

New revolution against corruption

By: **Muaath Badeeb & Yemen Times staff**

"The revolution has moved from squares to institutions after the political settlement failed to real-

ize the revolutionary goals of ousting corrupt officials," said Mushel Mohamed, a protester in Taiz. The map below highlights some of the more noteworthy acts of defiance, protest, and - in some cases -

eviction by government employees and soldiers in recent weeks. Across Yemen, there have been more than thirty such situations; the below gives a glimpse of what has become a widespread phenomenon.

Sana'a's College of Aircraft and Air Defense is the first scene of institutional protest, when students commence a sit-in on December 20 to demand the departure of their dean, Brigadier General Hamoud Al-Sheikh. VP Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi soon designates a new dean for the college.

A large protest is staged on Monday, December 26 by military officers and soldiers at the army's media headquarters. After spending 36 years in his post as director of the department, Brigadier General Ali Al-Shater is soon forced to leave.

Abdulkhaleq Al-Qadi, Chief Chairman of state-run Yemen Airways, is also suspended last week after a full strike by employees paralyzes operations.

On December 27, employees of the Authority of Civil Status force general manager Abu Bakr Mohamed Al-Amadi and financial officer Khaled Al-Shihari to depart their offices.

Dozens of employees protest on December 27 to demand the resignation of Hamza Sabri, general manager of the state-owned petroleum company Safr. The employees claim that Sabri is corrupt.

Hodeida Port is closed down by Yemeni Marines on January 3. They demand the resignation of Chief of Marine Forces Roaws Mujawar, brother of former Prime Minister Ali Mujawar. Protesters claim that he is responsible for the death of at least six of their colleagues when their boat foundered due to a lack of maintenance.

Military officers and soldiers at the Coast Guard Authority demonstrated on December 25 in front of Hodeida city's police department to demand a replacement for their current general director, Colonel Abdullah Al-Jalal.

December 28 sees a protest meet with success, after traffic policemen demonstrate for a week inside the Traffic Administration Ministry building and force Abdulateef Al-Masri, general manager of traffic in Hodeida, to depart from his post.

Professors at Taiz University are continuing on their strike for the second week against the university's president and his deputies. They accused him of mismanagement and using the university's resources for his personal gains.

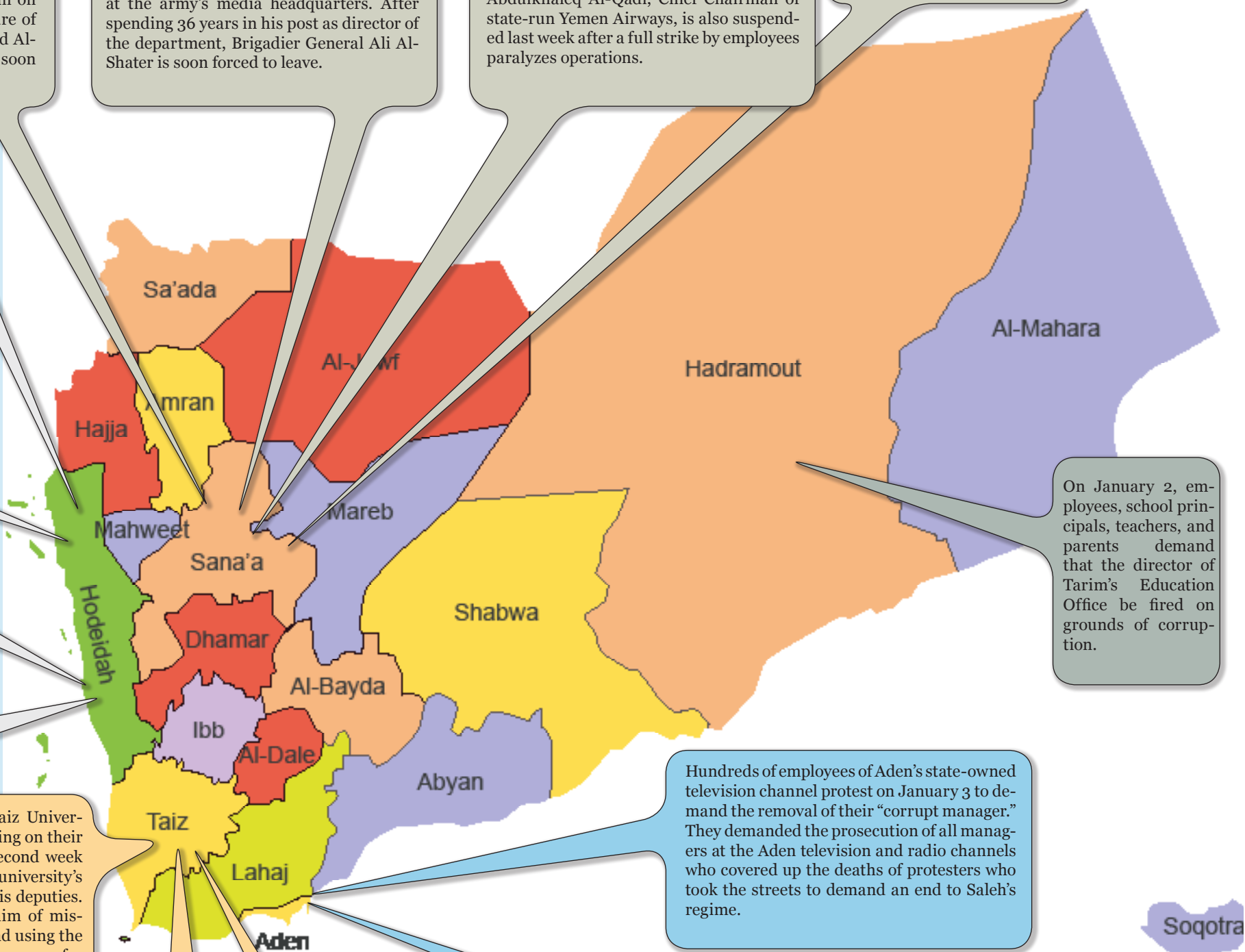
Cleaners protested on December 28, 2011 in front of the governorate office in Taiz city and burned vehicles tires and put them next the trash in a protest to the new decision by the governor who designated Abd Al-Sallam Al-Hazmi as manager of the municipality fund after the latter was eliminated from his previous job as director of the civil service office due to popular demands during the beginning of the revolution.

Public Works employees closed the offices and prevented the director from entering on Jan. 3, 2012 demanding his removal and accusing him and his management team of being corrupt.

Hundreds of employees of Aden's state-owned television channel protest on January 3 to demand the removal of their "corrupt manager." They demanded the prosecution of all managers at the Aden television and radio channels who covered up the deaths of protesters who took the streets to demand an end to Saleh's regime.

Employees at the Central Organization for Control and Auditing demand the resignation of the COCA director on Monday, January 2, 2012. The protesters are dispersed violently on the same day, with one protester left dead.

On January 2, employees, school principals, teachers, and parents demand that the director of Tarim's Education Office be fired on grounds of corruption.



ALSAEED TRADING COMPANY
A Yemeni Closed Stock Company
Yemen's Largest Exporter of FMGG products.
Yemen, Telf: P.O. Box 5151
Tel: 0097 (4) 232127 (10 Lines)
Fax: 0097 (4) 232101 / 232102 / 232103
E-mail: info@al-saeedtrading.com
Website: www.al-saeedtrading.com

Al-Jazeera Insurance & Reinsurance
An Umbrella Which Serve your Objects ...

Head Office:
Sana'a - Faj Altan - P.O.Box: 1376
Tel.: +967 - 1 - 428809/425012/13
Tel.: +967 - 1 - 418369

Aden Branch: Al-Mullea St.
Tel.: +967 - 2 - 243101
Fax: +967 - 2 - 243202

Hodeidah Branch:
Tel.: +967 - 3 - 248011
Fax: +967 - 3 - 248010

Al-Mukalla Branch:
Tel.: +967 - 5 - 307187
Fax: +967 - 5 - 307188

www.al-jazeeraair.com - aljazeeraair@y.net.ye - info@al-jazeeraair.com

Yemen to have Friday-Saturday weekend

By: **Nadia Hadash**

SANAA, Jan. 4 — The Yemeni government has approved on Tuesday a new weekend for all Yemenis. Now Friday and Saturday will be days off, starting from next February.

Yemenis will work from Sunday to Thursday, according to the near decision, seven hours a day. Saturday February 2012 will be the first Saturday off in Yemen, and from the next day onwards the new weekend regimen will be in place.

"This new decision is to enhance communication between Yemen and the world, and to meet the re-

quirements of the economic sector, foreign investment, embassies, and international missions working in Yemen," the decree read.

In western countries, the weekend is on Saturday and Sunday, whereas in the Islamic world it is traditionally on Thursday and Friday. Many countries in the Middle East have however increasing changed this to Friday and Saturday to best communicate with both the western and Islamic worlds.

By this law, Yemen will only lose three days of communication with the western world as opposed to the previous four when Yemen and western companies could not com-

municate on Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, leaving only three days for business.

Some companies in Yemen have said that they will change their working week to fit the new weekend, whereas others have chosen to stick to Thursday and Friday off.

"This change will have a positive effect for the company to keep up with the rest of the world," said Walid Al-Bousi, human Resources Manager at Griffin Energy Company.

Mohammed Qayd, human resources manager of another private firm, agreed and said that the new law would improve communication

with other companies globally.

Adel Al-Ghaffari, from the human resources department at software company Dell in Sana'a, also said that better communication would mean positive change, but was worried about what the new weekend meant for Yemen's Islamic image.

"But the fact that a Saturday off is a Jewish tradition will negatively affect the religious image of Yemeni society," he said.

Other officials at Ford, Dove, United Bank, and other companies operating in Sana'a told the Yemen Times that they supported the decision.

“Immoral needs” and mobile chat

By: Marwa Najmaldin

Abdurrahman Fadhl has taken the name of ‘Es-sar 9’ (or ‘hurricane 9’ in English) as a handle on the mobile chat service provided by local mobile phone companies for a cheap price.

Fadhl, 21, is a real hurricane in the world of text chat messages. A long-time member, he is also a constant user of the service.

“Chat is my game; all members know and easily communicate with me. I do not think that anyone who subscribes to this service is looking for friendship or love as many subscribers pretend; it’s really only a desire to talk privately - particularly about sexual topics, since it is a free space and privacy is ensured,” said Fadhl.

A cell phone enables users to use text messages to connect and chat with others in public rooms where all subscribers’ messages are displayed. However, you are also allowed to share a “private room,”

where just two subscribers can read each others’ messages.

“It is also a means to waste time and escape from the reality to a world that nobody knows you regardless of wasting too much time and money,” conceded Fadhl.

And not only young males are attracted to the private-talk rooms; many adult men and women are also highly interested in the service and use it on a daily basis.

Salwa Hassan, 45, a female educator, described the youth’s use of this service as “irresponsible and secret behavior and their parents who are not monitoring their children are to be blamed - not the youth themselves.”

“Modern technology means it is always available. Using it negatively did not at first come to anybody’s mind, but it is simply came to youth that suffer from ignorance. A lack of culture and too much leisure time allow them to utilize this service to address immoral needs or thoughts,” she explained.

According to Fauzya, a social worker at an all-girls school in Sana’a, the threats of private-text conversations are not limited to the promotion of immoral culture via the wrong channels, but also to social crimes, especially among male and female teenagers.

She told the Yemen Times how one of the female students at the school used the service and became acquainted with a man who eventually learned even the minor details of her life.

“Their relationship developed and went from text messages to telephone calls. He was then able to blackmail and threaten to disgrace her using recorded conversations if she did not meet his requests, which are illegal in our society,” said Fauzya.

Fauzya emphasized that as a social worker who comes into regular contact with female teenagers, she has found that the possession of



cell phones by teenagers can create tragedies for girls in Yemeni society. She added that minors can easily be attracted to love propaganda and fall victim to games played by men.

On the other side, male youths also fall victim to girls’ games, when money is essentially extorted in the form of scratch credits in return for indecent late-night conversations. Cheap call rates from midnight to early morning are utilized for such phone sessions, according to Fauzya.

Ayman Zoriki spoke to the Times about a time when he read a message that included a girl’s full name alongside negative descriptions: “I couldn’t imagine what the girl would feel if and when her relatives saw the message.”

“Why should users change the

purpose of such a service...why don’t we exploit it positively, rather than misuse it?” asked Al-Zoriki.

Started as a service in 2005, Yemen now averages around 50,000 mobile chat users per day. The cost of one text-message using mobile chat is only 4 YR, while it is 9 YR to SMS if you’re not subscribed to mobile chat.

Ali Al-Shahthi, public relations manager for MTN Yemen, a mobile service provider, said that “telecommunications companies providing services like chat mobile, SMS, and MMS don’t know how they will be used. Mobile chat provided a way to connect with friends and find new ones. MMS made it possible to stay in touch with beloved emigrants using both sound and pictures.”

“No one understands how tough

it is to work every day at adding new indecent words to the blacklist, words to be blocked when people send them,” said Osama Khaled Sharaf Al-Deen, chief commercial officer of Link InTime Ltd., a mobile chat service provider.

“We as a staff at LinkInTime don’t work to promote obscenity, as some people may think when they receive such messages. We have implemented strict tools to block forbidden words, including a mechanism that automatically converts forbidden indecent words to symbols such as “xxx,***, ###” said Al-Deen.

In addition to changing words to symbols, the company has also installed software to automatically convert numbers to “x” marks in response to violations by certain users. Some anonymous users in pub-

lic rooms sent other people’s phone numbers for fun; this software aims to maintain privacy for this reason, according to Al-Deen.

“The problem in the Arab world doesn’t lie with the technology itself, but rather how it is used and how parents teach their children to deal with it,” said Dr. Sameer Salem, professor of Sociology at the University of Sana’a.

Regarding telephone ‘love relationships’, the professor said that it happens because teenagers in the Arab world have no chance or freedom to learn about sex from their families because such questions and answers are taboo in Arab societies.

“So instead they look to other channels to find information on this topic,” the professor said.

Meet Marwan Al-Mekhlafi, the revolution’s comedian

By: Amira Al-Arasi

His audience are mostly internet browsers. On Facebook and YouTube, his satirical videos has given voice to those who wish to oust the regime.

Meet comedian Marwan Al-Mekhlafi, a young man from Taiz with a bachelors degree in law, but who says that he has found himself only in acting. On your computer screen, in his series A Citizen Chats, he alternatively acts the role of the revolutionary and the Saleh supporter, ridiculing the latter and showing the former to make much more sense.

“I discovered my talent in 1989, so I continued with it,” he says. “I went to Egypt several times to attend training courses... I made some clips and short films. I witnessed how stars were born, and my first works were on stage.”

“In 2001,” he continues, “I performed in a comedy entitled A Citizen in Jerusalem about that city’s state. It was a part of the Al-Aqsa festival. Another play was Arab Rising about the Palestinian cause.”

“At the moment, I’m working as a director on a short film called The Flotilla on the Freedom Flotilla to Gaza,” continues the comedian and human development coach, “and there’s also a new short video named We Came in Peace about the course taken by the revolution youth.”

With political content, Mikhlafl’s videos are not always warmly received. When his video clips about the revolution first started spreading on Facebook in March, threats by phone showered in.

“They demanded for me to stop, otherwise they would fabricate moral cases against me,” he says, “I didn’t give such threats much



thought although they spanned from April till July.”

“Unlike in Egypt and Tunisia, in Yemen such works accompanied the revolution and didn’t come after it. We didn’t wait for the revolution to end to show its details. Because the audience of such short videos were more outside Yemen than inside, the internet was the right choice.

“Now we are working on a sequel to the clips in which we will concentrate in drama series on bad practices such as lying and hypocrisy as examples of common problems in our society.”

Mohammed Al-Rubo’a, a television director says that he has known Al-Mekhlafi since even before he appeared on the internet.

“I believe that he’s a gifted man with great charisma. He also has the ability to convey messages in a smooth and interesting way, even if his audience is not huge and is restricted to the internet. He had this good idea that was solely his during the revolution. Another Yemeni man living in Saudi Arabia is making short videos too, but they are about Yemenis’ problems abroad.”

Al-Rubo’a commends Yemeni youth’s efforts, each in their own field of expertise.

“Some are good at filming, others at editing, and so on, and all of them have contributed to making such short videos a success, reflecting people’s thoughts in satire.”

Re-advertisement

Republic of Yemen

Minister’s Cabinet

Economic Opportunity Fund (EOP)

Request of Expressions of Interest for Consulting Services

Assessment of Existing

Fisher’s Cooperatives

The Government of Yemen represented by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation has received a Grant from (IFAD) and co-finance from Islamic bank for Development and European union for Economic Opportunities Fund. EOF was created by Presidential decree # 183-2010 dated 25/09/2010 as a public-private partnership working to improve the economic status of poor women and men in rural areas. Currently, the (EOF) seeks to assess all Existing Fisher Cooperatives with a view of partnership with the most successful of them in specific fisheries investments. **This announcement supersedes the announcements published in Al Thawra newspaper in November 2010.**

The EOF now invites eligible firms to indicate their interest in providing these services. Interested firms must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services through (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, general qualifications and number of key staff, and so forth.

A consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the IFAD’s Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by IFAD Guidelines, dated September 2010.

Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below from 8:00 AM to 3:00 PM.

Economic Opportunities Fund (EOF), Sana’a.
Hadda Street, Previous Building of TOTAL company.
Near German Embassy
Tele: 00 967 433919 / 18
E-mail: eofyemen@yahoo.com.uk

The deadline for submitting applications is **January 25, 2012, 3:00pm.**

Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar: Yemen's biggest winner

By: Jamal Jubran
al-akhbar.com

Ali Abdullah Saleh's fall from power took a gradual route. In the meantime, one of Saleh's generals was slowly capitalizing on the popular revolt and filling his former boss's shoes.

General Ali Mohsen al-Ahmar appears to be the biggest beneficiary of the Yemeni uprising. Widely recognized as the country's number-two man after President Ali Abdullah Saleh, it appears that he and his First Armored Division of the Yemeni army have emerged unscathed from

the uprising that erupted in March.

Al-Ahmar managed to seize the perfect moment to abandon the sinking ship of the Saleh regime by defecting from the very government in which he wielded so much influence over the past three decades.

The moment came when Saleh loyalists committed a massacre on Friday, March 18 2011, leading to the death of 53 young protesters in Change Square in the capital Sanaa.

Al-Ahmar realized then that the regime's days were numbered and that the protests were eroding its legitimacy as many of its allies sought to distance themselves from the increasingly unpopular figure of Saleh.

The massacres were the perfect pretext to cross the fence, and al-Ahmar's departure took place in tandem with announcements by the most important leaders in the Yemeni army that they were also defecting to form an army to "defend the rebelling youth in the squares from the attacks of loyalist armed elements."

As it turned out, the defectors' protection was limited to the youth in Change Square adjacent to Sanaa University, while the rest of the activists in other squares were left defenseless and exposed to regime attacks.

However, this did not stop Saleh's men from sniping at the protesters

in Change Square, even though the sit-in was not far from the command center of the First Armored Division headed by al-Ahmar.

Al-Ahmar's defection started to look counterproductive for the young protesters that began the uprising when their non-violent movement suddenly appeared to resemble the regime it sought to overthrow. Armed troops were protecting them and sometimes engaging in skirmishes with loyalist troops.

Even though there were fears that al-Ahmar's defection would turn the revolution into a power struggle between two strongmen, al-Ahmar did register some blows by exposing the regime's dirty laundry. The local media machine loyal to al-Ahmar, for example, flooded the papers with official documents condemning Saleh's regime.

A member of the Media Center for the Youth Revolution, who wished to remain anonymous, said that the media outlets loyal to the First Armored Division have "succeeded to a large degree in exposing the level of damage that Ali Abdullah Saleh has done in Yemen."

He indicated that this had the effect of strengthening al-Ahmar's position portraying him as if he had no hand in running the country.

However, according to independent journalist Alawi Hussein, al-Ahmar's media strategy was not mistake free. Organizing a campaign portray-

ing Saleh as not belonging to the true al-Ahmar clan was a major faux pas.

Al-Ahmar's media reported that Saleh earned his tribe credentials by force and that his original affiliation is with the Affash clan, which is considered a "lower" branch of the greater al-Ahmar tribe. According to Hussein, this media campaign rubbed many observers the wrong way because it was hardly befitting of the "noble and pure goals of the revolution," which sought to break the class divisions and hierarchies that became so entrenched during Saleh's reign.

As al-Ahmar's discourse and that of media outlets loyal to him became increasingly critical of Saleh, it appeared that the relationship between him and the Saleh regime had truly reached a point of no return.

Sanaa became an open battlefield between the two sides, dividing the city into two regions: with each side controlling different parts. However, the rapid escalation suddenly eased after Saleh agreed to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) power transfer initiative.

The agreement with the opposition, which Saleh eventually signed in the Saudi capital of Riyadh, stipulates that he must delegate his powers to Vice President Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi — a deal many observers say will make it easier for al-Ahmar to take control of the country.

Saleh's intended departure from

the helm is already weakening his relatives' hold on power, particularly in the ranks of the armed forces where a number of them hold key positions. This will make it much easier for al-Ahmar to step in and bring the military under the authority of the First Armored Division.

All this means that al-Ahmar has seemingly emerged as the big winner in the Yemeni uprising. Meanwhile, restructuring the army as stipulated by the GCC initiative is a non-starter as far as al-Ahmar is concerned, particularly given the weakness of Saleh's son Ahmed Ali's hold on the Republican Guard.

Ahmed Ali has had no battlefield experience since taking over leadership of the National Guard, unlike al-Ahmar's forces, who have fought many battles going all the way back to the North-South war in the summer of 1994.

Likewise, al-Ahmar appears sure that Ahmad Ali is not capable of coordinating with the tribal elite that control the regions around the Yemeni capital. In contrast, General al-Ahmar has built strong relations with these very tribes, who helped the regime fight the Houthis.

Perhaps, al-Ahmar's biggest remaining challenge in his march to consolidate power is Abdul-Malik al-Houthi's demand that al-Ahmar publicly acknowledge his responsibility for the six wars they waged in Saada against the Houthis.

Why Obama shouldn't let Yemen's president come to the U.S.

By Paul R. Pillar
www.theatlantic.com

The U.S. is considering hosting Ali Abdullah Saleh for medical treatment, but his country's transition is too messy to be stage-managed from Washington

The most delicate visa application the State Department has handled in quite some time comes from Ali Abdullah Saleh, the Yemeni president who is supposed to be on his way out of office but doesn't seem to be in the mood for retirement. Saleh has become a prime Arab Spring target as a longtime strongman whose departure many Yemenis now believe is worth fighting for in the streets. If Saleh comes to the United States, it would ostensibly be for medical treatment.

He no doubt really does need additional medical treatment; he was seriously injured in an attack in June. Saleh himself, however, has most recently said he feels "fine" and that if he makes the trip it would be less for health care than "to get away from attention." The difficulty of the issue is reflected in split editorial opinion. The New York Times says let him

come here; the Washington Post says keep him out.

The wiser course is to keep him out. Saleh's case is a prime example of a situation in which the perceptions of U.S. motivations and interests will differ substantially from actual motivations and interests, and in which the perceptions will matter more. If the United States admitted Saleh, it would be for the laudable reasons not just of tending to his wounds but of increasing the chance of a constructive political process taking hold in Yemen. With Saleh no longer in his home country as a target of wrath in the streets and as an on-scene manipulator, perhaps a modicum of stability would ensue. But that's not how most Yemenis and probably most Arabs would see the U.S. role.

Saleh's presence in the United States would be perceived as confirmation that he is America's man, and was remaining so no matter how much he had been rejected by his own countrymen. The United States would thus share in whatever opprobrium or hatred was directed at the former strongman. Any suspicion that Saleh was continuing to manipulate events in Yemen from afar would

be accompanied by the belief that the United States was intentionally letting him do so. These perceptions would foster the image of the United States being on the wrong side of the popular tide that is the Arab Spring.

It would indeed be helpful to Yemeni politics for Saleh to leave the country, but that does not mean the destination has to be the United States. Nearby countries have even more of a stake in Yemen and possible spillover effects of instability there than the United States does. Saleh's medical records must still be in Saudi Arabia, where he initially went for treatment after his injuries. Pakistani president Asif Zardari recently took a politically convenient trip for medical care in Dubai. Let the peninsular Arabs be out in front on this one.

No one, the United States included, will be able to stage manage events in Yemen over the coming months. Any thoughts of trying to make a difference by controlling Saleh's actions or communications while in the United States should be dispelled. The basic U.S. goal should be to try to be avoid being muddled by what will inevitably be a very messy situation in Yemen.

SKETCHED OPINION

By Hajjaj



The Country Coordinating Mechanism for the Global Fund to fight Aids Tuberculosis and Malaria (CCM) in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health and Population announces the vacancy for the position of **CCM Secretary**.

Duties:

1. Performing routine secretarial tasks.
2. Preparation, execution and documentation of meetings, forums, seminars, trainings, workshops and other CCM activities:
3. Developing and maintaining communication channels and regular dissemination of information to all CCM members, PRs and all relevant stakeholders of the health programs supported by the Global Fund in Yemen
4. Contributes to daily verbal and written translation tasks.
5. Reports and directly answerable to the CCM Coordinator.
6. Conducts any others tasks as instructed by the CCM Coordinator.

Qualifications:

- University degree in Business Administration or other related area.
- Experience in the field of secretarial profession of not less than 5 years
- Experience working in the health field is preferable.
- Proficiency in the use of computers (MS word, excel, power point.....etc.)
- Experience in email and web-based communication.
- Good writing skills in both Arabic and English language.
- Good communication skills.

All interested applicants who meet the above requirements can send their applications including the resume, covering letter with supporting documents no later than 15 January 2012, to the following address:

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: haleemakareem@yahoo.com

YEMEN TIMES
www.yemenimes.com

First Political English Newspaper
in Yemen. Founded in 1991 by
Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen
Letters: ytreaders.view@gmail.com

ADVERTISEMENTS:
Tel: +967 (1) 510306
Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Interns

Amira Al-Arasi
amira_new20@yahoo.com
Marwa Najmaldeen
marwanajm@yahoo.com
Anas Rawi
anas.rawi@hotmail.com
Muaath Badeeb
Muaath.badeeb@hotmail.com

Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Garnet Roach
garnet.yt@gmail.com
Ali Saeed
alisaeed.yt@gmail.com
Malak Shaher
malakshaher@gmail.com
Sadeq Al-Wesabi
sadeqalwesabi@hotmail.com
Shatha Al-Harazi
shatha.yt@gmail.com
Ali Ajlan
aliajlan.yt@gmail.com

Offices

Taiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

Subscriptions

For subscription rates and related information please contact Majdi Al-Saqqaf, Subscription and Distribution Manager, on 268661/2 ext 204 or mobile: 711998995 & majdi_saqqaf@yahoo.com

Policies:

- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length.
- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices

Economic highlights of the new cabinet's two-year plan (PART 1)

After a 10-month uprising that has brought Yemen's economy to a standstill if not to a complete collapse, the new "National Unity" government obtained last week parliament's endorsement for its two-year program to address the country's current political, humanitarian, and economic crises. The Yemen Times presents here the economic part of the program, to know how this cabinet will tackle the economic issues that have been a constant challenge to all governments throughout Saleh's 33-year rule.

Compiled by: Ali Saeed

According to the program, the government will prioritize restoring services affected during the past period. It will, in particular:

A - Solve the problem of acute power outage, by increasing the capacity of power stations in main



Only 36 percent of Yemen's population of 25 million is connected to the water network. The new national unity government said it will establish a special fund, to be financed by the Gulf states and other donors to carry out such development projects.

cities, notably with the needed fuel to operate them.

B - Ensure the provision of fuel at a fair price to prevent it being sold on the black market.

C - Support promising economic sectors to achieve better revenues for the government and contribute in financing socio-economic development plans.

D - Mobilize all regional and international efforts to qualify and develop the capacities of Yemeni youth to integrate them into the labor market.

E - Continue the provision of basic food items in markets and approving a proper price monitoring mechanism to break monopoly.

The government will work on convincing donor countries to create a special international fund for Yemen to finance priority projects in development at governorate level. It will contract consulting companies to prepare studies, oversee tenders, and select implementation companies for these projects.

The government will ask the Gulf countries to contract specialized companies to prepare layout plans for the main cities of Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Al-Mukalla, and Hodeida. The national private sector will help to improve the appearance of these cities.

The government will also

create a special fund to providing monthly financial support to the families of those deceased during the uprisings and to support the injured, notably for treatment abroad if needed.

The government, Vice President Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi and the Parliament have already started implementing the Gulf initiative's policies for the first three months of the transition period. These include:

1. Participating in the chores of the military committee run by the vice president.
2. Contacting all foreign governments to support the Gulf initiative.
3. Preparing the immunity law to bring it to parliament for endorsement in line with the Gulf initiative.
4. Working with all concerned bodies to end all violence and human rights violations, including confrontations between armed forces, militias, and other armed groups, to ensure that all fighters return to their military camps and their villages, freedom of movement for all, as well as the protection of civilians towards security, stability, and state control.
5. Ending the division inside the army.
6. Removing all security cordons and newly-setup checkpoint on all roads and streets.
7. Setting up a communication committee to contact the youth in "Change Squares" to explain the Gulf initiative to them.

8. Preventing any armed confrontation in Yemen.
9. Restructuring the army to be run under one professional and national leadership according to the rule of law.
10. Working on organizing early and timely presidential elections.
11. Requesting the United Nations' support for early presidential elections.
12. Coordinating with donors to provide humanitarian aid to those in need.
13. Removing all militias and armed presence from the cities.
14. Forming the Gulf initiative explanation committee.

In the second two-year-long phase of the transition period, the government will notably concentrate on tackling the economic crisis and alleviating poverty.

The program's economic policies aim to alleviate the economic crisis to address citizens' aspirations for a better tomorrow. Economic growth policies will include the following:

1. Achieving economic growth through providing incentives to productive sectors and, increasing revenues to alleviate poverty and unemployment.
2. Revising the mid and long-term economic plan by studying the government's five-year plan (2011-2015) and development programs with donors to address gaps in financing.
3. Controlling the public budget deficit and financing the budget with sources that are not subject to inflation.
4. Controlling inflation rates and imposing price monitoring for basic commodities.
5. Boosting financial and monetary reforms to restore economic stability.



Parliamentarians suggested to the government increasing micro-finance for small businesses to reduce poverty instead of expanding beneficiaries of the social welfare fund.

6. Working on redirecting public spending towards promising sectors such as fisheries, tourism, industry, minerals and mining, and optimizing the service sector.
7. Finalizing the legal requirements for a stock market in Yemen.

own income. "Do not give me the fish, but teach me how to fish," said Al-Barakani.

3. Increasing job opportunities through special capacity building programs for youth to include them in the country's development.
4. Giving priorities to labor intensive projects and implementing a national food security strategy.
5. Recruiting university graduates registered at the Ministry of Civil Service.
6. Improving the incomes of all service employees in the public sector.

The government will continue to work on poverty alleviation to build a modern civil state and decent lives for its citizens, with the following policies:

1. Carrying out effective programs to develop sectors other than the oil sector.
2. Expanding social welfare programs, increasing the number of social welfare fund beneficiaries from extremely poor households, and increasing financial aid to these.

Sultan Al-Barakani, head of the General People's congress (GPC) parliamentarian block has criticized this planned action by the new government saying "this will only deepen poverty rather than reducing it."

He suggested enforcing micro-finance for small businesses so poor households can start up their own entrepreneurships and have their

This is only the first part of the economic highlight of the two-year program of the national unity government where other parts will be running through the business page of the Yemen Times. Despite that the program has been already endorsed by the parliament, Nasr Arman, head of the independent MPs block said that "the economic part of the program is vague and has not specific action plans.

Arman also explained that this program has been proposed by previous cabinets, "but any way good intentions are the main requirement for any plan to be achieved."

unite for children

unicef

External Vacancy Announcement No. 01/2012

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites application from qualified Yemeni nationals for the following position:-

Title: Administrative Officer
Level: NOB
Type of Contract: Fixed Term
Duty Station: Sana'a
Duration: One Year

Under the supervision of Chief of Operations, the incumbent will assist in the management of all administrative services in a large office and shall perform the following main responsibilities:

1. Contributes to strategic planning and monitoring of administrative matters at country/sub-country level as necessary. Provides practical input on implementation of administrative guidelines, in close coordination with the head of office, operation staff/ supervisor.
2. Supports supervisor and the head of the office, and updates staff on administrative policies, procedures rules and regulation. Implements the appropriate application and interpretation of administrative rules, regulations, policies and procedures. Briefs and assists arriving and departing staff on basic administrative procedures and requirements.
3. Makes specific recommendations on the improvement of systems and internal controls, planning, restructuring and resolution of sensitive issues, taking into account the prevailing conditions in the locality.
4. Keeps supervisor abreast of potential problem areas, and identifies and recommends solutions. Prepares reports on administrative matters as required.

5. Provides administrative support and services to sub-country (zone) offices and out-postings, where applicable, including preparation and funding of service contracts, preparations of requisitions for all administrative supplies and guidance on administrative procedures.
6. Undertakes missions to field locations to review administrative arrangements and makes appropriate recommendations where applicable.
7. Recommends and prepares estimates on office premises, supplies and equipment requirements for budget preparation purposes. Assists zone offices in the establishment and maintenance of administrative services. Prepares, monitors and controls the administrative budget.
8. Ensures the timely and cost-effective provision of basic office services including space management, equipment, communications and security to enhance staff safety and productivity.
9. Supports the Inter-Agency Operations Management Team's approaches for enhancing UN common services to attain efficiencies and effectiveness.
10. Supports property management of administrative supplies, office equipment and vehicles, updating inventory of items, serving as ex-officio member to the Property Survey Board where applicable. Assists supervisor in Property Survey Board submissions, preparing minutes of meetings. Assists supervisor in executing PSB recommendations approved by the Head of Office.
11. Monitors and supervises adequate and appropriate use of supplies. Ensures that services and maintenance of premises are in accordance with organizational standards.
12. Ensures that all administrative transactions and arrangements of contracts are in compliance with the applicable policies,

procedures, rules and regulations.

13. Participates in the reviews of the contractual arrangements related to administrative support (i.e. courier, premises maintenance, ancillary administrative support, vehicle maintenance, equipment maintenance etc.) to ensure that the terms and conditions of all contracts are being adhered to by providers of services. Proposes to supervisor any changes that may be required. Monitors payments against contractual
14. Collaborates on the development of training activities to ensure effective performance in administrative services management. Implements effective staff learning and development programme activities for capacity building. Helps organize workshops for staff's competency building, and staff learning and development.
15. As required, under direction of the supervisor, collaborates with other agencies, local authorities and implementing partners on administrative matters including information exchange and harmonization

Minimum Qualifications and Job requirements:

Education: University degree in social science, Business management, administration, finance or any relevant field of discipline.

Work Experience: Two years relevant professional work experience with both national and international work experience in office management and administration.

Language: Fluency in English and Arabic (Both written and Verbal) required.

Competencies required

i) Core Values (Required)
 Commitment
 Diversity and Inclusion
 Integrity

ii) Core Competencies (Required)
 Communication [II]
 Working with People [II]
 Drive for Results [II]

iii) Functional Competencies (Required)
 Formulating Strategies and Concepts [II]
 Analyzing [II]
 Analyzing [I]
 Applying Technical Expertise [I]
 Learning and Researching [II]
 Planning and Organizing [II]

If you meet the requirements stated above, please write in confidence enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from www.unicef.org/employ) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number. to: yemenhr@unicef.org not later than 15 January 2012.

For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: www.unicef.org

UNICEF, a smoke-free environment, is an equal opportunity employer. Qualified females are encouraged to apply. Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

Agency Award for Turkish Airlines partners

**TURKISH
AIRLINES** 

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER 



Turkish Airlines headquarters in Sana'a held its first Agency Award Ceremony for all its travel and cargo agents on Thursday December 22, 2011. The ceremony which took place at Shahrhan Hotel was organized to award distinguished business partners who contributed to the success of Turkish Airlines despite the challenging times Yemen had gone through.

In his welcoming speech Mr. Serkan Ozbuyukyoruk, Turkish Airline area manager, said: "Turkish Airlines is extremely pleased with the strong work of its sales partners here in Yemen. I believe that this ceremony will help spur you all to do more." He also emphasized that Turkish Airlines are and will always continue to be, at the service of the Yemen and its citizens. **He announced that starting from January 1, 2012 Turkish Airlines will add four new weekly flights to Yemen.**

"Turkey has become one of world travel destinations that attract admiration and interest of the entire world, especially by our Middle East community," said Serkan. "To grow and prosper though such challenging times, our motto of safety has lit the way. We can proudly say that we never compromise in safety, regardless of the circumstances."

Moreover, he said that Turkish Airlines, with its large network and quality services, intends to support medical facilities that promote Turkey as global health care destination. As Turkey offers high quality and affordable medical, wellness and thermal spa facilities as well as with 5-star hotels accommodation.

Currently, Turkey has the highest number of joint commission international accredited health care institutions in the world.

Turkish Airlines, Turkey's national flag carrier was founded in Ankara on May 20, 1933 under the name of "State Airlines Administration" and started its operations depending on Ministry of Defense. In 1955, it was restructured into "Turkish Airlines". Around 25% of the company was sold under the privatization program in 2005. Today 49.1% of the company is owned by Privatization Administration and the rest of the shares are on free float.

Turkish Airlines one of the fastest growing airline companies of Europe has put signature to the record by new routes and joined Star Alliance on April 1, 2008. Furthermore, Turkish Airlines holds a strategic position between East and West around the global.

Turkish Airlines also won SkyTrax Award of the Best Airline in Southern Europe on April 2, 2009. The airlines achieved a great success by winning the "SkyTrax World Aviation Award 2009" known as the Oscar of Aviation industry. One of the fastest growing airline company, Turkish Airlines received several awards by Skytax which is known as "Passengers Choice Awards" and marked its name in the world aviation industry. According to the results of the evaluation 2011, Turkish Airlines has been chosen as the winner of the 3 categories, "Best Airline Europe", "Best Premium Economy Seats" for its Comfort Class seats and "Best Airline Southern Europe".



Facts & Figures

- Number of aircraft : 178 (passenger and cargo)
- Aircraft types: A340-300, A330, A321, A320, A319, B737-400, B737-800, B777 ER
- Hubs: Istanbul, Ankara
- Frequent flyer program: Miles & Smiles
- Number of destinations: 196 points (including 148 in international and 42 domestic lines)
- Network strengths: Europe, Russia, Central Asia, Far East Asia, Middle East, Africa, North and South America

The art of protest in Yemen

By: Arie Amaya-Akkermans

At the end of last year, while the eyes of Yemenis were on the still unfinished power transfer following from the deal brokered by the Gulf Cooperation Council, a curious event took place in Spain about which little was heard in the Middle East: "Casa Árabe" (Arabian House), an international institute on Arabic and Islamic studies in Madrid and Cordoba, held a series of conferences called "The Arab Springs in Evolution", in which different experts analyzed the evolution of political changes in the Middle East.

It was particularly interesting that the title itself pointed to the fact that Arab Spring is not only one but many different springs and that the world "evolution" was used, echoing the words of Eugen Rosenstock-Huussy from 1963: "Revolution and Evolution are but two parts of the same process. You cannot have one with-



A cartoonist participating in the revolution with his art.

out the other." As it is always the case with expert analysis on the Middle East, we are already used to the absence or rather passing reference of Yemen and surprisingly this wasn't the case.

On December 14 and 15 an interesting panel on Yemen titled "Yemen:

Contestation and Creation. The Revolution Inside" was hosted by Spanish researcher Anahi Alviso-Marino, researcher at the Centre Français d'Archéologie et de Sciences Sociales de Sana'a (CEFAS), who lived in Yemen since 2009 until she was evacuated to Oman in March 2011 in the course of the violent uprising. She has been working on the connection between artistic creativity with social and political activism.

In this context, she published an interesting article on art magazine Nafas in April 2011, dealing with social change in Yemen as seen through the work of Yemeni artist Amna Al Nassiri and her installation "Hisarat", presented in Sana'a in February 2010. At the time, Ms. Alviso-Marino argued that the installation, even though it received harsh criticism from the local art scene, would have been seen differently today because it anticipated the way in which people began occupying public space in Sana'a demanding reforms and revolutionary change.

In the words of Al Nassiri from

2010 commenting on the crude reception of her work: "They feel the danger of this change, they don't want changes in art in the same manner that they don't want changes in their lives, in their societies." Today obviously it has become clear that the change is wanted and that people are striving for it in spite of great adversity, even though it is clearly dangerous because a revolution implies not only a transition of political systems but a change in the way we live.

The reflections of Ms. Alviso-Marino in Spain were poignant on highlighting this with a critical eye: The desire for reform embodied by the Yemeni uprising seems to be somewhat stranded on practical demands of the political kind while the social structure hasn't been necessarily questioned. This happens to be the case with nearly all of the Middle Eastern uprisings and the consequences are visible already in the difficult transitional politics of Libya, Egypt and Tunisia.

However, the case of Yemen stands out – paradoxically – as a case in which the uprising did not create a public space for politics and art for the first time, but rather, seized upon an existing public space and vastly expanded it. Mobilizations took place in the country in 2006 and 2009, a certain freedom of expression existed in a variety of critical media and works of poetry, fiction, painting and photography among others, predated the revolution introducing themes that were not necessarily traditional. Cases in point are of course the work of Al Nassiri, and also that of cartoonist Kamal Sharaf. These pre-existing themes gained nevertheless newer and deeper surfaces in the course of 2011 when they were integrated into innovative elements of contestation and protest.



Creative protestor wearing the flag colored wig during the protests in April in Change Square.

Even though revolutionary art – if such terminology is adequate – sprouted in nearly every country in the region, in Yemen it was a central element of protest with the now famous tent cities, in the form of posters, paintings, drawings, stencils, graffiti and the like, that were used not only by the revolutionary youth but also by the government. Artistic production included not only fine arts but also photography, music – with genres as surprising as hip hop and reggae – and integrated particularly Yemeni icons and themes, as much as iconography from the larger Arab Spring inspired by Tunisia and Egypt.

The unique role of art in the uprising was photo-documented in June by Atiaf Alwazir and traveled all over the globe through blogs and other online venues, highlighting the role of online media and the Internet in the revolution. The variety of art works were meant not only as documentation of the historical momentum but offered above all an inflected narrative with a particular message in which taboos – at least political ones – were lifted and opened the way for

a wholly new style not only of art but of political and social conversation. Later this narrative was also translated into short documentary films.

Overall Ms. Alviso-Marino's presentation was the most complete documentation to date of the role played by art in the Yemeni uprising under extraordinarily unique circumstances, and even though it is still little known, it is available in Spanish from the Internet. It cannot be underestimated that a great effort was put into action by an unprecedented number of Yemenis that took to the streets not only to demand reforms and rights, but to engage in styles of political conversation that while were not new to them, only now gained dimension in the public space.

The recovery of the public space through art is without doubt one of the great achievements of the Yemeni revolution and is grounded in pioneer work done by independent Yemeni artists – at the risk of disapproval and censorship – in the past decades. Small as the artistic production has been, it has set the foundation for a larger and richer zone of freedom that is not exclusively political.



The Peaceful Revolution Arts Exhibition in April 2011.

قريباً.. البحرين

جدة أنبها الدمام المدينة المنورة جيبوتي الشارقة صلالة

يمكنكم الحجز الى صلالة والشارقة وجيبوتي والمدينة المنورة والدمام وأنبها وجدة الآن عبر جميع وكلاء السفر في اليمن

Yemenia اليمنية
Yemen Airways
www.yemenia.com
02.271690.271717
01.565656
05.385002
04.288512
03.251164.251163
www.felixairways.com

كل احد

اليمنية الى عمان عبر عدن

اليمنية اليمنية
Yemen Airways
www.yemenia.com
01 - 250800 - 8001000

اليوم	من	الى	الاقلاع	الوصول
الاثنين	عدن	عمان	10 : 30	13 : 00