

Salafis unite against Shiite Houthi threat

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Nov 30 — Hundreds of Salafi clerics from all over the nation held a conference on Wednesday in Sana'a in response to ongoing violence between Houthis and Salafis in Damaj, in the Sa'ada governorate. A blockade has been imposed by the Houthis in the Salafi area for over forty days.

In Yemen's conservative religious society, there is a risk that if these battles continue, a country-wide sectarian war between Salafi Sunnis and Houthi Shites could erupt.

The conference was attended by many adherents and supporters of Salafism, including tribesmen from the Hashid Confederation, the largest tribe in north Yemen. The Hashid presence had the potential of sending a strong message to the militarily-advanced Houthis, that, in effect, they may eventually be willing to join their cohorts in fighting back in Damaj.

"They [Houthis] must suspend their bad deeds — otherwise, Yemenis will deal with them in another way," Sheikh Murad Al-Qadasi, a Salafi cleric and the head of the conference's preparatory committee, told the Yemen Times.

Sheikh Yahya Al-Hajoori, principal of Dar Al-Hadeeth Salafi School in Damaj, called on Saturday evening for Jihad against the Houthis after 26 Salafi students were killed in the area by Houthi snipers deployed around the school.

However a member of the Hashid tribe said: "The Houthis really practice sectarianism, even if the Salafis oppose this. The Hashid has sacrificed the lives of dozens of its people to defend against Houthi attacks, and the tribe remains well-prepared to fight. Some members have already joined the fight against the Houthis."

Abdulmajeed Al-Raimi, a Salafi cleric, blamed the government for standing by and watching Salafis fall under attack in Sa'ada without doing anything. "It is a dangerous trend, which obliges Sunnis to unify to defend their existence."

Aqeel Al-Maqtari, a Salafi cleric from Taiz who attended the conference in Sana'a, said that the Houthis have been using violence against the Salafi students in Sa'ada since August, when they [Houthis] killed four students in a vehicle in Sa'ada City.

He added that the Houthis have



Hundreds of Salafi clerics and supporters attended a conference in Sana'a, warning Houthis against sectarianism.

even destroyed water wells in Damaj to pressure the Salafis into departing the area.

For his part, Dr. Yahya Al-Asadi, a social leader from Hajja,

explained that despite the lack of a state security presence in past months, the people of Hajja have remained peaceful and no killings have been reported.

However, on the November 6 Eid, locals were surprised by the sight of military vehicles moving from one district to another, full of youths, their ages ranging from 16 to 20, and heavily armed with hand grenades, machine guns and mortar shells.

"These vehicles attempted to take control of areas in Hajja by force and the people did not accept that Hajja's people were killed when armed clashes broke out between the two sides," said Al-Asadi.

"Now the district of Ahim in Hajja is in conflict between the Houthis and people of Hajja. I invite journalists to come and report the fact," he added.

A concluding statement delivered at the conference demanded that Houthis cease assaulting citizens in their areas for reasons of religious affiliation, and to end the siege on Damaj.

It also requested that organizations, parties and national figures continue efforts to break the blockade and seek peaceful solutions.

Humanitarian situation

Sa'ada's Damaj area has been blockaded by the Houthis for over 40 days. Efforts to lift the blockade

haven't met success. A constantly worsening humanitarian situation — consisting of severe shortages of food and medicine — has resulted.

After obtaining leave from the Houthis, Yemeni human rights activists and media teams visited the blockaded area for one hour last Friday.

Yemeni human rights activists and media teams said that the area had nearly run out of food and medicine and that some pregnant women had miscarried because they had been prevented from reaching the hospital.

"I saw shops without milk and basic foods; vegetable shops were empty, and pharmacies out of medicine," said Mohamed Al-Ahmadi, a Yemeni journalist from the team that visited Damaj.

A health official from the area's medical center told the media team that the blockade had caused the spread of infectious conditions, including chicken pox and diarrhea.

The lives of women and children are at risk since a woman who was on her way out of the mosque was killed by a Houthi sniper due to the high deployment of the Houthi snipers around the Salafi school, according to Al-Ahmadi.

Demilitarization committee fails to materialize

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Nov. 30 — Some of the first steps of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) accord, including the creation of a committee to demilitarize Yemen's major cities, are yet to be implemented.

There are serious breaches in the power transfer deal that was signed in Riyadh on November 23 between the honorary president Ali Abdullah Saleh and the opposition National Council, the Council spokesperson told the Yemen Times.

According to the GCC Implementation Mechanism, after five days of signing the deal, Vice President Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi who has taken over until presidential elections, should form a Military Committee for achieving stability and security. Yet after seven days that committee has not been formed.

"This is one of the breaches of the GCC deal so far," said Huriya Mashoor, National Council spokeswoman. "The period of forming the committee has passed and the committee has not been formed, the security file is a priority now, especially since citizens have suffered directly from the security situation."

The Military Committee is supposed to be chaired by Hadi himself, yet it should still be agreed upon by both parties. "The committee should be compatible [with both sides], as should every other decision in the transitional period," Mashoor added.

The duties of the Committee including ending the division of the armed forces; the return of armed



Yemen's major cities should begin to be demilitarized.

forces and other armed formations to their camps; an end to all military presences in Sana'a and other the cities throughout the country and the removal of irregular armed groups and militias.

Roadblocks, checkpoints and other fortifications are also to be taken down from major cities around the country.

The Military Committee for Achieving Security and Stability will also work during the two transitional phases to create the necessary environment and take the necessary steps to bring military forces together under a professional, national and unified leadership under the rule of law.

Nothing of this has started yet;

the checkpoints and military roadblocks remain spread across the capital and even more have been cropping up.

The fight between two religious sects in the north of Sana'a continues with no statement from the government for more than forty days; in Abyan in the south militant groups have are fighting the government.

In their first meeting after the signing on Tuesday, the National Council launched a press release calling VP Hadi to stop any violence that might be an obstacle for the GCC deal.

Mashoor also said that the way Saleh has been behaving is also considered as a breach of the

agreement. "Saleh is still acting as a president with power rather than an honorary president with no power."

"He directs the defense ministry still, and gives pardons, he sends and receives congratulations," said Mashoor, adding that neither the constitution nor the GCC deal states that the honorary president has any authority.

Moreover, pictures of Saleh, who is supposed to be out of power since signing the Gulf deal, have begun to appear on Sana'a's main streets.

VP Hadi completed his first task by announcing Mohammed Salem BaSundwa as the new prime minister on Monday. The GCC deal states that within 14 days of signing, the national government should also be formed.

Meanwhile, according to Mashoor, there have been talks on dividing the ministries between the opposition and the ruling party.

The Yemen Times learnt from source, who requested anonymity, that Major General Ali Mohsen, Al-Ahmar family and Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh will all be included in the coming government.

However, Mashoor said that anyone who with questions over their impartiality, or whose name was linked to the violence of the last ten months, would not be allowed into the coming government, as the transitional period should be one of stability.

It is worth mentioning that the independent youth continue to protest against the GCC deal, with near daily marches in Yemen's major cities.

Armed opposition gaining ground in Taiz

By: Emad Al-Sakkaf & Shatha Al-Harazi

TAIZ, Nov. 30 — A man was killed and three others, including a child, were injured after a shell hit the BeerBasha area in west Taiz on Tuesday.

Forces of the 33rd Division of the Khalid Republican Guards Camp avenged the kidnapping of a number of their soldiers by the armed opposition while also attempting to recover a main street connecting Taiz city and Al-Makha port on the Red Sea currently under the control of armed opposition.

"Suddenly there was shelling everywhere as the armed opposition and state military fought each other over our heads," one of the frightened residents of BeerBasha told The Yemen Times. He added that the armed opposition seems to be winning as they managed to control BeerBasha and create their own checkpoints preventing government reinforcements from reaching the state military forces.

However, the report was strongly denied by a state security official who told The Yemen Times that no shelling took place in Taiz on Tuesday and "our forces did not hit residential areas".

He added that the opposition Islah religious militia took over

streets in Al-Hasab, BeerBasha and the airport locality. "They [Islah] kidnapped the Shamaytain district director Ahmed Abdo Saif along with five soldiers and attacked the electricity office director Adeb Al-Shawafi who was injured before they ransacked his car."

"The Islah militia are escalating their armed operations in Taiz and taking over new areas in order to foil the Gulf initiative," said the state security source.

Taiz is the second biggest city in Yemen; the anti-government revolution started in Taiz before it hit Sana'a and the city has been a hotspot of violence. Taiz is regularly shelled by the army.

There are daily marches in large numbers in Taiz calling for the prosecution of honorary President Saleh. The power transition accord was signed in the Saudi capital Riyadh last week, the agreement guarantees immunity to Saleh.

The protesters march for different reasons. Some march in favor of the Gulf Cooperation Council deal, others march against the deal but the largest group march against the regime and the political opposition who signed the agreement with Saleh. They often use the slogan "the departure of all". The "departure of all" marches have led to internal fighting among the protesters themselves.

Taiz has repeatedly been a target by the military. Local shelling led tribal groups to fight the military. Militant groups in Taiz are headed by Shiekh Hamood of Al-Mekhafi, whose group is spread across the city. After the GCC deal was signed on November 23 a truce was signed between the military and the militant groups, in which the military checkpoints were removed for two days, however, the militants then took over the checkpoints.



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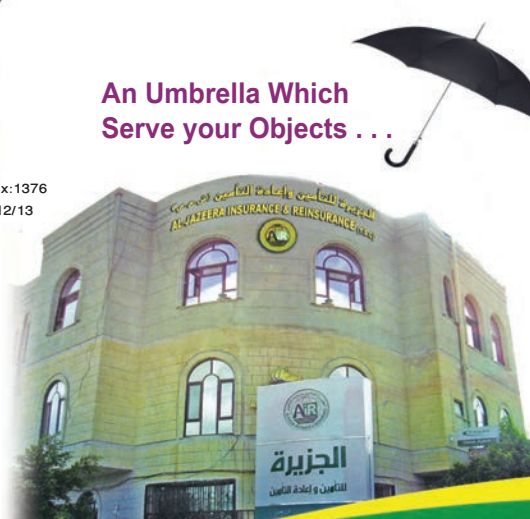




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Vocational education system needs restructuring

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

HODEIDA, Nov. 30 – Technical education and vocational training institutes in Yemen are poorly equipped and unprofessionally managed.

The institutes have played a vital role in reducing the unemployment rate in Yemen but they need rehabilitation and restructuring, said the dean of the Industrial and Technical Institute in Hodeida.

The Yemen Times visited the school in Hodeida governorate. Despite the increasing demand from young students for such institutes, Hodeida has only one, which has a limited capacity for only 680 students.

"Many of the students and youths are keen to register at the institute but the capacity is very limited," said Esam Taher, the Quality Department associate at the institute.

The majority of students are poor but their enthusiasm to study is very high. Most of the institute's furniture, table and chairs are made by the students.

The institute has nine departments including refrigeration and air conditioning, welding, mechanics and plumbing.

Taher said the students are very enthusiastic to start their own projects after graduation and sev-



The Industrial and Technical Institute in Hodeida offers vocational training for 680 students in nine different courses.

eral were able to establish their own projects and become very successful.

Hussein Ebraheem, 18, a student at the welding department said that he benefited immensely from the institute, but demanded more modern equipment. "I feel that I'm skilled now. Experience is not enough – it's important to study in such institutes,"

Ebraheem aspires to open his own welding shop after graduation.

Abdul-Malik Al-Bahsh, Dean of the institute, said that the technical education and vocational training is the base of development. "If we are able to train and qualify our huge human wealth we will be able to eliminate unemployment and develop our country."

"The cost of building technical education and vocational training is very high. Building vocational training institutes is not like building schools. The government should

cooperate with private sectors to build more institutes with modern equipment," he told the Yemen Times.

"Unfortunately, only three percent of Yemen's students can register in these institutes while in other countries about 55 percent of students have the chance," he explained.

"Gulf countries seek skilled labor from Yemen. We can send many students and youths to these countries to find better opportunities but we first must provide them with qualifications," he said.

Al-Bahsh called on the government to expand the capacity of the institute to receive more students.

Quality assurance system

With the aim of building long-term confidence among students and employers in the quality of Yemen's vocational system, the British Council has developed a strategy of cooperation with the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training to establish quality assurance and inspection systems. They aim to ensure that young people in Yemen have the right skills to compete successfully for jobs in the national and international marketplace.

This strategy is based on the British Council's Skills for Employability Program that focuses on building

strong relationships with industry, employers, governments and training providers, using the UK's expertise on standards, innovation and creativity in the field of skills training.

The Technical and Industrial Institute in Hodeida was one of the three institutes in Yemen that was chosen by the British Council to implement this system.

Three inspectors from the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training visited the departments to make sure the institute has implemented the system to its fullest.

Speaking about the impact of the quality assurance and inspection system on the institute, Abdul-Malik Al-Bahsh said: "This system was a guide for us to improve our performance. It has positively affected students and teachers, leading them to perform skillfully and professionally."

"Many of the students started documenting their projects and thinking in different ways. Moreover, teachers started searching out new methods to teach their students," he said. "We have seen tangible benefits after implementing this system. Students, teachers and employees became more punctual and skilled."

Yemen's humanitarian situation continues to tumble

By: Amira Al-Arasi

SANAA, Nov. 30 – Millions of Yemenis are facing a severe humanitarian crisis, Catherine Prague, UN Deputy Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs, has warned.

The latest report on Yemen's deteriorating humanitarian situation comes despite political movements to end Yemen's ten-month crisis.

Tawfiq Shuaibi, head of the Yemeni Center for Fair Transition, said that the situation is continuing to deteriorate because of the ongoing political crisis, the decline in Yemen's resources and the global financial crisis.

He added that the decline was also caused by a lack of jobs, increasing unemployment among young people, a severe shortage of basic materials, ill-health and the environmental situation.

Tens of thousands of people have been displaced by fighting in the Yemeni province of Abyan, where Al-Qaeda is battling Yemen's armed forces. Many of the displaced persons either live with host families or in school buildings in Aden and neighboring provinces such as Lahj.

In the north, where the estimated number of people displaced by the conflict between Shiite-Houthi fighters and Yemen's Armed Forces

in Saada reached a thousand people – and despite the efforts of humanitarian organizations – the situation has deteriorated since Prague visited the region a year ago.

The areas most affected by the conflict are Saada and Abyan governorates.

Shuaibi said the poverty rate is increasing on a daily basis and there is no middle class.

Between 50 and 60 percent of Yemenis live below the poverty line, a wage of \$1-2 (YR 214 – YR 428) a day according to neutral organizations.

Yemen is now the 11th most food insecure country, according to the

World Food Program, with half of children "chronically malnourished".

According to the organization, Yemen is in a "hunger trap" facing "absolute poverty".

"Yemen is characterized by widespread poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, unemployment, low levels

of education, high gender disparities, rapid population growth and insufficient access to safe water and to land," according to the Program. "Multiple and simultaneous shocks have exacerbated the vulnerability of families and left millions trapped in absolute hunger and poverty."

Moderate weather in Aden brings more electricity to Sana'a

By: Malak Shaher

SANAA, Nov. 30 – 50 megawatts of capacity has been added to two power stations in Sana'a from the south of Yemen, as less electricity is used in the south nowadays, according to the Ministry of Electricity.

The head of the ministry's Technical Control Department, Mahmoud Al-Wade'e, told the Yemen Times that moderate weather in the south has led to citizens there using less electricity for air conditioning.

He said that this helped them take 50 megawatts from the south and transplant it to the Hezyaz and Thahban power stations in Sana'a.

"Now people in Sana'a get six hours of power instead of four," said Al-Wade'e.

Both the government and opposition have been exchanging accusations over responsibility for the electricity crisis. They have both also made promises of improving power services.

The head of Yemen's temporary government, Mohammad BaSondwa, said yesterday that Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have agreed to provide Yemen with both power and petrol.

Adel Al-Selwi, deputy manager of

Sana'a's Power Distribution Center, said that no plans have been finalized yet, but that he "hopes that they really translate into action."

In June and July, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates provided Yemen with a total of three million barrels of crude oil.

A report published by the Ministry of Electricity and Power stated that at least 64 attacks on different power stations between April and October 2011 left Yemenis in northern areas with only two to three hours of electricity per day. The Marib Gas Station – which provides Sana'a with 40 percent of its power – has been specifically targeted.

The Minister of Electricity had said that grids between Sana'a and the Marib Gas Station were attacked in many places since February, when the uprising to topple Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime began.

The Sana'a-Marib grid has lost more than YR 15 billion – or USD 60 million – over the last ten months. Yemen's Electricity Corporation also stated that it was not able to raise the YR 19 billion needed to pay power investors and oil companies, not to mention funds needed to purchase spare parts and to repair damaged grids.

ADVERTORIAL

UST launched Volunteerism Pioneers in Yemen Festival

On the occasion of the World Volunteers Day December 5, University of Science and Technology's Consulting and Development Center organizes a youth festival next Monday at 10:00 AM at the UST University Hall in Sana'a.

The festival aims at education youth and equipping them with skills in volunteerism and community work and it will be organized under the title "Volunteerism Pioneers in Yemen."

The festival will include a number of key notes, entertainment sessions and educational presentation. A number of international and local organizations, businessmen will be present as well as cultural attaches of embassies

and active youth in Yemen.

This festival comes as a launching event of a volunteerism program under the same name organized by the Consultation and development Center and one that will include several training courses and success stories from this field.

The 210 male and female participants in the training courses will be trained in four themes relating to the current needs of the country and its development.

The festival and the following training is organized in coordination with Nama Network and international organizations as well as Yemeni private sector. Further partnership is welcomed.

The Latest Buzz

By: Nadia Al-Saqqaf

▶ The child malnutrition and diarrhea section at Al-Wihda Hospital in Aden has become the latest addition to the hospital, inaugurated by the Health Ministry in cooperation with the World Health Organization on Monday.

▶ The Ministry of Fisheries decreed on Tuesday the ban of squid fishing in the Yemeni regional waters of the Arab sea until further notice. This decision was based on recommendations from the general sea life and marine authority in order to allow proliferation of squids.

▶ Women distributed cakes and warm clothes on Tuesday to soldiers in a number of military institutions as part of their celebration of the 44th anniversary of Independence Day. The distribution was organized by the popular committee of the ruling party in order to endorse social cohesion and stability.

▶ A scientific seminar was conducted on Tuesday at Aden University on the natural and historic characteristics of Aden city. The seminar discussed natural heritage, historical wealth and environmental characteristics of the city.

▶ Khalid Al-Ariqi became the first Yemeni to receive his masters in medical radio physics specializing in nuclear medicine and radiotherapy from Alexandria University. He graduated with distinction for his thesis, titled: Evaluation of three-dimensional dose distribution in radiotherapy treatment planning.

▶ The Motherhood and Childhood department in Amran organized a two-day training for 20 healthcare personnel on reproductive health and maternal and child health care.

▶ The police in Hajja rescued a six-year-old girl after she was kidnapped by criminals and kept for over 12 hours. The kidnapping was an act of revenge against her father who as part of his job as a security officer confiscated weapons from the men at a military checkpoint.

▶ A training course on media during crises and conflict was concluded this week in Aden. The course organized by the Yemeni Civil Rights Center in coordination with the Women's Research and Training Center at Aden University and funded by the Canadian Local Initiatives Fund included 20 participants.

▶ A literacy course for 114 illiterate man and women from Dhamar has just started. The course organized by the illiteracy-combating department and rural development project will last for around a month to get them on the track of reading and writing in order to improve their lives.

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The deadline for receiving applications is August 14th, 2010

Women's Wall will not limit women's role in Change Square

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

After ten months of Yemeni revolution, the Islamists decided to build a wooden wall to separate women from men in Change Square. In the first months of the Yemeni revolution there were no restrictions between men and women. For some reason, the gender differences in Yemen's traditional, highly conservative society disappeared while people were busy protesting, setting up tents and arranging their lives in the square.

On just the second day of protests, one brave woman decided to pitch her tent among the men. Women began to march with men, live in the square with men and protest alongside men. When Saleh famously accused them of "mingling with men", they rose up in their tens of thousands, showing just how strong Yemeni women really are. Since then, women's marches have become a common sight in Sana'a and the fact that women are heard, that they can raise their demands to the world, reflects the improving political role of women in Yemen.

Yet today, after ten months of

growing political participation by women, the Islah party has erected a fence to segregate the sexes.

"It is not only a wall, it has a political and social meaning beyond it," said one of the female protesters at Change Square. "It is a way to measure the changes in women's mentality after ten months of protests," she said. "Will they rebel against the wall or will they obey orders and keep it?"

Gender equality is one of the principles of Change Square, as it is a symbol of the society that the revolutionaries want to promote once their demands have been met. While tiny changes have been taking place in Yemen's conservative society, with people accepting that women stay in tents on the streets to stand up for their beliefs, the role of women in the revolution remains controversial.

Some believe that these changes will lead to more freedom for women while others say women are simply being used to fulfill the opposition's aims and once their goals have been achieved, women will no longer be heard.

The wall represents that fear. Afraa Al-Habori, an active female protester who has shone in Change Square, has started a Facebook campaign to break the wall.

"Islah responded to our campaign against the wall and cut it down in size, they cut it to please us yet still leave it for privacy. But still for me the whole idea of the wall is unacceptable," said Al-Habori.

Some male protesters try to justify the wall, saying it was set up to make the women feel more comfortable, so they can sit, eat and pray without men staring at them.

"It [the wall] is only to grant them [the women] more freedom" said Mohammed Al-Taeab, a protester in the square.

Summer Al-Jarbani, a third year student at the Mass Communication collage, in Sana'a university and an activist since the start of the

revolution, told the Yemen Times that she is amazed by the role she and her sister are playing in the revolution, leaving behind society's "narrow judgments on women," and that the wall will not take away what they have gained.

"We live near the square, my whole family is supporting the revolution and that is the gap that allowed change to pass through into their mentality," said Al-Jarbani, "Before the revolution I would never dare to not be home by Magreb prayer [sunset time], but now I can stay the night at the square and my family is ok with it."

Al-Jarbani added that her two sisters help with nursing in the square and their family respect the roles they play. She and her sisters usually spend the night at the square after there have been attacks, so they can help the wounded.

"One day I came home late with my sisters from the square at 10pm, we expected to be told off for being late but when we entered everyone was gathered around the TV watching the news that another attack was happening right then. I started crying for them and my father told me to go to the square immediately to help," she explained.

Al-Jarbani said that she would never have dared to ask her father's permission to go to the square at midnight but the revolution created "a miracle." He is from the conservative Hamdan tribe but now his mentality has changed.

Al-Habori, who was one of the first participators in Change Square, said it is Yemen's traditions and culture that is cropping up in the square – the wall is not something unique to the square. "This [wall] represents women's role in society, not in the square."

Some female activists like to describe their experience in Change Square as two revolutions; one against the regime and the second against Yemen's male-dominated society.

Others like to brag that the Yemeni revolution was led by a woman from the beginning. Tawakul Karman ended up representing the Yemeni revolution around the world, winning the Noble Peace Prize for her efforts. She was also the one who delivered Saleh's crimes to the International Criminal Court after the political opposition signed an accord granting him immunity.

But despite these achievements, the issue of how women's roles have been affected – whether they have

improved or deteriorated – during the ten-month revolution is still a big question.

Women's rights NGOs are designing programs to empower the Yemeni woman politically, to make sure she becomes a partner in the country's political life rather than simply being told what to do by men in the squares. "The wall means nothing to us, they [Islah] can have their wall there, but we still have the whole square to do whatever we want," said Al-Jarbani.



Men and women have been protesting together for ten months.

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The Republic of Yemen, represented by the Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation has received a grant no.(DSF-8061-YE) from IFAD and co-finances from ISDB and EU for the Economic Opportunity Fund and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this finance to payment under the contract for carrying out a due diligence exercise for Al-Amal Microfinance Bank. **This announcement supersedes the announcements published in Al Thawra and Yemen Observer news papers in December 2010.**

The aim of the due diligence is to confirm the validity and integrity of the financial and accounting documents of Al-Amal microfinance bank and to provide a reasonable evaluation of the AMB as the date of the due diligence. Therefore, EOF invites eligible qualified and experienced consultancy firms to indicate their interest in providing these services. Interested firm must provide information to support that they are qualified to perform the services using (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar tasks, general qualifications and number of key staff, and so forth.

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The deadline for submitting applications is by the
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Republic of Yemen Yemeni Cabinet Economic Opportunities Fund

Call for Expression of Interest for Coffee Processors/Exporters

The Government of Yemen, represented by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), has received financing from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and co-financing from Islamic Development Bank and European Union toward the Economic Opportunities Programme (EOP). The Programme aims to improve the economic status of rural women and men through the creation of sustainable private sector-led economic opportunities. The EOP, as well as several future investments, will be managed by the Economic Opportunities Fund (EOF) which is created as a public-private partnership based on the republican decree no. (183 for the year 2010). The EOF will manage investments valued in the range of USD 150 million over the next six years.

The Economic Opportunities Fund (EOF) is managing a national initiative to upgrade the coffee, honey and horticulture value chains and increase the incomes of farmers, processors and exporters. The first part of the programme will provide support to the coffee value chain and as part of this initiative the EOF is seeking to identify a number of established coffee processors and exporters interested in collaboration.

The selected processors and exporters will be supported technically and financially to lead the process of value chain upgrading, beginning in the communities where the selected processors and exporters are already sourcing coffee. A Memorandum of Understanding will be agreed between each selected coffee processor or exporter and the EOF in this respect following agreement on target settlements.

In return the processor/exporter will receive financial support for marketing and export promotion including cost-sharing of market studies, quality testing, certification (incl. Global GAP, HACCP, ISO 17025, 9000, 22000), participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, and trial shipments. Support will also be available for the establishment of coffee nurseries and for testing of new coffee varieties and production and processing practices.

Most importantly, the processor/exporter will benefit from a more reliable supply of larger quantities of higher quality coffee, meet-

ing their required standards and specifications. To achieve this, the EOF will cost-share the salary of a Supply Chain Manager for each of the participating processors and exporters for up to 5 years. The Supply Chain Managers will provide technical advisory services to coffee producers to improve their productivity and meet the technical production requirements of the processor or exporter. A contractual agreement will be established between the coffee producers' association and the selected processor or exporter.

Small-scale coffee producers in the targeted communities will also receive financial and technical support to construct water harvesting and storage infrastructure; invest in drip irrigation systems; and strengthen the capacity of their producers' associations;

The key criteria for selection of processors/exporters will be:

1. Complete set of official registration documents for both processors and exporters of relevant crops and agriculture productions.
2. Experience: experience of: (i) processing and export of coffee, particularly experience in meeting national and international quality and process standards; and (ii) experience of working with contracted farmers;
3. Transparency: transparency in pricing and transactions procedures;
4. Fair Contracting: willingness to enter into contracts with producers' associations;
5. Staff: willingness to recruit and pay for a supply-chain manager, initially cost-shared with the EOF.
6. Location: the settlements from which coffee is produced should be located within the programme area (Abyan, Amran, Dhamar, Hodeidah, Lahej, Ibb, Taiz, Sana'a); sufficient water must be available to support coffee production; and the processors/exporters should be able to provide long list of settlements selected from the above mentioned areas considering the proportion of smallholders and poor households among the coffee producers.

The EOF invites interested processors/exporters to submit expressions of interest to participate in this initiative. Expressions of interest should provide general information regarding the business activities of the processor/exporter, such as location, years of operation, approximate annual throughput of coffee, and provide evidence of compliance with the above criteria. All information received will be considered fully confidential and will not be shared with any third party without the agreement of the processor/exporter.

Expressions of interest should be submitted by 30th of Dec. 2011

and the EOF will notify short-listed businesses by 15th of Jan. 2012; the selection will be finalized by 30th of Jan. 2012. Submissions can be made by email or in hard copy to the address indicated below.

Programme activities will begin as soon as possible following selection of the processors/exporters; support is expected to continue until December 2016.

A workshop for prospective bidders and other concerned parties will be held at the EOF Headquarters in Sana'a on 10th of Dec. 2011. This will provide an opportunity to discuss the initiative and share ideas and suggestions prior to the submission of expressions of interest.

Further information on this initiative and the call for expressions of interest can be obtained by contacting the EOF on contact details as follow: TOTAL Street which branched from Haddah Street, TOTAL previous headquarters, opposite to Al-Noar Mosque, near to German Embassy. Telephone numbers (415177 - 415399), Email: eofyemen@yahoo.co.uk, Sana'a, Yemen.

Terms and Conditions

The EOF reserves the right not to select any expression of interest for inclusion in the shortlist. Expressions of interest will be evaluated by the EOF at its sole discretion, taking into account the key criteria outlined above.

The EOF may request applicants to submit complementary information. Any possible requests to submit complementary information and/or to submit a more detailed proposal, as well as any discussions ensuing therefrom, will be exploratory only, and do not mean that the institution(s) concerned will actually be selected and/or receive any support from the EOF.

Incomplete applications submitted after the deadline will, in principle, be disregarded (unless the EOF, in its sole discretion, decides otherwise in respect of any such incomplete or late application).

The EOF will not be held to offer applicants any explanation or justification as to why their expression of interest has been rejected and/or why they have not been selected for inclusion in the shortlist. The shortlist will not be made public and the outcome of the selection process will not be open to appeal. Each applicant will be notified by the EOF in writing (or by email) whether or not it has been selected for inclusion in the shortlist.

Any and all costs and expenses incurred in relation to, or ensuing from, the submission of an expression of interest (including the possible complementary information and/or more detailed proposal, if so requested by the EOF) will exclusively be borne by the applicant. The application and selection process set forth in this document will not be subject to claims for financial compensation of any kind whatsoever.

Will Yemen still help US in terror fight?

By: Adam Levine
CNN

With Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh agreeing to step aside, a key relationship for the United States in its efforts to fight terrorism is now up in the air. But many expert observers believe that America's interests will be served even without Saleh involved.

The country, with its widely ungoverned tribal areas, has allowed for Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, or AQAP, to flourish. US officials consider the group to be the most significant Al-Qaeda threat against the United States now that much of the leadership of Al-Qaeda in Pakistan has been decimated.

The Yemeni terror group still poses a major threat even with the killing of Yemen-American cleric Anwar Al-Awlaki, who was killed in a drone strike along with Samir Khan, the one-time North Carolina resident who used his knowledge of computers to help produce a glossy, Western-style magazine called Inspire that touted the edicts of AQAP.

FBI Director Robert Mueller said after Al-Awlaki was killed that AQAP still has the ability to make improvised explosive devices, and it would be only "somewhat more difficult" for the group to find operatives to bring those devices into the United States on airplanes.

Because of that threat, the American approach to Yemen is largely a "narcissistic" one, says former US Ambassador to Yemen Barbara Bodine. She now teaches at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

"The narcissistic way of looking at Yemen is to say 'I am interested in you only so much as you can help me,'" Bodine explained.

With Saleh stepping down, there is an opportunity to reorient the relationship from a "near mono-thematic concentration on Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, and start work-

ing with Yemenis on fundamental challenges," Bodine said in a phone interview.

However, Saleh's departure does not alleviate the critical issue regarding terror in Yemen, even if a new government proves to be more interested in solving the problem, noted Jon Alterman, director of the Middle East program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

"It doesn't solve the incompetence problem in Yemen. The underlying problem that there is no way to make the economy work," Alterman said. "There is no industry, diminishing agriculture and your water is running out. That doesn't change."

There is no denying the counterterrorism relationship is a crucial one. Saleh was a critical part of that, cooperating with the United States and allowing both drones and special forces to operate in the country.

A Pentagon spokesman stressed this week that the United States has preserved that relationship through the unrest and expressed confidence it can continue beyond Saleh.

"Our shared interest with the Yemeni government in fighting terrorism, particularly defeating AQAP, goes beyond specific individuals," Pentagon spokesman Capt. John Kirby said Wednesday.

American foreign policy tends to overpersonalize regimes and believe all the fortunes of the relationship "reside in one man," Bodine said. "It is a chronic problem."

She said the counterterrorism cooperation went beyond Saleh.

"Certainly he was the president and he set the tone, but the counterterrorism was supported and rested on the cooperation of other officials," Bodine said.

Saleh's departure could benefit US efforts because Saleh kept Yemen "in something of a state of crisis," Alterman noted.

"Saleh has perfected the art of presiding over a crisis and profiting from it," Alterman said in an interview, noting that under Saleh, AQAP has been able to operate in tribal regions.

He said Saleh learned that when the terror issue diminished, US interest in helping the country did too.

But a new government may not be much different than the old one, which could be a boon for the US counterterrorism efforts but not necessarily for allowing democratic reform, said Reva Bhalla, a Yemen analyst at Stratfor.

"It's a tough battle to push the mantra of democratic transition versus security interests," Bhalla said. "You don't want those investments to go out the window."

"There is no way" that Saleh would have signed the agreement to hand over power "without confidence and assurance that the regime will stay in the family" in some sense, she said.

Critical to that is maintaining a hold on the security apparatus, which the United States has spent millions of dollars to help build in an effort to win over Yemeni cooperation.

"There is a mutual interest to maintain that," Bhalla said. She noted that Saleh's security forces have been active as of late in carrying out operations in and around the Yemeni capital, Sana'a.

But not all those who remain running the government are necessarily Saleh acolytes, Princeton professor Bodine said.

A very good number in ministerial and security posts "were not necessarily cronies of Saleh." They are technocrats and professionals who were "working for the only game in town" for the 33 years Saleh was in power, Bodine observed.

But Saleh was not alone in the commitment to fight terrorists.

"The desire to go after Al-Qaeda and others is not something that was solely Saleh and a few people," Bodine said.

For the United States, the desire to fight militants is key as Yemen is becoming "more of a problem, not less of one," Alterman said.

"It's an ungoverned space next to Somalia," he said. "Piracy, terrorism, weapon smuggling, any number of bad things can happen in Yemen."

SKETCHED OPINION

By Hajjaj



So what now?

By: Badrya Darwesh
Kuwait Times

Hoora! At last we became like Egypt, Libya, Syria, Yemen. A demonstration against the government followed by another demonstration for the government. At one rally you will see with banners saying: "Al shaab yureed iskaat alnizam (the people want the government to fall!)" Then the other side comes with a slogan: "Al shaab yureed ibqa (...the government to stay!)" There are so many other slogans. Sometimes they are so funny that they are almost like poetry. Some of them are amusing and feel like a part of a theatre performance. Unfortunately, Arabic language is too complicated for me to translate all these slogans chanted by demonstrators. They make them like songs.

It is so sad, guys. Don't think I am happy to say this. I am saying it out of irony. We all expected this chaos to start happening in Kuwait if the honorable gentlemen in parliament continue behaving the same way they are doing now. We have become the laughing stock of the world. My friends from all over the world call

me as if I am in charge or responsible for what is going on. They ask me: "Why are you demonstrating in Kuwait! We all wish to be in your shoes, guys! You work a little and have high salaries."

"Most of you have houses and those who are new graduates are supported by government rents."

They tell me: "We heard that the Amir gives monthly subsidies for rice, milk, cheese, chicken, tomato paste, sugar etc. You are lucky guys in Kuwait. You pay so little for your electricity and water bills, provided you pay at all. If you have a Hummer, you will fill it up with KD 5. If you are a humble man with an ordinary Toyota or a Honda, you fill it with KD 3. In other parts of the world, you have to multiply this number by 10."

In Kuwait, we have free schooling and universities. If you are smart and a graduate, you can also apply to be sent on scholarship to Canada, the UK, US or many other places. Healthcare is free. If treatment is not available, the government will send you to the UK, US, France or Germany. Even if you marry, you are given a KD 4,000 grant from the government. If you work in the private sector you are provided with a government salary. Wow! Isn't that

spoiling? So what is there to protest about?

OK, parliament is there to supervise the government. There are many things we need. The basics are there. We don't have dictators who fill up jails with political prisoners. We don't have a secret police to crack down on our houses. We say what we want at the diwaniya. There is no feeling of being scared from police or the government or high-level officials. The connection between the people and the government is simple.

Other countries do not enjoy such freedoms. Especially in the Arab world. We can say what we want in parliament and this is nothing new. The press is free and is one of the best in the area. You do not feel suppressed or oppressed in Kuwait and that is a nice feeling. What more do people need? There is no perfect government in the world just like there is no perfect nation. I agree that there are issues which need to be discussed but we have parliament to discuss it. We have proper channels. But what do we do?

We march and destroy even the dome of Abdullah Salem Hall – the place where we should discuss our problems.

KSA's positive intervention

By: Dr. Sadaka Y. Fadhel
The Saudi Gazette

More than seven billion people live in 201 countries across the world. The way one country deals with another is similar to the way people treat each other. But the international community lacks a supreme ruling authority or one global government. It is for this reason that the world often seems to be characterized by anarchy.

Nevertheless, anarchy is not beyond control. It has, as the international relations scholar Kenneth Waltz says, "laws" and "norms" which the majority of countries constituting the "international community" have to follow, willingly or unwillingly. Often this commitment is involuntary and something which international circumstances dictate.

One of these norms is the importance of intervening in the internal affairs of a country embroiled in unrest or civil war that may spill over its borders and threaten the stability of its neighbors.

Intervention might be in the form of mediation to help solve differences between two or more warring parties and prevent the conflict from getting out of hand and possibly affecting the region as is now happening in several Middle East countries.

International intervention can be classified into two categories: positive and negative. Positive intervention is often resorted to when one or more countries feel that a conflict in a neighboring country will affect them. These countries have to protect their own stability.

This is what happened when the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries – except Qatar – intervened in the current Yemeni crisis. This intervention is considered positive because it is for the common good.

Why did the Kingdom intervene in Yemen?

One reason is that Yemen is a neighboring country with which the Kingdom has strong ties in terms of religion, race, a common history and other mutual interests. The security and stability of Yemen is closely linked to the security and stability of the Kingdom. What happens in Yemen directly affects the Kingdom and vice versa.

Another reason is that the governments of the two countries have a long history of friendly relations.

The Kingdom's intervention in the Yemeni crisis, therefore, is a duty from the perspective of Arab and Islamic brotherhood. As a neighbor, the Kingdom seeks to protect the security and stability of both countries.

Saudi Arabia's intervention is in the best interests of Yemen because

the Kingdom has good relations with the conflicting parties. Its intervention will allow the Yemenis to decide their future and choose the regime, which the majority wants to govern the nation.

It is also in the best interests of the Kingdom that a unified Yemen becomes secure, stable and prosperous. A fragmented and unstable Yemen can be exploited by those who want to sow chaos in the region and beyond. That is why there are some who oppose a peaceful resolution to the Yemeni conflict. They want to intervene in a negative way.

I hope that the voice of reason will prevail in Yemen and other countries that are currently reeling from unrest so that these nations and the entire region can enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Nobody wants to live in a world where chaos and hatred reign.

(This analysis was written two days before representatives of the Yemeni government and opposition officially signed the Gulf Initiative in Riyadh on Nov. 23. Now that this peace initiative has been formally accepted by all parties to the Yemeni conflict, the world is looking forward to a quick and honest implementation of the plan, which we shall discuss in a future article. Dr. Sadaka Y. Fadhel is a Member of the Shoura Council and a Professor of Political Science)

Ask the experienced

By: Tariq Alhomayed
Asharq Alawsat

Whatever the current situation with Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the man must be considered extremely shrewd and a master at dancing with snakes.

This is not a compliment, but it stems from comparing the facts, and the reality that sometimes things are defined by their opposites. A mere comparison, for example, between Ali Abdullah Saleh and Bashar Al-Assad, shows a big difference in the game of politics and the art of maneuvering.

The snake dancer, i.e. Saleh, has excelled in tormenting his opponents and procrastinating with his negotiators, whether Saudis, the Gulf, or the West. He also excelled in preventing a Yemeni mass consensus against him, for he played all his cards, legitimately or otherwise, but without allowing Yemen to slip into a genuine civil war.

However, Yemen is still a candidate for this fate, even today and tomorrow. Saleh's cunning, as I have already said, is not a compliment, but rather it is a reading of the facts, such as how he has been able

to survive ruling Yemen for several decades, something that no one has done before in a country of great complexity, multiple crises, and potentially volatile hotspots. Above all this, Saleh is also a man who has recently come back from the dead.

Following this, it appeared that he had genuinely understood the reality in Yemen, and that he was able to curb his personal feelings. In fact, he is a politician without feelings, a man fluent in living under pressure.

Saleh attended Riyadh by himself; he did not send his deputy as he has done in the past, for he wanted to show that he was a man who makes sacrifices for his country. This is a political game, but there is also another significant matter here. The Saudi negotiators knew Yemen well, and they knew Saleh's key territories and likely maneuvers. This is not to mention that the Saudi negotiating team was also calm and patient, a feature of the people of the desert, and therefore we saw the completion of the Gulf initiative agreement with Yemen.

The question here of course is: Is this the end of the crisis in Yemen? The answer is no, but at least the fuse leading to the biggest explosion has been disarmed, regardless of where the next fire comes from.

The Yemenis are facing a very long road, and the most important thing is for Ali Abdullah Saleh to leave the scene as soon as possible, because he is capable of making this a very rocky road.

As noted above, Saleh is very shrewd, from his arrival to power, his survival at the helm, and ultimately his departure. This characterization is not impressive, but for those who doubt Saleh's shrewdness, they should compare the end of his reign to the end of three of his Arab predecessors who left power earlier this year. Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali fled his country, or was forced to flee, Hosni Mubarak ended up on a bed in a prison hospital whilst his two sons were incarcerated, while in Libya we saw the horrific end to Muammar Gaddafi, not to mention what happened to his family and children! Finally, compare Saleh's initiative to the terms offered to Al-Assad, and compare the tricks used by both leaders. The moment the Gulf initiative was signed, France called for the need to provide safe humanitarian corridors in Syria, in order to protect the Syrians from Doctor Al-Assad!

Therefore, as the proverb says: "Ask the experienced rather than the learned".

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World AIDS Day: Yemeni victims in need

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

The number of people living with HIV in Yemen is approaching 3,000, according to the World Health Organization.

But despite parliament's approval, in 2009, of a law protecting the rights of people living with HIV, they continue to suffer discrimination.

Several organizations and associations in Yemen that work in the field have vowed to work harder to fight AIDS.

An increasing number of refugees, a lack of education, poverty, and Gulf nationals who come to Yemen to take advantage of a low-priced sex trade are among the major factors in the spread of AIDS in Yemen, according to experts.

Several AIDS activists have complained that the law enacted to protect the rights of people living with HIV is not implemented.

Abdu Al-Mansoob, head of the Abu Moosa Al-Ashari Association, stressed the importance of working hard to fight AIDS not just today, December 1, World AIDS Day, but throughout the year.

"We shouldn't hold workshops and awareness campaigns inside closed halls; we should have such campaigns in parks and in open areas to convey our message to as

many people as possible," he said.

The association has been trying to eliminate such discrimination by training imams, journalists, security officers, judges and public officials, according to Al-Mansoob.

"Most people in Yemen accuse AIDS sufferers of having sex and engaging in immoral behaviors," he said. "We must deal with HIV/AIDS victims as human beings, regardless of what they have done. We should realize that all people are vulnerable to mistakes."

Speaking about the anti-discrimination law, he said, "Our culture's

awareness of the rights of people living with HIV is still limited, and this leads to discrimination against these victims."

"We should create a campaign to raise awareness of this law among Yemenis. We should also launch an advocacy campaign for AIDS sufferers," he said.

Wedad Al-Azazi, a trainer at the Progressio organization and Abu Moosa Al-Ashari Association,

revealed that many HIV/AIDS sufferers complain of violations of their rights by doctors.

"Even doctors have mistaken views about AIDS. They discriminate against AIDS victims and mistreat them," she explained. "This kind of discrimination increases their suffering."

"People living with HIV need medical, social, economic and psychological support," she said, also indicating that Yemeni women suffer the most from a lack thereof.

"They have been pushed from their homes. They cannot work anywhere anymore," she explained, pointing out that there are rich people who became very poor after contracting HIV.

United Nations involvement

Mona Al-Maghafi, Reproductive Health Program Associate at the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) said that Yemeni citizens' awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission remains low.

"However, this is slowly changing and we at the UNFPA, along with other UN agencies, and through our national partners from the government and NGOs, are working very hard to resolve this."

Al-Maghafi indicated that UNFPA will be supporting the Save the Children and For All Foundation to mark World Aids Day, December 1, from Saturday in Ibb governorate.

"There will be presentations by actors and individuals living with HIV/AIDS. They will speak about how they became infected and how they continue to live with the disease every day. There will also be a small exhibition covering many

HIV/AIDS issues, and the release of a thousand balloons bearing health promotion messages, and youth competitions."

Speaking about the impact of HIV/AIDS on development in Yemen, she said: "Disease and poverty are intertwined, particularly in the least-developed countries, where mortality and morbidity as a result of disease are highest. However, a low-prevalence country like Yemen has not been hit as hard as many Sub-Saharan countries that now must deal with the socioeconomic impact of many orphaned children who have lost parents due to HIV/AIDS."

Education: a difficult task

Zainab Al-Qadasi, 24, is an active peer educator in Yemen. She has faced many challenges and difficult times during her field visits to randomly-chosen homes, schools, mosques and colleges.

"It was difficult for me to educate people, and especially women, about this issue. Some people even tried to beat me up because I wanted to speak with them about AIDS," she said.

"Discussing such topics is considered something shameful by many women in Yemen. They say that they are respectable and that it's unacceptable to discuss such topics."

In spite of the challenges, Al-Qadasi has been able to convince some women and students about the significance of the AIDS issue. She has also managed to educate some sex workers and beggars about the AIDS/HIV virus.

She has distributed many brochures and pamphlets about AIDS among university students. "It's more difficult to convince educated people about this issue, as they deal with me as if they already 'know it all'."

A very personal story

Um Ahmed, 21, at first didn't apprehend the seriousness of the HIV virus when a doctor told her that she had tested positive seven years ago.

Her doctor then told her: "There is no solution for this virus except death."

She believed the doctor and tried to commit suicide. "I felt that my life was meaningless, especially after my friends abandoned me,"

"My close friends left me," she said sadly. "They told me that they were afraid of me. They didn't even allow themselves to touch me."

After the death of her husband, she was expelled from her husband's family's home. Her furniture and personal property was confiscated.

"I had to stay at my family's home, and they were angry at me," she said.

Um Ahmed resorted to traditional medicine in pursuit of a quick cure, but met only with failure.

"I was careless. I wasn't eating or drinking well because I felt that my life had ended," she said. "I was feeling that all people were afraid of me. Their harsh treatment had upset me."

Over time, Um Ahmed met some girls living with HIV/AIDS and started to read much more about the virus.

She soon made her mind up to become an activist.

Nowadays, Um Ahmed is one of the most prominent peer educators in Hodeida, having joined multiple organizations and associations in this capacity.

What motivated her to become a peer educator? "I felt the suffering of girls living with HIV, so I want to ease their pains."

Since 2010, Um Ahmed has been working hard and with confidence. She now aspires to establish her own project.

"I won't let the disease defeat me. With my confidence, I'll relieve my pains and the pains of other AIDS victims," she said.

HEALTH WATCH

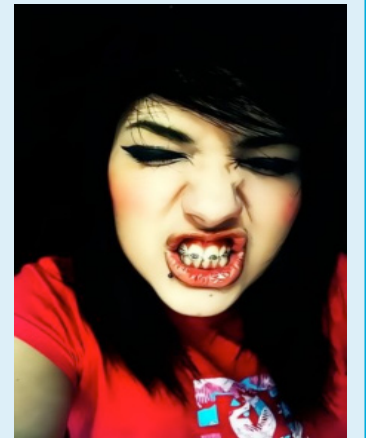
By: Dr. Siva



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.

Control anger before it controls you

Nasreen is very upset with her daughter Leena. Leena is studying in the fifth class. She just brought home her report card. She had scored average marks in several subjects. Nasreen was aware that she was frightening her daughter but was unable to control herself. A few days ago she was furious with her husband and shouted continuously at him because he came home late from the office and had not called to inform her. A few weeks ago, her uncle from Hadramout visited her sister who lives in Mansoorah but did not pay her a visit. He sent word through her sister that because of some commitments, he had to rush back home and that he would visit her the next time. Nasreen was infuriated and called her uncle. She wasn't prepared to accept his apology and yelled at him for not visiting her. Nasreen knows that her family and friends are worried and upset because of her inability to control her anger. What should she do?



What is anger?

Anger is a completely normal healthy human emotion. However, when it gets out of control leading to rage and fury, it turns destructive. It can lead to problems at work, in personal relationships, and in the overall quality of life. Like all intense emotions, anger affects us physically and mentally. When you are angry, the heart rate and blood pressure go up, as do the levels of the fight or flight hormones, adrenaline and noradrenalin. Constant release of these hormones can lead to hypertension, peptic ulcers and an inability to sleep. If you seethe for years, over one thing or another, you risk coronary heart disease.

Anger is a corrosive emotion that can run off with your mental and physical health. When you are angry, you tend to lose the power of reasoning and commit blunders, which can cost you heavily. When anger rules you, disaster may follow in the form of physical violence. Unreasonable anger will drive your friends miles away from you. You will cause tension and anxiety to your spouse and children. It can lead to problems at work, in your personal relationships, and in the overall quality of your life. When expressing anger, people may tune into your emotion and ignore your ideas.

Anger can be caused by both external and internal events. Day to day events can trigger anger. Dwelling on something that happened in the past, brooding about traumatic or enraging events can also trigger feelings of anger.

Dealing with anger

Anger is a natural, adaptive response to threats. It allows us to fight and to defend ourselves when we are attacked. A certain amount of anger, therefore, is necessary to our survival. On the other hand, cultural and social norms place limits on how far we can go with our angry reactions. If we realize that we cannot always get rid of or change events or people who anger us, we can learn to control our enraged responses.

Expressing feelings of anger in an assertive but not an aggressive manner is the healthiest way to express anger. Learn how to make clear what your needs are, and how to get them met, without hurting others.

Suppressing anger is another way of dealing with it. Focusing on something positive and doing something constructive helps to defuse anger. But make sure that you do not let this anger fester inside without outward expression. That might just lead to depression and high blood pressure. Unfortunately some people suppress anger but then constantly put others down, criticize everything, and make cynical comments.

Calming down is a very positive and healthy way of dealing with anger. It is not enough to control the outward expression of anger but needs the control of the internal responses. Taking a few deep breaths helps lower the heart rate, achieve a degree of serenity, and let the feelings subside.

Some people get angry more easily and more intensely than the average person does. Some have loud, uncontrollable tantrums while others are chronically irritable and grouchy. People who are easily angered generally have a low tolerance for frustration. They feel that they should not have to be subjected to frustration, inconvenience, or annoyance.

Unfortunately, some people are just genetically programmed that way and these signs are present from a very early age. Others have not been taught during their formative years on how to deal constructively with their anger. Research has also shown that people who are easily angered come from families that are disruptive, chaotic, and not skilled at emotional communications.

Anger management

Relaxation

Taking deep breaths in a tense situation actually helps. Think the words "calm down" or relax when you feel anger coming on. Learn to use creative visualization to bring a calming image to your mind. Meditation and yoga are definite routes to teaching the body not to react physically to anger.

Modifying responses

Using foul language, a loud voice, and negative words will fuel anger even more. They also alienate and humiliate people who might otherwise be willing to help you work on a solution. Very often, anger is triggered by something that you assume the other person meant. Listen carefully to what the other person is saying and take your time before answering. If you feel you are being criticized, do not respond by shouting or with angry words. Express your hurt or defend yourself without losing your temper. Humor can be a balm in an ugly, angry situation.

Going with the flow

Learn to avoid bringing up topics that trigger anger. If they need to be discussed, do it at a time when you and the other person are not tired. Give yourself personal time when you can be calm and peaceful. Frustration with lack of personal time can build up and ultimately cause an explosion.

Some people have serious issues with anger management. This may lead to enormous conflicts within the family and in their ability to deal with the world in general. They may require counseling and behavior modification therapy.

Announcement for Expression of Interest

The Country Coordinating Mechanism for Fighting AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (CCM) - in line with upgrading and restructuring the CCM, invites all interested Women and Youth registered entities with relevant experience in the fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and are interested to become members of the CCM committee to present their requests to the Country Coordinating Mechanism to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria no later than December 5, 2011.

Roles and responsibilities of CCM members:

1. Each CCM member represents the interests of his/her entire constituency, and not those of his/her own individual self or organization.
2. CCM members should share information with their constituents in an open and timely manner, and should respond to requests for additional information.
3. CCM members should consult their constituents regularly so that they can reflect their views and concerns in CCM decisions and meetings.
4. The role and function of each CCM member is agreed upon among other stakeholders.

For further information please go to The Global Fund Web www.theglobalfund.org or contact CCM Secretariat in the below-mentioned address

All Requests to be submitted to:

CCM Coordinator, Minister's Office
Ministry of Public Health and Population,
Hasaba Zone, Sana'a City-Yemen
Tel: 00967-1-562730
Fax: 00967-1-258277
Email: halemakareem@yahoo.com



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TOTAL E&P Yemen is an affiliate of TOTAL Group, the fourth largest integrated international Group in oil and gas industry. Present in Yemen for more than 20 years, TOTAL E&P Yemen is the operator of producing Block 10 in Hadramout, exploration Block 70 in Shabwa, and exploration Block 72 in Hadramout. The Company has also other operatorship and participation assets in Yemen, namely in producing Block 5 and exploration Blocks 69 and 71. TOTAL is also the technical leader of the Yemen LNG project with a participation of 39.6%.

In line with corporate policies, TOTAL E&P Yemen believes in making positive contributions to the communities where we operate. This approach is defined by TOTAL Group where corporate social responsibility and accountability are central to our operations and activities.



CIVIL WORKS ENGINEER - Sana'a

The position is within the General Services Department. The incumbent reports to the Head of General Services. The successful candidate will carry out a wide range of duties to assist the department's team in several areas related to maintenance as well as civil works.

In coordination with department's different team players, the job holder is to:

- Prepare all technical designs, work scopes, and drawings of all projects and civil works in all company buildings and assets
- Supervise and coordinate all project civil works conducted by contractors and ensure compliance on all aspects such as but not limited to designs, drawings, tools, and materials
- Review engineering documents and drawings produced by contractors
- Review construction procedures developed by contractors
- Assist Residential Services & Maintenance Coordinator in preparing all technical documentations required prior to houses rental
- Coordinate with Residential Services & Maintenance Coordinator in preparing all upgrades and renovation works when applicable
- Follow up on department's engineering queries during the procurement and construction phases
- Assist Head of Department in reviewing contractor proposals for future civil work projects and maintenance
- Assist Facilities Services & Maintenance Coordinator in all technical tasks needed for civil works around the buildings and premises
- Prepare different types of designs as required and applicable to company needs
- Function as the sole technical documentation controller
- Provide required support to cover colleagues' official absences as appropriately needed
- Perform other duties as required

Qualification and Experience Required:

- Technical degree or significant experience on technical and maintenance fields
- Minimum of 5 years experience in logistics and maintenance operations within a team of 100-200 staffs
- Very good planning skills and knowledge of local contractors
- Very good written and spoken English and Arabic
- Very good knowledge of MS applications and AutoCAD

FACILITIES SERVICES & MAINTENANCE OFFICER - Sana'a

The position is within the General Services Department. The incumbent reports to Facilities Services and Maintenance Coordinator. The successful candidate will execute various services and maintenance activities in coordination with department's team.

In coordination with department's different team players, the job holder is to:

- Process the daily services and maintenance work orders as per the task tracking and preventive maintenance systems in coordination with the facilities services and maintenance team
- Coordinate with the stock management team for assigned work orders' required materials for delivery or pickup
- Coordinate with the HSE officer for planned activities to ensure compliance with company HSE requirements prior to works executions
- Lead maintenance teams to execute services and maintenance orders and supervise ongoing works
- Plan assigned services and maintenance orders for execution as per the assigned timeline
- Conduct maintenance inspections and advise the team leader to plan any urgent deficiencies for maintenance
- Supervise maintenance contractors and works in all company residences ensuring HSE practices are constantly in place and in effect
- Ensure all work areas are properly secured against intrusion and theft
- Ensure that works conducted by contractors are in line of company's standards and procedures
- Ensure that all offices' normal functionalities are in order, (electricity, plumbing, water network)
- Follow up offices' utilities and maintenance payment in due time.
- Develop and follow up gardening planning to ensure all company premises' gardens are up to the standards
- Follow up water trucks offloading and ensure that water consumption is recorded on monthly basis
- Monitor and ensure that company maintenance is properly followed up
- Supervise the cleanliness of all premises and their environment
- Keep in order and file all the documentations requested for audit purpose
- Propose any suggestion to improve maintenance activity
- Perform other duties as needed

Qualification and Experience Required

- Vocational diploma is required
- Minimum of 2 years experience in maintenance field is required
- Good knowledge of electrical and construction works
- Full knowledge of operating and maintaining equipment and utilities at premises
- Good knowledge of safety procedures
- Good communication and interpersonal skills

FACILITIES SERVICES & MAINTENANCE COORDINATOR - Sana'a

The position is within the General Services Department. The incumbent reports to the Head of General Services. The successful candidate will coordinate a wide range of activities related to services and maintenance in order to assist all company's divisions and departments.

In coordination with department's different team players, the job holder is to:

- Supervise the efficient sourcing, rental, refurbishment, cleanliness, safe, and hygienic maintenance of company premises at costs acceptable to the business plan
- Tender, select and supervise subcontractor's personnel and is capable of executing tasks while meeting company's safety, technical and quality standards
- Supervise effectively the assigned General Services team while comprising Utilities, Cleaning, Catering and general office assistance activities to ensure that optimum service is provided
- Develop and manage an effective preventive maintenance system and ensure systematic execution is efficient while recording, costing, and ordering of materials and payment of all works
- Develop and manage a prioritized task tracking system to ensure an effective recording system
- Ensure that end users are well informed with regards to their requests and tasks executions and maintain end users satisfaction at all times
- Supervise the company's main guesthouse and ensure that all facilities are in accordance with company's standards
- Supervise the catering services ensuring that all quality and contractual standards are in place and in effect and that all hygienic and safety standards are followed on constant basis
- Supervise the recreational facilities ensuring that they are well maintained and well organized
- Use personal hands-on experience and technical ability, ensure that all works carried are executed in a timely and cost effective manner
- Ensure that consumables and spare parts are available in optimum quantities and that reordering processes are streamlined and effective
- Ensure that suppliers / subcontractors services are correctly requested and that all invoices are accurate and are paid on time
- Coordinate with Civil Engineer in all technicalities needed for civil works around the buildings and premises
- Ensure that staff and subcontractors are aware of safety and security's best practices, are correctly briefed in respect of Company policy, and are issued with appropriate PPE
- Maintain all kinds of activities and operations ensuring that reports are submitted on time
- Maintain and ensure effective management of all subordinates with regards to reporting and evaluations
- Monitor and maintain all financial records for all activities
- Perform other duties as required

Qualification and Experience Required:

- Technical diploma or considerable experience on technical and maintenance fields is required
- Minimum experience of 4 years is required preferably in both hands-on and supervisory roles
- Very good written and spoken English and Arabic
- Sound knowledge of computer software programs (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Project, e mail etc.)
- Excellent interpersonal and supervisory skills
- Well organized and able to work independently

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT - Sana'a

The position is within the General Services Department. The incumbent reports to the Head of General Services. The successful candidate will be mainly in charge of a wide scope of administrative duties.

In coordination with department's different team players, the job holder is to:

- Manage all department's wide scope administrative activities and office works and coordinate with all divisions and departments when applicable
- Manage department's petty cash
- Coordinate all administrative issues for all support staff (timekeeping, loans, database, PRs and POs and any other contracting issues)
- Draft and finalize all sorts of office related documents (letters, memos, minutes of meeting, mission orders, basic reports and basic translation)
- Follow up on certain activates and operations as required
- Function as a SAP user to assist in all SAP operations within the department
- Assist in the overall department's activities and planning
- Perform other duties as required

Qualification and Experience Required:

- Diploma in administration is required (bachelor degree is preferable)
- Two years of office work experience is required
- Good English language skills
- Good computer skills in all MS applications
- Good interpersonal skills, well-organized, and attentive to details

To apply, please visit www.total-ep-yemen.com and register your application no later than December 10th, 2011.

Faxed or handed-in applications are **not** considered.

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صنعاء الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
الفرع: الحبيشة، ٠٥/٦١١٠٣٩ - المكلا، ٠٥/٣٧٨٠٦٠ - سيئون، ٠٥/٤٨٣٢٤ - شبة، (صتق) ٠٥/٢٠٧٥٧

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بيع شراء إيجار استئجار
طلب وظيفة وظائف شاغرة غير ذلك

نفاصل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

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٠١/٤٤٣٣٠٠ ٠١/٤٤٣٣٠٥/٧٦٤ ٠١/٤٤٣٣٠٠	فندق تاج صيد زرينيس العالمية للفندقية - صنعاء فندق شهران - صنعاء
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شركات التأمين	٠١/٥٥٥٥٥٥ ٠١/٢٧٢٩٣٤ ٠١/٦٠٨٢٧٣ : ف : ٠١/٢١٤٠٩٣ ٠١/٤٢٨٨٠٩
مدارس	٠١/٤٤٠٨٤٠ : تليفاكس: ٧٣٣٥٥٦٤٥ : موبيل: ٠١/٤٤٠٢٦٠ ٠١/٤٤٤٤٣٣ ٠١/٣٧٠١٩١/٣ : ف : ٠١/٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩ ٠١/٢٢٨٢٠٩١
سفرات	٠١/٢٨٠٧٧٠ : ٠١/٢٧٤٦٩١ ٠١/٥٥٠٨٠ : ٠٢/٢٢١٣٧٠ : عدن ٠١-٤٤١١٥٨/٥٩/٦٠ : العالمية للسفرات والسياحة
مطاعم	٠١/٤٤٦٦٦٦ : مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) ٩١٦٧٦٢ : تليفون: ٠١-٥٧٣٦٢٢ - ١٠٠٩٣٥٠٥ - فاكس

سيارات

734882907 محلة. بكالوريوس محاسبة، دبلوم دراسات عليا، دبلوم لغة انجليزية، اجازة محاسب قانوني، خبرة لمدة 15 سنة في المحاسبة والمراجعة. 734304250

وظائف شاغرة

مطلوب خبيرة تجميل للعمل في كوافير سيدات في محافظة عدن للتواصل: 770194580 - 736319580

مطلوب مختص شؤون ادارية، بكالوريوس محاسبة او ادارة اعمال، خبرة لا تقل عن 4 سنوات، اجادة الانجليزية واستخدام الحاسب، مستشفى ابن الهيثم الدولي. 771100749, 242241

مطلوب مسوق ومستول دعابة وإعلان للتسويق لمرسة جديدة . للتواصل 733455645

عقارات

للبيع/مئزل شعبي في مساحة عشر لبن - موقع ممتاز على شارعين (M17 + M14) - شارع مارب أمام مؤسسة جعوان للمرافة - الأرض تابع لورقة والسعر مغري جدا 771303310 - 733287268

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دبلوم في اللغة الإنجليزية، دبلوم سكرتارية خبرة في مجال العلاقات العامة والتسويق، أرغب في أي عمل مناسب 712482908 - 734375277

رياض الحمادي، مدرس لغة إنجليزية + ترجمة + كمبيوتر، خبرة 13 سنة تدريس أغلبها في تدريس الثانوية العامة. 734882907 - 772255235

جامعي لديه مهارات تواصل، مترجم تجاري واعلامي، خبرة في المراسلات التجارية، يرغب في العمل في معهد لغة أو مدرسة أهلية أو شركة. 735042383

بكالوريوس ادارة وسياحة، خبرة في مجال الادارة. 733042144

بكالوريوس محاسبة، دورات في اللغة الانجليزية، خبرة في مجال السكرتارية والاعمال الادارية، دبلوم كمبيوتر. 770041715

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زاوية (Budget)
يورب كار
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

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البريد السريع

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عدن ٠٢/٢٤٥٦٢٦
الحدية ٠٢/٢٦٦٩٧٥
تعز ٠٤/٤١٩٨٨
اب ٠٥/٢٠٢٢٤١
شبه ٠٥/٢٠٢٢٤١
سيئون ٠٥/٤٠٧٢١٩
بلحاف ٧٧٧٨٨٢٦١
سقنري ٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨

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By: Amira Al-Arasi

Fuad Al-Himyari: The revolution poet

Fuad Al-Himyari was born a poet. He remembers how at a very young age he used to rhyme sentences, even in everyday conversations. Soon he started polishing his skills and becoming more public with his words in his home town of Taiz, where he was known as a political poet.

Today he is the revolution's supreme coalition spokesperson, a group he helped establish. Although the revolution can be seen as successful, he said there are points that should be reviewed – especially after the regime falls.

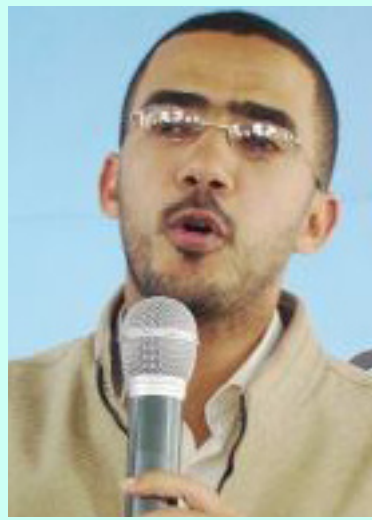
"I used my talent to advocate for the revolution which I had been dreaming of for years," he said. Al-Himyari was one of the youth who advocated for a peaceful revolution even before the Arab Spring.

"I remember on Jul. 28, 2007, I was among a group of protesting youth demanding reforms outside the cabinet. We were the first protestors to get a taste of the regime thugs' fists and sticks," he said.

When Yemeni youths took to the streets this year he automatically found himself among them, vowing to stay until the end.

"I owe it to my family that I have lasted this long. My siblings and children come to visit me in Change Square and encourage me to continue," said Al-Himyari.

He sings for the revolution and has already created a number of poems and plays. His latest production is a poetry collection under the name Premeditated Resis-



tance, while his most famous poem is the Official Spokesperson, about the martyrs of the revolution.

In a society that enjoys and is affected by songs and poetry, Fuad Al-Himyari realizes the influence he has and the risks this poses. He has already been subjected to harassment and has been chased in the streets.

"My home was broken into and I keep receiving threatening calls," he said. "I have been asked why don't I fear for myself and my answer is that sacrifices have to be made."

Ironically his house is in a pro-regime area and his neighbors are loyal to the regime but this does not affect his relations with them, which he described as friendly and respectful. "I feel sorry for them and want to help them realize how wrong they are," he said.

Khalid Zaher: Singing for freedom

Khalid Zaher used to spread joy through his songs about life and love before the revolution and now he inspires and fires up the protestors through his revolutionary music. Many protestors now know his words by heart and are using his artistic work to mark their affiliation.

"I have been singing since I was nine years old and in college I studied musical coordination and composition," said Zaher. "I wanted to revive the Yemeni traditional music and spiritual songs."

He joined the revolution from the first week and it stirred his passion for singing so much that he composed several pieces for the movement.

"I sang for the revolution because I sing for freedom and sacrifice and the nation," he said. "I will sing for my beloved country until the last breath."

He did not face many threats but a few "annoying acts" as he called them. He remembers an incident he had with a pro-regime soldier who stopped him at a checkpoint after recognizing him as one of the singers appearing on the opposition Suhail TV channel.

"He accused me of breaking the country apart. I replied that it is because of people like him that we had our revolution. We stand against injustice and inequality. I gave him examples from his real life as a soldier and he was convinced and let me go," remembered Zaher.



For Zaher, it doesn't matter that not all Yemenis support the revolution. He will always be civil to his fellow men and women despite their political differences. It is a part of the process of change, which cannot come all at once or to all parts, and he is sure that one day the revolution's spirit will prevail.

Hilal Al-Marqab: Cartoons for change

His work gives the revolution flavor, style and color. Hilal Al-Marqab uses his talent as a cartoonist to portray in caricatures what words cannot do.

"I have been drawing since school and always used my cynicism to reflect on the environment around me," said Al-Marqab. "Now I publish in several newspapers, websites and some of my work is shown on TV."

He was part of the university students' protests even before they realized that what they were doing would become a national revolution. Soon his art reflected the revolution and its progress, step by step.

"I drew about the regime, about Al-Ahmar family, about the assassination attempt, about the media, about the Saudi influence and the Western community. I drew it all," he said. Some of his well-known works cover the electricity blackouts and fuel shortages. He also sketched about the kidnapping



and abusing of protestors, which he personally experienced.

He joins the demonstrations and documents them through his art. Al-Marqab has participated in several exhibitions that were organized in Change Square and elsewhere, lending his art to a revolution that he believes will remain peaceful until the very end.

November 30 Independence: A story of glory?

By: Nasr Fadhel Abdullah

Sitting in the middle of the Tawahi garden looking at her face, her dress and her strong eyes pointed directly towards me, as if she is trying to remind everybody that once there was a system, there were rules and laws to be followed by everyone. "Look at yourselves. What did the socialists and unity bring you?" she might ask.

Queen Victoria's statue in the heart of Aden is one of the most important historical sites in this great city. At 106 years old it is a part of the golden age of Aden.

Forty-four years have passed but their signs are still here, in the lay of the land, the arrival of every ship, and every drop of fuel. The airport, the harbor, the oil company, the Little Ben clock tower and of course her majesty's statue. Their shadows are everywhere, from the tiny streets of the city to the old huge palaces of the sultans.

After more than 100 years of British colonial rule, Yemen's southern port of Aden was finally returned to Yemen on Nov. 30, 1967. Back in Yemeni hands, Aden became the capital of the new People's Republic of South Yemen, renamed as the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1970. After Yemen was unified in 1990, Sana'a became the capital of the new, whole country, though Aden remained a strategic port and capital of its governorate.

While few people would welcome the return of colonial rule, after more than four decades, there are some who reminisce over a well-organized Aden, governed by the rule of law imported by the British.

Two women who lived through

the golden age of this part of our country, reflect on how things have changed over the last four decades. One is from Lahj "the sultanate", the other from Aden "the British colony".

Safia Murad is 80 years old and lives in Al-Hawtah next to the sultan's palace. She reflected on a different picture of the history of south Yemen. "When we were kids we

talk about today's situation her face looked both sad and angry.

"At least there was a system," she lamented. "There was a train and the city was clean but now after forty-four years all I see is kids with guns and dirty streets running with bath water."

"We here dream of stability and equality. We want a fair solution to our case, we want our men to rule this land but we want them also to know its value and history."

Om Khalid has lived in Crater since she was a child. She is a typical Adeni woman with a wonderful voice and amazing Adeni dialect.

"Oh those days were the best, I remember the Palestinian, Indian and Egyptian teachers walking together holding their books and spreading real knowledge to the students."

"I remember when the queen visited Aden she went to the sick and poor people and ordered the government to provide money and healthcare to help them."

While Om Khalid welcomed independence she says she still acknowledges the benefits the British brought. "Yes I was sad because we were under the foreigners' control but they were very polite and respectful to the women and children."

"What I didn't understand until now is how safe and secure I used to feel in that period under the British rule and how afraid and insecure I'm now under this system."

used to hear our fathers saying that the English people are ruling our country but we didn't really know what that meant."

How did she feel about the British at that time? "The British were smart. We kids used to throw stones at them but they replied with candy and books. They used their strong relations with the sultans to stay as much as they could in the heart of Aden."

"When the revolution started from the mountains of Radfan and the first man, Ghalib bin Rageh Labozah, died, everyone got mad and we didn't give up until we broke free on Nov. 30, 1967."

Safia remembered the glory of those days, but when she began to

talk about today's situation her face looked both sad and angry.

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