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# Suicide bombing kills 70 troops in Sana'a

By: Ahmed Dawood & Muaad Al-Maqtari

SANA'A, May 12 - Over 70 soldiers from the 14th company Shock Troops of the Central Security Forces were killed on late Monday morning in a suicide explosion, the wounded Major Mahdi Al-Jarbani, commanding officer of the company told the Yemen Times.

The blast occurred in Al-Sabeen Square while troops of different military and security units were performing military drills in preparation for the National Unification

Beyond reason.

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Day military parade planned to take tary hospital, both located in the place on Tuesday May 22.

Al-Jarbani who was currently receiving treatment at the police hospital, near the Headquarters of the Central Security Forces said that his 100-troop-company was almost completely annihilated by the blast and that other soldiers of other nearby units were also seriously wounded. Initial reports say that 111 soldiers were wounded, with 80 of them taken to the same hospital as Al-Jarbani. Other wounded were taken to the state-owned Thawra public hospital and the official milicapital Sana'a.

"While Lieutenant Colonel, Ali Salah,[of the defense ministry and speaker for the drill] was speaking and introducing the defense minister, a huge explosion occurred, after that I could only see black smoke everywhere," said Al-Jarbani.

"Most of the troops of my company were killed, many decapitated. Three of my officers are still missing," he added.

All the three of the hospitals that soldiers have been taken to were closed off to the public with tight

security by personnel of the National and Political Security organi-

Families of the victims and reporters were not allowed in any hospital.

The Defense Minister, who was in attendance during the blast, among other high ranking military and security leaders survived and was unhurt, according to the defense ministry's website.

A Security source told the Yemen Times that the bomber was a soldier who blew himself up during military drills in preparation for the

70 soldiers from the 14th company Shock Troops of the Central Security Forces were killed in the deadly bombing. Other 111 troops of the same company and other army units were badly injured.

celebration of National Unity Day.

Military officials of the defense ministry said the suicide bomber was a soldier taking part in the drill and that he was a member of the Central Security Forces, headed by former President Saleh's nephew, Yahia Mohammed Abdullah Saleh.

However, another source at the Ministry of Defense cited an eyewitness who said that the suicide bomber sneaked into the drill at Al-Sabeen Square, only a few meters away from the Central Security

Forces' Headquarters.

This eyewitness said that the suicide bomber joined the drill from Al-Sabeen public park, next to the headquarters of Central Security and Al-Sabeen Square, and then blew himself up. Two other suicide bombers were caught following the blast.

The Defense Ministry said that an investigation is already under way, but no findings have been an-

Continued on page 3

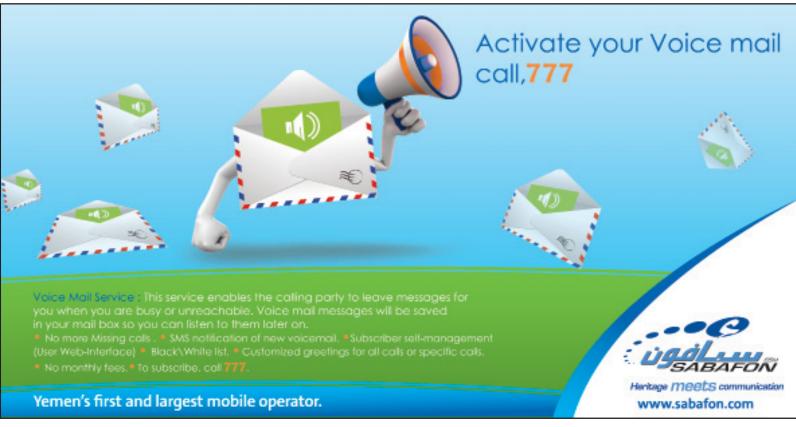


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# **Suspected American Air** Strikes hit militants in Wadi Hadramout



It is the first time that areas of Hadramout have been targeted by US drone strikes. The action sparked the people's anger towards such airstrikes.

#### By: Saleh Al-Batati

HADRAMOUT, May 20- Suspected American drones hit convoy of two cars carry militants in an area near Shibam of Wadi Hadramout last Thursday.

Three militants of Ansar Al Sharia were killed and four managed to flee" a security source said." Among them were a prominent leader of Al-Qaida militants called Al-Raimi" the source added. The three killed were in the first car which was full of weapons, bombings and ammunitions. The other car was damaged and the survived four Jihadists were taken to the north of Shibam Hadramout district by their comrades in Hailox truck twenty five minutes after the attack, according to eve witnesses.

The strike took place in Buhaira area ,which is four kilometers

at 12:45am on Thursday.Columns of smokes and blazes were seen by residents and the sound of the drone was heard 15 kilometers.

According to Jidhadist organization observers, Ansar Alsharia affiliates Al- Qaida in the Arabian Peninsulas (AQAP) and move actively in districts of Shibam, Qatn, Amd and eastern areas of Tareem."logistic support is offered by cleric areas and other organizations in order for Hadramout to become a berrdinf ground for al Qaida after Abyan has recently witnessed a decline in number of Jihadists" they claimed.

Hadramout had never experienced such drones before.Peple of different walks of life strongly condemned the suspected American drones, considering it an initial preparation for a war against them.

The Southern Martyr Camp(SMC)

away from Shinbam, Hadramout in Wadi Hadramout issued a statement on Thursday. The statement deemed the American air strikes as an infringement of tranquility of People in Hadramout.

The stamtement recited by lawyer Ahmed Hubais, the head of the law committee of SMC."The phase of final peaceful confrontation and full fledge sit in are close," Hubais said"The ploy for spreading terrorism that pave the way for military intervention by the evil power will be thwarted," he added.

Abdullah Bin Faisal Al- Ahdal, deputy of Sunni Sheikh organization in Hadramout denounced what he called the foreign meddle, calling the government to put an end for it and consider this issue seriously to to spare the country the imperils of a war. Al- Ahdal asked the Yemeni government not to form any alliances with the western countries.

# **Workshop in Sana'a giving** insights into electoral systems

By: Khalid Al-Karimi

SANA'A, May, 20 - Over 20 Yemeni reporters took part in a training workshop that runs from May 19 to 21 at the National Democratic Institute (NDI), a US-funded organization.

The workshop is aimed at explaining electoral systems worldwide and outlining the fundamental changes that have taken place in Yemen's electoral system. It further aims to enhance the participation of media in educating people about electoral processes.

The workshop is part of the United States Agency for International Development's [USAID] network of programs that seek to help people make a better life overseas, particularly in developing countries.

The workshop is the first of a series of training programs that focus on democracy improvement in Yemen in the months to come.

"While changing the electoral system in Yemen cannot be taken for granted, the process ought to take into consideration the political, economic and social backgrounds of the country," said Rabab Al-Madhwahi, an international trainer in democratic affairs.

Participants in the workshop will contribute to disseminating democratic culture in society.

Ahmed Al-Sabahi, one journalist who is participating in the three day training workshop said, "This workshop will pave the way for Yemen to experience a real democracy and bring an end to conflict. We are taking advantage of the experiences of successful democratic countries and this will help Yemen

# The communication committee takes action

By: Khalid Al-Karimi

SANA'A, May 20- The communication committee met on Sunday, May 19th with representatives of the Friends of Yemen Conference in order to inform them about the latest developments regarding the targeted participants of the upcoming national dialogue.

The communication committee head, Abdulkareem Al-Eryani, said that the committee has held many meetings since it was established on May 12. To date, the committee has contacted the Houthis, Southern Movement representatives, and several opposition figures abroad. A team of the communication committee will pay a visit to Sa'ada in the coming week. Moreover, the opposition figures will be meeting in Cairo,

Al-Eryani acknowledged the Friends of Yemen saying "Thanks to the Friends of Yemen in the Gulf Cooperation Council and the European Union whose role is integral in the comprehensive national dialogue."

The committee has set up a team to address the Southern Movement issue This team includes Adulwahah

Al-Anisi, Husein Arab, Abdulkadir Hilal, and Raqia Humeidan.

Another team has been created to contact the Houthis. This team includes Dr. Abdulkareem Al-Aryani, Dr. Yassen Saeed Noman, Abdulwahab Al-Anisi, Abdulkadir Hilal and Nadia Al-Sakkaf.

And also team of the committee's members to contact the opposition figures abroad. This team consists of Al-Eryani, Dr. Yassen Saeed Noman, Abdulwahab Al-Anisi, and Jaafer Basaleh.

Members of the committee will be responsible to contact civil society organizations including the syndicates, unions, private sector, research centers, and marginalized community groups. This task involves Al-Eryani, Al-Sakkaf, Al-Anisi and Humeidan.

The committee will also contact women's organizations. Members tasked with this mission include Hilal, Arab and Basaleh.

Reaching out to the youth who sparked the 2011 Yemeni Arab Spring will be also one of the main tasks of this committee's duties. This special envoy of the committee's members includes Hilal, Al-Sakkaf and Humeidan, they will confer with the youth to try and engage them in the upcoming national dialogue confer-

There is already another team headed by Hurai Mashhoor, the Minister of Human Rights, to communicate with the youth. The committee was set up last month and it is composed of ten ministers. The

youth representatives has already started on the basis of the gulf initiative mechanism.

Mashhoor stated, "the purpose of communicating with the youth is to make them realize the significance of national dialogue as a fundamental component of the peaceful transitional process resulting in soughtafter change."

She commended the European Union, the Russian ambassador to Yemen, and the German embassy for being conscious of this committee.

Mashhoor said that the ministerial committee is planning to hold many workshops in different governorates nationwide. Each workshop shall have 50 to 70 young participants. This committee has been supported by the United States International Development Agency (USAID) which will cover the cost of ten workshops.

She indicated that the youth are planning to convene a meeting to discuss specific national issues in this phase.

For his part, the Russian ambassador, Sergei Kozlov, declared his support for this meeting asserting that the ten countries supporting the gulf initiative are eager to support the two committees to promote peace in Yemen

Kozlov stated, "A working team has been finalized. This team has been selected from the Friends of Yemen Conference, the European Union and Russia, and includes the ten countries sponsoring the gulf initiative in addition to the United communication with some of the Nations, Germany and Turkey"

# Saleh's nephew leaves for UAE

# By: Mohamed Bin Sallam

Maohammad Abdullah Saleh, the nephew of the former president left Yemen to join his family residing in Abu Dhabi, well-informed sources said, affirming that he did not hand over the 3rd Republican Guard Brigade to his successor Abudl-Rahman Al-Halili, who was appointed by the new president Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi last March.

Tariq's family along with other families of Saleh, including Saleh's son, Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, resides in luxurious villas in Abu Dhabi.UAE.

Tariq rebelled against Hadi's decrees for several weeks and refused to hand over the command of the 3rd Brigade, despite international pressure and the intervention of the UN envoy Jamal Benomar.

Hadi summoned the commander of the Republican Guard, Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh last Tuesday and ordered him to hand over the rebelling brigades of the Republican Guard since Colonel Abdul-Malik Meyad, one of Saleh's aides, clung to the command of the 1st Republican Guard Brigade, the Special Guard Forces, rebelling against Hadi's de-

Last Thursday, the newly appointed commander of the Special Guard, Mohammad Al-Juaimlani, was allowed to enter the headquarters of the 1st Brigade.

Abdu Rabo Meyad was among the most loyal commanders to Saleh and was appointed as a commander of the Special Guard by Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh without taking into consideration the opinion of the Defense Minister or the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces,

A military source confirmed that Al-Juaimalni has officially started SANA'A, May 20- Major Gen. Tariq his duties as commander of the 1st Brigade. He is tasked with guarding presidential palaces, as the presidential palace is the headquarters for the 1st Brigade command.

Abdu Rabo Meyad was appointed as commander of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, located to the north of the capital Sana'a, on the top of Al-Sama'a Mountain in Arhab.

Diplomatic sources said Benomar will arrive in Sana'a on May 23 to be briefed the status of commitments to the GCC-backed power transfer deal and its implementation mech-

Meanwhile, the German Ambassador to Yemen, Holger Green, said that the former President, Ali Abdullah Saleh, did not abandon the political scene, saying that recent developments in Yemen showed that Saleh, his family, and his allies still use their influence to create obstructions to Hadi's rule.

He further affirmed that the choices available to the European Union will be very painful if they are applied, hinting that those who intend to stall the transition process will experience serious reper-

cussions from the EU. He went on to say that while Yemen's situation is still far from stable, he praised in the recent developments made by Hadi. Asserting that they are much better than most of the foreign observers expected in November 2011.

In an interview with the Englishlanguage Yemen Fox, Green said Yemen has a fully legitimized President who enjoys the support of the international community in his efforts to stabilize the country, cautioning against attempts of ham-



Tariq Maohammad Abdullah Saleh

pering the president's decrees.

He said that the division of the army contributed in the expansion of Al-Qaeda, stressing that success is more visible as the army can now reach the strongholds of the militants.

He stressed the importance of operating for the success of the national dialogue and maintaining stability, considering the failure of the dialogue a catastrophe for Yemen.

He reiterated that preparation for the national dialogue will not be easy, saying that the global world including Germany will share its

experience in this field and support Yemen in its difficult task.

" It is never a good idea to engage in dialogue with preconditions; it only complicates matters" he added, indicating that the demands of youth for more democracy, more participation, less corruption and a better economic development are very legitimate.

The German ambassador stressed that there is no short-term remedy to get Yemen out of its present difficult economic situation, stressing that Yemen should invest in human resources as natural resources will not last forever.





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### Continued from page 1

# Suicide bombing kills 70 troops in Sana'a

This incident took place during an exceptionally important time for Yemen. May 22nd Yemen celebrates it's National Unity Day (marking the anniversary of it's unification between the North and South) with the first president from formerly Southern Yemen since the country was unified on May 22nd, 1990. The President, Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi, came into office on Feb 21, 2012, after a yearlong uprising toppled his predecessor Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Hadi ordered a military parade with all of Yemen's armed forces represented to celebrate the anniversary of unification on the 22nd only days previous to the blast. This parade will be the first one to be performed without Saleh in office, and the first since 1990.

Al-Moatamr.net, a news website and a mouthpiece of Saleh's party reported on Sunday night that Saleh was in an unknown hospital in the capital Sana'a for some routine checkups and a small procedure.

Saleh, along with other senior officials, was injured in an explosion in the Presidential Palace on June 3, 2011. The blast occurred during Friday prayers in the middle of a popular uprising against his 33- year rule.

# Bold changes follow the bomb-

President Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi immediately ordered the firing of the Central Security Forces' leader, Abdulmalik Al-Tayb, (who was appointed under Saleh.) Replacing him with General Fadhl Naji Al-Qawsi. Yahia Mohamed Abdulla Saleh, the former President's nephew and Chief Staff Officer of the CSF, is still in his office and has not been removed, according to a source at the CSF.

Hadi has also removed another of Saleh's nephews, Amar Mohamed Abdullah Saleh, from his post as Dep-

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uty Chief of the National Security Organization for Foreign Affairs. Amar is still holding his position as deputy chief of the National Security Organization. The General Mohamed Jame' has been appointed as a replacement, the state-owned Saba news agency announced this afternoon.

Additional changes of command were made with Mohamed Abdullah Al-Qawsi, chief of the Patrol Police, and one of Saleh's aides who was also replaced with Brigadier General Hussein Mohamed Hussein.

Al-Qaeda announce its responsibility of the deadly bombing Ansar Al-Sharia, an Al Qaeda affiliate group based in Abyan and Shabwa, in southern Yemen are reported to have taken responsibility for the deadly attack which took place during military drills for a parade in the capital Sana'a.

The Ministry of Interior warned last week that armed militants of Al-Qaeda have entered the capital Sana'a and are expected to carry out sabotage and terrorism operations. One militant was captured after intelligence reports revealed what car he was driving. However the Ministry warned that there are still terrorists at large and called for tighter security measures to help combat the



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# The fine art of the Colored Halos team

Halat Mulawwana, or Colored Halos, is a team of five talented Yemeni women who create colorful halos around the world whose multi-medium group works have garnered attention far outside of

#### By: Nadia Haddash

team-Hind Al-Shiqa', Shifa'a Al-Shuaibi, Ghada Al-Haddad, Sima Al-Duba'i and Asma'a Ghalabpractice a unique style of art which reflects the struggles of Yemeni women, and the particularities of Yemeni society, particularly from their native region of Tehama.

The team was formed in Hodeida, and then went abroad to participate in several exhibitions, among them the Red Sea Countries Arts Festival in Sweden, the Arab Artist Fingerprints Exhibition in Cairo and the Fine Art Gallery graphic design show in Jordan.

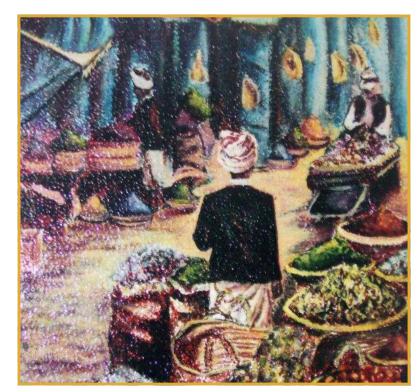
#### Challenge is the beginning

"The beginning was in 2005 after our graduation ceremony. We studied together at the College of Fine Arts in the University of Hodeida.











"We faced a number of difficul-We were each making our own individual drawings, but then we made ties at the beginning. It took a long up our minds to establish a team time for society and people around so that we can share ideas and supus to accept us as female artists. port one another," said Al-Shuaibi. However, our family and friends pushed us to continue," she said.

> "Early on we participated in several exhibitions held in Yemen. However, the drawings we presented received praise from very few people, and making our art wellknown among Yemenis was a real challenge for us," she added.

"Unfortunately, in our society, fine art isn't appreciated because of the lack of people's awareness of its importance," added Al-Haddad.

"The first thing we achieved as a team was establishing the Hodeida Art House in 2006," said Al-Shiga'.

"We can't deny that it was very difficult in the beginning to persuade Yemenis that we have good talents which are worth supporting. Also, it was hard to convince them that we represent Yemen by participating in fine art exhibitions," she

"However, after presenting our work on numerous occasions, we felt that that we were making progress. We participated in several exhibitions held both inside and outside Yemen."

#### Prominent work from the Colored Halos team

"We presented our first group work on Unity Day, May 22nd, 2006. We made a large drawing on a wall in a street in Hodeida which we called "A Fair land and a Forgiving Lord," said Al-Duba'i.

"It took a month to finish this drawing, and it received unexpected praise from critics. It was a great experience for us because we put our talents together in one drawing for the first time, depending on no one but ourselves to finish it," she added.

Regarding their methods, she added, "We agree upon a particular idea, and then we all start drawing according to our individual style. This is what distinguishes our team. We express the moment through the brush."

Pencil, coals, acrylic, oil paints, watercolors, cooper painting are the most important materials the team uses in its work.

# Revolutionary colorful halos

The team put much of their work on hold during the popular youth revolution in Yemen. They didn't stop completely however, but participated in the revolution by way of an art exhibition held in Hodeida's Change Square, the profits from which were given to local people.

# The team's participation

The team held several art training courses and participated in workshops both inside and outside Ye-

Recently, the team participated in several exhibitions held in Yemen, including an exhibition at the Syrian Cultural House, an exhibi-



tion at the Al-Afif Cultural Foundation, the Egyptian Cultural House, an exhibition at the Knowledge Exchange Forum, the Female Media Forum and the Ministry of Culture, along with several exhibitions in Aden, Ta'iz and other major Yemeni

As for participation abroad, the team participated in exhibitions held in Sweden, Egypt, and Jordan. The team's last exhibition abroad was held in the Fine Artists' Forum in Egypt early last month.

The team members joined the Women's Campaign International (WCI), an organization aimed at providing opportunities for Yemeni women to participate in public advocacy, market and political processes. They were chosen to work in the organisation's establishing committee.



Each member of the team received the Presidential Award for Art between 2006-2009.

In a speech, the team members thanked all those who supported them in becoming successful fe-

male artists. Moreover, in an interview with the Yemen Times, they thanked their friends for consistent encouragement, particularly Khaled Al-Rwaishan, Yemen's former Minister of Culture.



# Yemen's presidential gambit

By Ginny Hill foreignpolicy.com First published on May 16

emen's recently installed President Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi surprised many observers by moving swiftly to establish control over the battered nation's military. His efforts, backed by an unusually assertive United Nations mediation effort, offer a rare glimpse of hope for a nation battered by more than a year of instability and political conflict.

Few believed that the new government would be able to dislodge the entrenched power of the family of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh. But Hadi has already moved to sideline two prominent members of that family faction. Mohammed Saleh al-Ahmar, Saleh's half brother and commander of the air force, was "promoted" into a position of impotence. Tariq Saleh, Saleh's nephew and commander of a powerful brigade encircling Sana'a, was offered a new posting in the remote eastern desert province of Hadramout.

Hadi's attempts to exercise authority over Saleh's family, while courageous, exposed the extent to which he is dependent on the international community to enforce his decrees. Mohammed Saleh staged a temporary rebellion at Sana'a International Airport, while Tariq Saleh simply refused to deploy to Hadramout. When the U.N. envoy to Yemen, Jamal Benomar, arrived in the capital, Sana'a, in mid-April, he read the riot act to Ali Abdullah Saleh, warning that no one could hold the new president to ransom. Saleh is protected, at least for now, by a Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) brokered immunity law which — by default — gives him scope to meddle in transition poli-

Benomar's high-profile intervention put renewed pressure on Saleh's family to comply, or be seen to comply, with the new president's orders. As a result, Saleh's son, Ahmed Ali Absullah Saleh, who runs the wellresourced Republican Guard, is trying to create the impression that he defers to Hadi's authority. However, few believe that Saleh's family has accepted the game is over. "Ahmed is being publicly servile but privately insubordinate," one Western diplomat told me, during my recent visit to Sana'a. Constitutionally, Hadi may have the upper hand but in reality he is constrained in moving too far and too fast against Saleh's family.

Hadi is no doubt aware of the need to placate public opinion, mindful that protesters spent a year on the streets clamoring for Saleh and his relatives to leave power. By contrast, Saleh's rival, General Ali Mohsen who deployed troops from his First Armored Division to protect the protesters' camp in Sana'a last year - still enjoys a degree of popular support.

Saleh complains that his relatives are being unfairly targeted in the military reshuffle, and that Hadi is unduly influenced by Ali Mohsen. However, many Yemenis are inclined to give Hadi the benefit of the doubt, arguing that he is picking his battles cautiously and aware that, for the time being, his position depends on managing the balance of power.

Privately, many Western diplomats say they believe that Hadi wants to break the elite standoff and move beyond balance-of-power politics in order to govern. "Hadi's a cagey old bird. He's a field marshal for a reason," said one U.S. official. "Hadi's finding ways to do business without the old people." If so, he needs to do much more to deploy the symbolic power of the presidency at his disposal.

Hadi's office is poorly staffed. He takes his own notes and he still commutes across the city from his home on the border of Ali Mohsen's fiefdom to the presidential palace, which is controlled by the Republican Guard, for official meetings. After three decades of life under Ali Abdullah Saleh, Yemenis do not want another dictator, but they do want an effective leader who can usher the country

toward the creation of a civil state. The national dialogue — a process of nationwide consultation to agree on changes to the constitution, in accordance with the terms of the transition deal — provides Hadi with an opportunity to bypass regime players to make a direct connection with the Yemeni people.

Hadi recently appointed a liaison committee to start preparing for the dialogue, which could take the form of rolling town hall meetings, culminating in a national conference. The format, timing and selection criteria are not clear but youth activists are clamoring to play a prominent role in the preparatory stages, as well as the dialogue.

Hadi's other, higher-risk option involves leveraging resources available through the international community chiefly the U.S. government to build a new military power base, and to gradually constrain the power of the warlords.

Hadi has already succeeded in ordering a small mixed deployment in Sana'a of units from the military police, the Central Security Forces, the Republican Guard and the First Armored Division. This is largely a symbolic gesture, since Sana'a is still divided into zones of rival control, but it constitutes a small step toward centralized control.

Similarly, Hadi has negotiated with both Ahmed Ali and Ali Mohsen to send units under their control down to the southern governorate of Abyan, where the Yemeni military is prosecuting the battle against Al- Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and its affiliate Ansar al-Sharia with renewed vigor, alongside Hadi's new grassroots tribal militia, known as "popular committees."

Hardly anyone believes that Hadi is strong enough to dismiss Ahmed and Ali Mohsen within the coming months. The most that Yemenis can realistically hope for is that both

men will be constrained or moved sideways before the end of the twoyear transition period. Many would like to see this happen before the national dialogue gets underway, but the timing is likely to depend in part on the speed with which Hadi and his U.S. advisors are able to agree on a plan for comprehensive military restructuring.

Hadi also needs to build a strong coalition of internal support, if he intends to replace the current system of parallel standing armies with a single, unified chain of command. It's an ambitious agenda for an untested caretaker president, and it could take a decade to build resilient new institutions assuming that Hadi, or his successor, can succeed in seeing the project through to completion.

In the meantime, U.S. military planners have urgent short-term operational needs, chiefly the supply of reliable intelligence to furnish their rapidly expanding drones program targeting AQAP. Saleh's nephew, Ammar, has long been seen as Washington's point man at the National Security Bureau. Now, he is mentioned as next in line for dismissal, along with his brother, Yahya, who heads the U.S.-trained and funded counterterrorism unit.

It's hard to imagine that Hadi would move against Ammar and Yahya without tacit consultation with the U.S. embassy in Sana'a, especially while U.S. military trainers are starting to re-engage in Yemen.

U.S. officials claim they are com-

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mitted to "institutions not personalities" but there is precious little clarity on whether the various stakeholder agencies, the C.I.A., Special Operations Command (SOCOM), Defense Department, and State Department, share the same views on this. "The ambiguity of the Americans is damaging," confirms one Yemeni cabinet minister.

Throughout the past decade, U.S. military aid has played a decisive role in Yemen's internal dynamics, prolonging Saleh's grip on power even as the country turned against him. Hadi's ability to open up new channels for foreign governments to pursue their own counter-terrorism objectives may buy him valuable international support, but public opinion remains hostile toward external interference, especially by the United States and Saudi Arabia.

The Salehs and future "losers" may squeal and act as spoilers but their ability to defy Hadi outright is constrained by the prospect of renewed activity at the United Nations Security Council, which could lead to personal sanctions for non-compliance. Additionally, the Obama administration announced an Executive Order today authorizing sanctions against those "obstructing the political process in Yemen." The stakes are high for Hadi personally, for Yemenis, and for the international community.

Ginny Hill is an associate fellow at Chatham House in London, where she runs the Yemen Forum.

# **Republic of Yemen Council of Ministers Economic Opportunities Fund (EOF)**

The Economic Opportunities Programme is being managed by the Economic Opportunities Fund. Its objective is to create sustainable economic opportunities for poor women and men in rural areas of Abyan, Amran, Dhamar, Hodeidah, Lahej, Ibb, Taiz, and Sana'a. The key activities of the programme will be to support the upgrading of the coffee, honey and horticulture value chains, develop improved water management infrastructure and enhance access to sustainable rural financial services, as well as promote small and micro-enterprise

In collaboration with processors and exporters who are taking part in a national initiative to improve the coffee, Honey and horticulture industry through upgrading the activities of the various actors within the value chain in order to raise the income of the farmers of coffee, honey and horticulture and processors/exporters, and to increase Yemen's foreign exchange earnings from export above mentioned commodities. The initiative is financed by the Economic Opportunities Programme (EOP) which is supported by IFAD, IDB and EU.

As part of the initiative to improve the coffee, Honey and Horticulture industry, EOF, processor and/or exporter are seeking for Supply Chain Mangers to be responsible for all activities related to supporting targeted farmers in above governorates in order to increase coffee, Honey and Horticulture production and quality.

The Supply Chain Manager would operate under the oversight of the (processor purveyors, retailers and/or exporter)'s manager. He/she would be responsible to independently manage the day-to-day supply chain activities in collaboration with the respective coffee producers' associations in the selected settlements. The duties of the Supply Chain

# **Duties of the Supply Chain Manager (Coffee)**

- With the support of the EOP and in collaboration with the national coffee association and the coffee producers' associations in the selected settlements, contribute to the development of a coffee cherry quality grading system.
- With the support of the EOP and in collaboration with the national coffee association and the coffee producers' associations in the selected settlements, contribute to the development of a transparent and fair coffee cherry pricing structure based on the cherry quality system
- With the support of the EOP and in collaboration with the national coffee association and the coffee producers' associations in the selected settlements, contribute to the development of a standard buying contract between processor/exporter and producers' association/participating coffee farmers.
- In collaboration with the coffee producers' associations in the selected settlements, prepare a register for the participating coffee farmers within the selected settlements in line with best international traceability practices.
- Coordinate GGAP certification of the participating coffee farmers within the selected settlements as group.
- Assist the coffee producers' associations to administer the GGAP system and to introduce other relevant certification systems, adding value to the coffee production of the participating coffee farmers (appellations, fair trade, organic). In collaboration with coffee producers' associations, appoint interested coffee
- extensionists to function as the extension contact points within the selected settlements. Plan annual buying logistics in collaboration with the respective coffee producers'
- associations and coffee extensionists, and oversee that quality grading is according
- Assist in preparing business plans for the upgrading of coffee orchards for participating coffee farmers.
- Prepare training programmes for participating coffee farmers dealing with all aspects related to the pre-production, production, and post production of coffee.
- Execute the training programme in collaboration with the coffee producers' associations and the appointed coffee extensionists.
- With support from the EOP and in collaboration with the coffee producers'

- associations, coordinate specialized advisory/research inputs for coffee production in the selected settlements.
- With support from the EOP and in collaboration with the coffee producers' associations, organize study tours for key PCF CGA members.
- Identify coffee farmer(s) interested to engage in the propagation of coffee planting material: (i) organize the training of the coffee farmer(s) in all relevant aspects of establishing a coffee nursery; (ii) assist in preparing the necessary business plan for the establishment of the nursery; (iii) link the nursery to foundation propagation material; (iv) identify and coordinate technical assistance inputs for the breeder(s); (iv) assist to prepare a marketing plan for the coffee saplings
- When the value chain has reached a magnitude providing economies of scale, assist the coffee producers' associations to undertake joint procurement of equipment and inputs for coffee production
- Prepare annual production forecasts for (processor and/or exporter); prepare reports as may be required by the (processor and/or exporter); carry out other duties as may be requested by (processor and/or exporter).

# **Duties of the Supply Chain Manager (Honey)**

- In collaboration with the BA/MVS prepare a register for the Participating Beekeepers (PB) within the MVS in line with best international traceability practice
- Assist the MVS/BA administer the traceability system and in introducing other relevant certifications systems adding value to the BF's bee products (fair trade, organic).
- With the support of the EOF and in collaboration with the respective national BA and the MVS/BAs contribute to the development of a transparent and fair pricing
- With the support of the EOF and in collaboration with the respective national beekeepers' associations and the MVS/BAs contribute to the development of a standard buying contract between the retailers/exporters and the MVS-BA/BE
- Plan the yearly buying logistic in collaboration with the respective BAs and oversee that the quality is according to agreed standards
- Assist preparing business plans for upgrading/establish of migratory apiaries for BF.
- Identify potential beekeeper (s) interested to engaged in bee-queen breeding and: (i) organize training of the beekeeper; (ii) preparing a business enabling the beekeeper to procure the necessary breeding equipment to become a breeder; (iii) identify and coordinate TA input for the breeder; (iv) assist prepare a marketing plan and market of the bee queens.
- Prepare training programme for BF dealing with all aspect related to pre-production, production, and post production of bee products.
- Execute the training programme in collaboration with the MVS-BA
- With support from the EOF and in collaboration with the BA coordinate specialised advisory/research inputs for the MVS-BA production.
- With support from the EOF and in collaboration with MVS-BA organise study tours for kev BF BA members.
- When the value chain has reached a size providing economy of scale, assist the MVS-BA to undertake joint procurement of equipment and input for bee product
- Prepare annual production forecast for (retailer/exporter)
- Prepare reports as may be required by the (processor retailer/exporter) Carry out other duties as may be requested by (retailer/exporter)
- Duties of the Supply Chain Manager (Horticulture)

- With the support of the EOF and in collaboration with respective national horticultural associations and MVS/HGAs contribute to the development of a horticulture quality
- In collaboration with the HGA/MVS prepare a register for the Participating Horticulture Farmers (PHF) within the MVS in line with best international traceability practice.
- Coordinate GGAP certification of the PHFs within the MVS as group. Assist the HGA administer the GGAP system and in introducing other relevant
- certifications systems adding value to the PHF's coffee production (fair trade, organic) With the support of the EOF and in collaboration with the respective national
- horticultural associations and MVS/HGAs contribute to the development of a transparent and fair pricing structure based on the quality system. With the support of the EOF and in collaboration with the respective national
- horticultural associations and MVS/HGAs contribute to the development of a standard buying contract between the Purveyors/exporter and the HGA/PHF.
- In collaboration with HGA appoint an interested PHFs to function as extension contact point within the MVS
- Plan the yearly buying logistic in collaboration with the respective HGAs and extension PHF and oversee that the quality grading is according to agreed standards.
- Assist preparing business plans for upgrading of coffee orchard for each PHE
- Prepare training programmes for PHF dealing with all aspects related to preproduction, production, and post production of coffee
- Execute the training programme in collaboration with the HGA and the appointed
- When the value chain has reached a size providing economic of scale, assist the MVS-HGA to undertake joint procurement of equipment and input for horticulture
- With support from the EOF and in collaboration with the HGA coordinate specialized advisory/research inputs for the MVS PA production.
- With support from the EOF and in collaboration with HGA organize study tours for key PHF HGA members
- Prepare annual production forecast for (processor and/or exporter) Prepare reports as may be required by the (processor and/or exporter)
- Carry out other duties as may be requested by (processor and/or exporter) and the AWP/B for the RFF operations

# **Qualifications of the Supply Chain Managers**

# Essential qualities and qualifications for the position of supply chain manager are:

- Strong commercial orientation, the capacity to operate rapidly and effectively, the ability to motivate all mentioned commodities value chain actors, and the skills to negotiate with these actors
- University degree in finance, economics, agriculture economics, or similar relevant
- Working experience in the coffee industry would be preferable.
- Candidates from the targeted settlements/governorates would be also preferable. Willingness to undergo intensive training in mentioned commodity primary
- production, processing, and international trade.
- Fluency in written and spoken Yemeni and English

# Remuneration

The successful candidate will receive a competitive remuneration.

# How to apply

Interested qualified candidates are encouraged to apply for these positions not later than the 31st of May 2012, applications should include a cover letter to indicate clearly the position you applied for and to be sent to the following address; HYPERLINK "mailto:hr@eofyemen.org" hr@eofyemen.org. Alternatively resumes could be delivered to EOF office located in Hadda zone, near German Embassy, telephone (000967-433919/8), Sana'a.

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# Leader of Lawdar's People's Defense Fighters to the Yemen Times

# "The media has to visit Abyan to convey these terroristic acts and their brutal crimes to the world."

Saeed Gharama is the leader of the people's committees, groups of local people established to back the Yemeni military in Lawdar. The local fighters are said to have driven Al-Oaeda's militants out of Lawdar after several failed attempts by Al-Qaeda to take control of the city.

Sadeq Al-Faqih of the Yemen Times conducted the following interview with Gharama on the phone from Sana'a on Friday May 18.

#### Interview by: Sadeq Al-Faqih

Do the military operations, in coordination between you and the army units, have to be validated by high officials in the military?

Do you and the military take commands from a unified operation center?

Sometimes we just coordinate with them.

What is the area you retook on Monday, May 15, 2012? We retook Yasoof Mountain.

#### How many fighters from the people's committees were killed?

Eight fighters were killed. In fact I'd like to take this opportunity to express my condolences to their families.

#### Did the terrorists have fixed strongholds established in Yasoof? If so, what do they look like?

Yes. They had fixed strongholds and were in the process of establishing new ones. They used heavy equipment to make trenches and barricades. Moreover, they fortified them so that they couldn't be easily destroyed.

### What were the new plans and procedures that made this battle differ from previous

The difference was that a staff officer of the 111th infantry brigade, Faraj Hussein, led the attack himself along with a heavy deployment of soldiers of the Republican

of the people's committees reinforced them and boosted their morale. They all fought together for the sake of Yemen until they achieved victory, and the coming victory will even be greater.

#### Do you think that the state pays enough attention to the people's committees?

I don't think so. The state needs to pay more attention to them.

### Are there fighters from other areas other than Abyan?

Most of the fighters are from Abvan. However a few of them are from other areas such as Mukeras and

#### How many fighters are there in the people's committees? Will you able to recruit more people from other governorates?

For security reasons, I can't say how many people we have. However, I can assure you that we are able to recruit more people and this will raise the fighters' morale.

#### Do the Political Security, National Security and Yemeni Intelligence agencies participate in the fight by giving you information?

Yes. They play a role in exchanging information on the battlefield.

Was the military supplied with modern weapons and

#### new military vehicles?

Yes. The military has armored vehicles, military trucks, machine guns, sniper rifles and other modern weapons to facilitate its success in fighting.

#### Have the Army and Security units been unified under the command of a single leader? Yes. All the units are under the command of one leader.

#### Do you receive weapons from the political leadership, particularly from the military?

No. The political leadership hasn't armed us except for a few secondhand guns given to us at the beginning of battles. Though they haven't supplied us with enough, we will continue fighting.

#### Did you receive telecommunication devices from the military telecommunication department?

We have telecommunication rooms and are using usual telecommunication devices.

#### Do you take the bodies of the Ansar Al-Sharia militants? If so, how many were there and where are they from?

Yes. We have the bodies of four Somalis, a militant from Mauddia (a district in Abyan) and another from Marib. In addition to the Saudis we have killed between 1200-2500 militants.

#### Are Ansar AL-Sharia present in other areas?

Yes. The Southern region, which is a very important area, is open to them and they move around freely

#### The soldiers were very afraid and **Do Ansar Al-Sharia militants** about to withdraw, but the fighters still have the military vehicles and weapons that they had taken previously?

Yes. They still have light weapons, machine guns, sniper rifles, mortars, and a tank. They only lack warplanes.

#### Do warplanes participate in battles, particularly in today's battle? If yes, are they Yemeni or foreign warplanes?

Only Yemeni warplanes are engaged in the battles. They launch air raids on Ansar Al-Sharia strongholds every day. Foreign warplanes have never participated.

#### Are fighters of the people's committees well-trained to engage in battles?

No. but Allah inspires them to fight properly and helps with any difficulties they face.

#### How can you explain the pervious defeats of the military? Has there been any betrayal or conspiracy?

No. no one even thinks of that.

Regarding your position, as the leader of the people's committees, are you a soldier? No. I'm a teacher.

#### Is it possible that Ansar Al-Sharia militants belong only to the Abyan governorate?

No. The militants are from many different Yemeni governorates.

#### Where does Ansar Al-Sharia take their injured fighters?

They have a mobile hospital in Alnabaq, in addition to a clinic in Al-Khodaira, Shuqra and Ja'ar. They also have doctors of different nationalities.

#### Where do they (Ansar Al-Sharia) bury their killed militants?

They don't have special places to bury the dead militants. They bury them in deserted areas like Alminiasa, Mhaidan and Alwade'. They also have workers to dig the graves and bury the bodies of the killed

#### Did you find any landmines when you took over Yasoof Mountain? And were they made in Yemen or elsewhere? Yes. There were landmines and explosive devices made in Yemen which they used against soldiers and military vehicles.

#### Do they have any camps to train their militants? Where exactly?

Yes. They have training camps, particularly in Azzan ( a city in Shabwa), Ja'ar, Zaher and Alhomaikan.

#### Do you think the military officers do their duties preparing and encouraging soldiers to engage in battles?

So far, I'm not convinced that they do their duties.

#### Do the news media do a good job covering what is really happening daily there?

No. They pay no attention to what is going on there. All they care about is the rich, the officials and those who own the media.

#### Are there local and foreign correspondents to report events and clashes in Abyan and convey the sufferings of residents and their needs?

No. Only the correspondent present during battles is from Aden Live Channel (a satellite T.V channel that airs from Beirut and is affiliated with the Southern Movement.) However, other correspondents come after it's calmed down following battles. Sometimes, the correspondents get their information from people that we don't know. The press needs higher standards when reporting the news so that they don't simply report rumors.

#### What do Ansar Al-Sharia militants do when you start putting pressure on them?

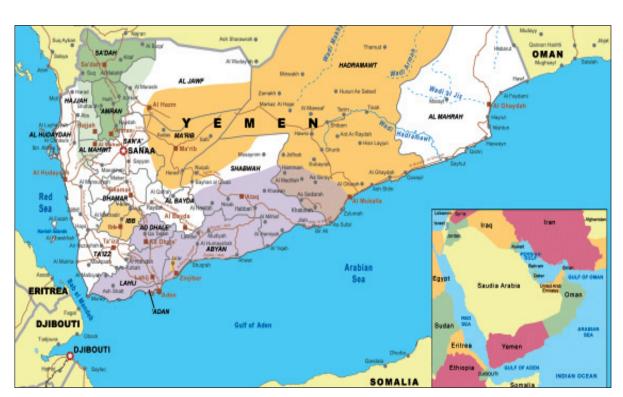
They shoot civilians and shell houses, mosques, neighborhoods, educational and public health fa-

#### What do you think is the difference between Al-Qaeda and Ansar Al-Sharia?

The only difference is that Al-Qaeda has mercy whereas Ansar Al-Sharia militants are merciless.

#### What do you urge the government to do and what is your message to those who can only watch Ansar Al-Sharia and await further transgres-

I call for all to follow the example of the people's committees and I call



for all officials and the politicians in every government ministries and institution to leave fear behind and to deal with these fragments of society [Ansar Al-Sharia] strongly and swiftly. They need to stand by the side of the political leadership to purge the country from them and their secret agents.

I call for the state to arm the people's committee's fighters, with equally powerful weapons as those used by Ansar Al-Sharia.

#### Do the leaders of the Southern Movement support this terrorist group, as claimed in the media?

No. The Southern Movement doesn't support them. The media has to visit Abyan to convey these terroristic acts and their brutal crimes to the world.

What is your message to all Yemenis?

I hope that loyal Yemenis, tribes,

and social organizations will help to resist and eradicate these militants of Ansar Al-Sharia. With the participation of all Yemenis, it will be easy to achieve victory.

On May 22nd we will celebrate the anniversary of Yemen unification, along with celebrating the victory in Abyan.

I hope that I didn't offend anyone by my speech because I'm used to saying the truth, whatever the truth may be. Thank you.

cutting through complexity \*\*

# Employment Opportunities For Yemenis

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- Proficiency in English language.
- Good commend of MS applications (Word, Excel and PowerPoint) in Arabic and English.
- Not less than (3) years experience with an auditing & accounting firm or office.
- Professional certifications (CPA, ACCA, CIA etc...) are a plus.

# Secretary

- Not less than 3 years experience.
- Excellent typing speed in Arabic and English.
- Good command of MS applications (Word, Excel and PowerPoint) in Arabic and English.
- Demonstrate good and professional communicative skills with positive work attitude towards supervisors, colleagues and clients.
- Ability to work in team environment or independently.

# Required documentation includes:

- Two recent color passport photographs
- Copy of Yemeni ID or passport
- Copy of supporting documents for educational and experience background
- List of references that can be contacted, if any

Interested candidates with good command in Arabic and English languages should send their full detailed CV along with all supporting documents to the following e-mail address no later than May 31, 2012: recruitment@kpmg.com.ye

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# Yemen participate in Seafood Expo in Brussels

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

ive Yemeni seafood export companies, along with the Yemeni Seafood **Exporters Association** (YSEA), participated in the European Seafood Exhibition (ESE) Expo 2012 held in Brussels, Belgium between April 24-26.

The participating Yemeni companies were Broom, Aden Gulf Company, Al-Jazeera, Al-lo'lo'a and Al-Nasseri International Seafood Company.

At the ESE, the Yemeni exporters exhibited their seafood products among people and companies from different countries worldwide. Moreover, they forged connections with new clients, and learned about modern seafood production, packaging and transportation techniques.

The ESE aimed at relaying knowhow to seafood exporters about industry practices such as packaging, trade marking, shipping, transferring and distributing products.

Held annually in Brussels for the past 20 years, the ESE is considered the most important seafood exposition in the world. 1600 companies from 80 countries participated this year.

A special Yemeni section composed of five Yemeni export companies and the YSEA, in coordination with the Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service (SMEPS), presented Yemeni seafood prod-

The participants met several rep-



European markets used to take 30 percent of Yemeni fish exports, but currently only import nine percent because of the turmoil in Yemen last year.

The section included samples of

fish found in Yemeni waters, a video

show presenting different produc-

tion processes, as well as photo-

Yemeni section included major fig-

ures from different European sea-

Other visitors who came to the

graphs of various fish.

resentatives of seafood import companies and talked with them about the different varieties of fish in Yemeni waters, their quantities, and in which season they thrive.

Several international companies, including those from countries like Vietnam and China, visited the Yemeni section of the exposition.

food import companies. Yemeni exporters expect that they will increase exports due to their participation in the ESE, where they met clients face-to-face, instead of relying on brokers.

> "Participation gave me the chance to get to know several directors from several companies from around the world. I talked with them about my company's products," said Yaser Al-Nasseri, director of Al-Nasseri International Seafood.

> "What is important is that we came into personal contact with the clients and were able to avoid brokerage companies, to whom we used to pay \$70-80 thousand per year to put buyers and sellers together in order to facilitate a transaction," he added.

During the exposition, representatives of the YSEA met Woolf Martin Mayer, a member of the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers of the European Commission (EC).

Mayer said that the excellent reputation of Yemeni fish has prompted the EC to continue importing it over a number of years.

Yemeni seafood exporters expressed their regret that the Yemeni Ministry of Fisheries paid no attention to the ESE's invitation, which they consider an excellent opportunity to boost Yemeni seafood imports to European markets.

"Participation in the ESE is of tremendous value for Yemeni companies. They sold out their goods to the other companies in the exposition and signed new export contracts with a number of other companies," said Ali Al-Habshi, secretary general of the YSEA and the director of Broom Company.

Whether in the Red Sea or the Arabian Sea, a tremendous variety of fish is to be found. Squid are particularly abundant. The level of production in Yemeni waters is estimated at 22 thousand tons per year, according to Al-Habshi.

"Squid forms 30 percent of Yemeni seafood exports. It is found in a number of countries around the Indian Ocean. Mackerel and sardines are abundant as well. These varieties are exported to European, Arab and African countries," he added.

China is the largest importer of

fish from Yemen, followed by Malaysia and Thailand. Several African countries have recently begun importing Yemeni fish.

European markets used to take 30 percent of Yemeni fish exports, but currently only import nine percent because of the turmoil in Yemen last year. Another reason contributing to lowered European fish imports from Yemen is that Yemen is not a member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Organization, to which European markets have strong ties.

Despite this, Yemen occupies a strong position among seafoodexporting countries and is making progress. The participation of Yemen in the ESE was critical to this progress, according to Alexander Feg, director of Nobel Norwegian Company for Seafood Products.

"The first thing importers look for in the exposition is weather good fish is available," he said.

"Exporters may gain new clients [at the exposition], but only if they are able to make clients trust them by presenting high-quality seafood products," he added.

Nearly all Yemeni export companies have said that they find it difficult to continue working because of outdated fishing techniques used in Yemen

Moreover, the lack of supervision allows exporters to violate export laws and international standards of

The YSEA continues its efforts to improve the quality of Yemeni seafood in order to increase exports and help put an end to Yemen's recession. Unless the Ministry of Fisheries provides financial support, several of the country's export companies may face bankruptcy because of last year's unrest.

"Some clients have complained of the high price of Yemeni fish, but this is a result of the cost of shipping and production. I hope that the problem will be solved soon," said Hamdi Al-Huraibi, the general manager of Aden Gulf Limited Company.

#### REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST Republic of Yemen

Sana'a Water Supply Enhancement Project Contracts SANCW-8N and SANCW-11 Project Number: 2-YAR-0094

#### **CONSULTING SERVICES**

The Government of Yemen has received a loan from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this loan to payments under the contract for Construction Supervision of the Sana'a Water Supply Enhancement Project, Contracts SANCW-8N and SANCW-11.

The services include: review and update of the existing draft design and tender documents(i.e.Contract Conditions, Specifications, BOQ, Drawings, etc.) before tendering, supervision of two contracts and all other related activities under the project. The Project includes construction of water distribution networks in addition to drilling two new wells and provision of service connections. The project duration is expected to be

The Ministry of Water and Environment through the Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (SWSLC) invites eligible consultants to indicate their interest in providing these services. Interested Consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, general qualifications and number of key staff and so forth). Consultants may associate with others to enhance their qualifica-

A consultant will be selected in accordance with procedures set out in the Guidelines for the Use of Consultants under Islamic Development Bank Financing, May 2009, and is open to all eligible firms from IDB Members Countries as defined in the guidelines.

Interested Consultant may obtain further information at the address below between 09:00 am and 13:00 pm local time (GMT+3).

Two copies of the Expression of Interest must be delivered to the address below not later than 13:00 pm local time (GMT+3) on 4th, July 2012

Ministry of Water and Environment

Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation Sana'a – Al Hasba

Attn: Eng.Ali Jadel Mobile: + 967 771 000 047

Fax: +967 1 250174

E-mail: swslc@y.net.ye and alijadel@gmail.com



"Squid forms 30 percent of Yemeni seafood exports

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# Dhamar villagers work to eliminate exposed human waste



Children in a village of Dhamar took part in awareness march calling for constructing toilets at home, a thing which rarely exists in many rural areas in Yemen.

By: Muaad Al-Maqtari

lthough Ahmed Al-Ansi, 6, lives with his family in a house with full plumbing, he and other children in the village are used to excreting in the open, particularly during their play time. Ahmed's village, Al-Qahir, located in the Maifa'a-Ans district not far from the city of Dhamar, is one of the villages targeted by a sanitary awareness campaign conducted by the community leadership unit in

teams consist of university graduates and are composed equally of males and females.

On the evening of Monday, May 7, Ahmed found himself among villagers coming out to receive the SDF consultants. The visitors were scrutinizing toilet pits, which he had never thought about much before, as no one objected to children defecating outdoors. The SDF team was divided into four smaller teams and deployed to four areas of the village.

Ahmed and his friends were the



The government's Social Development Fund (SDF) plans to change animal waste into an alternative energy resource.

the government's Social Development Fund (SDF).

SDF teams work with locals and help them build covered toilets as a means of eliminating the problem of human waste left in the open. The group of children targeted by the first team. The children drew their village map in the earth. In other parts of the village, the rest of the villagers did the same. Members of each group were asked to introduce

themselves to the team members to help the teams present their tasks and objectives on an individual level. The teams' mission was coordinated with village leaders.

The purpose of the map was to illustrate the locations of sanitary facilities, the sewers of the school and the mosque, and to demarcate covered or exposed toilet pits. The map also included roads, water sources and open areas containing human waste. The locals were encouraged to answer questions about human waste and ways to dispose of it.

The teams intentionally made the locals feel embarrassed and scared by mentioning the diseases resulting from leaving their waste in the open.

Nabeel Al-Bouha, a member of the team working with village children, threw a piece of candy near some excrement so that the children could see how flies moved from the waste to the candy and back. Seeing revulsion on their faces, Nabeel Al-Bouha asked the children, "Who wants that candy?" The children were silent. The other three teams did similar things to stir disgust in the men and women of the village for leaving excrement in the open.

The team presented detailed descriptions of the diseases transmitted by flies feeding on exposed human waste. The SDF began giving such presentations in its campaign first launched in 2009.

Al-Bouha told the children that flies, dogs, and chickens coming in contact with the waste can transmit diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, dengue fever, cholera, and typhoid, in addition to polluting local water sources.

The map was intended to help the villagers to plan next steps to deal with human waste. Information was added to the map, with houses

marked according to whether they had covered or exposed sanitation facilities. In the Al-Majil quarter in the center of the village, there were 28 houses with covered toilets. Only two houses had exposed toilets.

The teams stressed the gravity of the problem by asking villagers to calculate the quantity of waste left in the open. Those with covered toilets were made to feel wary of their neighbors with exposed toilets or those who left their waste outdoors.

According to the residents of Al-Majil, an individual releases around 250 grams of excrement in a single "session." This amounts to 450kg a month of excrement from all the residents. These figures are used to calculate hospitalization costs were a villager with a disease resulting from exposed human waste to be sent in for treatment. The locals estimated the cost of sending a sick villager to the nearest hospital at YR 15,000, excluding medication fees.

This potentially high costs of illness from human waste pushed Ahmed and his friends to stage a protest against unsanitary practices and to volunteer to bury as much human waste as they can. In the meantime, the village leadership consulted the SDF teams on ways to create a comprehensive sanitary system in the village.

A key tenet of the project was to leave it to the locals to draw up their own sanitation plans for the future. Mr. Mohammed Al-Ja'aouri, chairman of Development Pioneers, one of the four SDF teams, delegated the task of follow-up on sanitation planning to Mr. Mohammed Ali Ja'afar, a local leader.

Ja'afar was tasked with communicating with the residents of Al-Majil and making sure that they draw up sanitation plans, which were presented and approved two days later at the awareness teams' headquarters in Dhamar. At Al-Baradouni Hall in Dhamar, where the awareness teams received their intensive training, Ja'afar presented the villagers' final plan for a sanitary system that can be implemented within one month.

Asmahan Al-Faqih, awareness officer at the SDF branch in Dhamar, said that she expected Al-Qahir village to be completely free of exposed feces soon. "It's something the Fund feels is worth celebrating when a village is declared as having a full sanitation system," she continued.

The sanitary camping also includes lectures on the importance of cleanliness and methods for cleaning the body, as well as Islamic teachings concerning hygiene.

Team members also gave villagers lessons on the best practices for purifying water, including boiling methods, using sun rays, sand tanks, and clay filters.

Mr. Abdullah Musallam, awareness officer at the SDF water and environment unit, said that the SDF intends to educate people on ways to use human waste to produce methane gas to be used as an alternative to diesel by storing the excrement in tightly-sealed tanks. "The SDF will help the locals with consultants and technicians in this field," he explained.



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.

# **Garlic and Health**

arlic has long been considered a medicinal food. It was used to protect against plague by monks in the Middle Ages. Hippocrates used garlic vapors to treat cervical cancer. Garlic poultices were placed on wounds during World War II as an inexpensive and apparently quite effective replacement for antibiotics which were scarce during wartime. For centuries garlic has been used as a medicinal and culinary substance in India, China, Greece and other countries. It has been used as a salve for everything from headaches to colds to infections and healing wounds. To some, however, the strong flavour of garlic is not very appealing; in fact repelling. Although garlic is a widely available spice, in certain sectors of India, is not very popular.



Now science is beginning to prove the medicinal properties of garlic that our ancestors took for granted. Studies have shown garlic can suppress the growth of tumors, and is a potent antioxidant good for cardiovascular health.

Garlic does not make significant nutritional contribution to the diet because the quantities added to recipes are small. But even these nano amounts make a big difference to one's health.

The biological benefits and the distinct odour of garlic are attributed to the many sulphur containing compounds; one of which is Alliin. This compound is converted to Allicin when garlic is crushed. Allicin is, perhaps, the principal bioactive compound present even in processed garlic.

Limited evidence supports an association between garlic consumption and a reduced risk of colon, prostate, oesophageal, larynx, oral, ovary and other cancers. This is due to diallylsulde, a potent bioactive component. Besides, the plant can also accumulate selenium, a trace element known to possess anti-cancer properties, from the soil.

# Curtailing cardiac diseases

One inexpensive way of curtailing cardiovascular diseases is to use generous amounts of garlic in cooking. Garlic consumption inhibits the progression of cardiovascular diseases. It can bring about small reductions in blood pressure. Some studies have shown it to modestly lower cholesterol levels, which is also a protection against cardiac diseases. Animal experiments have associated garlic ingestion with reduction in triglyceride and LDL cholesterol, both of which contribute to atherosclerosis and heart diseases. Garlic, like aspirin, can reduce the tendency of blood to coagulate and form clots. Many human studies on garlic have shown it has the ability to dissolve blood clots. Pharmaceutical supplements are often used by patients with cardiac and vascular diseases.

Garlic can reduce homocysteine levels in blood. This toxic compound damages the cells that line the blood vessels, induces blood clots, loss of cognition and causes death of nerve cells. People with dementia and Alzheimer's disease have elevated blood homocysteine levels. Damage to nerve cells in Alzheimer's disease is also due to elevated oxidative stress induced by free radicals. By scavenging free radicals, garlic offers protection from neuronal death, dementia and Alzheimer's disease.

Garlic is also called 'Russian penicillin'. Fresh — but not stored or cooked garlic — is an antimicrobial agent against a variety of microorganisms, including H. Pylori, implicated in gastric cancers. Topical application of garlic is effective in treating ringworm. Many studies have shown that garlic has antifungal and antiviral effects.

# Adverse effects

Are there any adverse effects associated with taking garlic? In some, it can cause mild stomach discomfort, especially when taken on an empty stomach. Add garlic to meals or sprinkle it on pasta, soups or even chutneys. Swallow a clove of crushed garlic with water. The common side effect is "Garlicky Breath".

Since garlic is also a blood thinner, people who take aspirin should be careful when including garlic regularly in their diets. Also discontinue garlic at least a week before any surgery.

How much? One clove of medium-sized garlic daily provides health boosting effects. Numerous over-the-counter supplements are available as are enteric-coated tablets. Those who don't like the strong flavour can try deodorised capsules. It is indeed the cornerstone of good health.

# Did you know?

Garlic can inhibit changes in the DNA and scavenge free radicals; both are implicated in cancers. It can also limit the transition of a normal cell into a cancerous cell, inhibit the growth of cancer cells, and even destroy the cancer cells.

Garlic can reduce plaque formation in blood vessels and help lower blood sugar levels.

Because of its antioxidant properties, regular intake of garlic can reduce the incidence of many age-related disorders such as cataracts, arthritis, and rejuvenate skin and promote blood circulation.

Garlic also promotes liver health and protects the liver from many environmental toxins and drugs such as the commonly used analgesic agent, paracetamol (Crocin, Tylenol).

Go ahead and add garlic to your diet.

# Job Vacancy

Yemen Times newspaper is looking to hire a **Professional Graphic Designer** 

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- Proficiency in using Adobe Desktop Publishing package
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Those who are competent and willing to work in a pressing and demanding environment please send your CVs and specimen of recent works to fax No. 01-268-276 or email: ramzy.alawi@yahoo.com

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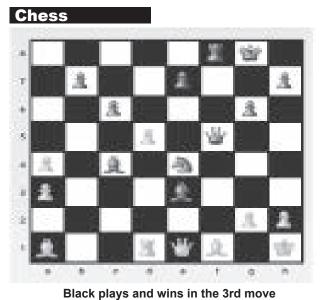
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