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# Hadi denies extension of term, government reshuffle

### Muaad Al-Maqtari

SANA'A, Aug. 26 - Yemeni President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi asserted that he will adhere to his period as president, specified to last two years, according to the Gulf Initiative and its scheduled mechanized implementation.

Hadi denied rumors of adding two more years to his period as a president and rumors of a government reshuffle.

while meeting with government officials in Sana'a, Hadi said any rumors regarding an increased term and a government reshuffle are fabricated and are intended to create chaos in Yemen.

In a statement published by staterun Saba News Agency, Hadi said, "The period is clear and specified by the Gulf Initiative. There is no need to make a wrong prediction."

News about adding two years

In a statement delivered Sunday to Hadi's term raised controversy among some Yemenis. Some people accepted the idea while others refused it completely.

Sultan Al-Atwani, head of the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP), which shares half of the ministerial portfolios in government with the General People's Congress (GPC), warned that adding additional years to Hadi's period is a violation of the Gulf Initiative and the revo-

Hassan Zaid, head of Yemeni opposition group Al-Haq, welcomed this news. For his part, Abdullah



Hadi said there are no plans to increase his presidential term.

Sabri, a leader in the JMP, said adding years to Hadi's period is welcomed by political leaders from ousted president Ali Abdullah Saleh's former regime.

Sabri said Hadi has not shown any intention to stay longer as president since taking office in February. He seems to be adhering to the terms of the Gulf Initiative, he said.

"Barely, Hadi is trying to coordinate between the parts of conflict in Yemen in order to find a way out of this situation," Sabri said. "He deals with the presidency as a burden on him."





# Aden port contract with DPIC terminated

### **Amal Al-Yarisi**

ADEN, Aug. 26 -The Gulf of Aden Foundation Board of directors decided Saturday to terminate the Aden Port agreement with Dubai Ports International Company.

Waheed Rasheed, Aden's governor, said the Dubai Ports International Company has not been committed to the years-old agreement; this, he said, is the reason behind the end of the agreement.

"The economic income of Yemen has become scant," Rasheed said. "The port witnesses different tensions that were supposed to be solved by the company. However, no action was made to address those

tensions."

Rasheed said the Yemeni government disapproves of many mistakes committed by the company; a committee has been formed by the cabinet to discuss the issue with Dubai Ports International Company.

"However, the latter didn't accept the committee's demands."

The manipulation of the port is the reason behind its fragile and stagnant economy, he said, adding that there must be competition by many operators in the port so it becomes stable and economically profitable.

"We hope the government will adopt a special policy away from the monopolization of any company or individual."

Mohammed Jubran, economics professor at Sana'a University, said the cancellation of the agreement could have negatively impacted Yemen's economy if the ports had been in full swing in the past. He said Aden ports witnessed a stagnant phase due to government policy that doesn't aim to activate the national economy

"Therefore, the economy will not be influenced by the contract's termination.

Jubran said Yemen would benefit from this decision if there are no legal consequences of this decree.

Jubran said he hopes Minister of Transportation Waed Badeeb finds alternatives to operate Aden port anew and to restore its international reputation. This can be achieved, he said, via international partners or public contributions made to port operatives.

The Supreme Committee for Combating Corruption in Yemen recently demanded an end to the Dubai Ports International Company contract, accusing the company of derailing Aden Port operations at the advantage of other ports the company is in charge of.

On the day of the contract termination, unidentified armed men attempted to assassinate Badeeb in Khoor Maksar, in Aden, while en route to the port on official busi-















Demands intensify to investigate burial of anonymous corpses

# Preparatory Committee apologizes to south, Sa'ada for 1994 Summer War grievances

**Mohammed Al-Samei** 

SANA'A, Aug. 26 – Some sides of the Southern Movement long ago stated the Saturday recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), Khalid Bamadhif, a leading figure in the Southern Movement, said.

He also said the majority of the factions taking part in the conference were in league or participated in the 1994 Summer

He said the NDC should be limited to two sides: the south and the north.

"They are the two parts of the political equation which bogged down in 1994."

The Preparatory Committee decided Saturday to apologize to the south with regard to the 1994 Summer War, deeming it a historic misconduct that cannot be denied.

The committee recommended

serious communication with the Movement leader in Dhale berecognized. The confrontations Southern Movement in Yemen and abroad, calling on them to take part in the dialogue. The committee also recommended reinstating laid off civilian and military employees in addition to those who were coerced into retiring and those living in exile since the war.

Furthermore, the committee urged the release of all Southern Movement detainees. committee said those killed in the 1994 Summer War should be considered martyrs, and the injured should be treated and their families honored.

Amal Al-Basha, spokesman for the Preparatory Committee of National Conference, said on Facebook that the committee confessed Saturday an apology to the Southern Movement and Sada'a governorate ought to be made. The committee counted the deaths on both sides as martyrs' deaths.

Abdu Al-Matari, a Southern

governorate, said recommendations were needed in 1995, following the Summer

"Today, these recommendations are futile in the course of the popular revolution," he said.

Al-Matari said the southerners are calling for the reclaiming of their nation and its identity; their demands are not pertinent to any rights.

"Our issue is a national one," Al-Matari said. "There must be a negotiation between the south and the north. The south united with the north in 1990. The unification came to an end in 1994. It turned to be an occupation by the north since then."

Regarding Sa'ada, committee recommended an end to racial and doctrinal sedition and the cancellation of gratifying civil wars under groundless pretexts in some media outlets, mosques and syllabuses.

"The doctrinal freedom should

in Kitaf and Hajja, providing security for Sana'a-Sa'ada road and stopping banditry acts are all prerequisites."

"Group punishment must be banned against locals in Sa'ada and people in Harf Sifian should be apologized to due to the damages they sustained. The overall construction of Sa'ada, the detainees' release and revealing the fate of the missing people are essential."

Dhaif Allah Al-Shami, a leading Houthi figure, said, "The committee's recommendations are good. It seems that the committee members are keen to solve issues, pending issues including Sa'ada and the Southern Movement."

He said he hopes that the recommendations will lead to tangible results and not just ink on paper.

"Once these recommendations go true, fraternity bonds between Yemenis will be consolidated."

# Houthi, tribesmen confrontations leave two women dead; locals fear escalation to war

Muuad Al-Maqtari

SANA'A, Aug. 26 - Houthis expanded their attacks on villages in Al-Shahil district, an area close to Sa'ada, as ferocious confrontations between Houthis and tribesmen affiliated with the Islah party in Hajja, located in north Yemen, augmented the past

Zaid Arjash, the deputy governor of Hajja governorate, said the Houthis mobilized a group of militants from Al-Jawf, Amran, Sa'ada and Hajja during the past two weeks in order to double their assault on Al-Shahil district. In return, Al-Shahil locals cooperated so as to repel the Houthi attacks,

resulting in casualties.

Arjash said that among the fatalities were two women and two Houthi militants, as well as two from the Al-Shahil district.

He accused the Houthis of killing the two women in Al-Shahil district. Those women's bodies were found riddled with bullets. Arjash commented on the role of

media, saying media depicts the rifts as doctrinal war between the Houthis and Islah party, indicating that the whole of society repels the Houthis, though Islah attempts to appear in the front.

The movement by the Houthi militants came on the heels of their failure to hold Kushr district months ago because of the strong resistance by tribesmen. That conflict ended in dozens of deaths on both sides, according to Arjash.

For its part, the 26 September website quoted Hajja Governor Fahd Dahshosh as saying constant efforts have been made during these past two days to curb any clashes between the Houthis and Al-Shahil tribesmen.

He told the website that mediators met with the two sides, and it was agreed that the reasons for tension would be removed so as to end the ongoing intense situation; the problem will be resolved within one week, he said.

Residents of Al-Shahil district called on President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and the defense and interior ministers to take immediate action to thwart the fighting between the Houthis and the tribesmen.

The residents warned against the breakout of a war, fearing the rise of casualties and displaced persons. They also demanded the formation of a fact-finding committee that involves human rights activists, politicians and journalists to look into the dimensions of the issue.

Ashraf Al-Muraqab

SANA'A, Aug. 25 – Human rights activists and journalists held a protest Saturday in front of President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's house, demanding the formation of a committee to investigate the burial of 13 anonymous corpses two weeks

The activists, journalists and politicians demanded a neutral committee be formed to investigate the case of burying the people in what they consider a humiliating manner.

The dead bodies were randomly placed in an uncovered car, according to Hamdan Issa', one of the protestors and head of a campaign to support the detainees. The manner of bringing 13 anonymous corpses on Aug. 17 in an uncovered car to pray on them and then bury them raised

"Twenty-one dead bodies are still lost and many others are detained without knowing anything about them," Issa' said.

Rehdwan Mas'ood, a leader of the Organizing Committee for the revolution, denied that the committee has any connection with these corpses, which belong to people who died during 2011's uprising.

Mas'ood said the committee only received an order from the General Prosecution to take the corpses

and to bury them.

"We refuse the manner by which the dead bodies were brought and demanded that a committee be formed to investigate the matter," he said.

Raseen Al-Raseen, a professor at the Mass Media College in Sana'a University, said it is unbelievable that the Organizing Committee presented the excuse that the dead bodies don't belong to revolutionary people, which indicates that the dead people have no dignity or don't deserve to be treated with respect unless they are revolutionary people.

"We demand that their photos be published and also their names," Al-Raseen said. "We don't care to what political party they belong because every human being has dignity. The government should bear its responsibilities."

Al-Raseen said he thinks the corpses are known and not anonymous, but it is intended for the names to remain anonymous. The activists called upon Hadi, the government and the security services to reveal the truth about the corpses.

Civil society organizations, activists and journalists urged relevant authorities to take action to reveal the truth about the dead bodies and also about the detainees currently in the prisons run by the National Security, the Political Security and the First Armored Division.

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# **Drownings mount during Eid vacation**

Samar Qaed

SANA'A, Aug. 26 — Yemen's coast guard saved six people in Hodeida and one person in Aden from drowning during the Eid holiday.

Mahdi Shoja'a, general manager of the coast guard's operations, said four of the people they saved in Hodeida, two brothers between 10 and 13 years old among them, were swimming in the Al-Dawar area.

Guards at the Al-Katheeb coast rescued two others. The two men were from Dhamar and were between 18 and 22 years old.

Still, the number of people who have drowned is mounting. Shoja'a said the Coast Guard Authority announced four people from the

same family drowned in Al-Buraiqa coast, Aden governorate. Moreover, two people died in two separate drowning accidents in Hadramout.

"The drowning happens because people don't pay attention to the warnings of the authority regarding the climate changes nowadays," Shoja'a said. "The authority warned people not to go swimming in the coasts because the sea is unsuitable for swimming at this time of the year."

Shoja'a said people who come from mountainous areas in Yemen and from the countryside should adhere to the warnings given by the Coast Guard Authority because they are more likely to drown since they don't know the areas they are visiting.

"We spread boats everywhere to save people in the sea. On land, we put stickers and brochures to enlighten people about maritime safety in Aden, Hodeida and Bab el

He also said that the danger of going to the sea increases each vear during July, August and September. However, people drowned at the beginning of this year because it coincided with the Eid vacation.

Visitors from different governorates and from Yemen's neighboring countries go to Aden to spend the Eid holiday. More than 350,000 visitors were in Aden and work in hotels increased to 70 percent, according to Aden's Tourism Office.

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# Deadly crash kills 3 refugees



A young boy sits where the two brothers were sitting when they were hit by the vehicle and died.



Three refugees died here outside the Immigration and Passport Center compound.

### Story and photos by Ahlam Mohsen

hree Ethiopian refugees, including two children, died Aug. 20 when a Toyota Camry drove off the road and onto the pavement, crashing into the tents lining the Immigration and Passport Center. Among the dead are one adult, Jamal Yusef, 29, and two children, Ala Aldeen Najeeb, 6, and his younger brother Abdullah Najeeb, 2.

The crash occurred at 10 a.m. Monday while the children were sitting on slabs of concrete, Somali refugee and eyewitness to the accident Barqaqua Ibrahim said.

"They saw my son eating sunflower seeds; they sat down to join him," Ibrahim said. "My son was able to move out of the way, but the others were killed. We're not safe here."

Their mother, Hawir, left the camp to get water and returned after the crash occurred. Yemeni police officers did not rush the victims to a hospital. Instead, the two brothers were taken to Al Thawra Hospital in a taxi. Abdullah was declared dead on arrival; his brother died a few hours later. All three bodies are being held in a refrigerated room at the hospital, Dr. Abdulkarim Al Kholeni of Al Thawra Hospital said.

"I've been ill ever since the accident," Ibrahim said. "I can't keep anything down; I vomit when I remember the blood and [Yusef's] brain all over the concrete. It looked like his head had exploded. I held his head and tried to talk to him, but he was dead."

The driver of the vehicle, Qa'ed Alwagedi, is currently at a detention center awaiting charges. He was speeding and turned a corner onto Al-Amri Street when his brakes failed, according to Sana'a Deputy of Traffic and Accidents Abdullah Ma'odah.

"He (Alwagedi) put his hands on his head and screamed, 'Oh God, what did I do? Did I kill these people? People live in these tents?" Ibrahim said. "He went a little crazy—he was crying."

The children's father, sobbing at the crash site five days later, declined to be interviewed.

"The father came in Aug. 26 and told us didn't want charges filed; he just wanted his children's bodies," Ma'odah said. "Alwagedi is still

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being held."

The accident highlights dangers faced by homeless refugees. They have been without housing since being removed from prison July 20 by Yemeni security forces. The refugees, including those killed Aug. 20, spent four months in prison after security forces ended their 11-month demonstration outside the U.N. Refugee Agency's (UNHCR) Sana'a office. Refugees say their removal from outside UNHCR's building and later from

prison were violent.

The refugees fear for their safety. Attempted sexual assaults have occurred while sleeping, several women said. Despite the demonstrated safety concerns, it's unclear whether UNHCR will offer housing or aid.

"UNHCR is saddened by the deaths and [is] closely following the issue with our implementing partners," Zaid Al-Alaya'a, Senior Public Information Assistant at UNHCR, said.





# Women athletes strive to make it

Ashraf Al-Muraqab

lthough obstacles and restrictions are many, Yemeni woman can now barely enter the sports world after sports for Yemenis were exclusive

There are multiple recent female sports achievements both locally and internationally. However, these achievements remain limited due to social attitudes-particularly in rural areas-toward women's participation in athletics.

In this year's Olympics, held in London, Yemen's Fatima Al-Dahman, 19, participated in the 100 meter sprint race.

"We (female athletes) are not allowed to train in or outside the stadium," she said, speaking of the difficulties she faces in Yemen. "We cannot be free from derogatory comments and insults poured on us by some people."

"If I want to exercise outside, I have to wait for the dark so that nobody sees me. Occasionally, I cannot exercise, though I need these exercises."

In Islam, women are not permitted to travel unless a close relative accompanies them.

"Women are banned from traveling alone," Dahman said. "Thus, foreign participation is lost."

Sara Al-Absi, a volleyball player, said she participated in many international tournaments, but her participation remains low compared with participants from other countries.

"The social attitude toward female sports is still critical because of religious norms and traditions that determine the responsibility and the work of women," Al-Absi

Al-Absi criticized the stance of





"We cannot be free from derogatory comments and insults poured on us by some people," Olympian Fatima Al-Dahman, 19, said.

the Ministry of Sports and Youth, saying the support of women in this field is still insufficient; the newspapers' role is inadequate as

### Male opposition

Sultan Al-Ariqi, a government employee, said it is difficult to accept the idea of women participating in sports based on his convictions to upholding the current norms and the traditions of the community.

Tough sports are not suitable for women, he said, because a woman is naturally delicate and tender.

"Her major concerns are her house and family."

Mohammed Al-Hwsali, a weightlifting champion, said there must be a consideration with regard to the type of sports women can participate in.

can practice that need no arduous physical efforts and are appropriate for women builds and femininity," Al-Hwsali said. "These sports should not lead women to be violent, which contradicts her nature."

Al-Hwsali said there are sports exercises women can practice such as ballet, chess and skiing, that are appropriate, but he added that there are some other sports that are inappropriate for women to involve themselves with.

"They had better avoid other like wrestling and sports weightlifting."

Amani Khalid, an employee at the Ministry of Sports and Youth, said society gradually starts to look up to and accept women's participation in sports.

"The Yemeni woman has proven successful in many leadership "There are some sports females positions such as a minister, a

politician, an economist, a doctor, an engineer or an athlete," Khalid said. "The participation of Yemeni women in foreign sport contests is a clear indicator of progress the Yemeni woman is making."

Khalid said women can normally practice some sport games.

"Why are they not supported as long as long these games don't contradict social customs and traditions?"

Yahiya Al-Damari, a man in the fifties, said women today have no other concerns other than competing with men in everything.

"It is enough for a woman to learn simple things and then get married and stay home to care about her children," he said. "If she wants to practice some sport exercises, she can do so in her house."

Nashwan Al-Haimi, a university

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student, said he approves of in the course of the past period, women's sports participation under the condition that these exercises don't contravene the instructions of Islam or the traditions and the customs of society.

"Sport exercises are important for women's health," Al-Haimi

Nora Al-Jarwi, the general manager of the Women Administration at the Ministry of Sport and Youth, commended the success of Yemeni women

indicating that the Women General Administration has fostered more than 50 sport and cultural activities since it was established in 2003. Seven of them were foreign and international participation.

Al-Jarwi said the formation of the Women Athletes Union contributed to reviving women's sports nationwide.

"Women have become strongly present and obvious in many sports carnivals organized by the union."

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

NO. 2012/2

TITLE

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**VACANCY NOTICE** 

: Emergency Public Health Officer

: APW

: Yemen/Abyan

: Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO)

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION NO. 2012/1



**VACANCY NOTICE** 

TITLE

**GRADE** 

: Financial and Administrative Assistant

**OFFICIAL STATION (COUNTRY)** : Yemen/Aden

**ORGANIZATIONAL** LOCATION/UNIT

: Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO)

: SSA

: Office of the WHO Representative,

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27 August, 2012 Report 5

# Calling for a revolutionary escalation



Recently, a protest in Seteen Street in Sana'a focused on calling for the restructuring of the military.

### Story by Ahmed Dawood Photo by Mohammed Al-Emad

evolutionary youth in change squares across Yemen began demanding an escalation of their efforts last week in order to achieve all of their aims for the revolution.

A Friday prayer was held at 60 Meters Road in Sana'a, under the slogan, "Renewal of the revolution." They chanted several slogans asserting the importance of revolutionary escalation to achieve

all demands.

Mane'a Al-Matary, a member of the Organizing Committee for Sana'a's Change Square, said the escalation aims to accelerate achieving the goals of the revolution. Al-Matary said they want people from the former regime who are currently controlling the military to be dismissed before the beginning of this fall's National Dialogue Conference.

Al-Matary also said the escalation won't be restricted to protests. Different procedures will also be followed such as an "institutions' revolution" to dismiss all corrupt-

ed people.

During the Friday sermons, the Imam said the revolution would not be over until current political detainees are released and a committee is established to investigate violations during what the Imam said was a peaceful revolution. Moreover, he called on President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi to dismiss former President Ali Abdullah Saleh's son and relatives from the military.

Khaled Al-Madani, a leader of the Shabab Al-Sumood Coalition, which supports the Houthis, said protests weren't supposed to stop. He said they have protested since they joined the change square movement a year and a half ago. Their views concerning continuing the revolution until achieving all its aims remain the same.

In spite of the calls for a revolutionary escalation and for remaining in change squares, some politicians have different opinions. Abdullah Dawbala, a political analyst, said holding protests in the streets is of no use now because the time for protests has ended.

He urged youth in change squares to adopt another escalation, represented by supporting SANA'A BRITISH SCHOOL



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Hadi's decrees and by demanding the construction of a new civil state. He also demanded that revolutionary speeches should move from words in the squares to actions in state departments and in-

Adel Ameen, a political analyst, said the escalation is a temporary reaction since the youth in the squares are disappointed that no one pays attention to them and even their leaders were not selected to help form the new Yemeni

stitutions.

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He said the escalation would fail because it is out of the revolution's and out of young people's control since political parties ultimately controlled the revolution.

In an Aug. 13 interview with Al-Watan Saudi Newspaper, Mohammed Salem Basindawa, Yemen's prime minister, called on the revolutionary youth to continue the escalation because it is the only way to achieve the aims of the revolution.





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# Yemen's Food Crisis: 10 Million Starving

Omar Mashjari **Huffingtonpost.co.uk** First published Aug. 22

ith the world's media attention focused on fight Yemen's against Al-Qaeda, you would probably be forgiven for not knowing that Yemenis are facing the worst hunger crisis since records began. The term 'food insecurity' is increasingly being associated with the once self-sufficient but improvised Yemen. In fact over 44 percent of Yemen's population will face a lack of food to eat this year alone and the U.N. says that 5m Yemenis are considered "extremely food insecure". The causes of this crisis range from a lack of political stability caused the 2011 revolution, failure to control and plan on behalf of the Yemeni government and the inability of donors states such as the U.S. to view Yemen beyond the 'terrorism goggles'. As it currently stands there are

no two ways about it, Yemen is no longer on the brink of a catastrophic food crisis, but rather is now in the midst of a food catastrophe. Oxfam last September warned that Yemen was at breaking point, today one can freely admit that Yemen has broke. For example in al Hodeidah and Hajjah, one in three children are malnourished, which is double the standard emergency level. While the U.N. estimates that 267, 000 Yemeni children are facing life threatening levels of malnutrition. Yemen's food crisis presents a number of challenges to Yemenis across the political, economical and social spectrum. The previously already poor are on the verge of death, the once slim middle class are finding it hard to pay for life necessities, whilst the rich and often elite, find it much easier to spend their wealth. But it is children who bear the brunt of Yemen's food price escalation, as mothers are reportedly taking their children out of school to beg on the streets.

But Yemen's food crisis does not only represent a threat to Yemenis, but much more importantly it represents a threat to various actors



But Yemen's food crisis does not only represent a threat to Yemenis, but much more importantly it represents a threat to various actors in the region and the wider world, ranging from neighbouring oilrich, but moral-poor Saudi Arabia to the ever-more selfinterested U.S.



The situation is compounded by the hundreds of thousands of Internally Displaced People in the southern part of Aden and Abyan as a result of the war against Al-Qaeda. Not to mention that at the same time, tens of thousands of refugees from the Horn of Africa ...

in the region and the wider world, ranging from neighbouring oilrich, but moral-poor Saudi Arabia to the ever-more self-interested United States. This is because Yemenis across the country but par-

ticularly in the South have lost faith and trust in their government; beyond this they are no desperate for any support from anyone willing to help them. When the central government is unable to provide for its people, help reduce inflation and meet the most basic of security, extremist organisations such as Ansar Al-Sharia are monopolising on the dire economic reality by providing the most basic of needs including food and in turn gain their trust. Although practicality dictates that these extremist operations are some-what limited to the more lawless areas of Yemen, the fact remains that central government seem unable, unwilling and incapable of forming a comprehensive response to the immediate food catastrophe.

The situation is compounded by the hundreds of thousands of Internally Displaced People in the southern part of Aden and Abyan as a result of the war against Al-Qaeda. Not to mention that at the same time, tens of thousands of refugees from the Horn of Africa are arriving on Yemen's shores. The U.N. Envoy to Yemen, Jamal Ben Omar said that Yemen's situation is complicated on many levels; as each day passes the complications continue to violently combine to the detriment of Yemen's most hungry.

Putting the seriousness of the matter into context, 10 million people visited London this summer for the 2012 Olympics, the same amount are expected to starve this year in Yemen. Aside from the people's desperation potentially leading to extremism, the humanitarian consequences of such a catastrophe would be unprecedented in the Arab region. Hence the imperative of response mounted by international community. For example, the U.K. have announced they will provide £28m to towards combating the crisis but this still this falls short of the £90m promised they promised. Additionally the EU has committed an additional €5m but this remains insufficient. Although significant funds totaling \$4bn were pledged at the Friends of Yemen meeting in May, these pledges urgently need to materalise and turned into tangible

alive, as people cannot survive on promises. The U.N. says it needs \$591 million in aid to meet current needs but has it has received less than half that amount. Whilst the next Friends of Yemen conference has been delayed till the end of the day, donors must respond now before the crisis further deepens.

Yemen's diaspora community has also been active in helping to alleviate the crisis. So far the British-Yemeni community has successfully sent 40 tones of food; clothing and medicine to help people displaced from Abyan and has raised over £250,000 for Islamic Relief's Yemen appeal. Further to this, the newly minted Yemen Relief and

humanitarian aid to keep people Development Forum, a U.K.-based umbrella charity, has also launched a campaign to raise money for food relief but its effectiveness is limited due to the proper lack of media coverage. Oxfam who, last month issued a joint appeal with Islamic Relief to raise \$38m for the emergency relief of 5m people, has even admitted that Yemen's plight is not emotionally appealing enough for people to give money. Joy Singhal, the manager of Oxfam's humanitarian response in Yemen said that "It is not a crisis like the tsunami in Indonesia or the earthquake in Haiti. Yemen is one of two or three Arab states in the Middle East considered to be a middle-income area because it isn't in the media".

With the lack of media attention, the international community and aid agencies have no choice but to increase their efforts in combating Yemen's food crisis, whilst ensuring that they do not fall into the trap of viewing Yemen within the security spectrum. Yemen's new 'unity' government is currently weak; overall international support is lacking, whilst figures from the past such as Ali Abdullah Saleh continue to stand in the shadows, any policy which places terrorism and security concerns over the dire humanitarian situation would not only be a catastrophe for the starving Yemeni people, but a catastrophe for the security interests of the international community.

# Yemen's tradition of half-solving problems continues to haunt it

Achraf El Bahi Thenational.ae First published Aug. 22

seems to be doomed to making historic, yet unfinished, complishments, which eventually lead to grave consequences," wrote Ahmed Youssef Ahmed, director of the Cairo-based Institute of Arab Research and Studies, in yesterday's edition of the Emirati newspaper Al Ittihad.

During the unification of Yemen in the late 1980s and early 1990s, everything seemed to be going smoothly, the writer said. "A compromise was reached that tempted both sides of the equation, the northerners and the southerners, into unification."

The idea was to make the southerners, who were fewer in number, feel just as empowered as the northerners in government halls, but with a key twist. While the parliamentary speaker position and the premiership went to the southerners, the presidency remained a northern privilege.

Also, the then-president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, chaired a five-mem- into a trap 'presidential council". members were from the south (one of them the vice president), and two from the north, concentrating the reins of power in the hands of the fifth member, the president.

"But these developments at the government level did not extend to the military institution," the writer noted. "The armed forces in the south and the north did not merge."

The only change that happened was that these forces were redeployed, with some southern units stationed in the north and northern units moved to the south.

"Yet, whenever you had a defence minister from the south and a chief of staff from the north, you knew you were basically dealing with two armies: one taking orders from the minister, the other from the chief of staff," the writer pointed out.

This was a perilous way of running the military. When the north-

ern and southern political elites fell out, and all attempts to reconcile them failed, the army situation made it easy for political confrontation to quickly spiral into a fullblown military conflict. This is now known as the 1994 secession war, or the civil war.

Sure, the central government army (the north) prevailed, but the problem was not solved. Many southern army officers were forced into retirement. This led to further resentment among the southerners and, eventually, turned the ignition on what came to be known as "the Southern Movement". The latter now hits out at the core of the very unity for which Yemen has paid dearly in recent decades.

The same mistake was made when, earlier this year, the youth protests in Yemen culminated in President Saleh stepping down. The revolution was not consummated. Mr Saleh still leads the General People's Congress party, the majority holder in parliament, and so can still influence parliamentary and presidential elections, the writer

Indeed, Yemen's is a tragic story of unfinished business.

Syria's Palestinians did not fall

The Palestinian residents in the Yarmouk camp, near the Syrian capital Damascus, have shown great "political and ethical wisdom" after 24 of them were killed and many more injured following a mortar attack that targeted them in Ramadan, according to Ali Bdwan, a Palestinian contributor to the opinion pages of the Dubai-based newspaper Al Bayan.

The Palestinians did not fall for the trap, he said in an article yesterday. With their stoicism and restraint, they spoiled it for those who wanted to drag them into the raging Syrian crisis, the writer said, without specifying who "those" might

After the shelling of the Yarmouk camp earlier this month, both the rebel Free Syrian Army and the government forces denied involvement.

"Palestinian residents in Syria held their position, which is positive and genuine neutrality, one that is predicated on solidarity with Syria and its people," the writer said.

"The Yarmouk tragedy hurt a great deal. Innocent blood was spilt; young men, older men and children bled," he added. But the camp's elders refrained from taking retaliatory action, electing instead to spare lives and preserve social stability.

All they did was bury their dead honourably, as quickly as possible, aware that the attack on their camp was more of a "deceitful" provocation meant to scramble the cards in the Syrian conflict.

Lakhdar Brahimi gets off on the wrong foot

The newly appointed United Nations-Arab League peace envoy to Syria, Lakhdar Brahimi, is expected to travel to New York this week to officially take office, succeeding Kofi Annan, who gave up such a "difficult, if not impossible mission" in disgust, the London-based newspaper Al Quds Al Arabi stated in its lead editorial yesterday.

Mr Brahimi, a seasoned diplomat from Algeria, suggested in a statement to the media that it was still too early to comment on whether President Bashar Al Assad should step down.

'His words, uttered spontaneous ly, have angered both the rulers and the opposition in Syria," the paper said. "And this anger goes to show that the new envoy has already started making his way though the minefield."

The National Syrian Council demanded that Mr Brahimi apologise for his comments "which seem to give President Al Assad ... a licence to kill tens of thousands more".

The Syrian regime also denounced Mr Brahimi's comments as interference in Syria's internal

If diplomacy is the art of saying the right thing at the right time which Mr Brahimi, 78, certainly knows - that art might not be so easy to pull off, given the complexity of the Syrian crisis, the paper concluded.

Digest compiled by Achraf El Bahi

# **SKETCHED OPINION** By Rashad Al-Samei Of course, those who perpetrated it had no chance different ... There is no shortage in food, propane or of doing it again!

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# Breeding extremism, youth by youth

Story and photos by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

efore he detonated himself in 2009, Khaled Abdullah Al-Dhaiani, an 18-year-old Al-Qaeda affiliate in Yemen, was living in a small house in the Nokom area of Sana'a. People in the neighborhood used to see him helping others and solving problems that arose in the neighborhood.

Mohammed Al-Haimi, a close friend of Al-Dhaiani, said teachers and classmates in school always made sarcastic comments about Al-Dhaiani because of his short white dress, associated with the uniform of the Taliban movement and with Ansar Al-Sharia—an extremist group linked to Al-Qaeda—in Abyan.

Al-Dhaiani was very poor and lived with his siblings in a difficult environment. His older brother left Yemen for Iraq during the war in 2001, and he joined Al-Qaeda without ever coming back to Yemen. Ali, another older brother, suffered from a psychological disorder and committed suicide inside his house, according to Al-Haimi.

"Al-Dhaiani's thoughts and beliefs began to change suddenly," Al-Haimi said. "He started to create problems, and barely a day passed without having a problem until people got used to it. Al-Dhaiani suffered from a psychological

disorder and had several problems with his father, who used to beat him black and blue."

Al-Dhaiani worked many different jobs. When he was 14, he used to sit with his friends, go on trips and play group soccer.

He worked in a telecommunications center and was said to be honest and loyal. He liked to learn new things and often requested his friends to give him CDs to learn typing.

"When he was 15, Al-Dhaiani started to be aloof," Al-Haimi said. "He rarely met his friends and acquired new, weird behaviors. He was upset with the government and had sympathy for Al-Qaeda. He always criticized America and its policy toward Yemen and the Arab region."

Al-Dhaiani attempted to spread certain thoughts and behaviors among his friends and attempted to convince them to don the short white dresses and to stop shaving their faces. He used verses and Hadiths in order to be persuasive.

Al-Dhaiani wasn't the only one in his area to eventually join Al-Qaeda. There were many others, and some carried out bombings against the Yemeni Military. The most prominent of those young men was 20-year-old Basheer Al-Khaishani.

"Basheer was an unpleasant person who used to make trouble, establish gangs and block roads in his area in Nokom," Mohammed Al-Kawkabani, an area resident,



Mosaik and Nokom are popular Sana'a neighborhoods that are home to youth who often join Al-Qaeda.

said, "He dealt with people in his neighborhood with bad manners."

"When he was 20, Al-Khaishani steered clear from his friends and became aloof. He used to accompany religious men to mosques. He was attracted by the thoughts

and ideas of Taliban and was always talking about America and its war on religious associations in Yemen," he added.

Al-Khaishani preferred to be alone in the mosque to recite the Quran, and he didn't like the ideas of those who managed the mosque.

Al-Kawkabani said what makes people go astray and join extremist groups is the religious speech of some religious people who pay no attention to the situation of those around them. He said their talk influence people to commit suicide in a fight fought in the name of religion.

Shawqi Al-Ba'dani, an Al-Qaeda leader, was a resident of Nokom and was beloved by people in his neighborhood.

Al-Ba'dani would perform the Azan (call to prayer) because of his nice voice. He attracted many people, but he used to disappear for months, and when he came back, people in his neighborhood welcomed him warmly and insisted he be the imam and perform the prayer.

Al-Ba'dani is today one of Al-Qaeda's leaders, and it is said he was in connection with Haitham Mufrih, who carried out the suicide bombing in Al-Sabeen Square in May in Sana'a, which caused deaths of more than one hundred soldiers.

Al-Ba'dani was charged with several duties in Abyan and recruited many people for Al-Qaeda. His father worked for the British Embassy for several years, but because of his family relationship with Al-Ba'dani, he was dismissed. Moreover, Al-Ba'dani attracted his younger brother Hisham, recruiting him to join Al-Qaeda, too.

"There is an organized attempt by Al-Qaeda to control the youth and change their directions to serve Al-Qaeda interests, taking advantage of poverty and absence of the role of the state," Al-Kawkabani said.

Abdu Al-Jaradi, a journalist interested in Al-Qaeda-related affairs, said, "Sana'a is one of the most important places for Al-Qaeda where they work to attract and recruit members for Al-Qaeda or Ansar Al-Sharia."

He said mosques, schools, colleges, friends and relatives are used as a means to attract new members

"The hard political situation Yemen underwent last year helped the radical groups of Al-Qaeda to have power and to attract more people," he added. "Poverty and poor treatment of parents toward their children are two reasons that make them join Al-Qaeda."

Sa'wan and Nokom, located near the U.S. embassy in Sana'a, and other areas in Sana'a and other governorates are hotspots for attracting young men to join Al-Qaeda because of the poverty and unemployment among the young men living there.

Several families in Mosaik, located near Nokom, are still looking for their sons. Their sons are rumored to have joined Al-Qaeda, and the families don't know where they are.

Mosaik and Nokom areas are popular neighborhoods where the youth, who join Al-Qaeda, reside. These two areas are usually mentioned in local security reports because many Al-Qaeda members were born in these areas or lived in them.

Religious extremism in Mosaik became prominent in 2004, when Jar Allah Al-Sawani assassinated Jar Allah Omar, the General Secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party. It was revealed that one of the members of Al-Sawani's group, a 19-year-old man, was born in Al-Haima and resided in Mosaik. In March 18, 2008, a soldier and a female student died in an attack targeting the U.S. Embassy, and it was said those who carried out the operation later disappeared in Mosaik.

Moreover, on Sept. 17, 2008, 16 people died when two cars with explosives targeted the U.S. embassy. Reports suggest the two cars were loaded with bombs in Mosaik.

In the operation that targeted AlNahdain Mosque in the presidential palace last July, the person charged with performing the Azan was suspected of being involved. He disappeared, but his house in Mosaik was stormed and his family members, including his wife, were arrested.

On May 21, approximately 100

soldiers of the Central Security Forces died in a suicide bombing in Al-Sabeen Square. Haitham Mufrih, a resident in Mosaik, was the suicide bomber.

Mosaik is considered the starting point of bombing operations and attacks carried out by Al-Qaeda militants.

"After the attack that targeted the mosque in the presidential palace and caused injury to former president Ali Abdullah Saleh and death to many others, many young men disappeared from Mosaik," Amir Homdi, a resident in Mosaik, said. "Later, they called their families saying they were in Abyan."

Homdi said one of his relatives left home because of disagreements with his father. He kept going to a mosque in the area and then joined Ansar Al-Sharia in Abyan. He stayed for two months, but his mother contacted him via telephone and convinced him to come back.

Security forces in Al-Wahda Police Station in Sa'wan area declined to discuss this issue, and several families fear discussing it to avoid police investigation.



Mosaik in considered the starting point of bombing operations and attacks carried out by Al-Qaeda militants.



Sa'wan and Nokom, located near the U.S. embassy in Sana'a, are among hotspots for attracting young men to join Al-Qaeda because of the poverty and unemployment among young men living in these areas.



# VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

UNDP invites qualified Yemeni nationals to apply for the following vacant position:

# Aid Coordination & Partnership Assistant – Service Contract –SB3

Approximate Monthly Salary US\$1,000

If you are interested in the above position please review the Terms of Reference and requirements by visiting our website at

# http://jobs.undp.org

Only online applications will be accepted
The deadline for receiving applications is **5 September 2012** 

# Taiz a land filled with garbage

Story and photos by Amal Al-Yarisi

n the streets of Taiz and its narrow lanes, garbage accumulates at never-ending rates, spreading stench everywhere and even infiltrating homes.

Many locals complain about the garbage, so dominant in the streets that it is noticed everywhere. Ahmed Al-Hakimi, a private sector employee and a Taiz resident, said the trash has become especially disturbing following the spread of flies and mosquitoes-attracted to the trash-in several neighbor-

He said many places in Taiz have gone replete with trash and sewage. These places have been calling on those at the helm to resolve the problem because it blemishes the culture and the beauty of the city.

The recent strike by street clean-

disturbances for locals.

Al-Diary Al-Jadeed Street, said Taiz has gotten itself into a garbage

"Smoke and vile smells spread everywhere," Othman said. "Taiz used to seem extremely riveting. Now it has turned into a desperate, disfigured and garbage-laden

Haneen Yaseen, a student in Al-Thwara school, said she had resentment about the situation of garbage accumulation in her city.

"Although the bad stench of the taken to solve this issue."



Trash continues accumulating in Taiz's streets.

ers resulted in the accumulation of the garbage. This drove some locals to rid of their trash through burning. By burning the trash, the problem was exacerbated. The smoldering trash created further Maryam Othman, a resident of

and sewage quagmire.

garbage begins to decrease, the problem is not completely solved," Yaseen said. "For two months, no official action has been effectively



"Taiz used to seem extremely riveting," Maryam Othman, a Taiz resident, said. "Now it has turned into a desperate, disfigured and garbage-laden city."

Ameen Darhim, a businessman, asserted the importance of Governor Shawqi Hael's role to end the problem Taiz's garbage issue.

"Sana'a suffered from the same problem," Darhim said. "However, Abdulkadir Helal, the general secretary of the capital city, made field visits to the streets of the capital and cast a look on the problem the people endured. He also responded

to the demands of the street work-

In an interview with Yemen Times, Hael said that he has met the head of the cleaning sector in the governorate to solve this prob-

"This problem will be solved during the next week," he said, pointing out that the current cleaners will be replaced with other ones if they fail to perform their duties.

Hael said he will motivate locals to cooperate with street cleaners and to take part in street cleaning. "You will see Taiz in a different

way in the next days," he promised.

## Health catastrophe

Garbage accumulation results in many diseases and hazardous epi-

demics. Garbage is a good breeding ground for the spread of infectious insects, according to Taha Al-Rafaee, a doctor in Al-Rafaee Hospital in Taiz.

"The accumulation of the trash is fit for flies, mosquitoes and bacteria that spread diseases among people. There are also other ailments resulting from garbage burning, including asthma."

# **Announcement of Tender (3/2012)**

Tax Authority announces its desire to issue public tender No. 3/2012 for the printing and supply of two billion three hundred million banderol stamps on locally produced cigarettes to be funded from government source 100%.

Bidders willing to participate in this tender have to submit written requests during official working hours to the following address:

Tax Authority – General Department of Supply and Maintenance /

Southern Safiah – Besides the Ministry of Finance – P.O. Box 11366-5746

To purchase and receive tender documents against a non-refundable fee of (40,000) Yemeni Rials Mon refundable .

Latest deadline for purchasing tender documents is 03.10.2012

flids should be submitted in sealed envelopes with red wax to the address of the Tax Authority bearing the name of the Authority, project and tender number as well as name of bidder and should include the following documents:

- 1. Unconditional bank guarantee for a lump sum amount of 15,000,000 Yemeni Rials valid for 150 days as of the date of envelopes opening or a payable check.
- Effective copy of the registration and classification certificate.
- 3. Effective copy of sales tax certificate + tax identification card.
- Effective copy of Insurance card + Zakat card.
- 5. Copy of profession practice permit.

Foreign companies are excluded from submission of the above indicated certificates and cards and it is sufficient to provide qualification legal documents issued in countries to which these companies are affiliated.

Latest deadline for reception of bids and opening envelopes is at 10:0KAM, Monday 08.10.2012. Bid submitted after this deadline will not be accepted and will be returned uncoened.

Envelopes will be opened at the office of the Deputy Chairman by presence of bidders or their official representatives via signed and stamped power of attorney.

Companies willing to participate in this tender may review tender documents before purchasing them during official working hours within 40 days of the date of this announcement.

Our welcite: www.tac.gov.ye



# **JOB ANNOUNCEMENT**

Oxfam, an international NGO working with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering, has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancies for its Programme

Humanitarian Programme Officer-(I position)

**Contract Duration: 7 months** 

Assist in the preparation and monitoring of project budgeting; facilitate administrative requests; collect, analyze and disseminate data on the progress of the response on a regular basis. You will support the programme to report against objectives through regular production of Situation Reports and develop accurate and timely figures for reporting, accountability, and communications purposes. You will be coordinating inputs, writing content and collating the monthly staff newsletter; updating the system (OPAL) as required; and ensuring filing is regularly updated.

We are looking for someone with experience in humanitarian work gained through professional work who has excellent organizational, administrative, and communication skills . You will have well-developed interpersonal skills, proven ability to be flexible in demanding situations, proving your resilience and ability to work under pressure in a team environment. You will have strong attention to detail, be familiar with budget preparation, demonstrate good oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic with the ability to convey complex information (in English), and possess good computer

Logistics Officer- (I position)

Location: Hodeidah **Contract Duration: 6 months** 

You are going to organize all logistics processes, including storekeeping, warehousing, transport and fleet management. You will support and supervise all the staff reporting to this post, including logistics staff and security guards; establish good contact with suppliers, government offices and UN agencies with regards to logistics matters. You will assist and write monthly reports to Project/Logistics Managers. You will ensure security guidelines are updated and followed by staff; and safeguard vehicles. You will supervise and plan vehicle allocations; monitor fuel consumption of Oxfam vehicles; and ensure administration procedures are followed in all logistics activities.

# What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with previous experience in Logistics with good diplomacy, tact and negotiation skills. You will have the ability to work under pressure in response to changing needs; have experience in purchasing, fleet management, warehousing, administration, and have practical experience in HF and VHF radio. Valid clear driving license and sound driving skills are required. You will be a good team player with excellent oral and written communication skills in Arabic and English and sound computer skills.

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in either of these positions, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for and the location of the job in the email subject, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk.

Closing date for applications is 01st September 2012

Please apply immediately as we will be interviewing suitable candidates before the closing date

Interview 27 August, 2012

# A spy's life:

# An interview with a senior Yemeni spy



Ahmed Bin Mo'aili, 66, worked as a spy for more than 30 years.

## Story and photo by Muaad Al-Maqtari

hmed Bin Mo'aili belongs to a sheikh family in the Abida tribe of Marib, north of Sana'a. He has filled his life with both surprising and sad details. He is a 66-year-old Ye-

Courageously, he spoke about very sensitive top secrets during his 30 years of work.

These secrets, revealing a side of the secret relations between Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Yemen's intelligence, are juxtaposed with the personal details of his life. For Bin Mo'aili, personal and professional have been mixing for years.

He had different duties in different countries, which required him to travel in several Arab countries. Because of this, Bin Mo'aili acquired tens of wives over the years.

Bin Mo'aili worked for 23 years in Saudi intelligence and then for ten years in Yemeni-Iragi cooperative intelligence.

But now, things have changed. Currently, he is facing problems with Yemeni intelligence operations, known as the Political Security Organization (PSO), because they separated him from his 31 children who live all around the Arab countries he has worked in and who are awaiting his return.

Documents from the case Bin Mo'aili filed against Yemen's former president Ali Abdullah Saleh in 2006 reveal a side of the suffering he endured 14 years ago.

In 2007, Mo'aili received a verdict stipulating that Saleh compensate him for the sufferings. Saleh was at the time directly responsible for Political Security.

However, this verdict, which handed down to Bin Mo'aili with the help of professional lawyers from the Hood Organization for Defending Human Rights (HOOD),

has yet to be realized.

Today, Bin Mo'aili has a memorandum from Sultan Al-Arada, Marib's governor, to President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, clarifying Bin Mo'aili's demands, taking into consideration that he is a senior spy.

He also has an order given by Hadi to the head of Yemen's PSO to release his passports and other seized things.

PSO office in Sana'a for the purpose of getting his passport and identity cards back.

He said Political Security confiscated his eight passports issued either in Yemen or in Yemen's embassies abroad, including his first passport-issued in 1959, his identity card, his family card and a commercial record.

Bin Mo'aili said that his salvation is in getting his seized documents and passports back so that he can leave Yemen to meet his fam-



Bin Mo'aili said that his salvation is in getting his seized documents and passports back to that he can leave Yemen to meet his family members scattered in different countries around the Arab World.

ily members scattered in different countries around the Arab World.

# **Duties map, women map**

Currently, Bin Mo'aili lives in a small house in Sana'a with Molok Al-Anesi, his newest wife, and Soa'od, his 26-year-old son from his Kuwaiti wife Salwa.

He has 31 children living in the 11 Arab countries he was based in Everyday, Bin Mo'aili goes to the while working as a spy for Saudi Arabia.

He left Yemen and joined the Security Academy in Saudi Arabia, known as King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz Academy, in 1959. Bin Mo'aili said he started working in espionage in the 1960s.

He graduated from the school in 1967 and married his first wife Sara Jamal Mahdi, a Kuwaiti woman. After that, he married many other

Mahdi gave birth to five children: Ali, Osama, Hosam, Esra'a and Alya. However, the security duties Bin Mo'aili had to carry out in several areas inside and outside Saudi Arabia led to his other marriages, an action he pursued following the example of Saudi kings.

After Sara, he married Fatima and Salma, both Saudi women, and they each gave birth to five chil-

Moreover, while in Jordon in 1971 during the civil war that caused death of thousands of Palestinians who sought refuge there, Bin Mo'aili married Khitam, a Jordanian woman, who gave birth to a

During his work in the General Investigation unit, where he was located in the eastern Saudi region of Al-Khafji, Bin Mo'aili married Salwa, a Kuwaiti woman, who gave birth to Soa'od, now living with him in Sana'a. During the same period, he married Awatef, an Egyptian living in Kuwait.

He said Awatef gave birth to Dua'a, Laheeb and Sa'ad, who all

live in his house in Cairo. The two remain married, though he left her 14 years ago.

He married an Ethiopian woman named Sa'ada Ahmed while traveling to Addis Ababa in 1980. Sa'ada gave birth to Shamlan. While working a commercial task in Abu Dhabi in 1984, Bin Mo'aili married Noor, an Emirati woman, who gave birth to Moneef, Rashid and Bilal.

Between 1980 and 1985, Bin Mo'aili was assigned a security task in Libya during the siege imposed by foreign countries on Mua'mar Al-Kaddafi's rule.

At that time, he married a Libyan woman named Aziza who gave birth to three children, a Tunisian woman named Ferial who gave birth to four children and a Sudanese woman named Hamda who gave birth to seven children. He was married to Hamda for ten years before divorcing her.

Bin Mo'aili said that during security training courses in New York, he married an American woman, of Moroccan origin, named Mariam and they had two sons, Kamil and Kamal.

Even during a visit to his hometown in Marib, Bin Mo'aili married Ameena, who gave birth to Hassan.

Because having more than four wives is impermissible in Islam, Bin Mo'aili divorced all his wives except Sara, Awatef, and Molook, to whom he married two years ago.

Proudly and disparately he spoke of his children, who all received a good education, he said. He said most of them are married with children now. He said he has more than 150 grandchildren carrying his name, a claim his brothers try to deny.

When he filed a case against Saleh, disagreement arose between Bin Mo'aili and his brothers, sheikhs of the Abida tribe, because they tried to deny that he belonged to their family.

Bin Mo'aili said Saleh believed no one would dare to face him or file a case against him; therefore, he resorted to urging his supporters in Obaida tribe to deny Bin Mo'aili's place amongst them.

Bin Mo'aili said he worked for Saudi intelligence from 1967 until 1990. He also said that he learned Iraqi, Libyan and Qatari intelligence tried to recruit him because of his Yemeni origins.

He was an official in Saudi Investigations in Al-Riyadh. It was this last position he took charge of which enabled him to know Yemeni intelligence officers with whom he later contacted.

## Duties between Sana'a and Baghdad, minus marriages

In 1990, Bin Mo'aili returned to Sana'a on a flight from Al-Riyadh to Sudan, then Cairo, then Jordan and finally Sana'a.

Bin Mo'aili said he left Al-Riyadh without informing those he worked

Knowing that he is a Yemeni with a wide experience in the security field, Yemeni intelligence requested him officially, through Yemen's embassy in Al-Riyadh, to come back and to work in Yemen.

The Yemeni request coincided with a Qatari request for Bin Mo'aili to work either in the Ministry of Interior or the Ministry of Defense, but he preferred Yemen to Qatar, which was a wrong decision, he said.

In Yemen, Bin Mo'aili's task was to enhance the PSO. He said the situation of Yemen's intelligence operations shocked him because it didn't match his experience.

"Yemen's intelligence counted on information given by ordinary people, relatives and people who pretended to be mentally ill, not on security forces that have a clear

strategy and organized plans," he said sarcastically.

Bin Mo'aili said he met thenpresident Saleh several times before Saleh sent him to Iraq on the request of then Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

In 1991, Iraqi intelligence welcomed Bin Mo'aili to work at the Al-Madina Al-Monawara radio station and the Ahrar Al-Jazeera radio station, which broadcasted from Baghdad to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in a media war, alongside the military war between Hussein and the Gulf countries.

Bin Mo'aili said he thinks Iraqi intelligence focused on him because he had worked for a long time with Saudi intelligence and knew their political and private secrets.

"I trained Moroccan women to act in a live broadcast at the two radio stations," he said. "They pretended and alleged Saudi and Kuwaiti emirs tortured them. Knowing the names of the emirs and their personal relations helped me achieve my duties."

But Bin Mo'aili was unhappy with the work he was doing in Iraq.

"I was fed up of doing work that depends on lying and acting; therefore, I asked Hussein for permission to leave Iraq, but he refused."

He said the Iraqi president re-



"I was fed up doing work that depends of lying and acting; therefore, I asked (Saddam) Hussein for permission to leave Iraq, but he refused."



"\$800,000 was transferred to the International Bank in Sana'a, but I couldn't draw a single cent because the Political Security took all the documents, which prove my ownership of the money."



"Yemen's intelligence counted on information given by ordinary people, relatives and people who pretended to be mentally ill, not on security forces that have a clear strategy and organized plans," he said sarcastically.

quested him to stay three more vears and gave him two cars and his own private house to stay in during that time.

### Escaping in the uniform of a merchant

Bin Mo'aili said he left Iraq on Dec. 12, 1995, after the late Algerian President Ahmed Bin Bella said he should visit his family in Cairo and come back. Hussein accepted Bin Bella's idea, on the condition that Bin Mo'aili return to Iraq within two months.

He went to Pakistan instead. He was there for three years, moving between the Asian continent and Europe, trading raw gold he said he brought from Africa.

He spoke about selling the shops he established by selling gold in Islamabad before returning once more to Yemen, alongside Abdulmalik Ismail, Yemen's ambassador to Islamabad at that time. The money was transferred to Yemen, based on his passport, which is currently being held by the PSO.

"\$800,000 was transferred to the International Bank in Sana'a, but I couldn't draw a single cent because the Political Security took all the documents, which prove my ownership of the money.'

# Humiliation and abducting a

Bin Mo'aili arrived back in Sana'a from Dubai on Aug. 24, 1998. His Kuwaiti wife Sara Jamal accompanied him. PSO officers arrested him 25 days later.

He was investigated and accused of being a spy for Saudi intelligence, based on statements the PSO linked to Jamal.

However, he said they didn't allow Jamal to come and testify as to whether the claim was true or not. Instead, she was completely hidden. Today, nobody knows about her whereabouts either in Yemen or in Kuwait.

Bin Mo'aili said that his wife, 64, was living in the house of a highranking PSO officer before permanently disappearing.

After more than a year, he was released from the Political Security Prison, but he was imprisoned in the Central Prison after that. From there, he started having trouble with the Passport and Immigration Authority, which accused him of providing false data and also accused him of being a non-Yemeni without providing any testimonies.

A verdict issued by the Civil Status and Passports Prosecution on Jan. 18, 2003, stipulated that Bin Mo'aili be immediately released because his file, which was obtained by Yemen Times, shows there are no charges against him.

The Passports and Immigration Authority didn't provide any documents to prove what it alleged against Bin Mo'aili, and he presented them with cards and passports proving his Yemeni citizenship.

The prosecution ordered the director of the Central Prison to release Bin Mo'aili, but these orders weren't implemented.

# Bin Mo'aili can't travel

After six years of imprisonment, Bin Mo'aili filed his case against former President Saleh and the

Bin Mo'aili selected HOOD to defend him the alleged violations against him.

In 2007, Bin Mo'aili was released from prison and the verdict handed down by the Sana'a Court of Appeals indicated that he be compensated for what he endured. Thus far, he has received nothing.

He said all options are blocked for him. For now, he hoped that his passport will be released soon so that he will be able to fly to his families all around the Arab World.







### VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme invites Yemeni nationals to apply for the following volunteering position with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Under the direct supervision of the Head of SO Kharaz and the overall supervision of Senior Protection Officer, the

- Conducts interviews with individual cases when measurey and reports the outcome to the Senior Protection Officer;
  Promote refuges how with the authorities to strengthen the protection of refugees and other persons of concern to UNECR in Rhomes comp;
- Stranghen the equacity of the local authorities on refugee matters in Khanze comp through negatur meetings, measuremen sessions and discuss issues related to refugees and others of concern to UNIECR and ensure follow up actions;

  Monitor the implementation of activities in Khanze comp and guide/advice implementing partners in matters pertaining to the well-being and protection of refugees and others of concern to UNIECR; secure that all partners, including interpreters are performing their datase in time with UNIECR.'s Code of Conduct and Confidentiality Guidelines;
- performing their duties in time with UNHCR.'s Code of Conduct and Confidentiality Guidelines; In condination with Implementing Partners, intervenes with authorities when there are violations of refugee law/homen rights, e.g. SGBV, sanggling/homen trafficking case, subitoury detention, etc and make recommendations to prevent occumence of new
- In condustion with Implementing Patners, follow up on protection issues with the authorities including at the police and court
- In coordination with the Field Protection Assistant, follow up with the authorities on civil registration issues and issuance of civil
- documentation for refugeer,
  Identify and Assess the needs for durable solutions: voluntary regatilation, resultinment and local integration, as where necessary
- with the support of the lural authorities and provide recommendations to the Supervisor, Droft regular reports on the protection situation in Klasuz camp to the attention of the Supervisor, Monitor the activities at the occupion was;
- Monitor the protection situation of origins in the camp including the new arrivals at the reception area and coordinate
- with authorities and implementing partners to address protection gaps and aspond to emerging needs.

  Become that the referral system of volcestake refrages in Khanaz camp is maintained effectively and is fully functional;

  Baild a network of conducts with authorities in the area especially in the Red Sea in order to intervene effectively to solviouses related to new animals when required;
- Assist the Senior Protection Assistant/SQ Aden to co-facilitate assurances sessions on protection related issues to the
- Asset the second resonant Assets and a second resonance of the second resonance; and the second resonance of the second resonance; the second resonance of the second resonanc reception and registration of New Arrivals; inform the SPO on any publicans in the implementation; provide recomments to the recistration Unit to update the SCP in coordination with SPO;
- Reflect on the type and quality of voluntary action that they are undertaking, including participation in origing reflection

- University degree in law, social sciences or related fields of study
  Minimum 5 years of previous job experience with 2 years experience in Protection related issues .
  Very good knowledge of Ambic and <u>Farefick</u>. Knowledge of other languages (Bibliopian and Somoth) will be considered as an
- Very Good Drafting and Communication skills
- Sensitive to gender, age and diversity Respectful of confidentiality principles

Good negotiation and interpresental skills
Be shie to Work in a team and under pressure
Interested candidates are requested in send their cover letter and CV. to
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UNV is an equal apportunity organization and female conditates are encouraged to apply.



### VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme invites Yemeni nationals to apply for the following volunteering position with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Lecution: Aden

Responsibilities: Under the direct supervision of the Senior Protestion Officer in ADEN, the MUNV volunteer will undertake

- Conducts interviews with individual cases when necessary to identify specific needs, refer cases y
- and follow up on the actions implemented, reports the outcome to the Senior Protection Officer; Promote Human Rights of IDPs and the IDP Guiding Principles with the authorities to strengthen the protection of IDPs in any place where they are residing:
- a Monitor the protection situation in IDP settlements in the South and ensure effective response
- a wontoor deep profession is submit in 10th sequencers in the south and ensure ensure ensure esponse from relevant authorities and implementing partners on protection related issues; a in coordination with the local authorities and implementing Partners, murritor the implementation of octivities in Collective Centers and host families and guide/advise implementing partners in matters pertaining to the well-being and protection of IDPs to UNHCR;
- Assist the SPO in the Protection Cluster Working Group; take minutes; send invitations; keep
- updated contacts of the PC members, implement a good filing system; In coordination with Implementing Partners, intervene with authorities when there are violations of human rights, e.g. SGBV, arbitrary detention, etc and make recommendations to prevent
- Keep updated statistics on IDP movement and protection incidents/gaps;
   Follow up on protection issues with the authorities including at the police and court level;
   In coordination with the Field Assistant, follow up with the authorities on civil registration issues,
- properly land disputes and issuance of civil documentation for IDPs; Draft regular reports on the protection situation of IDPs to the attention of the Supervisor;
- Act as interpreter and translator when needed
- Maintains all protected-related statistical records and files; Assist in the creation and faise with Community Based Protection Networks,
- Monitor the activities of Aden IDP Community Centre, as well as all programmes delivered by UNHCR IPs for the Protection of IDPs.
- When need grise and as per requested by the Office, assist in all protection activities for refuoces
- Performs other duties as required

- University education certificate (are leashly Law or Political Science)
- Very good usal and written English Respectful of Confidentiality Principl
- itive to age, gender and diversity

UNV is an equal apportunity organization and female car Deadline for receiving applications is <u>10 September 2012</u>



### VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme invites Yemeni nationals to apply for the following oteer position with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Past Title: Registration Associate (Specialist)-IDPs (and Refugees) Location: Adea

Under the supervision of Senior Protection Officer in UNHCR Sub-office Aden the UN Volunteer will be required to perform the following duties:

- Assist in munitaring of daily IDPs registration and de-registration activities conducted by Executive
- Assist the Executive Unit in the compilation and preparation of the distribution lists to facilitate the distribution of assistance : food and non-food items;
- Support the Executive unit to ensure data consistency and accuracy (physical and electronic) to reflect situation and status of the IDP/returness by checking that all data fields are filled in properly; Compile periodic registration statistical reports and facilitate the dissemination to all concerned
- ementation of the SOPs on IDPs registration in Yemen and provide inputs for
- Amendment when recessory, amendment when recessory of matine information and translate routine documents and correspondence as and when regimed;
- information on certain queries regarding IDP issues as directed by the supervisor;

  Lizies with operational, implementing, and government partners on all registration-related activities,
- Perform other duties as may be required and determined by the supervisor as complementary parts for the contection of IDPs and others of concern.
- The Registration Associate might be requested to adjust his tasks by working on refugee registration in accordance to the needs of the Protection Unit.

- At least 6 months work experience with UNHCR.
- Good research and analytical skills Good deafting skills
- Computer literacy
- Paperience in case management desirable
- ProGree experience is desirable.
- ng interpersonal skills and ability to work in a team. Ability to work in an international work place, using English as the working language
- Demostrate neutrality and importality at any time

Interested conditions are requested to send their corner letter and C.V. to <u>YEMAD@UNDER.CRC</u>
Subject: Registration Associate (Specialist)-IDPs (and Refugnes)

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## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme invites Yemeni nationals to apply for the following volunteering position with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Past Title: Field' Protection Assistant (Covers both Baseleen and Kharaz camp)

Responsibilities: Under the direct supervision of the Senior Protection Officer in SO Aden, the UNV Volunteer lisises with internal and/or external contacts on routine matters and on more complex subjects upon

- The UNV volunteer will undertake the following tasks:

  o Promote refugee law with the authorities, in the aim to strengthen the protection of refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR residing in Bessateen and Khansz camp.

  Strengthen the capacity of the local authorities on refugee matters in Basaleen and
- Kharaz camp through regular meetings, training sessions and discuss issues related to refugees and others of concern to UNHCR and ensure follow up actions. Monitor the protection situation in refugee settlements and other areas where refugees
- have been accommodated in Aden or in Kharaz camp and follow up with the relevant authorities, and Implementing partners to ensure effective response to protection issues in coordination with the local authorities, monitor the implementation of UNHCR's tance in Basateen and Kharaz camp and assist implementing partners in matters
- perhaining to the well-being of refugees and others of concern to Unitors in results perhaining to the well-being of refugees and others of concern to Unitors.

  o In coordination with implementing Parliners, intervenes with authorities when there are violations of refugee lewinuman rights, e.g. SGBV, amugglinghuman trafficting case, artistrary detention, abduction, etc and make recommendations to prevent occurrence of
- o Follow up with the authorities on the civil registration issues and issuance of civil documentation for refugees and assium seekers
  o Identify and Assess the needs for durable solutions; voluntary repatriation, resettlement
- and faciliate local integration, as where necessary with the support of the local authorities and provides recommendations to supervisor.
- Asset the supervisor in planning, formulating and evaluating projects.
   Draft regular reports on the protection situation in Kharaz camp and Basateen for the attention of the Supervisor
- Perform other dufies as required by the Supervisor.

# Qualifications/Ferromal behavior

- Good research and analytical skills
- Computer literacy
- Experience in case manageme
- o work in an international work place, using English as the working language

Interested cardidates are requested to send their cover left YEMADAUNITHER ORG. Subject: Field/ Protection Assis

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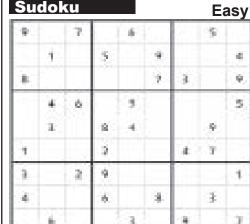
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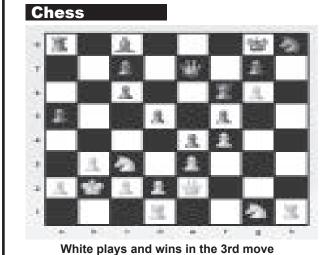
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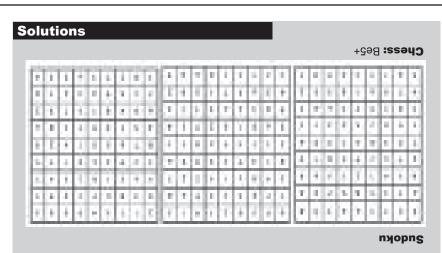




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# Jabal Habashi a breath of fresh, clean air

Photo essay by Amira Nasser



Jabal Habashi is known for its beauty, and many people spend their vacations with their families there.



People often visit the area because of its relaxed atmosphere and air quality.



Unlike other areas, Jabal Habashi, with a population of 120,000, has electricity and water services because of its proximity to the city of Taiz.







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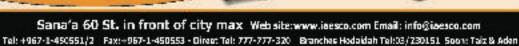
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