

Taiz city militarized as large-scale recruitment takes place



"You've got a problem?" laughs a young Yemeni women from Taiz as she poses with her rifle. Even women in Taiz's revolution are armed.

By: Emad Al-Saqqaf

TAIZ, Oct. 12 — For the inhabitants of Taiz the first hours of the night are a living hell as they anxiously anticipate the armed conflict between the regime and armed opposition to start once again. Nights

have been like this for months. Signs of militarization have spread through the streets and even the women are carrying guns and rifles. The violence has spilled over from the revolution's Freedom Square and security installations to almost every street and alley. And

many innocent civilians have been killed in the process.

The latest of this conflict's battles occurred on Tuesday night when violent clashes erupted between two armed groups in Jamal Street at the city center.

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Security Council member states to decide on Yemen's fate next Tuesday

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SANA'A, Oct. 12 — The Tuesday briefing by the UN Secretary General's advisor on Yemen to the Security Council member states does not seem to have appealed to the taste of Saleh's struggling regime.

Based on the briefing, reports from the member state ambassadors in Yemen and their respective governments, the council is expected to come out with a resolution on Yemen next Tuesday.

The briefing stated that the security situation in Yemen has deteriorated very dramatically.

Already a draft for the resolution had been written by Britain in consultation with France and the United States, three of the five permanent member states of the SC. The other two, China and Russia are still deciding, although signs are indicating that they will not veto any resolution against Saleh.

Russia's envoy to the UN Vitaly Churkin said that his country wants an end to the violence in Yemen, but it must be remembered that last week the very same Russia and China blocked a resolution against Syria's Bashar Al-Assad.

The justification is that there are concerns that such resolutions might end up backing a Libya-style military intervention in Syria. However the same concern was not made regarding Yemen, which indicates that the Yemen resolution might include different types of sanctions.

Already there are signs displayed through press statements from the EU and other embassies in Yemen demanding Saleh to sign the Gulf Initiative and remove himself from power.

Although these statements are not new, the reaction to them is. The Presidential Office released a press statement stating that Saleh has already delegated the signing to his deputy as soon as a timed agreement is reached, indicating that there is no need for him to sign it anyway. It went on to state: "there is no need to go back and forth about the President's signing. It is a matter which should have been settled through the presidential decree of delegation to the vice president."

The statement went further in demanding EU ambassadors visit the areas where his rivals the Al-Ahmar family are building forts and stocking up on arms. It

accused them of creating havoc, occupying government buildings and terrorizing people.

However, this statement did not do much regarding the procedure happening in New York at the UN Security Council. The week before the briefing Saleh had sent his Foreign Minister to a number of the Gulf countries following their GCC Ministerial Council on Sept. 23, which had restated the urgency for Saleh to sign the initiative and transfer power to his deputy.

Yemen's Foreign Minister was on a mission to persuade the Gulf countries to accept a new version of the initiative - one that does not require him relinquishing power or the restructuring of the army at this stage.

"The GCC's role is significant in persuading both sides to reach an agreement on timelines for the executive mechanism of the GCC initiative and achieve a peaceful and constitutional transfer of power" said the Foreign Minister Abubakr Al-Qirbi.

On this initiative the EU's High Representative Catherine Ashton added her voice to those of the GCC, repeating calls for President Saleh to meet his commitment to transfer power and sign the GCC initiative.

Politicians play the terrorism game

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Oct 12 — In his major speech, Yemen's embattled President Ali Abdullah Saleh, on Saturday, accused defected major general Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar of aiding armed Islamists. It is believed that these Islamists are of the same consortium that took control of Abyan late last May.

This speech was Saleh's second since his return from Saudi Arabia after three months of medical treatment for injuries he sustained during an assassination attempt at his presidential palace early last June.

During his meeting on Saturday with a number of Shoura and Parliament members President Saleh said, "since 2006 and me winning the elections and the JMP losing and the country has been in continuous turmoil. One of the lawless and defuncting generals [Ali Muhsin Al-Ahmar] calls a military commander in Abyan [Mohammed Al-Somali]

asking him to surrender Abyan to the revolutionaries and we will pull ourselves as Al-Qaeda from the areas

"Where are the American Intelligence and the FBI? They keep pestering us day and night about Al-Qaeda? But I am still siding with the war against terrorism and its supporters," said Saleh.

However this accusation by Saleh against the defected army which sided with the peaceful revolution de-

manding an end to Saleh's 33-year rule came only one week ago when the Yemen's air-force bombarded a military position in the center of war-torn Zunjbar belonging to the defected army. This took place whilst they advanced in the city against the armed Islamists, according to Anis Mansour, an expert on Al-Qaeda and a local journalist in Aden who has reported exclusive news on the recent development in Abyan.

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Militants human barter deals include a journalist this time

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Oct. 12 — The first deal in an exchange of hostages between the defected First Armored Division, headed by Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar, and Republican Guards loyal to President Ali Abdullah Saleh hinged on the release not of a soldier, but a journalist.

Mohamed Sudam, a Yemeni correspondent of Reuters news agency and president Saleh's private interpreter, was released this week after being held hostage at an opposition-aligned military base.

Reporters who met defected general Ali Mohsen on Monday quoted him as saying he didn't know that Sudam was a journalist, that he knew only that he was president Saleh's private interpreter.

The general also told reporters that Yemen's security authorities and political intelligence apparatus are detaining over 400 citizens and soldiers solely because of their support of the "youth's peaceful revolution."

The defected army released Sudam on Sunday night after the Republican Guard, commanded by the president's son, themselves released four hostages loyal to the defected general.

A journalist who met the defected general on Sunday and asked him to free Sudam told the Yemen Times that "In fact, Sudam was arrested -



After two days of being detained by the 1st Armored Division, Reuters main correspondent in Yemen and the President's interpreter Mohammed Sudam was released on Monday night.

without the knowledge of Ali Mohsen - by an army officer whose son was kidnapped by the Republican Guard." The journalist added that Mohsen told reporters that "Sudam is a good fellow and he was treated well."

However, a source close to Sudam's family told the Yemen Times that "it was an aggressive and bitter experience because he was isolated from the world with no communications and no way of knowing either what was happening outside or what the results

would be."

Sudam was arrested Saturday night by soldiers at a military checkpoint belonging to the defected First Armored Division while driving from Sana'a Airport. He was returning home from Cairo with a friend and son-in-law, a source close to Sudam's family told the Yemen Times.

The journalist was first placed in a room with others, before being moved to a solitary confinement cell located outside army headquarters for two days.

Mohamed Al-Udaini, a journalist who chairs a non-governmental organization defending the rights of members of the press, told the Yemen Times that his organization has reported around 518 different violations against the media by security and armed forces since the beginning of Yemen's revolution in February.

Al-Udaini said these violations against the press in Yemen included murder, assault, detention, kidnapping, and newspapers' confiscations. "The armed forces have considered journalists its first enemy because he or she documents what is occurring," said Al-Udaini.

He added that violations and assaults against journalists are on the rise in Yemen and that "these attacks against reporters will be more bloody in the coming period."

AQAP: Al-Awlaki's disciples will carry on his mission



Sketch of the under-pants Christmas bomber Abdulmutallab from his trail on Tuesday. Prosecution portray Abdulmutallab as grimly determined.

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Oct. 12 — Anwar Al-Awlaki is really dead. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula confirmed this on Monday, adding that there will be reprisals for his death, caused by an American airstrike on September 30. Three other members of AQAP who were with Al-Awlaki were also confirmed dead.

"The blood of the Sheik [Al-Awlaki] and his brothers will not go in vain; there are heroes behind him who do not sleep under oppression, and they will retaliate soon," the online statement said. "We and the Americans are at war: we get them and they get us, and the end is for those who are patient — they are the ones who will be victorious."

The statement added that although Al-Awlaki is dead, his mission continues through his

disciples all around the world.

Al-Awlaki had links with several terrorists in the U.S., including Nidal Malik Hasan who opened fire at Fort Hood, killing 13 Americans in Nov. 2009, and Faisal Shahzad who attempted to detonate a car bomb in New York's Times Square in May 2010.

Al-Awlaki was also said to have had contacts with Nigerian Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, the would-be Christmas 2009 airline bomber, whose trial started on Tuesday Oct. 11, 2011. The prosecutor's opening statements said that Abdulmutallab made several admissions to fellow passengers that he had just been trying to ignite an explosive device.

In court the 24-year-old plaintiff said little. He was accused of eight federal counts including attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction and conspiring to commit an act of terrorism.

Since the uprising against Saleh's regime began in February, neither Parliament nor the Shura Council have had a prominent role in the country's political system, according to Dhobaibi. He also believes that Yemen's institutions work and stop working whenever only when Saleh orders them to.

President Saleh met with Parliament and the Shura Council members in his palace last week for the first time since his return to Yemen in mid-September. Othman's election came one day after the Shura Council's meeting with the president. According to Al-Dhobaibi, Saleh intended to show that he is powerful enough to control even the country's institutions that are not headed by his sons or nephews.

"This is not a sign of power at all. If Saleh's regime were powerful enough it would have continued to function whether or not he was in the country, and whether or not the people were calling for Saleh to step down," said Al-Dhobaibi.

Al-Dhobaibi said no serious impact is expected from this move. "The Shura Council is the easiest for Saleh to control at this stage. This is a battle in the media war but it will not have more effect than that since the Shura does not represent the people. Saleh lost his power over the Parliament, which used to be dominated by the ruling party majority. Now the ruling party is not a majority as many of their members resigned," said Al-Dhobaibi.

Shura Council elects new leader

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Oct. 9 — Shura Council member Abdul Rahman Ali Othman was elected in an exceptional session to be the new chairman of the Shura Council on Sunday morning, 42 days after the former chairman Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani's death.

Abdul Ghani was a victim of the June 3 attacks on President Ali Abdullah Saleh's compound. The attacks targeted key figures in Saleh's government. Abdul Ghani died on August 22 of complications from the injuries he sustained in the attacks.

Abdul Ghani's death left a hole in the country. Both the regime and its opponents mourned his loss. His picture hangs every three meters in the Al-Sabeen district of Sana'a. An inscription on the picture reads, "The truth will be revealed."

President Saleh issued an executive order calling the exceptional session of the Shura Council that elected Council member Othman. Othman was first



Banners hung around the streets of Sana'a carrying the former Shura Council President Abdulaziz Abdulghani's picture, who died in the Saudi capital from injuries sustained from attempted assassination of the president.

elected as a member of the Council in 2007; he had held several posts in the Yemeni government, including Minister of Industry and Trade and Chairman of the General Investment Authority.

Activists are skeptical of the process

that brought a new chairman of the Shura Council, according to Ali Al-Dhobaibi, a political analyst. "The president wants to bring the national institution to life again, after the defections and suspension of work," he said.

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Politicians play the terrorism game

By: Ali Saeed

Mansour claims that his sources in the military and local areas provide him with details and facts of the battles. He explained that he knows three of Al-Qaeda's members who were killed late last August during fighting in Abyan against the army and they were identified as agents of Saleh's regime.

"The intelligence service leader's son in Al-Jawf was one of those who lost his life in the fighting in Abyan. It was he who was battling with the armed Islamists," said Mansour.

Another son of prominent tribal leader, Sagheer Bin Azeez in Amran governorate who is loyal to president Saleh was killed while was fighting with the armed Islamists," he said.

Further, he said, "there are local tribesmen in Abyan loyal to the Islah Party -- the opposition Islamic party -- who fought against Al-Qaeda recently. It is they who supplied the blockaded 25th Mechanic brigade that sided with the revolution through the provision of food during the three-month siege imposed on the military camp by the armed Islamists.

However, last July, Yemen's air force shelled the military position that belonged to the opposition tribal forces fighting against Al-



Protesters shout slogans as they march in the southern Yemeni town of Radfan on December 19, 2009 to denounce a government military operation which the authorities said killed about 30 Al-Qaeda militants.

gaining card to remain in the power," Mansour said.

Three days ago, a house in the Musaimair district of Lahj governorate belonging to a tribal leader loyal to the defected general Al-Ahmar was destroyed by Saleh's security forces. The security agents claimed that "the tribal leader is a spy for the defected general." "In fact the military brigades who sided with the revolution are fighting fiercely and with clear determination against Al-Qaeda, but Saleh's loyal army hinders their advances in order to prolong the battle against Al-Qaeda in Abyan. This is a merely a political tool," he said.

However, according to Mansour,

the defected general Al-Ahmar has his own loyal jihadists in Abyan.

"Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar has his own terrorist group commanded by the two well-known Jihadists in Abyan: Khaled Abd Al-Nabi and Abd Alateef Al-Sayed. The two concerned fled Abyan one month after the battle between armed Islamists and army started in Abyan. Mansour elaborated, "this group is known as jihadists as well and they are moving upon orders from the general Ali Mohsen," he said. Tareq Al-Fadli, a former Yemeni jihadist based in Abyan who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union is a brother-in-law to the defected general as the latter is married to Al-Fadli's sister. This former jihadist is closely connected to the jihadists commanded by Abd Al-Nabi. Al-Nabi is an ally of the defected general, according to Anees Mansour.

Politicians and the terrorism card

"There is concrete evidence that supports the opposition's claim that Saleh's regime has been prolonging the fighting against Al-Qaeda in Abyan. This is in order to utilize that as card for Saleh to remain in power," said Mansour.

"Tribesmen loyal to the army against Al-Qaeda were bombarded last July, defected army teams who were advancing inside Zunjar was air-raided on Oct 1st who were forced to move backward while they were progressing much and were about to take control of Zunjar," he said.



Warning: 'Islamic emirate of Ja'ar' being established in Abyan, Yemen.

According to Mansour that which is taking place in Abyan is well-linked to the political crisis in the capital and "when this crisis finishes in Sana'a, the Al-Qaeda-army battle in Abyan will be resolved immediately."

Khaled Abd Al-Nabi, commander of Islamic Jihadists who are an ally to the defected general Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar has been imprisoned many times, but was released with no explanations which hints that military leaders in top positions from both the defected and Saleh's camps are in contact with the armed Islamists.

Each party uses Al-Qaeda to

achieve some political purposes. The armed Islamists who are dominant in Abyan at the moment, and known as "The Islamic law supporters" have links with Al-Qaeda but large numbers of its members are intelligence agents. Not all are aware of the status of their fellow Islamists, according to Mansour.

Saeed Ubaid Al-Jemhi, another Yemeni expert on Al-Qaeda and author of "Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula" has often told then Yemen Times that both the regime and the opposition have been playing the Al-Qaeda card to get the western support for power."

The Latest BuZZ

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

Four citizens including a woman and a child were severely injured in a drone attack by the Republican Guards in Arhab north of Sana'a in Tuesday early morning.

A suicide bomber blew himself up on Tuesday in Al-Tawahi area of Aden near a security check point injuring by that four of the security men.

Pilot Brigade Ameen Al-Shami who is in charge of the training department of Al-Anad air force training base in Lahj was killed on Tuesday by unknown armed men who managed to escape.

Culture and media attaché of the Russian embassy denied what was published in some media sites of the arrival of Russian weapons to Hodeida port. He confirmed that Russia is committed to its previous decisions of not selling any arms to Yemen during the current crisis.

The European Union in Sana'a held a celebration for Tawakul Karmann on Sunday on the occasion of her being the first Arab woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Armed men broke into the Yemeni Human Rights Observatory on Monday and stole everything inside it. The observatory accused state security of being behind this because of its critical reports.

Armed men from Al Timan and Al-Hamajora used explosions on Tuesday and Wednesday in the main oil pipe of Mareb governorate causing significant damage to the network. The initial reasons for this vandalism is said to be because of demands the tribes want from the state.

Yemen needs action, not just talk

By: Ibrahim Sharqieh and Courtney Freer philly.com

The recent killing in Yemen of the American-born al-Qaeda figure Anwar al-Awlaki, the return of the country's president, and a brutal crackdown on peaceful antigovernment protesters have brought tensions there to a dangerous level, threatening to plunge the country into civil war. But the international community has failed to take a stand, revealing a cold-blooded double standard on the Arab Spring uprisings. It's clear that the United States and its allies are interested only in "regime renovation" in Yemen, not regime change.

While coordinated international intervention took place in oil-rich Libya, Yemen, the region's poorest nation, sinks deeper into disarray. The regime's crackdown continues in the capital, San'a, and violent clashes between government forces and militias rage in Abyan province.

Several states share responsibility for the unconscionable neglect of Yemen, though the United States and Saudi Arabia have been particularly disappointing. In the absence of leadership from those countries, other players - including the Arab League, the United Nations, and Turkey - have failed to step in.

U.S. officials have claimed a steadfast commitment to democratic values amid the Arab Spring uprisings, but it seems to stop short of Yemen. In his milestone May speech on the Middle East, Obama barely mentioned the country, saying only, "President Saleh needs to follow through on his commitment to transfer power." Since then, official U.S. statements have endorsed a transition plan backed by the Gulf states, which would grant Ali Abdullah Saleh three months to transfer power to his vice president.

The Obama administration is clearly not ready to endorse regime change outright. Because Saleh

has been a loyal ally in U.S. efforts against al-Qaeda - most recently in the operation against Awlaki - the administration appears to hope it can salvage at least part of the government, perhaps leaving its bureaucratic and security systems in place while a new presidency appeases the opposition. That Saleh was allowed to return to his country after the crackdown further shows that the United States is hesitating to hold him and his regime responsible for the brutality.

Saudi Arabia, which has worked closely with the United States to try to manage the Yemeni uprising, also supports regime renovation rather than outright change. Having led the charge to quash a destabilizing movement in Bahrain in March, the kingdom's rulers also hope to avoid unrest along their southern border. While the Saudi-led Gulf states proposed the plan for a transfer of power, Saudi Arabia also allowed the president to spend almost four months in the kingdom recovering from injuries incurred in a bombing of his palace.

In the absence of a strong U.S. or Saudi response, Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan, who has been active in recent events in Syria, Libya, and Egypt, seemed a likely alternative. Yet he has remained silent on Yemen. An official statement from his government last month merely stressed the importance of ending violence, and it did not condemn the government crackdown.

The Arab League, meanwhile, has been perhaps the most impotent international organization when it comes to events in the region. It has failed to take a position on many major developments there, particularly in Yemen. As long ago as March, Arab League representatives condemned "crimes against civilians" in Yemen, and the organization vowed to monitor "the grave situation." But it has done little more than support the Gulf states' transition plan.

Although a U.N. team that visited Yemen in June reported that a

"wide range of human rights violations and abuses have allegedly taken place throughout the country," Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon released a statement last month strongly condemning "the excessive use of force by government security forces against unarmed protesters." Yet, again, no action has followed, showing a dangerous lack of commitment on the part of the international community.

Internally, the traditional parliamentary opposition has failed the country as well. It has yet to present a viable alternative to the regime, and it has not been a reliable ally to the protesters. While the protesters call for regime change, the opposition parties negotiate with regime elements, losing credibility in the eyes of many of the protesters. The opposition has done little besides sign on to the Gulf states' dubious transition plan.

Yemen needs regime change and representative government. Its young people have done their part, using peaceful means to oppose a brutal regime, and the international community owes them its full support.

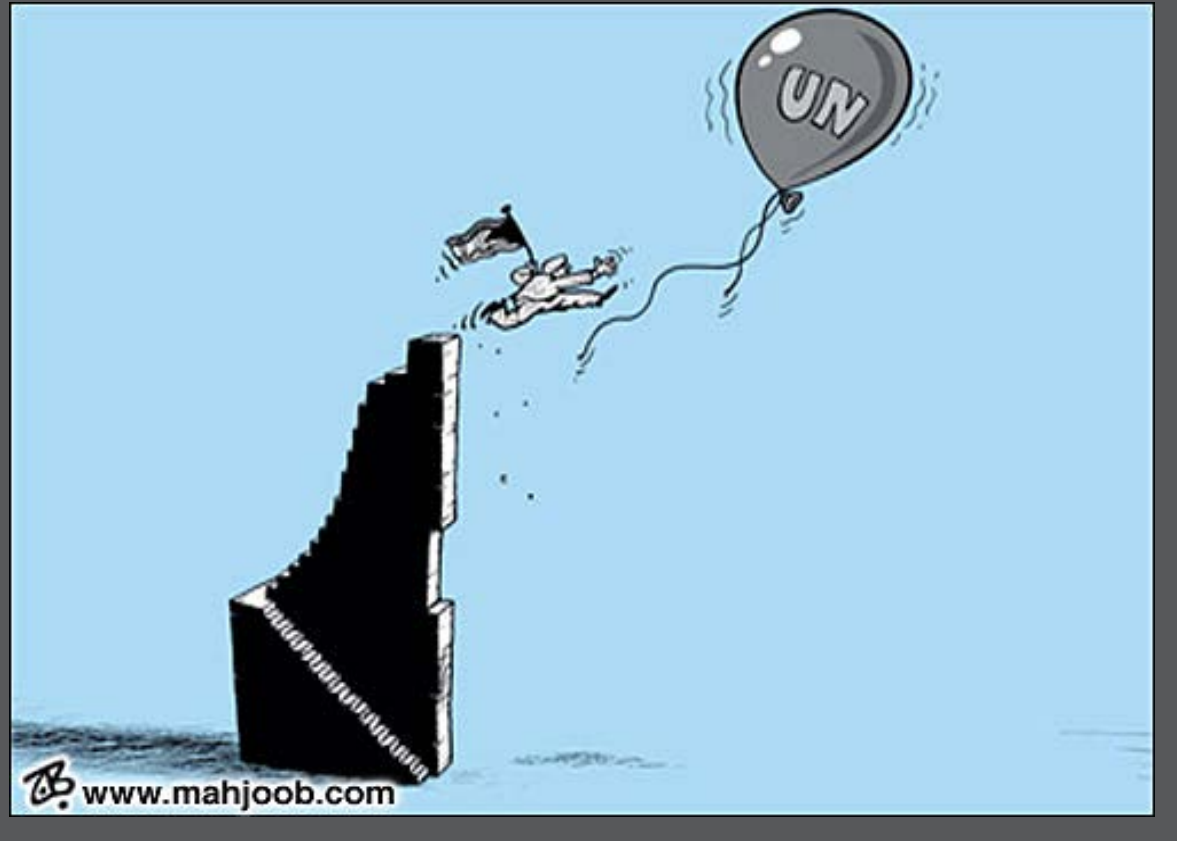
The United States should abandon the notion that the Saleh regime is stable and will serve its interests. And Saudi Arabia should recognize that change is afoot in Yemen, and that prolonging the crisis will only endanger its security and lead to long-term instability on its southern border.

If peaceful protests are not rewarded, Yemenis may resort to arms. On the border of the world's largest oil exporter, that could destabilize the region and affect energy prices worldwide. More important, the international community must not allow its moral standards to disintegrate while a country slides into what could be a very long and bloody civil war.

Ibrahim Sharqieh and Courtney Freer are, respectively, deputy director and a research assistant at the Brookings Doha Center in Qatar

SKETCHED OPINION

By Hajjaj



"Mowing the grass" in Yemen

By: Eric Walberg October 5th, 2011 dissidentvoice.org

Radical Muslim cleric Anwar Al-Awlaki, the victim of assassination by US forces 30 September, was born in New Mexico in 1971, educated at Colorado State University in engineering, and radicalised while preaching in US mosques and visiting Afghanistan in the 1990s. His sermons attracted a large following, first in Denver and then San Diego, where he completed a Masters in education.

Though in the FBI's sites from 1999, he became a media star after 9/11, interviewed by National Geographic and the New York Times as a moderate, articulate American Muslim. He condemned the attacks, stating "There is no way

that the people who did this could be Muslim, and if they claim to be Muslim, then they have perverted their religion." On IslamOnline, he suggested that Israeli intelligence agents might have been responsible, and that the FBI "went into the roster of the airplanes, and whoever has a Muslim or Arab name became the hijacker by default".

The US Secretary of the Army was eager to have a presentation from a moderate Muslim as part of an outreach effort, and a Pentagon employee invited Al-Awlaki to a luncheon in the Secretary's Office of General Counsel. He became the first imam to conduct a prayer service at the US Capitol in 2002 for the Congressional Muslim Staffer Association and officials of the Council on American-Islamic Relations.

However, harassment by the FBI drove him to go to England in 2002, where he continued his preaching. He moved to Yemen in 2004, was arrested in 2006 on kidnapping and terrorism charges, imprisoned (and no doubt tortured), but released in December 2007. His sermons about Islamic ethics and the lives of the prophets became best-selling CDs and there were 1,910 Youtube videos of his lectures, though they have all been removed and his CDs are no longer for sale. It was only after his prison experience that he openly advocated jihad against the US.

The hardest evidence against him seems to be that Nidal Hasan, accused of killing 13 people at Fort Hood in 2009, was in touch with him, and Faisal Shahzad, who was behind the New York Times Square car bomb attempt in May 2010, cited him as an inspiration. Obama, in a replay of his May announcement of the killing of Osama Bin Laden in Pakistan, boasted that Al-Awlaki was killed in a drone attack in the northern Yemeni province of Mareb, home of Al-Awlaki clan, along with his protegee, 25-year-old Pakistani-American Samir Khan.

Al-Awlaki tribal leaders insist the body was not Anwar's and demanded DNA analysis. However, assuming that he and Khan indeed died, this is the first case of the US

government deliberately killing two American citizens. And their only proven crime was their eloquent Internet appeals to fight the US empire.

This new policy has shocked even mainstream politicians, such as Republican presidential candidate Ron Paul, and gives Al-Awlaki's "dangerous message a life and power of its own", according to US imam Yasir Qadhi, writing in the NTY. Claims that he was an Al-Qaeda leader or that he was directly involved in any terrorist action have never been substantiated. His murder was clearly just another feather in Obama's warrior headdress as he launches his re-election campaign this autumn.

Mainstream critics call the assassination "an act of futility" insisting he was not even part of Al-Qaeda. Virtually unknown in Yemen, Al-Awlaki will merely become another martyr in Yemen's ongoing struggle to free itself from American hegemony. Others left behind are far more skilled than Al-Awlaki, according to the US Military Academy's Combating Terrorism Centre.

The real reason he and Khan were targeted was because they were charismatic communicators of Islam to Western dissidents. As desperate American and European youth become radicalised by the conflicts of the post-2001 period and the endless economic crisis, they will increasingly look to the likes of Al-Awlaki who provide a simple, if deadly, solution for young people with nothing to lose.

Just as new recruits to the Taliban spring up daily, as the US kills Afghan resistance fighters in droves, so the US will have to kill more and more people in Yemen and who-knows-where in a never-ending campaign, what US troops in Afghanistan call "mowing the grass". And its victims will increasingly be Americans, disgusted with their own government and recognising it as the main cause of the world's troubles today.

Eric Walberg is a journalist who worked in Uzbekistan and is now writing for Al-Ahram Weekly in Cairo. His recently published book is Postmodern Imperialism: Geopolitics and the Great Games.

Guest commentary: Executed without due process

By: Dawud Walid Detroit Free Press

The recent extrajudicial executions of two American citizens in Yemen have set a troubling precedent and seemingly mimic the actions of regimes we have long criticized.

Anwar al-Awlaki and Samir Khan both advocated wanton violence against civilians, including their own countrymen, which is counter to the teachings of all faiths and values of every civil society. Indeed, I have given sermons and lectures in mosques throughout metro Detroit specifically denouncing the repugnant rhetoric of al-Awlaki while warning youths that he was not a legitimate scholar.

And there is no doubt that al-Awlaki gave inspiration to Nigerian national Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, who attempted to bring down an airplane over Detroit. As troubling as al-Awlaki's speech was, however, his targeted killing without due process is problematic.

The Fifth Amendment of the Constitution states that no person shall answer for a capital crime without having been indicted by a grand jury to then face the charges levied. Given that al-Awlaki was never indicted or charged with one crime, nor was he on a battlefield actively engaged in combat, it appears that his constitutional rights were violated.

The Obama administration could have at the least indicted him and Khan, and then demanded that they turn themselves in to the nearest U.S. embassy before ordering a hit against them.

The sad irony of these executions without due process is that these American citizens were never charged before being sentenced to death via executive order in which no evidence (because it's supposedly "secret evidence") was presented, much less a transparent process, yet a Nigerian citizen who attempted to kill innocent Americans is detained and attending court proceedings in Detroit. If due process is granted to foreign nationals, then it surely

should have been granted to citizens.

Our president ran on a platform of re-establishing the rule of law by closing the Guantanamo Bay detention center and ending torture, yet these extrajudicial killings went much further than his predecessor did in flouting the Constitution. Such actions are not only a threat to the spirit of the Constitution, but also jeopardize our national security.

U.S. Rep. Ron Paul, R-Texas, recently said, regarding al-Awlaki's and Khan's executions: "The president wants to spread American values around the world but continues to do great damage to them here at home, appointing himself judge, jury and executioner by presidential decree."

Al-Qaida's recruitment is not based on the false notion that terrorists hate us because of our freedoms. Al-Qaida intermingles perverse interpretations of religion with claims that our nation oppresses and kills people in the developing world while practicing political hypocrisy.

In essence, al-Qaida recruits people to commit illegal, illegitimate acts of terror by exploiting potentially legitimate grievances about our nation's actions. Pointing out this reality is in no way making al-Qaida's actions legitimate, nor does it suggest moral equivalency of our nation's shortcomings with their acts of terrorism. Simply put, such assassinations fit perfectly into the propaganda narrative of those who seek to harm us.

The so-called one good exception to the rule has the potential to open the door to other exceptions, which could send our nation down a dangerous path. I fear the precedent recently set may have started us down this path already.

As a nation, we must demand that all American citizens receive due process under the law, be they bad guys or not. God only knows whose name could be added next if we do not demand this now.

Dawud Walid is executive director of the Council on American Islamic Relations -- Michigan.

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Eight days in Sana'a: a brutal crackdown, an unexpected return, revolutions remembered

Photos by: Luke Somers

From a violent attack on protesters by pro-Saleh snipers and security forces on September 18th, the sudden return of President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the 23rd, to a rousing Revolution Day celebration at opposition-held Change Square on the 25th, the longest-running revolution of the "Arab Spring" saw a week of escalation and unexpected events.



A young pro-democracy protester takes in pictures of fellow protesters who have died since the beginning of Yemen's revolution.



A seriously wounded pro-democracy protester is carried to an ambulance after government forces - including snipers - opened fire on September 18.



Medical volunteers were overwhelmed by the influx of injured and slain protesters at the makeshift hospital/mosque near Sana'a University.



Moments after recognizing the body of a close friend, a young man mourns.



A wounded protester stands before the injured and the dead.



On September 23, the coffins of dead government-aligned soldiers were lined up on Seventieth Street.



Mere hours after the announcement of Ali Abdullah Saleh's return to Yemen, pictures of the president abounded on Seventieth Street.



Even while the sounds of rocket and artillery fire continued to resound in Yemen's capital city, supporters of long-absent Ali Abdullah Saleh pose for pictures alongside and atop a tank.



From the start of violence between opposition protesters and government security forces, teenagers have been among the injured and slain.



At the opposition's makeshift hospital/mosque, medical volunteers perform the evening prayer alongside injured protesters.



The first colonel of Yemen's air force to defect to the opposition movement salutes during the playing of the national anthem the night before Yemen's Revolution Day.

An alternative energy engineer's struggles to light Yemen

Yemenis have been suffering tremendously from power blackouts, sometimes with days going by hardly any electricity. Entire cities in Yemen have been in continuous darkness, with many households unable to afford the cost of candles, the price of which increased five-fold since the beginning of this year.

Yet there is a solution, and it is almost free. Alternative energy engineer Abdulelah Al-Qurashi has already begun helping communities, sometimes 'lighting up' entire villages using solar energy.

Ali Saeed of the Yemen Times interviews Al-Qurashi to talk about his projects and possible solutions for Yemen's electricity power problems, as well as some of the challenges he faces in his own sector.

By: Ali Saeed

According to Al-Qurashi, the Ministry of Electricity has carried out eight solar projects, all of which have failed due to mismanagement and poor implementation, costing Yemen hundreds of thousands of dollars and the loss of opportunities for better power generation.

He gave the example of the renewable energy station in the Al-Sheikh Salem village in Abyan governorate, constructed in early 2003 at a total cost of USD 100,000. This station was intended to produce six KWs, which would light more than 55 houses, one school and one mosque. It took only a year for it to become clear that the project was a complete waste of money.

"Solar energy is free, environmentally friendly, and can be installed in rural areas that the grid can't reach," said Al-Qurashi. "This is good for Yemen, since over 70 percent of Yemen's population of 25 million live in rural areas in scattered communities."

The Ministry of Electricity's 2010 annual report states that only 47 percent of the population is connected to the national power grid. This means that each inhabitant enjoys only 230 KW/h annually, which is one of the lowest rates in the world. "Do not compare Yemen to war-torn coun-

tries such as Somalia or Afghanistan; just compare Yemen to Botswana, a country in southern Africa where the electricity annual per capita is 400 KW/h," Al-Qurashi criticized.

He was disappointed that although there are supposedly corruption-fighting institutions such as the Central Organization for Control and Auditing (COCA), any results from such institutions are hard to find.

Existing power stations across the country can produce around 1,200 MWs, but the actual generated power does not exceed 700 MW, due to malfunction.

With population growth and the lack of adequate planning for the future, the electricity problem in Yemen has worsened, especially since the year 2000.

Over 200 MW of the national power, according to Al-Qurashi, is purchased electricity from Prime Minister Ali Mujawar and his partners, who own private generators. Moreover, each kilowatt is bought for 49 Yemeni Rials and sold to citizens at a subsidized rate of only YR 12. There is another company named Agricor, from whom Yemen buys electric power.

In 2006, Yemen relied on 54 generators in the national power grid, operating on both diesel and steam. Now, the grid depends on around 400 generators, most of which are



Use of Solar energy for domestic water supply in Shueb, Qalancia, Socotra funded by the GEF small grants program in 2006. The project aimed at providing community with solar pump to elevate the water 70 m to a hilltop 600 m away from source to reach the village by gravity.

rented from private companies.

The ticking clock

According to al-Qurashi, Liquid Natural Gas (LNG), which Yemen produces, is a very good renewable energy resource. He says however that Yemen's natural gas is being sold at only USD 3 for each one million cubic meters, while the same amount is now being sold in South Asia for USD 18. Yemen is bound to this rate because of a contract agreed upon in 1986 with the French company Total. But it was only signed in 1996 when LNG was discovered. According to Al-Qurashi, the old contract prices were not updated and should have expired in 2006.

"If we are able to cancel the gas deal, we will use our gas in the power station in Balhaf and Yemen can pay the company [Total] the cost of the gas-exporting pipeline, which cost USD 7 billion, as a compensation clause for annulling the contract," he explained.

Yemen started exporting LNG in 2009, but at the current exploration rate the country will have to import liquid gas for electricity generation by 2021. By then, one cubic meter of gas will cost USD 50. "I expect that by 2030 Yemen will have to import one million cubic meters of gas, each costing no less than USD 100," he predicted.

He did acknowledge that there were some projects that were supposed to alleviate the power problem in Yemen, one being the Marib Plant. The problem, he says, is that this plant uses natural gas at only 30 percent efficiency, as more than half of the LNG used in the plant is burnt in the air. "The gas is burned to spin the turbine and it rotates the generator and the waste goes out at 500° C, which harms the environment," explained Al-Qurashi. "This heat which is being wasted in the air can be saved by using a heat exchanger to turn it into pressurized steam to be used

again for generating power."

"The Mareb Plant is a compound course; I visited a station on Al Mountain in Dubai, which is an integrated station and instead of producing 400 MW, it produces 700 MW. They are the same turbines which are used in Marib, but they are more careful than us when it comes to using their resources," he said.

He added that the implementation company in Dubai, Siemens, is the same organization that implemented the power plant in Mareb. "But the difference is that in Dubai officials are open-minded, while in Marib they are not," he said.

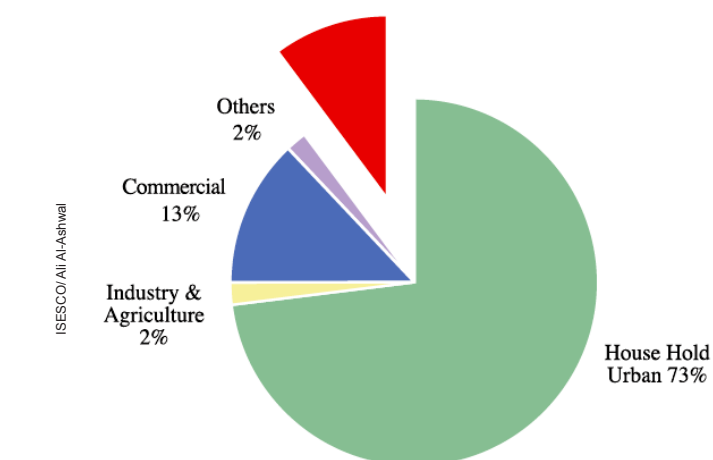
Currently, the Dubai plant produces power using gas and steam, whereas in the plant in Marib operates on gas, while the steam travels as waste into the air.

The attacks against the power plants

Regarding the current continuous blackouts resulting from attacks against the Marib plant, Al-Qurashi stated that, according to his colleagues, it is National Security officers and the Republican Guard who are causing the sabotage – not, as rumored, angry tribes or government opposition forces.

"It was also evident in President Saleh's last speech on September 25, when the electricity was on in the whole country. Why, when Saleh delivers his speech, is the power on and otherwise it isn't?" he questioned. "I know engineers who were imprisoned for disobeying orders from the national security to cause power blackouts."

Al-Qurashi explained that heavily-armed units are blocking Sana'a's diesel supply. "The Republican Guard, Special Forces, and Central Security Forces also prevent diesel fuel from reaching stations in the capital, Sana'a, and detain diesel trucks at the entrances to the city before distributing the fuel to supporters."



Profile of Electricity Consumers in 2005, which demonstrates potentials for investment such as in the improving the agriculture sector which does not consume more than 3% of the total electricity consumption range.

20 years of experiences

Engineer Abdulelah Al-Qurashi is a consultant with the Yemen's Ministry of Electricity and works on private projects. He started working in the power generation field about 20 years ago when he joined Electricity Public Corporation as a specialized alternative energy engineer.

Al-Qurashi studied mechanical engineering at the American University in Beirut. Then, in 1975, he received a scholarship from the same university to study in the United States and take short courses in renewable energy resources. He remembers how decided he was on this discipline: "In the 1970s, we didn't know that there was oil in Yemen and so the thinking was to find alternative energy sources."

After graduating, he interned with the South California Edison power company, owned by the grandsons of the famed inventor, Thomas Edison. He soon decided he needed to learn more about his field and so in 1979 obtained a second bachelor's degree, this time in alternative energy, from the University of New Mexico.

In 1980, he joined Yemen's Public Electricity Corporation, feeling that it was the most suitable institution for him to implement his acquired knowledge. He initially worked at power stations operating on diesel, and in 1981 was sent to Italy to participate in a training course on steam stations. In 1982, he came back to Yemen to work at the country's first steam-based power station, located in Ras Katneeb in the

Hodeida coastal governorate.

During his 20 years of service, Al-Qurashi presented proposals on alternative energy to over ten electricity ministers. He believed he could apply his skills in generating power in an environmentally-friendly and sustainable way. However, he faced rejection and encountered rampant financial and administrative corruption, the very same causes Al-Qurashi claims are behind the dreadful state of today's national power grid.

Yet Al-Qurashi persisted, and moved on to the private sector and volunteer work; from there, he was able to install 123 small solar projects in different areas of Yemen. The projects were funded by Yemeni immigrants, in particular from Hodeida, for the sake of providing electric power to poor communities in their region. The projects were based on photovoltaic panels, which up to the present day produce energy to pump underground water for poor farmers.

During the 1980s and before the unification of Yemen, the total available power for the entire northern Arab Republic of Yemen – with a population of 16 million – was only around 200 megawatts. However, only 30% of the population at the time was connected to the power grid, giving their particular areas surpluses of uninterrupted power.

Nowadays, if the nation's power was run to its full potential, there would be also spare energy. However, the supply lines are compromised because they were set up in the air, rather than underground. This technique is



The eng. Abd Al-Elah Al-Qurashi, renewable energy resources consultant

not economical, as a high amount of power is lost and can also be easily stolen. Underground cables, which are safe and provide high-quality power output (minimal loss during transition), should have been used instead.

Unfortunately, due to personal disagreements and a further lack of agreement concerning the ways the nation's power institutions were functioning, Al-Qurashi moved on to work at international oil companies, including the Hunt Oil Company. "I tried my best for eleven years to contribute to the development of the public energy sector in Yemen. But I faced resistance and corruption, so I had to utilize my expertise elsewhere," he said.

HEALTH WATCH

By: Dr. Siva



This weekly column disseminates health information to readers in Yemen and beyond. Dr. Siva currently works at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Lifestyle diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests. Complementary medicine and naturopathy are his passions.

Cervical incompetence

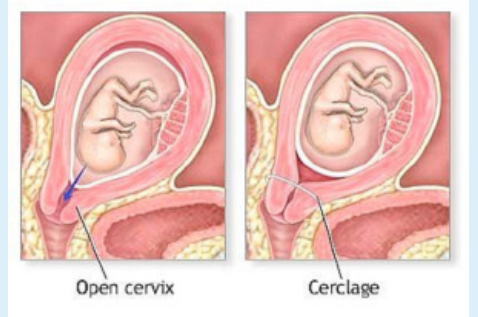
Fatima and her husband are devastated. She has just miscarried for the third time. She had really hoped that things would go well in this pregnancy but at five months she expelled the baby. There was no pain at all. She just felt the water bag break and the next thing she knew, the baby was slipping out of her.

Fatima has cervical incompetence, also known as cervical insufficiency. Luckily, this is a treatable cause of pregnancy loss. She has a good chance of having a baby if she undergoes the correct treatment.

Sumaya, however, was luckier. She had gone for a routine ultrasound in the fifth month of her pregnancy. During the ultrasound examination, the sonologist found that the cervix was gradually opening up though she had no pains at all. Her obstetrician immediately saw her. An emergency procedure called cerclage was performed and she was able to carry the baby to full term.

What is cervical incompetence?

One of the common causes of recurrent miscarriage is an incompetent cervix. In this condition, the muscle fibres of the cervix (mouth of the uterus) are weak. In a normal pregnancy, the cervix stays closed and holds the baby in the uterus till labour starts at the end of the pregnancy. However, in cervical incompetence, once the baby reaches a certain weight, the cervix is not able to hold the



baby and starts opening without any pain. This usually happens between the fourth and seventh month of pregnancy. The woman may feel some pressure in the lowest part of her abdomen, may have excessive mucous-like discharge and then if no treatment is given, loses the baby.

What causes cervical incompetence?

Sometimes there is no known cause for the cervical weakness. The weakness may be inherent in the cervix; in other words, the woman is born with the weakness. In this situation, the problem may arise with the very first pregnancy. Occasionally, it may occur after the woman has undergone surgery on the cervix. However, it is important to remember that if the problem arises in one pregnancy, all subsequent pregnancies will have the same problem.

Can we predict cervical incompetence?

Unfortunately, most of the cases of cervical incompetence cannot be predicted. Once a woman has had one pregnancy with painless expulsion of the baby with or without the water bag breaking, it is almost certain that she will continue to do this with every subsequent pregnancy. Sometimes, a woman may be found to have a very short cervix either on physical examination or by ultrasound scanning and this may be an indication that she may have an incompetent cervix.

What is the treatment for cervical incompetence?

Since the problem is that of the cervix opening up, the treatment involves keeping the cervix tightly closed till the pregnancy reaches full term. This is accomplished by a procedure called cervical cerclage (cervical stitch).

If a woman has had cervical incompetence in a previous pregnancy, then in the next pregnancy a stitch is placed on the cervix. This stitch, which is placed around three-and-a-half months (14 weeks) of pregnancy, keeps the cervix tightly closed till term. Sometimes, the stitch is placed when the woman comes in with the cervix already opening up. This is called an emergency cervical cerclage.

Sometimes labour may start prematurely even after a cerclage but usually if the baby has crossed eight months, it can survive. If labour does not start on spontaneously, the stitch may be removed two weeks before the due date and labour induced.

After a cervical cerclage

A cervical cerclage is a surgical procedure that requires hospitalization for two to three days during which time you will be monitored for premature contractions or labor. Immediately after the procedure you may experience light bleeding and mild cramping, which should stop after a few days. This may be followed by an increased thick vaginal discharge, which may continue for the remainder of the pregnancy.

After going home, the woman gradually can resume normal activity. She can carry on all housework. She can also go to work after two to four weeks, if she is a working woman. Certainly there is no need for complete bed rest. Abstinence from sexual intercourse is often recommended for one week before and at least one week after the procedure.

Can a cervical cerclage fail?

A cervical cerclage will usually be successful in 90 per cent of women. However, it can fail in 10 per cent and the woman may lose her baby. An emergency cervical cerclage has a much greater chance of failing.

What if cervical cerclage fails?

In women who have had two or more failed cervical cerclages, or have a very short cervix, an abdominal cerclage can be used and will succeed in taking the pregnancy to term. This is a major surgery and is required in a small number of women.

While cerclage is generally a safe procedure, there are a number of potential complications that may arise during or after surgery. These include:

- premature labor
- premature rupture of membranes
- infection of the cervix
- infection of the amniotic sac (chorioamnionitis)
- cervical rupture (may occur if the stitch is not removed before onset of labor)
- injury to the cervix or bladder
- bleeding
- Cervical Dystocia with failure to dilate requiring Cesarean Section
- displacement of the cervix

How long is the cerclage stitch left in?

Generally the thread is removed at the 37th week of pregnancy, but it can be removed before if a woman's water breaks or contractions start. Most stitches are removed in the doctor's office without any problems. The procedure is similar to having a pap smear and may cause some light bleeding.

Democracy is a process once started cannot be stopped

She came almost three and half years ago and now she is leaving Yemen with memories gained through intense yet interesting times. Pratibha Mehta is the UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator, the UNDP Resident Representative, and the Designated official for UN staff and security. With all four hats and so much to be done she lead the UN System and coordinates joint planning and advocacy with partner organizations aiming for the betterment of Yemen.

Now that she is leaving Yemen heading to Vietnam where she is appointed as UN Resident Coordinator she has some things to say about her journey in Yemen.



Interview by Nadia Al-Sakkaf

“It seems just like yesterday,” said Pratibha Mehta as she reflected on her time in Yemen. Intense and eventful is how she describe the past three and half years she spent as UN top most authority in Yemen.

“I feel privileged to be part of this journey and engage with many stakeholders to support the country’s development,” she said.

She feels fortunate to have lived this journey with the people of Yemen as they have been going through a lot of change. Although the last three years were difficult on Yemen ranging from the wars in Sa’ada and Abyan, Floods in Hadramout, economic crisis, food crisis which continues across the country and security issues which impacted everything including the UN presence in the country, Mehta is glad that she was here.

She believed in human’s strength and ability to adapt but what she has seen in Yemen reinforced her own belief in the internal resilience and people’s solidarity.

“We live in complex times around the world and individuals as well as countries need internal mechanism for coping without losing sight of the core values and principles,” said Mehta.

This is one characteristic that impressed her about Yemenis; how they are hit hard by crises and yet manage to go on, but added that continued crisis may soon deplete people’s resilience.

Having lived in many countries she was quite touched realizing how although being part of a very rich region a country could be so poor. Nevertheless, this has not taken from their dignity. Yemenis maybe poor and struggling, she thinks, but

they have not lost their self dignity and pride.

“Whenever I visited IDP camps or flood impacted areas in Hardamout, people were demanding their rights but were not asking for charity. There was a lot of dignity they were not begging for help, it was coming more from a right’s based position,” she reflected.

Yemeni women especially have impressed her the most. “They are extremely strong,” she said. “They have the courage and wisdom and know what they want.”

“

Any political process has to be inclusive and must include voices of youth and women and has to keep in mind the aspirations of the citizens

Going through the democratic moves

Very passionately and with unwavering conviction Pratibha Mehta voiced her beliefs on democracy; “Any political process has to be inclusive and must include voices of youth and women and has to keep in mind the aspirations of the citizens.”

According to Mehta, Yemen is already a democracy no doubt. It has a multiparty system and periodic

elections. However, it has to become deeper and reach a status where citizens play a role in public decision making process. Yemenis are already starting to realize that they are citizens, not just the subjects, of the state and should have a say in what the state must do for them.

“Democracy is a process. Once it has started it cannot be stopped. Gradually Yemenis will pick up confidence to express and relate politics to themselves and their lives,” she said as a matter of fact.

What she has learned from global experience is that democracy is both a tool for and an end result of social transformation and human development. It is a means to meet the aspirations of the men and women and to create opportunities for them to feel happier.

“Elections are not panacea for democracy, you need other things to deepen democratic culture and values such as education, freedom of expression and citizen participation,” she said. “Institutional mechanisms are required to create space for people to continue to participate in the democratic system beyond and after elections.”

Although there are other manifestations of the democratic process, yet elections remain the most direct tool is in the hands of every young and old citizen to exercise their choice of their leaders.

So far all other ways are means of participation through representatives, rather than direct and all inclusiveness.

When it comes to Yemen, having credible, free and fair elections are not only very important for the Yemeni citizens but also for the international community including the UN. And they are willing to support Yemen, once a political decision is made to carry out the elections.

Mehta believes that what’s happening in Yemen is a self initiated social transformation process. She urged all Yemeni stakeholders to be patient and keep focused on their aspirations and values. Social transformation is a slow process but necessary to improve the quality of democracy anywhere in the world.

Security and Growing humanitarian crisis

UN has been going through a mind shift on how it responds to security issues. UN General Assembly adopted resolution two years ago with a focus on “enabling to stay and deliver” in crisis and conflict situations. Previously the security situation dictated decisions on staff presence which affected the operations of UN assistance.

The new UN mind-shift allows more flexibility in dealing with security issues and now priority is given to program criticality for the host country keeping in mind security measures to ensure the safety of UN staff.

“It has allowed us, based on an assessment of each program and its criticality to the country’s development, to reach a balance between security and continuing our operations. We need to continue to deliver especially when we are most needed,” said Mehta.

Yemen presents one of the best cases where the shift in approach towards working in conflict areas is visible. Today the security situation albeit influences, does not dictate

UN operations but rather programs criticality determines the UN staff presence.

Throughout the last few years the humanitarian situation in Yemen has gone from bad to worse. Yemen is going through serious economic problems, loss of jobs, declining revenues and increased process of food and other essential commodities. Security situation is impacting the ability to deliver services.

“People’s affordability and accessibility of basic services is declining and significantly impacting people’s ability to cope,” she said.

Although current statistics from the field is not available as the household budget survey and other surveys necessary to understand the situation on the ground have been put on hold, there are projections based on previous surveys and visible signs indicating a rapidly deteriorating situation.

It is estimated that there are 407,000 IDPs, nearly 2.7 Million are severely food insecure people (projected from WFP Comprehensive Food Security Survey 2009); 35% of chronically ill are not able to reach hospitals; child mortality has increased because of reduction in vaccination coverage; significant increase in measles outbreak; wasting/ severe malnutrition among children under five is above the national threshold of 5%; increased number of people who cannot afford safe drinking water and nearly 96 schools are occupied by armed groups and IDPs. In Aden only, up to 59 schools are occupied by IDPs, overall there is 10% reduction in student’s enrolment in schools.

“While there is need to respond to emergencies and life threatening situations, it is essential that development assistance is not derailed,” insisted Mehta.

Yemen is a chronically underdeveloped country with high levels of poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy. And now because of deteriorating economy many people who have been living on the borderline of survival are showing signs of falling on the side of requiring more immediate attention.

“For us at the UN it is extremely important that our strategy remains holistic, combining humanitarian, early recovery and development approach,” she said.

The humanitarian situation until last year was understood to be limited to conflict areas such as focusing on the 350 thousand Internally Displaced Persons from Sa’ada war in the north of Yemen who settled in camps in Amran, Hajja and Sana’a.

However, today there are over 100,000 new IDPs coming from the conflict in Abyan south of Yemen who are now relocating to Aden, Lahj and Shabwa. This creates a new emergency which needs to be tackled along with the IDPs in the north, although some IDPs in the north have return back to their homes, new conflicts have ensued such as in Arhab north of Sana’a and Al-Jawf near Sa’ada have resulted in new displaced population.

“But because UN system was pre-positioning humanitarian assistance in the South, the UN Agencies such as UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, etc. were quick in assisting the IDPs coming from Abyan,” she explained.

Currently the Humanitarian Country Team which includes UN agencies and both national and international humanitarian organizations working

“

2012 humanitarian response will have to include all vulnerable people and communities whether they are hosting IDPs or living in areas not going through conflict but severely affected by lack of services essential for survival.

in Yemen are preparing the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2012.

The new plan illustrates that humanitarian work can no longer be limited to conflict areas.

The 2012 humanitarian response plan will have to include all vulnerable people and communities whether they are hosting IDPs or living in areas not going through conflict but are severely affected by lack basic services, or children who could not be immunized because outreach was not possible or cold chains could not be maintained because of electricity cuts and diesel shortage.



Interaction with the children who were eager to shake her hand. The children were part of a demonstration against the attacks on Gaza in 2008. The UN standard procedure with such protests is that the Resident Coordinator receives the protestors hears them out and provides them with the UN position on their issue.

New projects, better capacity building and more job opportunities

The shift in the humanitarian response is a result of the increasing crisis and has called for an expanded plan as well as increase budget. The 2012 response plan is the third plan prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team.

The 2010 plan appealed for USD 180 million from the donor community, of which 60% was received, because Yemen at that time was competing with other crises in the world such as Haiti and Pakistan.

The 2011 plan initially appealed for USD 230 million but within

five months the midterm review indicated new emergencies and need for more funds so it went up USD 290 million. So far Yemen has already received 60% of the appeal and we hope to receive more funds before the end of the year.

Considering that the number of IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable population living in various parts of the country has gone up, the 2012 appeal would be even more than before.

“given the protracted nature of needs, the 2012 Humanitarian Response Plan will be on dual track, focusing on immediate life saving as well as quick recovery needs to support livelihood and restoration of community based service delivery systems,” explained Mehta.

New strategies are being devised to ensure continuity of UN operations, including partnership with and capacity building of local NGOs and communities, government and other local actors, which in itself also one of the core mandates of the UN Funds, Programs and specialized Agencies.

“We have been working closely with national NGOs, National Humanitarian Forum which is also represented in the Humanitarian Country Team,” as well as the Line Ministries” she said.

We will also support systematic approach to capacity building of the local NGOs, government as well as public awareness for humanitarian work following universal humanitarian principles and rights based human development.

“

Elections are not panacea for democracy, you need other things to deepen democratic values such as education, freedom of expression and citizen participation.



Pratibha Mehta (left) in a 2010 field visit with her boss Amat Al-Aleem Al-Soswa UNDP Regional Director (right) and her boss's boss Helen Clark UNDP Administrator (center) to review programs in Socotra.

Highlights from Yemen’s Humanitarian Response Plan 2012

- Include wide variety of vulnerable groups not limited to IDPs but also include groups that are not necessarily affected by conflict.
- Spread the assistance across the country as a whole unlike in the past where only conflict zones were targeted
- Larger assistance, more than the response plan of 2011 which appealed for USD 290 million
- Working on both immediate and protracted needs such as life saving and early recovery to also help generate livelihood and restore service delivery and support systems
- Include capacity development of local NGOs and organizations.

UNDAF: The UN Development Strategy in Yemen

In addition to preparing the humanitarian response plan 2012, the UN Country Team also launched the UN Development Assistance Framework Strategy for medium and long term development during 2012 to 2015 with a total budget of USD 400 million focusing on four key priorities:

1. Inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction: So far in Yemen economic growth has been based on oil and gas industry which is not a job creating sector. What Yemen needs is diversification of its economy in a way that generates jobs for all the people including those who live in remote

and rural areas.

2. Equitable Basic service delivery including in remote and marginalized areas:
3. Youth and women empowerment: The UN is mindful that 60% of the population i youth. They are the future of the country and their political, social and economic empowerment is critical for the Yemen. While UN system had always been supporting the youth and women, in the new UNDAF the UN system has adopted a stand - alone priority for its support.
4. Democratic governance and social cohesion: ef-

orts will be towards deepening democratic culture, accountability and conflict prevention.

The UN system in the next program cycle will be very much focus on remote, marginalized areas and will also strive to be closer to the beneficiary and open more joint UN presence at sub national level.

“This will be a shift in the way we operate by adopting alternative ways to deliver. We will be exploring decentralized approaches and work more directly with local organizations and communities, which will also help generate additional jobs” she explained.

Understanding Yemen: Tomorrow's youth challenges yesterday's tribes

Yemen is a recent and tenuous union of tribes in the north and south. Influential tribal leaders and some military officers have joined the call for regime change.

By: David Arnold
Voice of America

This young Arab republic has spent eight months trying to replace its president of 33 years. A millennium of traditions maintained by a collection of competing tribes could determine whether students and civil society demonstrators will yield a multi-party democracy or if the nation will witness the death of hundreds of more pro-democracy protesters.

Yemen's tribalism is playing out in differing ways in the protests in the cities and in the countryside, and some experts are concerned that civil war could break out. Yemen's south, which joined its northern neighbors to form the Republic of Yemen in 1990, has been poorly served by its leaders before and after unification.

In the fall of this Arab Spring, the future of free elections in a small country on Saudi Arabia's southern border is still uncertain. Riyadh and Washington are still reluctant to step in and resolve Yemen's political disarray, yet one thing is sure: the Saleh regime that has operated as a family-run business that bought the loyalty of most of the more than 190 tribes of the country is threatened.

What went wrong?

The president for too long

"It has been for too long," said Khaled Fattah, who studies state-tribe relations in the Arab world and is a guest lecturer at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Sweden's Lund University. Yemen's youth and its tribes are changing.

"As you know there has been a

population explosion and there is a new generation which is not influenced by the tribal system," said Fattah. Three quarters of Yemen was born in the president's lifetime and 70 percent of Yemenis are under the age of 25. And a new generation emerged more globally oriented than tribally focused.

"So I think that it was a long period of dancing on the heads of snakes, as the president has said," Fattah recalled.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh's rule has depended upon the appointment of his children, nephews, cousins, in-laws and neighbors from the village of his birth to fill major government positions and to run government-controlled businesses.

He has relied on the practice of offering houses, cars, construction, import and export opportunities and the discreet monthly payments by his Ministry of Tribal Affairs of between \$100 and \$500 to an estimated 6,000 sheikhs among the more than 190 tribes of Yemen. Many of these benefits were directed to the Hashid and Bakil confederations of tribes from the north, where the president is from.

Actually, the amounts of payments were much more, said Charles Schmitz, the president of the Institute of Yemeni Studies and a geographer at Towson University in Maryland who has studied the political economy of development in Yemen for more than 15 years.

Schmitz said Saleh's patronage system was effective for many years but in addition to the skyrocketing growth of the younger demographic, the attitudes of the tribesmen are changing.

"In fact, we've seen quite a lot this

summer in the protest movement of tribesmen simply ignoring what their sheikhs, being beholden either to the leaders of the opposition or the leadership of the president, and going off to do whatever they want," said Schmitz.

Some tribes are more political than others

By Schmitz' definition, a tribe is a geographically defined living unit that focuses on local issues such as resources and security. The tribe's members articulate a conservative traditional ethic and expect their sheikhs to guarantee a system of justice and to arbitrate differences with their neighbors. Violent aggression is only evident in about 20 percent of the tribes, mostly among the Hashid federation in the north. Schmitz said ideologies are not essential.

Nevertheless, some influential leaders of the large northern confederations have recently joined the movement for regime change and now stand behind the youth movement's demonstrations. Fattah said these northern supporters, many of them once close to Saleh, see an opportunity in the demonstrations to form a political opposition to his regime.

"The military has been tribalized," said Fattah. "The security apparatus has been tribalized. What we now have during the revolution is the division with the opposition. And this division is not related to the protection of state institutions. It's a reflection of a tribal competition."

"If you look at the elite level and particularly in Sana'a, you're seeing a competition among traditional rivals playing out," said Leigh Miles, the Yemen program manager for the National Democratic Institute in Washington, D.C. Miles has spent six years watching Yemen's political changes.

The head of the powerful Hashid



A woman takes part in a march demanding the resignation of President Ali Abdullah Saleh in Sana'a, Monday, September 26, 2011.

tribe, Sheikh Sadique al-Ahmar, center, surrounded by guards, attends the funerals of tribesmen, who were killed in clashes with Yemeni security forces, in Sana'a, May 27, 2011.

She observes several overlapping movements of opposition to Saleh that have risen in recent months to offer a ruling transition in Sana'a: the Joint Meetings Party, which spawned the Preparatory Committee for National Dialogue, and the political interests of the northern tribes in the leadership of Brigadier General Ali Mohsen al-Ahmar, a relative of the president, and Sheikh Sadique al-Ahmar, the head of the Hashid confederation and Yemen's sheikh of sheikhs.

"Outside of Sana'a, I think the relationship with the tribes is different," said Miles. "Tribal leaders are

part of the movement. Tribesmen are at the squares. They are protesting. They are supporting the aims of the revolution. I don't see the tribes attempting to co-opt the aims of the revolution. I'm seeing remarkable unity among the tribes in support of the revolution."

Keeping the pro-democracy movement young

"There have been a lot of reports about the opposition trying to hijack the revolution and trying to take it over," said Adel Mozip, a journalist in Michigan, is one of a small group of Yemeni-Americans forming a speaker's bureau to establish the youth movement's political agenda for a western audience.

"The opposition declared they are here with the revolution three months after the people were on the

streets. The opposition did not really drive the revolution. It's not like they are in the lead and they can tell the youth what to do."

"Yemen will never be under a one-man rule again," Mozip vowed. "It's time for democracy. Enough is enough."

But the solution may come from outside of Yemen. Those interviewed raised the possibility of the United States and Saudi Arabia taking a more aggressive step to resolve Yemen's governance dilemma. Fattah says that, like Saleh, Saudi Arabia is believed to pay substantial sums to Yemen's sheikhs, and gives the largest amounts to the leaders of the Hashid confederation whose tribes live along the Saudi borders. The Saudis are concerned about a rising revolutionary spirit along their borders.

مشروع تحسين معيشة المجتمع CLP COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS PROJECT

The Yemen Community Livelihoods Project is seeking qualified candidates to fill in the below positions.

Five (5) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officers

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Assist in the development, modification, and maintenance of state-of-the-art, sustainable M&E system, including related procedures, guidelines, mechanism and protocols, to ensure professional M&E data management in line with professional standards and related best practices.
- Database analysis, identifying strengths and weakness of data quality and developing/implementing/supervising implementation of procedures to improve data quality and reporting.
- Determining and developing viable, effective and efficient data delivery protocols, including possible use of broad-band technology.
- Support of and direct participation in reporting of monitoring data.
- To revise and/or develop exiting M&E Instruments. If the need arises, be able to coordinate with CLP design of the new system and/or revision of existing systems by coordinate with other Sectors with regards to the translations, printing, and distribution.
- Other duties as assigned.

COMPETENCIES

- College degree or equivalent. Studies related to Agriculture, Economic Growth, Education, Governance, or Health preferably.
- Combined computer specialties such as MCP, MCSE, MCDBA, CCNA and Linux desirable.
- Excellent knowledge of Access, including its strengths and limitations and how to overcome the limitations for large datasets; including as well translation of data files into other data formats and re-importing of MS Excel files. Knowledge of SPSS, MS Office.
- At least 2 years of experience working with - developing, modifying, and programming indifferent national, large datasets
- Solid interpersonal and communication skills.
- Fluent English and Arabic.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

Assistant Field Coordinators (Sana'a/Aden)

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Review, translate and edit grant idea submitted from the field, and assist in coordination of field activities
- Scanning, typing, documenting, and organizing all field reports
- Organize and update record keeping on grants status
- Assist in coordinating activities between the field teams and the programs in Sana'a and Aden
- Support Sr. Livelihood Manager with follow up on all field activities
- Other tasks as assigned by Senior Program Staff

COMPETENCIES

- Bachelor's Degree with experience in education

program implementation.

- 2-5 years progressive responsible professional work experience in community mobilization and project activity reporting
- Knowledge of relevant participatory community assessment methods, standards and practices
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills
- Ability to manage diverse field teams in multiple locations
- Computer proficiency, and report writing.
- Native Arabic speaker with excellent written and oral communication in English.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A/ADEN

Grants Assistant

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Provides administrative support to grants officers in managing sector-specific grants portfolios.
- Manages all hard and electronic files.
- Responsible for data entry throughout the grant lifecycle.
- Liaises with other units as directed by the grants officers s/he is assigned to support.
- Supports reporting through gathering information.
- Additional tasks as assigned.

COMPETENCIES

- Bachelor's degree or higher in business administration or a relevant field.
- 1 year(s) of relevant experience.
- Previous experience working on grants under contract or sub-grants for USAID or other international donor-funded contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements.
- Experience with the administrative, financial and operational aspects of grants management and implementation.
- Ability to work with diverse teams.
- Excellent oral and written English and Arabic communication skills.
- Strong organizational skills.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

Five (5) Grants Officer positions

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Manages a portfolio of sector-specific grants in coordination with counterpart in respective program sector
- Supports project design; reviews grant idea and grant application documents for accuracy, compliance, and ensures consistency with sector/program strategy
- Administrative project implementation; ensure compliance, adherence to timelines and budgets, processes amendments, liaises with other support departments as needed
- Monitors project timelines; ensures that milestones are paid on time and grants stay on schedule
- Production and submission of reports, analyses, and other products as directed by the Senior Grants Manager

- Participates in the revision and design of systems and grants management tools; ensures compliance among CLP staff and grantees
- Additional tasks as assigned

COMPETENCIES

- Bachelor's degree or higher in business administration or a relevant field
- 2 year(s) of relevant experience
- Demonstrated ability to manage grants under contract or sub-grants for USAID or other international donor-funded contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements
- Experience with the administrative, financial and programmatic aspects of issuing grants to non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and private sector
- Ability to work with diverse teams
- Excellent oral and written English and Arabic communication skills
- Strong organizational skills.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

Database/Reporting Manager

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Compiling all cross-sector reporting and performing associated analysis of data collected; proactively following up to ensure reports are submitted on time
- Liaises with M&E, programs, communications, finance, procurement and grants, as needed to ensure data integrity and complete information in all grants management systems
- Supports the production of both scheduled and ad hoc reports, in coordination with other relevant departments and sectors as needed
- Supports the response to USAID information requests
- Completes additional tasks as assigned by the Senior Grants Manager

COMPETENCIES

- Bachelor's degree in IT or higher business administration or a relevant field
- 4 year(s) of relevant experience
- Demonstrated ability to manage grants under contract or sub-grants for USAID or other international donor-funded contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements
- Experience with the administrative, financial and programmatic aspects.
- Ability to work with diverse teams
- Excellent oral and written English and Arabic communication skills
- Strong organizational skills.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

Economic Development Program Assistant.

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- To assist and support economic development team in the design and implementation of projects to grantee

organizations.

- To assist in coordination of project activities, monitoring and reporting of ongoing economic development sector grants/projects
- Input and maintain department database tracking trainees and project beneficiaries.
- Coordinate with economic development team to identify relevant project and partners, assist in preparation of grant ideas.
- Participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of projects
- Provide administrative support to the management and other staff
- Other Tasks as assigned

COMPETENCIES

- Relevant Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration with experience in economic development program implementation
- 2-5 years progressively responsible professional work experience in economic development donor program implementation
- Ability to manage multiple urgent demands and make timely and quality judgments
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills.
- Computer proficiency and report writing skills;
- Native Arabic speaker with very good written and oral communication in English.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

Field Water Coordinator

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Implement water grants by coordinating with the grantees, CLP field staff, water committees/associations, and other stakeholders
- Prepare new grant ideas on water issues, conceptualize and construct tasks and implement them through CLP field staff, community groups, governorate functionaries, NGOs or other grantees
- Provide support as required with the planning, implementation and coordination of activities related to the water projects underway in various governorates.
- Support the CLP management in preparation of the water projects' strategies and action plans to demonstrate best water management practices, to increase community water supplies, and to improve community awareness on water concerns.
- Identify required extension materials and prepare in Arabic for use in Yemen. These will in particular address best practice water conservation and management, how to raise people awareness, and promote efficient water management practices.
- Prepare weekly and quarterly reports describing activities, findings, and appropriate recommendations.

COMPETENCIES

- University degree in water management, agronomy, agricultural economics, or natural sciences preferred.
- At least 10 years of practical experience in water management.
- Good reporting skills are required.

- He/she needs to have good communication skills in English and preferred a M. Sc. qualification in water/irrigation and/or related experience (minimum five years); experience in project implementation and cooperating with other development partners, donors, etc.; ability to participate in a multidisciplinary development effort.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

National Field Coordinator Beekeeping

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Implement beekeeping grants by coordinating with the grantees, CLP field staff, beekeepers, producer groups, cooperatives and other stakeholders
- Provide support as required with the planning, implementation and coordination of activities related to the project underway in various governorates.
- Support the CLP management in preparation of the project strategy and action plan to maintain bee health by promoting best practices, to increase honey bee populations, and in the implementation of improved marketing and value addition by beekeepers.
- Work with the key stakeholders to determine best practices for beekeepers and participate in all project meetings and workshops as required.
- Assist in organising and implementing the beekeeping training programmes at Jordan's National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension and then in the governorates.
- Identify required extension materials and prepare in Arabic for use in the governorates. These will in particular to address best practise beekeeping, how to multiply honey bee colonies, the integrated control of bee diseases without antibiotics.
- Prepare weekly and quarterly reports describing activities, findings, and appropriate recommendations.

COMPETENCIES

- University degree in agriculture, agricultural economics, or natural sciences
- At least 10 years of practical experience with beekeeping.
- Good reporting skills.
- He/she needs to have good communication skills in English and preferred a M. Sc. qualification in beekeeping and/or related experience (minimum five years); experience in project implementation and cooperating with other development partners, donors, etc.; ability to participate in a multidisciplinary development effort.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

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@clp-yemen.com NO LATER than Oct 25th, 2011.

Yemen's electronic army: The Facebook phase

The opposition in Yemen has begun an online offensive to establish its internet presence and counter rumors spread by Ali Abdallah Saleh's regime.

By: **Jamal Jubran**
Al Akhbar English

Yemen's uprising of seven months continues to surprise the world. Protesters across the country have faced the

regime's brutality through nonviolent means. Although most protesters are members of armed tribes, the regime has failed to drag them into an armed confrontation.

Nevertheless, Yemen's opposition has founded an army of sorts, one that is active on the internet,

and especially on Facebook. The task of this tech-savvy army is to counter misinformation about the rebels circulated by Yemeni President Ali Abdallah Saleh's regime. Saleh's supporters have created Facebook pages intended to defame those who have died during the youth uprising and have also spread rumors attempting to undermine the opposition's morale.

The regime has begun an official counter-offensive with the creation

of a special division in the Yemeni national security agency called the electronic division. Government agents monitor the internet — particularly Facebook and other social media and networking sites — to repudiate any information exposing the practices of the dictatorial regime.

The opposition's electronic army operates under the command of its Facebook page administrators. The page includes 10,000 Yemeni members, many of whom work as its 'commandos.' Upon orders, members will jointly attack a pro-regime page, slowing its activity. They then report it to Facebook administration in order to shut down the page.

After every attack, the opposition e-army publishes the same statement of purpose: "Here is our new offensive for the sake of our new Yemen... Yesterday we attacked several pages, which resulted in their blockage for several hours. Today, we attack a new page in order to continue what we began yesterday, until we reach our goal: removing

pages that falsify the truth. These pages are indifferent to the blood of the martyrs and the wounded, our heroes forever."

The online activists also defend pro-opposition pages from attack. Collectively, these activities support the revolution's internet pages, ensuring they continue to communicate opposition news and views on the revolution to local and international communities.

The online opposition has announced plans to expand its operations beyond Facebook to YouTube.

The group intends to attack videos that undermine their revolution, and plan to do so in coordinated campaigns similar to their efforts on Facebook.

Supporters of the regime have responded by forming groups that hack pages associated with the youth uprising. They recently attacked 'Youth of Steadfastness,' a page for members of the opposition al-Houthi movement. The hackers altered content on the page, replacing it with propaganda supporting Saleh and his son.



An anti-government protester raises his hands with fingers painted in the colours of the flags of Yemen (L) and Syria during a rally demanding the ouster of Yemen's President Ali Abdallah Saleh in Sanaa, 4 October, 2011. The writing reads: "You will leave, whether you agree or not. The hour of victory is imminent."



Novo Nordisk is a focused healthcare company and world leader in diabetes care. We manufacture and market pharmaceutical products and services that make a significant difference to our patients, the medical professionals and the society.

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As Novo Nordisk Gulf affiliate, we are currently searching for

Medical Representatives

for Yemen sales team

Qualification Criteria:

- Bachelor degree in Pharmacy
- Minimum 2 years experience in a reputable multi-national pharmaceutical company
- Very good knowledge in written/spoken English

Principal Responsibilities:

- Securing sales and business growth in the territory
- Executing sales effectively, efficiently and ethically
- Establishing a consultative relationship with customers
- Obtaining, utilizing and communicating market information effectively

Qualified applicants should send their CVs to the below email address not later than 30th October 2011

GULF-HR@novonordisk.com



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ANNIVERSARY OF

14 OCTOBER REVOLUTION DAY

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PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

WISHING THE GOVERNMENT AND

PEOPLE OF YEMEN

SUCCESS AND PROSPERITY

The Management and Staff of
Yemenia - Yemen Airways
express their best wishes to
H.E President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

And to all our great Yemeni people
on the occasion the 48th anniversary of
the October glorious revolution

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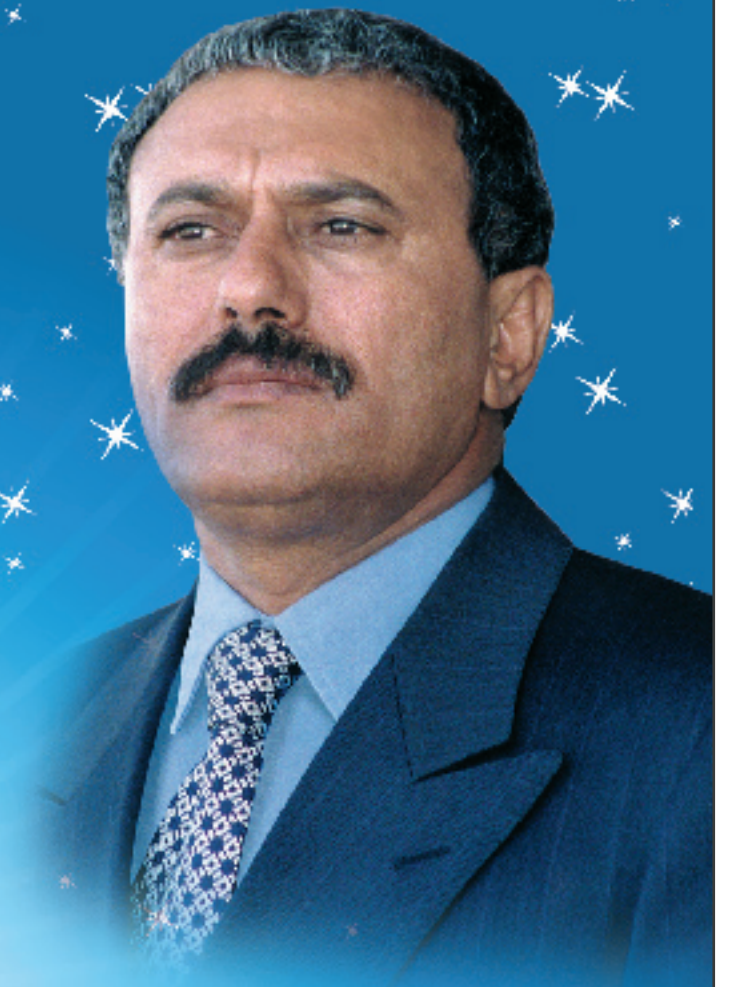
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هو علي عبد الله صالح
رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى كافة أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم
بمناسبة الذكرى الثامنة والأربعين

من ثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر المجيدة
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President of the Republic

And to the great Yemeni people.

Many Happy Returns

بمناسبة العيد الـ 48 لثورة أكتوبر المجيدة
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رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني العظيم.

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المدير العام التنفيذي

FRONT PAGE STORY

Taiz city militarized as large-scale recruitment takes place

It started off as an argument between fish vendors in the market and an armed group. Soon gunshots flared in the air, killing one man and injuring others, as well as damaging several vehicles that were parked around the market.

"The fight started verbally then everyone simply picked their guns and fired them randomly into the air. Unfortunately it was the flower vendor down the street, a father of six, who was killed," said an eyewitness who was in the market during the fight. "The armed men eventually kidnapped one of the fish sellers and we don't know where he is now."

Such an incident has become common in Taiz even in recently peaceful residential areas such as Al-Rawda, Al-Siteen, Al-Masbah and Wadi Al-Qadhi.

"The problem is that the conflict is no longer an issue of the revolution. It has become so random and chaotic. Lawlessness is spread across the city," said journalist Salah Al-Dakak, who lives in Taiz. "It was from here [Taiz] that the peaceful revolution first started on February 11, but today it is hijacked by armed tribes and Islamic extremists with guns."

He was upset that Taiz, which was known as a center of culture and education throughout Yemen, is now the most armed and violent. "There are those who try to instill a culture of violence and using arms. Some use the name of the revolution and others use the name of the legitimate state, but both are two sides of the same coin: they are all mercenaries and warlords."

Earlier this week the Republican Guards and the armed opposition fought for control of Gurra Mountain on the western edge of Taiz, a strategic location in the fighting. The armed revolutionary opposition has also surrounded the Khaled bin

Al-Waleed Army Camp, also west of Taiz, and the Central Security Camp near the Republican Palace.

Mohammed Saif lives near Gurra Mountain. "I live in continuous fear," he says. "My family is terrified and my children don't go to school because of regular armed conflict. When the revolution turned violent it ruined everything, it legitimized armed conflict and only caused more deaths among the citizens," he complained.

He added that both sides harass the residents, using their homes as hideouts and defense points. Many locals in that area have already abandoned their homes while others, like Saif himself, preferred to stay in their homes even if it meant death.

"Last Monday the armed opposition tried to use RPGs [rocket-propelled grenades] to frighten off the state security who are not on the mountain top," explained Saif. "But some of them fell on homes instead and caused much damage."

The armed conflict in Taiz is connected to the failed political solutions in the capital Sana'a. Taiz has become a Yemeni version of Libya's Benghazi, and confidential sources have confirmed a large-scale recruitment scheme run by the opposition, pulling men from all around the country to join them in armed conflict in Taiz.

In the last month, a mediation committee composed of international actors, tribal leaders and parties to the conflict has brokered three separate truces. Each of the truces has been broken by one or both of the conflicting sides.

The latest truce was inked on Tuesday, Oct. 4. It included the removal of all armed militants and

equipment from both sides, especially from the strategic advantage points such as Gurra Mountain, the Supreme Institute for Medical Sciences, and Al-Thawra Hospital. "However," said one of the opposition members of the mediation committee, "the local councils did not commit to the truce and are still maneuvering to prolong the life of an already dying regime."

Recruitment of unemployed frustrated men

An official security source speaking on behalf of the state denied this allegation, saying instead that the armed opposition affiliated to the defected Major General Ali Muhsin

back and stop them. Otherwise the city would be in chaos.

Confidential sources from within the First Armored Division disclosed that the division has indeed already recruited and trained 5,000 young Yemeni men and plans to transport them to Taiz. The source said that there is a plan to take the city overnight by targeting all state and military institutions at once. "The plan is to exhaust the Republican Guards and throw them out of the city," he said.

One of the new recruits who requested to remain anonymous confirmed this fact, saying, "I camped peacefully for over three months in the Freedom Square in Taiz. But when they attacked us and burned our tents at the end of May I had enough peaceful protest."

He said that he has many friends, both independents and members of political parties, who have also joined the citizen army and are ready to defend themselves. "Most of us are unemployed and frustrated that the revolution is taking such a long time. It is time to take military action, not to negotiate and make truces," he said.

Another new recruit named Noman Al-Shara'abi, who is still a student in the Faculty of Commerce in Taiz University, justified his carrying a gun, saying that he does so for self-defense. "The regime forced us to head this way because they attacked us and attacked civilians who were not involved at all," he said. "Even the women were attacked and nothing much was done. It seems that



A recruitment campaign by the armed opposition is ongoing to gain an advantage over the state security and formal army. Some join for the money but most because they are frustrated with the situation.

it is okay for Taiz's people to die. Is our life less valuable than Yemenis' in Sana'a for example?" he asked.

However, the acting chief of the opposition coalition, the Joint Meeting Parties, in Taiz, Abdullah Hassan Khaled says that this is all a conspiracy by the regime to turn Taiz city into a blood bath. "This is a plan to transform the peaceful revo-

lution from what it was meant to be into a battleground of armed tribes, mercenaries, arms dealers and others who benefit from the conflict."

Khaled hopes that this "plan" will not succeed. His wish is that the civilized, educated people of Taiz will be able to restore their peaceful culture and install the rule of law and a modern state.



Signs of the violence all over Taiz as barriers, checkpoints and armed men are spread even in residential areas.

Al-Ahmar's First Armored Division and Islah Party Militants have been recruiting more soldiers every day.

"They target the unemployed and ex-criminals and provide them with light and heavy arms," he said. "Now they run around the city terrorizing citizens and targeting state security officers." He added that they have had no choice but to fight

International Institution in Sana'a is looking for a competent operator/receptionist

Details is as follows;

Job Title: Operator & Receptionist

Qualification:

- Residents in Sana'a
- Above University diploma
- Experience of at least three years of secretarial job
- Fluent speaker in both English and Arabic
- Good personality, with loyalty

Office Hours: 08:30 – 17:30

- When necessary, obliged to staff's instruction anytime.

Payment: upon personal capability (payment negotiable)

Interested applicants are required to submit a resume personal introduction letter, and scanned passport photo through the e-mail (yemen@mofat.go.kr) no later than Oct 18, 2011

Applications are accepted in English and Arabic.

Job Vacancy

The Yemen Education For Employment Foundation was recently awarded a grant to implement a project that will target 2000 youth (aged 15-24 years) from Aden, Lahj, Al-Dali, Abyan, Shabwah, Mareb, Al-Jawf, Amran. The aim of this project is to help create job/self employment opportunities for the youth through vocational training and job placement programs.

The project will require a team that consists of 3 candidates for the following positions:

(1) Project Officer – Main Roles & Responsibilities:

- Lead and manage the overall project implementation;
- Conduct Market Assessments in each governorate to identify youth training needs;
- Meet with local councils & tribal leaders in each governorate to identify beneficiaries;
- Conduct frequent field visits to each governorate according to the work plan to monitor the recruitment, selection and registration process and progress on grant activities;
- Communicate regularly with the YEFE Program Manager and/or CEO with project progress;
- Provide weekly reports for YEFE Program Manager and/or CEO on project progress and M&E activities;
- Represent the program positively & professionally in both internal & external relations and situations.
- Perform additional assignments and responsibilities as assumed or requested by YEFE senior staff.

(2) Training Coordinator – Main Roles & Responsibilities:

- Assist Project Officer for the Market Assessments in each governorate to identify youth training needs;
- Conduct frequent field visits to each governorate according to the work plan to recruit, select and register beneficiaries for the training & placement programs;
- Implement all training related activities for youth according to work plan;
- Monitor training delivery and impact, and prepare training reports;
- Provide weekly reports to Project Officer on training & placement activities;
- Represent the program positively & professionally in both internal & external relations and situations;
- Perform additional assignments and responsibilities as assumed or requested by YEFE senior staff.

(3) Apprenticeship & Placement Officer – Main Roles & Responsibilities:

- Implement all placement and job training related activities for youth and according to the project work plan;
- Conduct frequent field visits to each governorate to find and coordinate job and apprenticeship placements for program participants.
- Coordinate skills training, job readiness training and other activities related to employment for all beneficiaries;
- Represent the program positively & professionally in both internal & external relations and situations;
- Perform additional assignments and responsibilities as assumed or requested by YEFE senior staff.

Requirements:

(1) Project Officer:

- A Master's degree (or minimum Bachelors degree) in Business Administration, International Development or related field;
- At least 5 to 10 years of project coordination/management experience;
- Possess demonstrated experience in managing similar or relevant international funded and/or community development projects;
- Experience managing U.S. government-funded projects preferred;
- Ability to work effectively with youth from diverse backgrounds;
- Excellent public speaking and large group facilitation skills;
- Ability to represent the company and project team in a professional manner to YEFE senior staff, related project staff and the community;
- Posses leadership personality, and able to take on and solve problems quickly and efficiently;
- Excellent oral and written English communication skills required.
- Will be required to travel regularly to the project governorates.

(2) Training Coordinator:

- Minimum Bachelor degree (or equivalent) in administration, education, or a related field;
- Demonstrated experience in training program development, delivery, coordination, planning, networking and facilitation;
- Understanding of vocational training policies, practices and activities;
- Ability to work effectively with people from diverse backgrounds
- Experience in positions of increasing responsibility with public and/or non-profit organizations
- Excellent public speaking and large group facilitation skills
- Will be required to travel regularly to the project governorates.

(3) Apprenticeship & Placement Officer:

- The position requires a Bachelors Degree or Diploma;
- Demonstrated experience in a Public Relations setting;
- Possess exceptional communication and PR skills/experience.
- Ability to represent the company and project team in a professional manner to YEFE senior staff, related project staff and the community;
- Will be required to travel regularly to the project governorates.

To Apply: Interested candidates must send their CV and cover letter (maximum 1 page) to recruit@yefe.org no later than Thursday 20th October (for Yemeni nationals only). **Only shortlisted candidates will be called for interviews.**



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By: Shatha Al-Harazi

Maha Salem

The revolution isn't confined to those in Change and Freedom Squares. The cries for change and revolt against Saleh was not only from those inside the country for Yemeni migrants too played a role in whatever way they could. Yemeni's in diaspora communities put their best foot forward to help the revolution. This included those who carry other passports and nationalities. They took shouldered the burden and asked for change.

Maha Salem, a 22-year old female activist was first to strike. She responded to the revolution by sparking protests in London expressing solidarity with the Yemeni revolution. Although she is a British citizen and her birth place and accent are Saudi, she cares about the Yemeni cause; she wanted to make it a better place for millions who call Yemen home.

"I revolt because I want my children to be born and raised in Yemen. I lived in two varying cultures and I did not know anything about Yemen. Despite that I have always been proud of my roots, my color, and my land,"



said Maha.

"I got involved in youth work a year prior to the revolution. My friends and I established the Yemeni Youth Association and coordinated via Facebook," explained Maha. But the transition from facebook to the real work was "when the revolution started" Maha played an increasing larger role in in coordinating the protests in London. "This is how we spread to other cities and now

we are coordinating internationally," she said.

Yemeni youth activists have started Yemen revolution UK -- both virtually via Facebook and actually on the streets -- in London with others who were motivated, who felt the fervour of the revolution despite the distance.

"We started organizing protests in front of the Yemeni embassy," said Maha and then, the BBC noticed her. She was

interviewed by the news channel for her active involvement in the revolution. She has met with many diplomats with the aim of pushing Yemen's Revolution forward. Maha is also involved in the Yemeni women forum in the UK.

From the BBC, Sheffield live radio reached her too and she was invited to share her ideas there.

"We face many difficulties in London as a community as we do not find enough support from other Yemeni communities in the UK; We fund ourselves which is hard as we're all students. We make the posters, get the permission, write letters and coordinate nationally and internationally," she added. It is hope that keeps her going despite the slow political progress.

"I want to go back and develop Yemen. I strongly believe we have the ability to make Yemen like any other European city," said Maha.

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Abdulaziz Rajeh

He died in the name of the revolution when a Republican guard's bullet found its way to his head in the Kuntaky Round violence. He was only 26 years old and he died because he was convinced he could get his rights and his freedom peacefully.

On September 18, Martyr Abdulaziz Rajeh, participated in a march against President Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime. He proceeded to his house to pray Maghreb. "My mother asked him to bring her some water, he brought the water. Then he told her that is going to Change Square." Rajeh's mother yelled that he should stop, that he should not go back out. "He walked to his death," said his brother, Khaled Rajih.

According to Khalid, Abdulaziz used to participate in anti-government marches. He went to the fateful march after receiving news that a photographer had been killed. Khalid was one of the most active photographers in the square. Abdulaziz was just checking to see if his brother was alive. Today his brother speaks to us and Rajeh is the victim, it is he who took the bullet.

"He asked a friend about me, and then he saw the snipers shooting from the rooftop of an electricity public corporation branch in Al-Zubairi. He entered the building to stop them and they shot him," said his saddened brother.

Abdulaziz's case was a curious



once: he once was a trainer for the Republican Guard. He used to teach them how to protect themselves and it might one of them who took his life.

"My brother was a soldier in the Republican Guard. He was a boxing trainer there and he was by the same forces," said Khalid.

But Abdulaziz was a controversial person. One the one hand, he chose peaceful means to express his views in opposition to the regime and on the other hand he trained the very men fighting for the survival of the regime for a living.

He had won seven medals in boxing. His last one was a gold-

en medal in 2007. "He trained in Al-Wehda boxing club in Sana'a. Boxing was his passion since he was a little boy," said his brother.

Before his death, he had suffered under the regime as they suspended his salary as a boxing trainer for the republican Guards. "After he was killed his colleagues at Azal club made a trophy but the regime closed the club." In the end there was no trophy, just death and loss as athletes were prevented from honouring him. Abdulaziz helped rescue people on March 18. On that day 52 people died by bullets fired from the snipers at Change Square.

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