and stability, militate against the emergence of a political order that is democratic, accountable, and representative. International powers would like the issue resolved as quickly as possible. The US, EU and Saudi Arabia fear that Yemen could become a failed state and thus fertile ground for Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). For them Yemen is a counterterrorism issue and

thus requires a strong central government, no matter if it suffers from democratic shortcomings. State department spokesman Mark Toner has said as much, stating that AQAP's sizable presence puts the country on a different tier compared with other nations hit by political unrest. But an overtly military approach and a narrow focus on counterterrorism have already proven to be counterproductive.

If civil war is averted the two most probable scenarios are a more formal and quick political reshuffle or a longer, messier but more substantive reform of the political system. The first option reflects the preference of the GCC, US and EU and is acceptable to the traditional powerful factions while the second option is the preferred choice of the youth movement that so far has been able to act as a check on the political process but has not had the power to shape it. The interim plan proposed by the GCC which Saleh thrice refused to sign and which might now be implemented by default called for Saleh's resignation within 30 days with presidential elections occurring 60 days thereafter. The vice-president, Abdel-Rabbuh Mansour Hadi, as acting president, was to run the country in the interim period. While the political opposition, which includes many former regime insiders, might have acquiesced to such a plan the protesters have been calling for a much more dramatic break, a new political

**بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره**  
**نتقدم بأحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة القلبية، إلى**  
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**رئيس قسم العظام في مستشفى الثورة العام**  
**لوفاته المغفور لها بإذن الله تعالى/**  
**والدته الفاضلة**  
**سائلين الله العلي القدير أن يتغمد الفقيدة بواسع رحمته، وأن يسكنها فسيح جناته، وأن**  
**يلهم أهلها وذويها الصبر والسلوان...**  
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## Youth Talk

Compiled by Mahmood Al-Matari and Safiya Al-Jabry

**In this 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:**

**The main goal of the revolution was for the president to leave Yemen, and now he has left no changes have been made or seen. What is your opinion on this?**

### Osama Al-Rawhani

There is no political will from the JMP and other political parties to take over and respond to the needs of the Yemeni people. They are more likely to be unqualified enough! I hope they can do something that can keep Yemen united and include all!

### Salah Al-Ameri

How can there be any difference when people are still unsure of what is going on in the country? It's like everything is being hidden from us, citizens, so we are in "a state of waiting" to see what will happen.

### Alya

The difference will be seen but only after the president declares his resignation and peaceful transition of power is done. Otherwise, we will be forced to remain in this nervous state of stagnation.

### Ahmed Qassim

Revolutionaries, opposition parties, and anti-regime protesters just want to copy the outside world when they started their demonstrations and demanding the president's departure. Now they don't even know what to do, they are stranded just waiting for a reason to start their demonstrations once again. It is stupid of them. No change on their side will come we are waiting for our president to come back and lift Yemen up to what it used to be.

### Yemeni Girl

Change does not just come about in such a short time since the president's departure. It's going to take quite some time but I'm sure it will be worth our patience and our prayers will finally be answered.

### Nadheem Saif

Yes, it was the main goal when it was a completely youth revolution. But the president left only recently, in the time that youth revolution is replaced with a political crisis which has its own goals.

### Yusra Hussin

Normally no change! In order to President Saleh left by assassination attempt by some Crews on peaceful Revolution, in spite of President Saleh has gone. Now we are without President or Parliament, but the old regime remains clinging to power and judge us, moreover Ali Saleh still endorsed by most Yemeni nation.

### Emad Algalbali

The main goals for the revolution not only for the president ouster, people in Yemen made the revolution against Ali Saleh regime and against all his relative which control on our army not enough against Saleh as person, I know there is not any change until know that because his son hold the country instead of his father, the change will be achieve when every corrupt ouster our country, and the revolution will continue until we achieve all our goals.

**Next Week's Question:**

**The revolution has come and Yemen is not the same any more, as an individual, what can you do/what do u think should be done to help lift up Yemen once again?**

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!

# A simple approach to terrorism

Dr. Tammam Ali Al-Barmaky  
albarmaki\_2007@yahoo.com

**T**errorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property for the purpose of intimidation, coercion, or ransom. Terrorists often use violence and threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince people that their government is powerless to prevent acts of terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their causes. Acts of terrorism can range from threats to actual assassinations, kidnappings, airline hijackings, bomb scares, car bombs, building explosions, mailings of dangerous materials, agro-terrorism, computer-based attacks, and the use of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons – weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).

Another type is called hand-made terrorism, which is utilized very perfectly in order to draw the attention of the strong nations and subsequently receive support from them. This type is also described as seasonal terrorism and it is of two subtypes: either primary, that was not there before, or secondary, which is already existing and weak but is aggravated or stimulated by the government. And the cause for its aggravation or stimulation is either because the government does not receive any support from donor countries, or the support which was given by donor countries has been stopped. It seems that there is some agreement between the two parties, the government and the terrorist groups, and the answer is 'Yes' by the former, and 'maybe' by the later.

People face threats of terrorism posed by extremist groups, individuals, and hostile governments. Terrorists can be domestic or foreign, and their threats to people, communities, and the nation range from isolated acts of terrorism to acts of war. High-risk terrorism targets include military and civilian government facilities, international airports, large cities, and high-profile landmarks. Terrorists might also target large public gatherings, water and food supplies, utilities, and corporate centers. People become terrorists in different ways, in different roles, and for different reasons. Mental illness is not a contributing factor to these terrorist processes, it means that those terrorists are not psychopaths and there is not a terrorist personality. History of childhood trauma, abuse, and themes of perceived injustice and humiliation may make the person susceptible to be a terrorist, but do not really help to explain terrorism. Terrorist groups, like all social collectives, have certain internal (e.g., mistrust, competition) and external (e.g. support, inter-group conflict) vulnerabilities to their existence.

Effective leaders of terrorist organizations must be able to: maintain a collective belief system; establish and maintain organizational routines; control the flow of communication; manipulate incentives (and purposive goals) for followers; deflect conflict to external targets; and keep action going.

We must know that terrorism is not an official state by itself otherwise it is

called violence. In many Arab countries and in this current political situation and the spring of the ongoing Arab masses revolution. The acts done by the government against the protesters such as attacking them by any form as shooting them, poisoning them with poisonous weapons, or arresting them are not involved in the definition of terrorism, instead it is called violence against humanity and the innocents. I will not go deeply through this path but I try to concentrate hardly on the prevention and role of the governments in fighting terrorism.

Jerold Post has similarly theorized that "the need to belong, the need to have a stable identity, to resolve a split and be at one with oneself and with society... is an important bridging concept which helps explain the similarity in behavior of terrorists in groups of widely different espoused motivations and composition."

Because of the malicious behaviors and intentions of those terrorist groups all nations and states world wide stand together for fighting terrorism in all its forms.

The United State and the European Union play a major role in fighting terrorism through their partnership.

Since the end of the Cold War, the role of non-state actors forming transnational networks and adopting the methods of political violence associated with low intensity conflict and insurgency (e.g., bombings, kidnapping, assassinations, hostage taking, etc.) has increased, especially in geographic regions where governance is weak or non-existent.

The American strategy has four main components to limit and fight terrorism:

- » Defeat terrorist organizations of global reach
- » Deny further sponsorship, support, and sanctuary to terrorists
- » Diminish underlying conditions that terrorists seek to exploit
- » Defend the homeland and extend defenses abroad.

Also the European Union has its four main components to limit and fight terrorism:

- » Prevent people turning to terrorism by tackling root causes
- » Protect citizens and infrastructure
- » Pursue and investigate terrorists and bring them to justice
- » Respond (prepare) to manage and minimize consequences of an attack

First the US sees the fight against terrorism as a "war". Consequently, there has been a heavy input from the Defense Department and armed forces in disrupting terrorist networks. As the State Department's legal advisor has argued:

"[The United States was] clearly justified in using military force in self-defense against Al-Qaeda. Al-Qaeda is not a nation state, but it planned and executed violent attacks with an international reach, magnitude, and sophistication that could previously be achieved only by nation states. Its leaders explicitly declared war against the United States, and Al-Qaeda members attacked our embassies, our military vessels, our financial center, our military

headquarters, and our capital city, killing more than 3,000 people in the process. In our view, these facts fully supported our determination that we were justified in responding in self-defense, just as we would have been if a nation had committed these acts against us."

Second, the US approach places an emphasis on the external. For the United States, the extraterritorial nature of the Al-Qaeda network (not to mention the Taliban government in Afghanistan, which harbored Al-Qaeda terrorists) led the Americans to view the threat's external dimension. Consequently, the US approach consistently has been to "take the fight" to the enemy and push the borders out.

As Dan Hamilton writes, "Despite the impact of September 11 on the United States, the natural instinct in a nation bounded by two oceans is still to fight one's enemies abroad so one doesn't need to fight them at home." Thus, the focus of the American counterterrorism strategy has been to reach out to beyond Europe to the rest of world, including the Philippines, Russia, China, Pakistan, India, and Australia. As the National Counterterrorism Strategy states, "As our enemies exploit the benefits of our global environment to operate around the world, our approach must be global as well." This is one reason why the US developed the Container Security Initiative.

Third, the US approach has been proactive. From an institutional perspective, the US created the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and implemented major reform of the Intelligence Community in order to be better prepared for future threats.

Even if transatlantic threat perceptions vary somewhat, American and European officials generally agree on the threat and that it is real. A cursory comparison of the US national security strategy and EU security strategies is a case in point. According to the 2002 US National Security Strategy, global terrorism is a major threat to democratic regimes and the civilized world. The European Security Strategy of Dec. 2003 lists terrorism as one of five key

threats to the EU. The attacks in Madrid and London have helped European governments recognize that they are not immune. European intelligence officials believe that as many as thirty "spectacular" attacks have been planned since Sep.11. In Oct. 2006, EU officials conducted a mock exercise to test their preparedness for a wave of terrorist attacks. In the exercise scenario, officials had to respond to a near-simultaneous terrorist attack in five EU cities. The purpose was to see how well EU institutions such as the Commission and Council Secretariat coordinate their various responses. According to Commission officials, the EU's joint capacity was pretty good, although a review of the exercise highlighted the need for better use of communication technology. In Mar. 2007, Europol released its first EU terrorism trends report, which stated that the terrorist threat to the EU is "more serious than ever."

One proposal put forward by the Europeans was to develop a "non-emotive lexicon" for discussing issues "in order to avoid linking Islam to terrorism." Yet, in the same paragraph, the EU strategy talks about encouraging the "emergence of European imams" and engaging with "Muslim organizations and faith groups that reject the distorted version of Islam put forward by Al-Qaeda and others."

There is a strong link between the US department, EU department and the other governments in the world for the purpose of fighting terrorism in all its forms either providing the government with any form of support to fight the terrorism by its own way or sharing the weak nations for fighting terrorism by military forces.

I would like to emphasize that terrorism is like HIV/AIDS, once some body is infected with it he/she will be exposed to many threats such as decrease his/her immunity and appearance of other infections and cancers which are the most common cause for death in patients infected with HIV. Likely the nations that are attacked by terrorism will be weak and said to be powerless if not all people stand together against this threat.

# Nexen transparency

By: Dr. Mohammed Al-Mutawakel

**S**ince the late 1980s, Nexen Inc. has entered into a partnership with the Government of Yemen to develop the country's oil reserves. The company's brochure highlights many contributions made by the company to Yemen and its commitment to development, but no exact figures are given. One of the fields that the company is committed to is human development. It does so by granting 10 undergraduate scholarships annually to Yemeni students to study at a university in Canada. Typically, students should meet the eligibility criteria, after which they'll be interviewed by the Scholarship Program Committee, and

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## Atiaf Al-Wazir



Atiaf (left)

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

The Yemeni revolution has begun to enable women to play a different role in society and gave a model of how the partnership between men and women will be in a civil state. Women had to suffer more in the revolution, they had to revolt against their families who sometimes didn't like them being engaged in politics. They had also to revolt against the tribal society which used to isolate women from political decision making along with revolting against the current regime.

In change Square in Sana'a different female faces shine. One of them is a 31 year old Yemeni woman who was born in Sana'a but grew up, amongst other places, in the US, and returned from Egypt to Yemen last fall where she was living with her French husband in the same house that she was born in.

Although Atiaf introduces herself as a world citizen in her social networks that is read by thousands around the world, still her sense of belonging to Yemen is the most prominent.

"I consider myself a world citizen, but at the moment my world is focused on Yemen," said Atiaf.

Atiaf is a well-educated woman who has a master's degree in international relations from the American University in Washington DC. Her thesis focused on Women in Prison in Yemen, between Honor and Crime.

Before the anti-government protest took place in Yemen, Atiaf came to Yemen to research. So she has been working with nonprofit organizations for over 9 years promoting human rights, humanitarian relief and political awareness.

Since the anti-government protests started in what's called now "Change Square", Atiaf has been involved in the protests from the beginning, doing many different things. Working as part of a youth group on various events, talking to the media to spread information on the revolution, organizing with women on how to guarantee women's rights in the future government, translating documents, helping with awareness raising events and mainly docu-

menting the revolution in all its aspects.

Atiaf was featured in a video broadcasted by Avaaz, meaning "voice", in several European, Middle Eastern and Asian languages—launched in 2007 with a simple democratic mission: organize citizens of all nations to close the gap between the world we have and the world most people everywhere want.", Atiaf was featured as a citizen journalist who helped the world to know better about what's going on in Yemen.

"The revolution has made me become a citizen journalist through blogging and online activism, mainly using twitter and facebook. My blog is updated with commentaries, photographs and videos from the square. Contributions include factual events and reporting on the revolution, but also just reflective pieces and personal stories." Said Atiaf.



## Impoverished Yemenis take a step in the right direction

By: The Yemen Times Staff

Around 180 Yemeni youth from the deprived governorates of Marib and Al-Jawf were the center of attention on Thursday as they were celebrated for completing a five month training program in vital life skills.

The training, organized by Al-Khair Foundation, the Youth Education for Employment Foundation and funded by USAID aimed at training young Yemenis from the two governorates on how to generate income through learning vocational skills such as carpentry,

civil society work such as Nawaf Ali who joined the success in the work place course and had an internship at the Ajyal Marib civil society organization. "It was a good opportunity to learn new skills and expand your horizon. I would not have missed it for anything," he said.

Alwan al-Shibani, President of Al-Khair Foundation also attended the graduation ceremony on Thursday in celebration of the tens of empowered youth. He had the ambition for them to find jobs outside Yemen and not only within the country.

Mukhtar Al-Sakkaf, the foundation's general Manager, said they will stay in touch with the graduates and will con-



basic healthcare services, English and tourism skills.

Yasmin Hassan from Al-Hazm in Al-Jawf, was one of the 20 female trainees graduating in this class. She was trained in basic health care services and first aid. Her training included an internship at the local public healthcare facility in her hometown.

"I have already found a job, it is amazing I learned a new skill, increased my self- confidence and also will be able to help my family with the money I get from the new job," she said. She encouraged anyone who gets a similar chance not to let it go even if there were challenges such as needing to travel for the training over a long distance.

Robert Wilson, the head of USAID mission in Yemen recognized the need for such projects in Yemen due to the high unemployment rate. During the trainees graduation ceremony on Thursday he said that he was delighted that his government is funding such vital programs in Yemen which "are a direct investment in the youth."

Some of the youth were trained in

continue to support them in every way possible.

Trainee Ali Hussian from Marib was excited at this notion. He studied English and tourism services with focus on Yemen's history for six months. He is now hoping to find a job. "I am grateful that I got this opportunity and looking forward to use my newly acquired skills

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in the work place. I am not giving up and want all Yemen's youth to never give up because when there is a will there will be a way."

The training program has a unique module as it is one of the few programs that while improving the skills of the trainees it also provides them with practical experiences and internships in existing companies which will increase

their chances of finding a job.

YEFE considers itself a bridge between academia and the private sector, and helps students acquire practical skills to meet employer needs.

Similarly, Al-Khair Foundation steaming from the corporate sector's social responsibility is determined to give back to the community and invest in the youth.

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