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The capital city of revenge



In Sana'a, many tribes find the opportunity to take out revenge killings that go unsolved and unpunished.

ing of Sheikh Al-Dubiani. Just one day after his death, Bani Dhabian tribe attacked Al-Sahman tribe. The confrontations between them ended in six people dead. Four were from Bani Dhabian; two were from Al-Sahman tribe. He indicated the problem is ongoing.

Many people in Sana'a, from Sahman tribe, fear that revenge could strike them next.

Abdullah Abdulwahab Dujna asserted that since the killing of Sheikh Al-Dumani, he has been seriously cautious while moving around the capital.

"I have been living in Sana'a for seven years," Dujna said. "I am a taxi driver and the wage winner of my family. I have no relation with revenge. I have never taken in tribal war. But I am afraid for being affiliated with Al-Sahman tribe that has conflicts with Bani Dhabian tribe."

Six months ago, there was yet another revenge killing at Remas, Salem Al-Hubaishi, an employee in Remas restaurant, said.

"An armed man came in the restaurant. He shot a client dead with a

pistol and fled."

Al-Hubaishi said security personnel rushed to the scene and started investigating. The investigations could lead to the accusation of the wrong person; however, the restaurant's camera determined the identity of the criminal.

Security contacted the family of the killed person. The family was shown video footage of the operation. They identified the killer and knew that it was revenge.

Sheikh Mohammed Salah said Sana'a is suitable for revenge between the tribes because it is a place where lots of Yemenis assemble.

It is difficult to take revenge in the village; the tribe can protect its followers and the security and courts in village are absent, Salah said; thus revenge is easier in the city.

He said the absence of the state helps spread revenge in society, calling for the new government to take serious action to resolve vengeance-related issues. He said the security situation should be controlled so that Sana'a would not be a scene of retaliations.

Ahmed Dawood

SANAA, Sept. 8 — Majed Ali Al-Ansi currently lives in a state of tension and apprehension. A group of armed tribesmen chase him through Sana'a in a bid to murder him because of revenge between the Al-Maqadisha and Bani Garoon tribes from Damar governorate.

Al-Ansi chooses another way to live; he doesn't believe in fighting between the tribes as a way to exist. He prefers to lead a civilized life in the city, away from problems and disputes. Al-Ansi holds a bachelor's degree from the College of Engineering.

Lately, tribesmen affiliated with Bani Garoon tribe have exposed him to a series of threats. The threats herald killing and retaliation.

"I don't know why these tribesmen keep chasing me. I have no problem with anybody," Al-Ansi said, painfully. "My only problem is I am from Al-Maqadisha tribe that has a vengeance problem with another tribe."

He said he's made several com-

plaints to different police stations; to date, no action has been taken.

Al-Absi displayed his resentment about the unstable security situation in Sana'a, which has turned into a place of vengeance for tribes. What makes him more resentful is the revenge problems claiming the lives of innocent victims. Many tribes involved with retaliation don't chase a particular person for revenge; they target anyone—even the innocent—under the pretext that the innocent is from the tribe they want revenge against, Al-Ansi said.

Escape a route to live longer

Many years ago, a large number of Yemeni families fled to the capital city from the villages. They escaped from the ferocious revenge problems in their hometowns.

Ahmed Al-Sahmi, from Sahman village in Khwalan district, said he departed his village 20 years ago to avoid problems and tribal disputes.

"I felt safe in the city; I forgot the village problems; however, I am no longer safe because revenge has reached Sana'a. It has not been lim-

ited to the village."

In the past few years, Sana'a witnessed the retaliation killings of many people. The murder of Sheikh Al-Dumani, from Bani Dhabian tribe, remains unsolved thus far, though he was killed on Hadda Street one year ago.

Al-Dumani dued while sipping a cup of tea in the cafeteria of Remas restaurant; the perpetrators fled the scene.

The killer was 20-year-old Hussein Ahmed Al-Qadi from Sahman tribe in Khwalan district. It was a revenge killing. Al-Qadi's grandfather, Hussein Ali Al-Qadi, was killed by Qasim Al-Dumani, the brother of Sheikh Al-Dumani, twenty years ago.

Absence of security

Ali Saleh Al-Laei said Al-Dumani's murderer was able to flee the capital city; security could not catch him. Once he arrived in his village, he opened fire as a token of victory, success and vengeance.

Al-Laei said there were many revenge incidents following the kill-

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القطاع الصناعي

Crackdown on motorcycles in Sana'a streets leads to protests

Story and photo by
Amira Nasser

SANA'A, Sept. 9 — Tens of motorcycle drivers demonstrated Saturday in the capital, demanding the release of their motorcycles and exemptions from taxes.

The demonstrations occurred after capital city police caught more than 116 unlicensed motorcycles, 97 of them without license plates, on Saturday in a crackdown organized by the capital city in some Sana'a districts.

The biggest number of motorcycles with infringements were in Al-Safia area—there were 82 unlicensed motorcycles and 69 without license plates. Sana'a's Old City had the second-highest number of infringements, with 18 unlicensed motorcycles and 12 without plates, according to state-run Saba News Agency.

Colonel Qays Al-Eryani, general manager of the traffic department in Sana'a, said Deputy Secretary of the Capital Amin Jom'an met demonstrators in front of the Capital



Motorcyclists demonstrated Saturday in Sana'a.

Secretariat office and discussed the importance of traffic rules.

Al-Aryani said the traffic department ordered to guide motorcyclists about traffic safety.

Shehab Mansoor, 18, a motorcycle

driver, said he attended the demonstration because of new procedures for catching motorcycle drivers and arresting them.

"They want Sana'a to be a city without motorcycles; they don't want

us to work? We come here to allow us to live," he said.

Abdo Al-Amrani, 23, a motorcycle driver, said custom taxes are beyond the financial ability of drivers. He said there are burdens from the price of the bike itself and maintenance costs.

Al-Amrani wondered about the reason behind the exemption of the customs taxes in some governorates such as Lahj and Abyan.

"We demand to exemption from customs taxes or at least to decrease the amount of the taxes," Al-Amrani said.

Doctor Amin Khairan, director assistant of security for neighborhoods affairs, said most motorcycles enter Yemen without paying customs fees because they enter as spare parts and then set these parts into a motorcycle.

"We asked to customize all the motorcycles or to give us permission to add numbers to the motors," he said.

Abdulrahman Saleh Saif, a traffic police delegate in Sana'a, said


the current motorcycle situation in Sana'a is unorganized. He said there are a large number of unlicensed motorists in the capital, which weakens traffic control.


He said traffic delegates suffer from the disorderly attitudes of

motorcyclists, as they drive on the pavement and cross going the wrong direction on streets, which threatens people lives.

"Traffic rules are for cars as well as motorcycles, and all are under these rules," Said said.

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Report: Gulf countries don't want Yemeni labor

Muaad Al-Maqtari

SANA'A, Sept. 8 — An economic report released by the Social Economic Center for Development Research accused Gulf countries of creating false justifications so as not to absorb the Yemeni work force.

The Gulf countries claim that Yemen's laborers don't have sufficient knowledge and skills to be accepted in Gulf markets, the report said, asserting more than 80 percent of the Yemeni work force in the Gulf's private sector do not hold secondary school qualifications.

Those holding the secondary school certificates reach 8.5 per-

cent; only 10 percent have any academic qualifications.

The report criticized the proxy system the Saudi government imposes on Yemenis, calling for the cancellation of this system because it disqualifies laborers their rights and it goes against international agreements, including World Trade Organization agreement, related to protecting capital.

The report noted the importance of opening Gulf markets to Yemeni labor if they (Gulf nations) seriously want to help Yemen.

The unemployment phenomenon poses a political, social and economic threat to Yemen, the report said, indicating that unem-

ployment exceeds 50 percent in the country. This percentage rose to 73.3 percent among youth aged 16 to 25 from 2007-2008. Certainly, the percentage exacerbated following the breakout of the political uprising in 2011, resulting in the loss of many labor jobs.

The report said unemployment grew annually to reach 4.1 percent, denoting that this ratio is internationally very high.

For his part, Wael Yaseen, an economic researcher, spoke of issues relating to vacancy creation and market labor organization, saying, "There is a direct mutual relationship between poverty and unemployment. The rise of unem-

ployment triggers the increase of poverty. Thus, the low income of people leads to more deprivation and destitution. Poverty helps deny people from education and gaining skills and knowledge so that they can find jobs."

Yaseen ascribed commonplace unemployment to many reasons, including the decreasing economic activities of the country and the state's insufficient role to employ youth, in addition to the clear imbalance between university outputs and working market demands, let alone the deterioration of investment projects.

Source says U.S. offers gliders, helicopters to Yemen air force

Samar Qaed

SANA'A, Sept. 9 — A source in Yemen's air force said Yemen is studying an offer from the U.S to support Yemen with twenty gliders and five helicopters for security operations, guarding the Yemeni borders and observing the Yemeni coastline.

The source said Yemen welcomes

any support given to the air force to help combat terrorism, asserting that the 20 Cessna gliders and 5 Casa helicopters will arrive in early 2013 and will be used for surveillance, within the international support for Yemen to combat extremism.

Abdulrahman Al-Helali, a major engineer in the air force, said the

gliders are used for surveillance, not for attacks like drones.

Al-Helali said Yemen can fight Al-Qaeda alone, but since some countries are offering support, it should be accepted, particularly because of international pressure to combat Al-Qaeda's presence, which helps increase national instability.

Operations persist to capture AAS

Ahmed Dawood

ABYAN, Sept. 9 — The People's Committees and security apparatuses in Abyan governorate are continuing operations to track Ansar Al-Sharia (AAS) affiliates in Abyan to terminate violence and install security.

Ali Abdu, spokesman for the People's Committees, said on Saturday, the group, backed by security forces, held a large campaign to pursue AAS militants—who are affiliated with Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula—in Shoqra and the controlled Al-Kalasi Mountain. Moreover, they patrolled Moneeb Valley and sent the militants out.

He said the People's Committees killed one militant and arrested three others. Meanwhile, a

fighter of the People's Committees was injured.

Abdu said AAS militants fled after the clashes, and the People's Committees took control of two cars and several military vehicles.

Abdu said the situation is stable in other districts. The People's Committees are establishing committees in each district to pursue militants and to prevent them from re-taking control.

Jamal Al-Aqel, Abyan's governor, said security forces arrested 28 militants Saturday, including AAS leaders.

He said several AAS affiliates hiding in rural areas are currently being tracked.

On the humanitarian side, technical teams continue working to remove landmines from Abyan.

Al-Aqel said teams have re-

moved 12,500 landmines, bombs and explosive devices the militants laid in Zinjibar and Jaar.

Abdulhakeem Al-Wadher, vice of the operations' director in Abyan, said most of Zinjibar and Al-Kawd have been cleared of landmines, and they are safe to live in. The problem now is providing basic services for residents. Residents are complaining about a lack of water and electricity.

Jamal Hussein, a media activist in the governorate, said electricity services reached some parts of Zinjibar while the other cities such as Al-Kawd and Jaar remain in mass darkness.

"Residents are still complaining about the lack of water, health services and medicine to treat the residents in the governorate," he said.

Earthquakes tremor in Gulf of Aden

Mohammed Al-Samei

ADEN, Sept. 9 — Engineer Saleh Al-Maflahi, deputy head of the Monitoring Center for the Study of Earthquakes and Volcanoes (MCSEV), said an earthquake occurred Sunday at 12:00 a.m. and at 12:10 a.m. in the Gulf of Aden.

Al-Maflahi said the earthquake, which measured a 5 on the Richter scale, happened in the heart of the Gulf of Aden.

He said the earthquake caused no damages. Such earthquakes happen in many places in the country, particularly in areas located in the western part of Yemen, bordering

the Red Sea, Al-Maflahi said.

These earthquakes fall within light and medium tremors that aren't dangerous and are a way to discharge earth's inner energy, according to MCSEV.

A medium tremor happened in Al-Madareba in Lahj on May 20, measuring 4.6 on the Richter scale.



OXFAM

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Partnership Officer (1 position)

Location: Hodeidah
Contract Duration: 6 months

The role

The role involves assessing partners and identifying new partners based on strategic priorities for Hodeida program. Establish priorities for other partners and input into proposal and strategic development; support program design to ensure strong and proactive partnership development is mainstreamed into all programs in Hodeida. Coordinate with Oxfam partners, Post Office and Social Welfare Fund to prepare technical capacity building activities based on assessment and agreed areas of learning. Support the Oxfam partners in the implementation of plans ensuring that Oxfam rules and regulations are followed. You will maintain regular contact with all partners in cooperation with the relevant program manager.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with first degree in social sciences or related discipline; minimum of 3 years experience working with development organization at local levels with an understanding of poverty and gender equity issues. Ability to analyze, document, communicate and work with others. You will have excellent oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic, sound computer skills and willingness to travel extensively in country.

Emergency Food Security and Livelihood/ Cash Transfer Project Officer (15 positions)

Location: Hodeidah
Contract Duration: 3 months

The role

In this role you will support and supervise partner staff in implementing EFSL activities; work with partners to ensure that the programme is implemented in line with Oxfam policy; and build the capacity of partner staff and community livelihood committees to implement the EFSL programme. You will hold community meetings, conduct social mobilization, post-distribution monitoring, price surveillance monitoring, and other processes; and work with the partner staff to ensure that process guidelines and systems are used. Together with the Public Health team, you will have to ensure the programmes are appropriately integrated, and represent Oxfam as necessary. Moreover, you will have to work with partners to ensure that reporting is completed in a timely manner and that reports are of high quality; encourage mainstreaming of gender into livelihoods recovery programming by increasing knowledge of the staff, community structures and beneficiary communities. In collaboration with the project team, you will monitor the impact of our work on the people; monitor and report on output indicators for all aspects of our work; and agree on strategy within the program for monitoring

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with at least 3 years experience in Livelihoods, community mobilization and cash programmes, and a first degree or equivalent in a relevant discipline (preferably sociology, agriculture, microenterprise development). Any additional experience in emergency relief would be an advantage, demonstrating resilience and ability to maintain team work under pressure. You will have proven understanding of small business development as well as understanding of gender equity, development and the poverty context in Yemen. Considerable experience of training and capacity building, excellent written and verbal communication (in both English and Arabic), including representation and report writing skills, are also required.

To apply

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 and the location of the job you are applying for in the email subject, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk.

Closing date for applications is 23rd September 2012

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

The woman in the square

Story and photo by
Ahlam Mohsen

For Change Square's remaining woman resident, Adaa Ali Saleh Futanni, 50, the square is more than a space to fight for a more just, compassionate and democratic future—it's her home, where she lays her head each night and dreams of what her country will be when the revolution is won.

And not just her country. "All the people—everywhere—everyone who doesn't have land should be given land; those without homes must be given homes; the sick should be given care and treatment, not left on the streets to die."

She moved to Sana'a from Hodeida a decade ago with her husband. They have no children,

and when he died six years ago from health complications, she was alone. A middle child, Futanni had two brothers and two sisters, all unmarried; they died in a car accident with her parents eight years ago. She chokes back tears when she says, "I have no family. No, none."

Futanni sells baseball caps, rings and other nick-knacks to get by. The revolutionary committee provides three meals a day, she says, but she tries to feed herself when she can because she doesn't want to burden them.

Asked why she's remained in the square for 20 months, she says, quite simply, that their work hasn't finished.

"There's still a revolution; we haven't accomplished what we set out."

Futanni's tent is the lone women's tent in the square. Ask



Few women can be found in Sana'a's Change Square.

most of the men in the square where the women live, and they'll

tell you women no longer live there. When the uprising began, she left her one-room apartment and has lived in the square since. Asked if she feels safe—a woman surrounded by men with only some tarp and rope protecting her from the elements—she says it's the safest she's felt in her life.

Like nearly every revolutionary in the square, Futanni says she will be here until the revolution accomplishes its goals. And what if it doesn't?

"We'll die fighting for it. We'll either taste freedom in this life or die trying, God willing."

Her feelings toward Ali Abdullah Saleh, Yemen's president for 33 years before his ouster after last year's uprising, are complicated. As many Yemenis will tell you, Saleh—despite his decades of autocratic and often brutal rule—was considered the lesser of two evils, that other evil being the unknown. People feared chaos and disorder, and many of the initial demands after the start of

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Yemen's uprising were for reforms, not necessarily regime change.

As Saleh came down hard on demonstrators, with his military shooting and killing unarmed protestors as they marched or prayed, the protests moved beyond reforms.

"We considered him our father, but he starved us, imprisoned us and killed us."

How high are her hopes for current President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi? Not very. An

election with one person on the ballot is not a real election, says Futanni.

"Yemenis didn't bring him to power, outsiders did."

Neither Hadi's presidency nor Saleh's immunity from prosecution—as stipulated in the GCC-brokered deal that ended his rule—honor the ultimate sacrifices thousands of Yemenis made for the revolution, she said. Futanni said she will honor them by continuing to fight for what they died for.

PROGRESSIO

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Department: AMIDEAST/Aden
Immediate Supervisor: Aden Office Manager

Summary of Job Description: The Aden-based Educational Adviser serves as a resource for information about higher studies in the United States, administers the EducationUSA library in Aden, and manages associated outreach activities within Aden and throughout the Republic of Yemen.

EducationUSA Advising Resources, Site and Activities Management:

- Manages and organizes the latest information resources on U.S. higher education, U.S. training, and U.S. standardized testing (to include bulletins and catalogues, and other reference, educational or professional development materials);
- Requests, keeps up to date, and displays educational information (bulletins, handouts, reference materials, scholarship notices, etc) in a professional and organized manner throughout AMIDEAST locations;
- Assists interested individuals in using the library in a friendly and professional manner;
- Conducts group advising sessions on studying and training in the U.S. on a regular schedule at all AMIDEAST offices and AMIDEAST-administered groups in Yemen;
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OXFAM

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Logistics Officer – (1 position)

Location: Harath
Contract Duration: 3 months

The role

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What we are looking for

We are looking for someone with at least three years experience in purchasing, warehousing, and vehicle management. Any additional experience in emergency relief would obviously be an advantage, proving your resilience and ability to maintain teamwork under pressure. You will have excellent diplomatic, tact and negotiating skills, as well as oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic, and will possess good computer skills.

To apply

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

Closing date for applications is **19th September 2012**

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

Akhdam bury their own just as other Muslims do



Contrary to rumors, Akhdam bury their dead in the same manner as other Muslims.

"It is true we are dark-skinned, but we are not vampires," Jeishi Jaber, a preacher, said.

Story and photos by Amal Al-Yarisi

There have always been rumors about the fate of Akhdam after they die. Some say the bodies are consumed. Some think the dead are buried underneath houses. Others think the corpses are cremated, Hafit Myas, a private sector employee, said.

Mohammed Abdulqadir, an employee at Al-Rahma cemetery in Al-Sabeen, said over the course of his 25 years working in the cemetery, he has never seen an Akhdam funeral.

"I have not seen a funeral said to be associated with the marginalized," Myas said. "I don't know where the marginalized dead go. This is mystifying."

Women and men alike are left

in the dark when it comes to what happens after an Akhdam dies. Nobody in Yemen is aware of the marginalized graves. Maryam Othman, a private hospital employee, wondered about the fate of this group after death.

"I found it necessary one day to ask one of the marginalized about their destiny after their end, but he replied scornfully: We eat them," she said.

Thus, the baffling question that poses itself is: where do the marginalized bury their dead? Many answers came to refute the rumors and accusations spread about this faction of people.

Jeishi Jaber, a preacher and one of the marginalized, denied all the circulations about this issue. He said God created all people equal; there is no difference between black and white. According to Is-

lamic legislation, the dead must be washed and shrouded in a coffin; a group of people must pray for him before the burial moment, Jaber explained.

"It is true we are dark-skinned, but we are not vampires. We are Muslims who apply the instructions of God."

Jaber said there are many cemeteries in which the marginalized are buried such as Khozeima, Al-Nasar and others.

"Sorrowfully, people judge us without knowing the reality. They judge us based on circulated rumors."

He said they have a public cemetery: Al-Nasar in Sa'wan.

"If anybody dies, he is washed, shrouded and a group of people establish the funeral prayer. Then the dead are buried in the cemetery, not in houses as some people say."

Perhaps the small number of funeral mourners is one reason that leads people to think this faction of people don't bury their dead, Jaber said, adding that they don't chant anything some when carrying the body because "it is not a part of religion."

The income of the marginalized makes it difficult to arrange huge funeral services, Jaber continued.

"We are too poor to have a funeral procession. We are unable to publish obituaries in the newspaper as others do."

Condolence rituals

Jaber said that after the burial, the dead person's relatives rent a tent to receive condolences. Neither Qur'an nor anthems are heard in these tents. The only sound comes from the religious sermons delivered as a way to remind people of

their true destiny.

For her part, Sharifa Ahmed Ali, an Akhdam woman who washes corpses before their burial, said she doesn't understand how people can predict or assume things about them without ever learning the truth.

"We are Muslims, and we bury dead people in graves as all Muslims do," she said. "Those people who consider us monsters and not human beings won't detract our lives, and we don't care for them."

Salima Khafif, a teacher at the Talha Bin Abdullah Center, said they are the first to open a cemetery in Sa'wan area, and they have many families there. Khafif teaches men and women how to wash corpses and prepare them for burial.


She said she is upset because of the accusations made by people about marginalized people.

"They say that we bury the dead bodies beneath our homes because we lack money. They also say that we sell their parts or eat them. These are rumors because we provide everything needed for burying corpses as all Muslims do."

"We are like all human beings, so how can we eat corpses while we can't eat things which have been kept in fridges," Ghada Hassan said bitterly.

Hassan said that since Akhdam are kept away from other people and aren't accepted by the majority, people don't know about them and their lives.

Riyadh Al-Qadi, an observer of Al-Nojaima Cemetery, said many corpses of marginalized people have been buried in the cemetery. He said all the rumors about what Akhdam do with their dead are untrue.



Yemen Red Crescent Society Vacancy

The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the vacant job: **Health and Care Coordinator** based in Sana'a YRCS headquarters. The position holder will be responsible of the overall management of health and care department in terms of programs, programs' activities and staff. He/She will act as a link with related stakeholders to ensure that there is adequate information flow and progressive implementation of programs' work plans.

Main Tasks:

- To plan and budget for health and care department's programme activities (annually, quarterly and monthly).
- To coordinate and give strategic directions within YRCS strategic frame-work to multiple partner-implemented community health interventions.
- To develop community based initiatives starting from the local community needs and considering the social and cultural construct of people.
- To participate in the development of YRCS strategy representing his department
- To train staff and volunteers in participatory community based health approaches particularly in community based health first aid (CBHFA).
- To provide technical support to staff in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programme activities.
- To ensure that programs and programme activities are designed in a gender sensitive manner.
- To provide training and be an internal resource on HIV/AIDS, giving up to date information on epidemic status in Yemen.
- To ensure timely follow up of programme implementation progress as per the agreed log-frame and make informed decisions in case of delay.
- To lead evaluation process of programs and projects under health and care department.
- To undertake supervisory field visits to projects' target areas.

Successful applicant should fulfill the following requirements:



- University education in medicine/public health, community health
- A minimum of 3 years working experience in community health.
- Familiar with participatory approaches such as PHAST (participatory Hygiene and sanitation Transformation).
- Background on Yemen Red Crescent work
- Being volunteer of YRCS is an asset
- Demonstrated ability of analyzing and reporting.
- Demonstrated ability of working in multicultural environment.
- Proven skills in leadership and team building.
- Fluent English and good computer operating skills.

Contract:

- One year contract with possibility of extension
- Full time based in Sana'a with frequent visits to project areas.
- Salary, according to YRCS salary scale.

Applicants should submit their CVs with a cover letter to email address: salhabshi2004ster@gmail.com, not later than **Thursday, 3:00 PM, September 20th**. Position's Job description could be requested from the mentioned email address.

Females are encouraged to apply. Only short listed candidates will be contacted for interview.

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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

CHF INTERNATIONAL, YEMEN

CLP Education Sub Grant
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REQUEST FOR QUOTATIONS (RFQs)

LETTER OF INVITATION

CHF International, Yemen, is implementing an Education Sub Grant in partnership with the Community Livelihood Project (CLP). The sub grant will focus on Basic Education schools in eight governorates, for a total of 558 schools. A major aspect of the Sub Grant is the provision of books for school libraries.

An interested vendor for provision of 11 sets of books each sets contains 178 titles of books with its series.

For more details the vendor can collect the bid documents from the below mentioned address.

The below required information & qualification PREFERRED to be submitted with the quotation.

Required information & qualifications.

- 1) Supply experience in providing books to schools, libraries either government or private sectors.
- 2) List of previously supplied books contracts with dollar value.
- 3) Company history (profile) includes the past experience.

CHF reserves the right to visit any interested vendors offices and/or workshop to interview vendor's staff and to reject firms considered to be unqualified for the proposed request.

Accompanying data, background information, Terms of Reference (TOR) and other requirements for the assignment is available on request. For further information about this RFQ, please contact:

**The Project Director,
CLP Education Sub Grant
CHF International Yemen
Hadda, Sana'a
P.O. Box 18407
Email: rcontin@chfyemen.org wadhah@chfyemen.org**

Completed responses to the RFQs should be submitted not later than 3:00 p.m. on 16th September 2012 to the above address.

**SIGNED
PROGRAM DIRECTOR
CHF INTERNATIONAL/YEMEN**

Prosecuting an infamous murder



The Court of Appeals began hearing the case Saturday.

Story and photos by Samar Qaed

The Court of Appeals in Sana'a on Saturday started prosecuting those accused of killing many people in Sana'a's Change Square on March 18, 2011, in what was called the Friday of Dignity (Jummat Al-Karama).

For the first time since President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi was nominated to his post, the relatives of the victims and their lawyers attended a hearing.

Judge Abdulwali Al-Sha'bani, chief judge of the court, called out the names of 78 people charged in the case. However, only seven defendants were standing on the dock, which raised anger among the relatives of the dead.

Also for the first time, media was allowed to take photos, but photos were only allowed prior to the start of the hearing. After that, writing was forbidden within the courtroom. Neither evidences nor eyewitnesses were presented against the defendants.

The rest of the defendants were released earlier under a guarantee and couldn't attend the hearing because they were abroad or because of health reasons, the defense attorney said.

The hearing was then moved to Sept. 29. Lawyers of the victims requested a copy of the case to know the procedures and acts taken since the beginning of the investigation. The chief judge required the General Prosecution to bring all defendants who have been released under guarantee to attend the upcoming hearing.

Mohammed Al-Maswari, head of the lawyers appointed to stand by the side of the defendants, said 90 percent of the defendants in the dock are innocent and they only belong to the neighborhoods where the crime occurred.

"Real criminals were released after the first day by the First Armored Division FAD; it is clear to us," he said.

Al-Maswari, who represented former President Ali Abdullah Saleh in the Al-Nahdain Mosque trial, said the relatives of the victims have been refusing to attend the hearings for eighteen months because they are certain

the defendants are innocent.

"A year and a half after the murder, some of the relatives started to change their minds and accuse those imprisoned defendants of committing murder," he said. "This indicates that there is a political attempt to prove the innocent people as guilty."

"This case must be given priority and be investigated again to save the lives of innocent people and to find out the real perpetrators, with no exception."

Al-Maswari accused the General Prosecution of several illegal procedures such as forgery, he said.

"Some people were given two options: either to be a witness or a defendant. There are attempts to change the direction of the case."

Al-Maswari and the rest of the lawyers filed a case against what they say were illegal procedures taken by the General Prosecution.

"We filed a case against the investigation committee—composed of four people—and members of the General Prosecution because they committed forgery," he said.

Mohammed Al-Bawraki, a defendant released under guarantee and who attended the hearing, said, "We have been prosecuted secretly for more than eighteen months. Our families don't know about the hearings and also no one of those who represent public opinion attended."

"I was called in by the general prosecutor two months after the incident and then Mohammed Aiash, the general prosecutor's undersecretary, investigated me and made me testify against people I don't know. He told me that I have to testify against those people if I want to be released. When I refused, he sent me to prison for four months and after that I was released under guarantee," Al-Bawraki said.

Abdulwali Al-Maweri said his brother has been arbitrarily detained for more than fifteen months. He wasn't at the scene of the crime, he said.

"Based on names they have, the people in Sana'a's Change Square took my brother and are still occupying our home on Al-Dairi Street."

"In spite of the orders given by

the general prosecutor to evacuate the house, they are still occupying it. I demand that they compensate us for the loss we sustained," he added.

Haj Ali Ahmed Al-Jabri was sitting in the waiting hall, telling journalists the story of his son, Tareq.

"The names of the murderers were published in the official newspaper," Al-Jabri said. "Therefore, according to the orders of the interior minister, I took my son to Brigadier Rizq Al-Jawfi, Sana'a's Security Chief at that time, who promised that my son will be investigated and released within two hours. Now he has been imprisoned for more than sixteen months."

"My house is located near the square. Some of the witnesses told me later that they were forced to include my son's name among the defendants."

Wael Al-Sanabani, the brother of one of the defendants, said his brother opposed the presence of youth in Sana'a's Change Square because he had to close his shop and sustained heavy profit losses. After the Friday of Dignity, anonymous people attacked him, and after that he was imprisoned in the First Armored Division's prison for 17 days.

Al-Sanabani said the chief judge pledged to release his brother many times, but he has yet to be released.

Ahmed Al-Ghail, head of the Youth Without Chains Organization, said 18 snipers were arrested that day and handed over to the FAD. Their names were declared in Suhail Channel. So where are they now?

"Among the 18 snipers, there were snipers from the FAD like Abdullah Ali Al-Mekhlafi, an officer who was seen with other eight soldiers, but later, he was killed on Amran's Bridge during the clashes that broke out between the police forces and the FAD. Why hasn't Ali Mohsen, commander of the FAD handed them over?" he asked.

Sadeq Al-Hamdani, a member of the organizing committee in Change Square, said it is untrue defendants were taken by force.

"We arrested them and handed them to the FAD and the general prosecutor, but most of them were later released," Al-Hamdani said. "Some of the people on the dock were arrested in the incident."

Abduljalil Shuja'a Al-Deen, a lawyer defending the victims, said, "The court calls those on the dock defendants, but we aren't convinced because there are still perpetrators who were released by the former regime."

Shuja'a Al-Deen asserted that getting 78 defendants out of prison obstructed the progress of the case. He said there is evidence against each person who was on the dock.

"Most of the escapees rented their houses for defendants before murdering the protestors," Al-Deen said. "They are charged since they participated in the crime."

Ahmed Al-Sheikh, father of 29-year-old Friday of Dignity victim Saqr, demanded fair prosecution against the defendants. He threatened to quit the hearings if the court didn't reveal the real perpetrators.

Talal, brother of Maher Rizq Maher, also a victim, said the real defendants didn't attend the hearing. He demanded those charged with the murder be brought to the court, including those who planned and funded the murder.

Abdulnasser Al-Saqqaf, an activist in Sana'a's Change Square, said, "We attended the hearing to fulfill our pledges in remaining faithful to those victims of the revolution until achieving all aims of the revolution and prosecuting all perpetrators."



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Of the 78 defendants, only a handful appeared in court.

Sultan Al-Atwani, the rotating head of the JMP and the general secretary of Nasserite Organization, to the Yemen Times:

“All should realize that this nation is not Saleh’s. This is our nation. We were born in Yemen. We grew up in Yemen. We will live and die in Yemen.”

Concerning opinions about the current Yemeni situation, particularly the view of the Joint Meeting Parties (JMPs) about the National Dialogue Conference, the southern issue, the government’s performance and President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, Sultan Al-Atwani, the alternating head of the JMP and general secretary of the Nasserite Organization, said those pessimistic about holding the National Dialogue Conference should put aside their pessimism. Problems cannot be resolved but by dialogue.

Yemen Times reporter Mohammed Al-Samei met with Al-Atwani and conducted the following interview.

What has the preparatory committee of the National Dialogue achieved so far?

The National Dialogue is one of the issues included in the Gulf Initiative implementing mechanism. Yemenis should find suitable solutions for this issue and all the other issues that started long ago.

The committee was formed a month ago and started its work in the middle of the month. It has achieved tangible steps, the most important of which are setting the internal regulations for the committee itself, discussing the issues that were transferred to President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi concerning paving a way for the dialogue and providing procedures for the president to implement these issues.

Apologizing to the southerners and people of Sa’ada is among the 20 points the committee made. How do the JMPs evaluate it?

This is not new for the JMPs because it was suggested in 1994 to uproot what war left and eliminate the political disputes before the unity in order to create a ground to implement the unity by all senses. However, the political leadership at that time didn’t pay attention to this suggestion, and with the passage of time it spread to all parts of the country.

The JMPs welcomed the 20 points with no exception? We all agreed to them under the preparatory committee.

Some southern parties refused these points, saying they were supposed to come immediately after the 1994 war.

This speech ought to be directed to the people in charge at that time and not to us in the JMP. Those who say this have participated in that war because they didn’t recognize the meaning of unity and its importance. They weren’t aware of the consequences of ignoring such issues.

We, the JMPs, addressed these issues earlier before establishing the JMPs. In 1996, this issue was addressed to pave a way for the elections and also in 1997 in the dialogue with the ruling party at that time and more seriously also in 2003.

Neither the General People’s Congress nor the JMPs issued an apology so far.

The JMPs isn’t a part of this topic. The parties that participated in the war must apologize to them, whether the GPC or those parts in the JMPs since not all parties in the JMPs participated in the war.

But the parties you’re referring to haven’t apologized so far?

It’s a political apology and needs time.

Some political figures demanded many times for the apology to the south, but is this issue not being delayed?

People agreed to apologize to the south and the people in Sa’ada to end war effects. The delay is because of the current situation in Yemen and because these parties didn’t meet to start an initial dialogue at least.

Do you think that a dialogue will be held soon or will there

be obstacles from some political bodies?

We are working on achieving our duties under the preparatory committee within the specified time given in the presidential decree of Sept. 30, which may take more time to compensate after issuing the decree and during Eid.

All members are working to achieve their duties by the time specified to hold the conference in mid-November.

No doubt we will face obstacles, such as establishing a secure ground for the dialogue. I think the president started to implement some steps such unifying the military and its reorganization, though they are not enough.

What are the most prominent obstacles that will face dialogue in the future?

Dialogue is the only way to solve problems that started long ago. Those who are pessimistic about holding the National Dialogue Conference must leave their pessimism aside.

The Technical Committee met several southern political bodies who refused to participate in the dialogue. Maybe people are pessimistic because of that?

It is not necessary the committee meet everyone. Sometimes, there is no disagreement regarding issues presented by those bodies. The idea is how to meet together to discuss these issues and find solutions. As

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No doubt we will face obstacles, such as establishing a secure ground for the dialogue.

for the Southern Movement, it varies, those who call for separation and disunity.

And rights?

Rights issues are a foregone conclusion whether there is dialogue or not because these issues aren’t debated. We discuss the state’s construction, basis of state building, the political regime, the issue of distributing the national wealth, equality and justice.

These are the issues that we should debate about, but rights don’t have to be debated since they are connected with citizenship.

What are the most prominent issues the JMP will focus on in the National Dialogue?

The issues that should be discussed are mentioned in the Principles Document stated by the former National Dialogue Committee formed in 2010, which studied the situation. The basis that the implementation mechanism specified, and solving the war reasons in Sa’ada, should



Sultan Al-Atwani, the rotating head of the JMP and the general secretary of Nasserite Organization

also be focused on. There are small issues that shouldn’t be discussed in the National Dialogue.

It is said that the JMPs were marginalized in the list of the preparatory committee of the National Dialogue since it included only three or four members of the JMPs.

That might be right, but we focus on what is beyond that. How can change occur without considering these things? We reported that to President Hadi, but he was busy achieving the terms of the Gulf Initiative in the limited time.

By your evaluation, do you think there are obstacles that hinder the National Dialogue? There may be obstacles, but the intention to hold it is strong.

Not by all parties?

I speak about the JMPs. We are determined to pave a way to achieve the National Dialogue, and we will try to overcome any obstacles, in cooperation with the president and the government, because there will be bad consequences if it’s not held.

How do you in the JMP evaluate the performance of the reconciliation government?

First, everyone has to take into consideration that the government was appointed under difficult circumstances and a very bad security situation, and it took responsibility in such situations, so what more do we want?

We have criticized the government because it prepared its program as if the situation is very normal while it was supposed to prepare it according to the Gulf Initiative.

Concerning the services it is providing, I think they are better than they were since it was appointed in December 2011.

The government and the prime minister said that, though they intend to improve the situation, there are obstacles set by those from the former regime to obstruct the government’s work.

This is right, and those who criticize the government should stand by its side. They have to know the difficulties the government is facing, such as what the former regime left and the acts aimed to obstruct the work of the government.

But it is said people from the former regime are being used as a peg to hang everything on. The former president said that if a hurricane happened in the U.S., they would attribute it to his regime.

This is silly because they know very well that the transition of power isn’t

complete so far. The military forces, the Republican Guards, the Central Security Forces, the Special Forces and all military units are still in the hands of the former regime?

What did you in the JMPs do?

We don’t have a magic wand. We accepted the political solution to save the country from destruction. The GPC is a partner in the government. However, its members in the government don’t take orders from President Hadi and the prime minister but rather from Ali Abdullah Saleh.

You mean the imbalance is in the GPC?

Yes, for sure, because the GPC, as a partner in the government, must interact with the government’s duties. Some GPC members in the government are working together with their partners in the government, but the rest are still loyal to the former president.

When evaluating the ministries held by the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP), some criticize the Interior Ministry, Justice Ministry and others. Why?

We criticize the situation as well. The Ministry of Interior happened to be for the JMP, but it was handed over after a long time. The interior minister remained at the Police Officers Club to practice his job. With regard to releasing the detainees, the Interior Ministry is not in control of this matter. The former regime established known and unknown apparatuses. Some of these known apparatuses—the National Security Apparatus and the Political Security Apparatus—are out of control. There are also commonplace jails. The government jails have no detainees as all say. There are also other wanton places inside and outside the capital city. We urged the president, the prime minister, the interior minister, the minister of human rights and general prosecution to reveal the fate of those detained and establish a committee to search for them in unofficial prisons.

If we return to public services, GPC newspapers say they have no connection with exploding the oil pipelines. The reconciliation government accuses them just as an excuse.

We know and the people know who sabotages the electricity infrastructure, attacks the oil pipelines and practices banditry. Everyone knows the group that took advantage of the popular revolution to impose a group punishment. Before the reconciliation government’s installation, there was a group punishment against the Yemeni people. There was no power, no water, no petrol, no services or transportation between

the governorates. Today, the reconciliation government has started to remedy these services, but some instigate the tribesmen to assault the electricity infrastructure as a kind of loyalty to the National Security and Ali Abdullah Saleh.

It is really sorrowful that Al-Shabwani declared responsibility for attacking electricity, though they were exposed to the American drone strikes two years ago. Instead of supporting the nation and the peaceful revolution, they go against the reconciliation government. I am not accusing all. But some are hired to launch attacks; others storm the electricity infrastructure and oil pipes demanding previous pay the former regime owes them because of arms bargains. It was agreed that they would be compensated; yet they have not. They have continued practicing such destructive acts in a protest. What made them resort to this? Of course, the former regime and the previous governor of Mareb cut the oil pipelines in Sirwah and other places. We say security forces and the military are the ones who have been determining the perpetrators. Lately, five people were blacklisted.

Can the Interior Ministry capture these five perpetrators and make them stand trial? Why or why not?

I deem this a big inability because a great deal of the security forces is out of control.

What can the government do to solve the problem? The majority of people ascribe the change to the change in services.

This has been stipulated in the Gulf Initiative. The major mission is restoring security, eliminating military clashes and restoring services.

Is there a positive improvement in capital city security?

Personally, I realize there is a positive improvement if compared with last year. Sana’a was divided into four divisions. It was difficult to

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Facts have proven that the former regime funded many gangs and terrorist groups in Abyan.

move from one place to another. To date, some fear moving from one place to another in the capital. I think the security situation is better than it used to be. It is not perfect yet.

Latest occurrences at the Interior and Defense Ministries—Al-Sabeen and the Police Academy bombings—still indicate there is a huge security imbalance.

I didn’t say the imbalances are over. There are still imbalances. Anyway, the security situation is better; imbalances will not end unless security forces and military forces are united under one civilian leadership in a government that is loyal to the people and nation, not to the leader. The leadership should work to stabilize the country.

Facts have proven that the former regime funded many gangs and terrorist groups in Abyan. The terrorist groups controlled Abyan for more than a year. As for the security imbalance in the capital, fact-finding

committees have been established to look into the matter. Until now, the results have not been declared, for the majority of the apparatuses in charge are under the control of the former regime.

You followed what happened to the Defense and Interior Ministries; whom do you hold responsible?

I am not guessing. The reinforcement forces broke into the Interior Ministry. They say they met with the forces that attempted to break into the Defense Ministry before they executed the operation, according to the statement by the security committee. They met under the leadership of the Republican Guard. We call for revealing the facts to the entire public.

Some say those killed at Defense Ministry had no cards identifying them as affiliated with the Republican Guard.

We want an obvious investigation so that we can say, “This is right; this is wrong.” All those killed were Yemenis. We are unhappy about that. What caused this grievous situation is the division of the security and army.

Have you received reports about the events of the Interior and Defense ministries?

So far, we have not received information about the investigations. We demand the revelation of the facts. I met with the prime minister days ago. He said the investigations are underway. He said the investigations could reveal the perpetrators. And I said the investigations should be revealed to the public so as to prevent the spread of rumors and suppositions here and there.

What are the real reasons that led to the departure of Dr. Yaseen Saeed Noman and his entire family? Does medical travel require the departure of the whole family? Has Saleh started to chase the JMP?

All should realize that this nation is not Saleh’s. This is our nation. We were born in Yemen. We grew up in Yemen. We will live and die in Yemen. The travel of Noman happened to come following the assassination attempt. His wife is sick. She will be, I think, hospitalized in Jordan. He took permission and departed. He authorized Badeeb to act on his behalf in the preparatory committee.

Some people think former President Saleh is still the effective president of the country.

Appearances should not deceive us. All these appearances—Saleh used to seem powerful—are false. We said the full authority will not be transferred to Hadi unless the military and security forces are controlled by the leadership of the Defense and Interior ministries. The division between them ought to be overcome. Saleh still utilizes a part of this power. This must not be denied. However, Saleh’s last speech was an attempt to show power; this power is illegitimate. This appearance is false. A time will come when arrogant Saleh and his aides appear no more.

It is said that the Nasserite organization did not sign the Gulf Initiative. Is this true?

It is true that we didn’t sign. But we are committed to implementing the Gulf Initiative with our partners in the coalition parties.

What have you done with regard to the confined Nasserites and the martyrs of 1978?

We still follow the issue of those hidden by the former regime. We have not been able to find their burial place, whether they were killed, executed or confined or if they are still alive. We will not stop following this issue until we find them alive or find their remnants.

الرئيس الدوري لتكتل أحزاب اللقاء المشترك المعارض سلطان العتواني ليمن تايمز

«يجب أن يدرك الجميع بأن هذا الوطن ليس وطن صالح. هذا وطننا ونحن وجدنا هنا، وترينا هنا، وسنعيش ونموت هنا»



الرئيس الدوري لتكتل أحزاب اللقاء المشترك سلطان العتواني

في ديسمبر عام ٢٠١١.

لجنة إعداد الحوار الوطني؛ البعض يقول إنه كان هناك تهميش، ولم يكن هناك إلا ثلاثة أعضاء أو أربعة في المشترك، وكان هناك استياء من قواعد المشترك؛ هذا الأمر قد يكون صحيح، لكن نحن ننظرنا إلى ما هو أبعد، كيف يجب أن تدور عجلة التغيير، ولا نتوقف عند بعض الأمور كهذه، طرحنا مثل هذه الملاحظات وبصورة رسمية على الرئيس هادي، وهو كان مهموماً بضرورة إنجاز الخطوات في إطار المبادرة الخليجية، وأيضا الحرص على الزمن.

هل تجاوب معكم الرئيس هادي؟ هو متفهم لهذه المسألة، لكن يبدو أن الاتفاق كان ألا يتجاوز اللجنة ١٥ شخصا، وتم تجاوز هذا السقف إلى ٢٥.

ما أبرز هذه العوائق أمام الحوار في المستقبل؟ بالنسبة للذين يتشاءمون من عدم انعقاد مؤتمر الحوار الوطني، عليهم أن يغادروا هذا التشاؤم، البلد لا يمكن حل مشاكله إلا بالحوار، وهذه مسألة قديمة وليست جديدة.

يبدو أن تشاؤمهم كان من قبل تشكيل اللجنة الفنية التي توصلت مع الجنوب وعدد من المكونات الجنوبية قررت عدم المشاركة في الحوار، لذا هم بنوا التشاؤم على هذا...

ليس بالضرورة أن تلتقي بكل فرد، هناك قضايا تطرح من قبل هذه الأطراف، هذه القضايا ليس هناك خلاف حولها، القضية كيف نلتقي في طاولة الحوار، وكيف ناقش هذه القضايا للخروج بحلول، وبالنسبة للحزب الجنوبي، هو متعدد، لا تستطيع أن تسك له رأس، الذين يطالبون بالانفصال، وبفك الارتباط.

مقاطعا.. وبال حقوق... الحقوق والمطالب أمر مفروغ منه، سواء كان هناك حوار أم لا، لأن هذه مسائل لا يتم التحاور عليها، نحن نتحاور حول شكل بناء الدولة، أسس بناء الدولة، النظام السياسي، قضية توزيع الثروة الوطنية، المساواة والعدالة، هذه القضايا التي يجب التحاور عليها، أما الحقوق فلا ينبغي الحوار حولها، لأنها مسائل مرتبطة بحق المواطنة.

ما هي أبرز القضايا الهامة التي ستركز عليها أحزاب المشترك في الحوار الوطني؟ القضايا التي ينبغي أن تناقش، تم طرحها في وثيقة المبادئ التي أقرت من قبل لجنة الحوار الوطني السابقة التي تشكلت في عام ٢٠١٠ وهي شخصت الوضع القائم، الأمر الآخر الأسس التي حددتها الآلية التنفيذية فيما يتعلق بشكل الدولة، أسس الدولة، معالجة أسباب حرب صعدة، هذه هي القضايا الأساسية التي يجب التركيز عليها، طبعاً هناك تفاصيل وقضايا صغيرة لا ينبغي طرحها جميعاً في طاولة الحوار.

كيف نظرتهم إلى قائمة تشكيل

قال الرئيس الدوري لأحزاب اللقاء المشترك والأمين العام للتنظيم الوحدوي الناصري الأستاذ سلطان العتواني إن الذين يتشاءمون من انعقاد مؤتمر الحوار الوطني، عليهم أن يغادروا هذا التشاؤم، فالبلد لا يمكن حل مشاكله إلا بالحوار.

وتحدث العتواني في لقاء خاص مع يمن تايمز حول الكثير من القضايا ذات العلاقة بالوضع اليميني العام، وراي المشترك حول الحوار الوطني والقضية الجنوبية وأداء الحكومة والرئيس هادي..

حاوره: محمد السامعي

ما الذي أنجزته لجنة الإعداد والتحضير للحوار الوطني حتى الآن؟ فيما يتعلق بالحوار الوطني هي واحدة من القضايا التي تضمنتها الآلية التنفيذية للمبادرة الخليجية وهي من أهم القضايا التي يجب أن يخرج منها اليمنيون بحلول موضوعية وعادلة للقضايا التي يعيشها البلد منذ أمد بعيد، واللجنة تشكلت الشهر قبل الماضي وبدأت أعمالها في منتصف الشهر الماضي، وأنجزت خطوات ملموسة، من أهمها اللائحة الداخلية للجنة نفسها، ثم خطة عمل اللجنة وأيضاً أنجزت القضايا التي رفعت للرئيس بشأن تهينة المناخات قبل الحوار، وقدمت للرئيس لكي يتخذ إجراءات بصدد تنفيذ هذه القضايا.

من بين النقاط العشرين التي أقرتها اللجنة الاعتذار للجنوب وصعدة، كيف يقيم المشترك هذه النقطة؟ هي ليست جديدة بالنسبة لنا في المشترك وهي تطرح منذ أمد طويل من بعد ٩٤، كنا نطرح ضرورة إزالة آثار حرب ٩٤ وآثار الصراعات السياسية السابقة قبل الوحدة لكي تنهياً مناخات حقيقية، تعمل على خلق أرضية مناسبة لتنفيذ مشروع الوحدة المبارك إلا أن السلطة الحاكمة حينها لم تلتفت إلى هذه القضايا وجعلتها تترامم وتتضاعف الأمر الذي جعل هذه القضايا تشمل الساحة الوطنية.

أنتم في أحزاب اللقاء المشترك رحبتم بهذه النقاط العشرين بدون استثناء؟ في إطار اللجنة التحضيرية كلنا وافقنا عليها.

هناك مكونات جنوبية رفضت هذه النقاط وقالت إنها تأخرت حيث كان يفترض أن يكون الاعتذار للجنوب بعد حرب ٩٤ مباشرة؟ طبعاً هذا الكلام لا يوجب لنا نحن في المشترك، كان من المفترض أن يوجه للسلطة القائمة حينها، وهؤلاء الذين يقولون هذا الكلام، جزء كبير منهم ساهموا بتلك الحرب وفي خلق تلك المشكلة، لأنهم لم يعوا أهمية الوحدة، ولم يعوا أهمية السكوت عن تلك

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لا زالت القوات المسلحة والحرس الجمهوري والأمن المركزي، والحرس الخاص والرئاسي، وغيرها من القطاعات العسكرية في قبضة عائلة صالح

القضايا، نحن في إطار اللقاء المشترك طرحنا مثل هذه الأمور في وقت مبكر، قبل تشكيل المشترك، ككيان قائم اليوم، ففي ٩٦ طرحت هذه القضية، ضمن التهيئة للانتخابات، وبعد انتخابات ٩٧ ضمن الحوارات التي كانت تجري مع الحزب الحاكم حينها، وقبل انتخابات عام ٢٠٠٢ طرحت، وبشكل قوي، ضمن المطالب التي كان المشترك يطرحها مع الحزب الاشتراكي والإصلاح.

بالنسبة لنقطة الاعتذار للجنوب وصعدة إلى الآن لم يصدر أي اعتذار من قبل المؤتمر أو من المشترك؟ المشترك ليس طرفاً في هذه المسألة، الاعتذار من الأطراف التي شاركت في الحرب، سواء في المؤتمر الشعبي أو المشترك، المشترك لم يكن شريكاً بالكامل.

ونلح على رئيس الجمهورية ورئيس الحكومة وأن تكون هذه القيادات قيادات مدنية في إطار حكومة ولا يصعب ولائها للقائد الفلاني وجود هؤلاء المعتقلين وتشكيل لجنة للبحث عنهم في السجون غير المعلنة.

لو عدنا إلى جانب الخدمات، صحف المؤتمر تقول: ليس لنا علاقة بتفجير النفط، وإن الحكومة قامت بوضعها كشماطة.

نحن نعرف والمواطن العادي يعرف من الذي خرب الكهرباء والنفط ومن الذي قطع الطرق، ومن استغل الثورة الشعبية لممارسة العقاب الجماعي، قبل أن تستلم الحكومة كان هناك عقاب جماعي للشعب اليمني، لا ماء ولا كهرباء، ولا بتترول، ولا تواصل بين المحافظات. اليوم عندما بدأت الحكومة بإصلاح هذه الخدمات، هناك من يدفع لبعض القبائل لكي تقطع الكهرباء والأمر معروف، وللأسف الشديد آل الشبواني هم أكثر من أعلنوا عن قيامهم بقطع الكهرباء وهؤلاء سمعنا قبل سنتين بأنهم تعرضوا لصفف الطائرات الأمريكية، وبدلاً من أن يقفوا مع الشعب والثورة السلمية، وقفوا ضد حكومة الوفاق، وأنا لا أتهم الكل، لكن البعض يتم استنجاؤهم والبعض الآخر يقومون بقطع أنابيب النفط والكهرباء لأن لهم مستحقات سابقة نتيجة صفقات سلاح كما علمنا أبرمت في عهد النظام السابق وتم الاتفاق على تعويضهم ولم يتم تعويضهم، ومحافظ مارب السابق معروف بقطع النفط في صروح وغيرها.

نحن نقول إن الأجهزة الأمنية والقوات المسلحة هي التي حددت وتحدد من يستهدف خطوط الكهرباء والنفط، ومؤخراً تم الإعلان عن خمسة أسماء من ضمن القائمين بهذه الأعمال التخريبية.

وزارة الداخلية التابعة للمشاركين إلا تستطيع القبض على هؤلاء الخمسة ومحاكمتهم؟ أنا اعتبره عجز كبير، لأنه ما زالت قوات الأمن وجزء كبير من القوات المسلحة خارج إطار السيطرة.

ما الذي يفترض أن تقوم به الحكومة لحل هذه الإشكالية، فكثير من المواطنين يقرنون التغيير بالخدمات؟ هذا منصوب عليه في إطار المبادرة الخليجية، المهمة الرئيسية، استناب الأمن وإزالة الاستعدادات العسكرية وإعادة الخدمات.

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مقاطعا.. أنتم ماذا عملتم في المشترك؟ نحن لا نملك عصا سحرية، نحن قبلنا بالحل السياسي لتجنيب البلد كوارث هذا الدمار والعنف، حزب المؤتمر نظرياً شريك في الحكومة، لكن ما زال الكثير من أعضاء المؤتمر لا يتلقون الأوامر من عبد ربه منصور هادي، ولا من رئيس الحكومة، وإنما من علي عبد الله صالح.

يعني الخلل في حزب المؤتمر الشعبي العام؟ نعم، بالتأكيد، كشركيه ينبغي أن يكون جزء أساسي ومتفاعل مع مهام الحكومة وواجباتها، اليوم عدد من أعضاء الحكومة الذين يمثلون المؤتمر الشعبي هم الذين اندمجوا ويعملوا بشكل جماعي مع الطرف الآخر، لكن الجزء الآخر ما يزال يدين بالولاء للشرعية السابقة وليس للشرعية الجديدة.

لو قمنا بتقييم الوزارات التابعة لأحزاب المشترك، البعض ينتقد مثلاً وزارة الداخلية والعدل وغيرها، ماذا؟ نحن أيضاً نتنقد هذا الوضع، لكن وزارة الداخلية والتي كانت من نصيب المشترك لم يتم تسليمها من قبل المسيطرين عليها إلا بعد وقت طويل، وظل الوزير يمارس عمله من نادي ضباط الشرطة. موضوع إطلاق سراح المعتقلين ليس في سيطرة الداخلية، أنت تعلم أن النظام السابق أوجد أجهزة معلنة وغير معلنة، هذه الأجهزة المعلنة لا يزال بعضها خارج إطار السيطرة، الأمن القومي والسياسي، هناك أيضاً سجون منتشرة، والسجون الرسمية الكل يقول إنه لا يوجد فيها معتقلون، هناك أيضاً أماكن كثيرة عابئة، داخل العاصمة وخارجها، نحن نضغط

لكن أحداث الداخلية والديفاع وتفجيرات السبعين ووكالة الشرطة، ما تزال تشير إلى أن هناك اختلالات موجودة بشكل كبير؟ أنا لم أقل إن الاختلالات انتهت، هناك اختلالات، لكن الوضع الأمني حالياً أفضل مما كان عليه سابقاً، ولن ينتهي هذا الخلل إلا بتوحيد القوات المسلحة بقيادة وزارة الدفاع، المستوى الدولي.

وتوحيد الأجهزة الأمنية بقيادة وزارة الداخلية، وأن تكون هذه القيادات قيادات مدنية في إطار حكومة ولا يصعب ولائها للقائد الفلاني وجود هؤلاء المعتقلين وتشكيل لجنة للبحث عنهم في السجون غير المعلنة.

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Who is held to account for deaths by drone in Yemen?

Chris Woods
guardian.co.uk
First published Sept. 6

When news flashed of an air strike on a vehicle in the Yemeni city of Rada'a on Sunday afternoon, early claims that Al-Qaeda militants had died soon gave way to a more grisly reality.

At least 10 civilians had been killed, among them women and children. It was the worst loss of civilian life in Yemen's brutal internal war since May 2012. Somebody had messed up badly. But was the United States or Yemen responsible?

Local officials and eyewitnesses were clear enough. The Rada'a attack was the work of a U.S. drone – a common enough event. Since May 2011, the Bureau of Investigative Journalism has recorded up to 116 U.S. drone strikes in Yemen, part of a broader covert war aimed at crushing Islamist militants. But of those attacks, only 39 have been confirmed by officials as the work of the U.S.

The attribution of dozens of fur-

ther possible drone attacks – and others reportedly involving U.S. ships and conventional aircraft – remains unclear. Both the CIA and Pentagon are fighting dirty wars in Yemen, each with a separate arsenal and kill list. Little wonder that hundreds of deaths remain in a limbo of accountability.

With anger rising at the death of civilians in Rada'a, Yemen's government stepped forward to take the blame. It claimed that its own air force had carried out the strike on moving vehicles after receiving "faulty intelligence". Yet the Yemeni air force is barely fit for purpose.

And why believe the Yemeni defence ministry anyway? Just 48 hours earlier it had made similar claims. But when it emerged that alleged Al-Qaeda bomber Khaled Musalem Batis had died in a strike, anonymous officials soon admitted that a U.S. drone had carried out that killing.

There is a long history of senior Yemeni officials lying to protect Barack Obama's secret war on terror. When U.S. cruise missiles decimated a tented village in December 2009, at least 41 civilians were

butchered alongside a dozen alleged militants, as a parliamentary report later concluded.

As we now know, thanks to WikiLeaks, the U.S. and Yemen sought to cover up the U.S. role in that attack. We'll continue saying the bombs are ours, not yours," President Saleh informed U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM)'s General Petraeus.

Pakistan's own former strongman, General Pervez Musharraf, had performed a similar deed for the CIA, with the army claiming early U.S. drones strikes as its own work. A senior Musharraf aide told the Sunday Times, "We thought it would be less damaging if we said we did it rather than the U.S." Only when civilian deaths became too unbearable in 2006 did Islamabad end that charade.

Still, dictators may have been better able to rein in U.S. covert attacks than their democratic successors. When U.S. special forces accidentally killed Jaber al-Shabwani, the deputy governor of Yemen's Marib province in May 2010, Saleh was able to secure a year-long pause in the U.S. bombing campaign.

With new president Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi owing his position to the U.S. he is unlikely to enjoy similar leverage, if Pakistan's present impotence against CIA strikes is any guide.

The odds of finding out who was really responsible for Sunday's deaths are not good. At the height of this year's U.S.-backed offensive against Al-Qaeda in May, at least a dozen civilians died in a double air strike in Jaar. As onlookers and rescuers came forward after an initial attack, they were killed in a follow-up strike.

The event was reminiscent of CIA tactics in Pakistan, and there is circumstantial evidence that U.S. drones carried out the attack. Times reporter Iona Craig recalls the testimony of one survivor she met in Jaar:

"He didn't know who carried out the strike but said they didn't hear any planes or fighter jets before either strike and they dived to the ground when they saw a 'missile' with a jet stream of 'white smoke behind it', flying through the sky towards them before the second strike happened."

Four months on, neither Yemen nor the U.S. has taken responsibility for that attack. According to Haykal Bafana, a lawyer based in Sana'a, "the greatest worry for people here is not only a lack of accountability but a lack of transparency. Civilians at risk in the areas being targeted are being given no information at all about how best to protect themselves."

There is also the issue of compensation. Yemen's government has now ordered an inquiry into the Rada'a bombing. Yet following the 2009 killing of 41 civilians relatives were compensated with just a few hundred dollars, after details of CENTCOM's role were deliberately hidden from that inquiry. In contrast, U.S. forces in Afghanistan not only admitted responsibility in a recent incident, but paid out \$46,000 for each person killed and \$10,000 for those injured.

There is a growing gulf between what Yemen's people are experiencing and what their government claims. Bafana says Yemen's official news agency Saba has only used the word "drone" once since February 2011. A confirmed U.S. strike

on Aug. 29 killed not only three alleged militants but a policeman and a local anti-Al-Qaeda imam, according to local reports. Those civilian deaths remain absent from Saba's coverage.

The U.S. in turn greets queries with obfuscation. The CIA declined to comment when asked whether it had carried out the lethal attack on Rada'a, or had ever paid out compensation for collateral damage. And a senior Pentagon spokesman, declining to comment "on reports of specific counterterrorism operations in Yemen," referred any queries back to Yemen's government.

In the aftermath of Sunday's disastrous air strike, relatives of the dead threatened to lay the corpses of the victims in front of the country's new president. And local activist Nasr Abdullah told CNN: "I would not be surprised if 100 tribesmen joined the lines of Al-Qaeda as a result of the latest drone mistake. This part of Yemen takes revenge very seriously." Civilian deaths risk undoing all that the United States is trying to achieve in Yemen – and an absence of true accountability is making matters worse.



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Monopolizing food, crafts all across Yemen



Different restaurants provide the most authentic versions of famous Yemeni dishes.

Story by Muad Al-Maqtari
Photos by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

Bassam Al-Azazi runs a restaurant serving aseed on Al-Riyadh Street in Sana'a; his grandfather owns the restaurant.

The restaurant's sign bears the name "Al-Azazi for Aseed." There are many other restaurants holding the same name on different streets of the capital city and in popular markets. Aseed is a popular meal in Yemen; it includes flour, water, salt, soup or yogurt. The best-known location for an authentic aseed meal is attributed to Al-Azazi village in the Al-Hujaria district of

Taiz governorate.

Al-Azazi said his restaurant preserves its fame by serving aseed to the public for more than 20 years, indicating that the number of clients continues to increase, though many other restaurants offer the same meal, on the same street, carrying the same name.

Al-Azazi said good-quality aseed is found in restaurants run by people from his village—Al-Hujaria—locals who have been professional in making such a meal in all Yemeni cities.

According to popular descriptions of popular Yemeni meals, the village Al-Shaibani is famous for making bread, grilling fish and meat and soup. Therefore, Mohammed

Abdu Al-Shaibani, the owner of a restaurant offering popular meals, strives his best to save his name from impersonation.

Al-Shaibani is not interested in politics, but he struggles to save the sign of Al-Shaibani from being manipulated by new restaurants whose owners are not from Al-Shaibani village. Some name their restaurants under the name of Al-Shaibani due to the fact that this name has been ascribed with offering popular, high-quality meals for years.

Al-Shaibani said impersonators don't offer the same quality of food according to the standards of authentic Al-Shaibani restaurants; thus, this distorts the reputation

of village locals who work in this field.

"It is possible to set up syndicates to defend the commercial properties of restaurants and face the perpetrators of our names who impersonate some names for the purpose of rapid monetary gains."

In the field of trade and direct services, Al-Hujaria village is the hotspot for crafts and professions.

Dr. Adel Al-Sharjabi, a sociology professor at Sana'a University, said the areas that monopolize particular professions are enclosed by a society that tends to think in a primitive way; therefore, people follow the ones who prove successful.

Al-Hujaria's monopoly of crafts is not limited to popular meals; the activities of Al-Arook district have

been confined to trade, Al-Sharjabi said, adding that the family of Hael Saeed Anam came from this district. His family is known as the biggest commercial family in Yemen.

Engineer Abdurahman Al-Masani, manager of Al-Burj Cement Factory in Taiz, said the majority of the maintenance workers in the factory came from a village in Al-Hujaria called Al-Najeisha; furthermore, the bulk of mechanics are from this village as well.

Mohammed Al-Absi, working at Aylol Digital Lab in Sana'a, said the residents of his village, Al-Aboos, have been unmatched in the field of photography, though the technology for photography is accessible to all.

There is a popular jest in the

Yemeni streets saying that when the Russians went to space, they found a photographer from Al-Aboos village waiting for them to take photos.

Mahfoot Al-Masholi, a tradesman, whose Al-Mashawala village residents are known for selling clothes, said Al-Hujaria locals are not genetically skillful, but their grandfathers practiced these crafts in Aden, Africa and India, when these areas were under the control of Europeans.

"Our predecessors returned from international markets with a culture that respects any craft," Al-Masholi said. "This culture currently has not been dominant in Yemeni societies that depend on looting, weapons and embezzling public money as a means of living."



Based on where the owner is from, some restaurants are known more than others for their food.

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST (CONSULTANTING SERVICES – FIRMS SELECTION)

COUNTRY: Republic of Yemen

NAME OF PROJECT: Rainfed Agriculture and Livestock Project (RALP).

Credit No: 4220 YEM.

Assignment Title: Construction Supervision of AL- Mocha quarantine at Al -mocha district in Taiz Governorate

Reference No: RALP/CS/54

The Republic of Yemen has received financing from the World Bank toward the cost of the Rainfed Agriculture and Livestock Project and intends to apply part of the proceeds for consulting services.

The consulting services ("the Services") include: Construction Supervision of AL- Mocha quarantine at Al -mocha district in Taiz Governorate. The Al-Mocha Quarantine to be supervised will consist broadly of quarantine building and its support facilities including Administrative, Laboratory, Housing and Security buildings, Fodder stores, Car wash station, Various barns for quarantine holding, reception barns, download and deportation of livestock, Temporary reservation, Rejected livestock, Dry tank, Inspection area and baths, Ground tank, Upper reservoir, Rainwater dowsing tank, Burial pits and composting area, General location works etc.

Implementation period is expected to be 15 Months, in line with the construction schedule, and the assignment shall be completed before the closing date of the project on September 30, 2014.

The Rainfed Agriculture and Livestock Project (RALP /PSU) now invites eligible consulting firms ("Consultants") to indicate their interest in providing the Services. Interested Consultants should provide information demonstrating that they have the required qualifications and relevant experience to perform the Services. The short listing criteria are:

1. Core business and years in business.
2. Qualifications in the field of assignment.
3. Technical & managerial organization of the firm.
4. General qualifications and number of key staff.

The attention of interested Consultants is drawn to paragraph 1.9 of the World Bank's *Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants [under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits & Grants] by World Bank Borrowers* of May 2004 (Consultant Guidelines), setting forth the World Bank's policy on conflict of interest.

Consultants may associate with other firms in the form of a joint venture or a subconsultancy to enhance their qualifications. A Consultant will be selected in accordance with the QCBS method set out in the Consultant Guidelines.

Further information can be obtained at the address below during office hours 8:00 AM To 3: 00 PM Expressions of interest must be delivered in a written form to the address below in person, or by mail, or by fax, or by e-mail, by: **23 September, 2012.**

Rainfed Agriculture and Livestock Project (RALP) / (Project Support Unit).
Attn: Mrs. Bilquis Anwar A. Sattar Director of Project Support Unit (PSU /RALP).
Abu Baker Al Sedeek Street In front of the Yemen Japanese Friendship Association.
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إعلان للتعبير عن الاهتمام لتقييم خدمات استشارية اختيار شركات ومكاتب استشارية

الجمهورية اليمنية

مشروع الزراعة المطرية والثروة الحيوانية

جهة التمويل: مؤسسة التنمية الدولية

رقم القرض: رقم 4220 يمن

وصف المهمة: الإشراف على تنفيذ أعمال إشغال محجر المخاء مديرية المخاء محافظة تعز

رقم المرجع: RALP/CS/54

حصلت الحكومة اليمنية على قرض من مؤسسة التنمية الدولية (IDA) لسداد تكاليف مشروع الزراعة المطرية والثروة الحيوانية. ويرغب المشروع في استخدام جزء من حصيلة هذا القرض لسداد المدفوعات المستحقة أداء الخدمات الاستشارية. تتضمن الخدمات الاستشارية (الإشراف على تنفيذ أعمال الإشغال محجر المخاء محافظة تعز الذي سيتم الإشراف على تنفيذ أعمال الإشغال ي ويحتوي على المكونات التالية:

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يدعو مشروع الزراعة المطرية والثروة الحيوانية الشركات والمكاتب الاستشارية المؤهلة ان يشارروا لرغبتهم في المشاركة في تقديم الاستشارة. على الشركات والمكاتب الاستشارية المتخصصة في المجالات المذكورة أعلاه تقديم المعلومات التي تثبت أنها تمتلك المؤهلات والخبرة المطلوبة لتنفيذ المهمة.

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صنعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية



Combating common medical mistakes

Story by Nadia Haddash
Poto by Amira Nasser

On Saturday, the Revolution of Conscience Project held a symposium about common medical mistakes. Doctors, officials from the Ministries of Human Rights and Endowment and employees of civil society organizations attended.

The symposium aimed to boost common medical sense among students of the Medicine College and to enhance the scientific and practical levels of the medical field.

Most of the common medical mistakes in Yemen happen from a lack of experience or efficiency, performing medical operations using uncertified methods, giving inaccurate results during check-ups and prescribing medicine unprofessionally, which could cause

deaths, according to doctor Khalid Al-Mo'aid, a professor at the Medicine College of Sana'a University.

Al-Mo'aid said the importance of knowing the reasons behind medical mistakes is to discover suitable solutions to eliminate mistakes. He said giving false results is one of the most common reasons.

He also said some doctors depend on other doctors who have little experience to perform their duties, which could lead to medical errors.

Doctor Ali Al-Miri, vice dean of the Medicine College, said, "Students of medicine have to be the core of change in practicing medicine professionally."

About the role of law in medical mistakes, Abdulrahman Barman, a lawyer, said the issue of medical mistakes is very sensitive.

"It is regrettable that there is no official law for medical mistakes, though there are many complaints

to lawyers concerning medical mistakes."

"We resort to the Yemeni law of crimes number 245, which stipulates that whoever makes a medical mistake affecting patients negatively or causing them permanent disabilities must pay blood money or be imprisoned," Barman said. "However, in international medical laws, the medical license is taken from the doctor, and he is sent to prison for three years."

Medical mistakes are increasingly common in Yemeni hospitals, including hiding patients' files, not revealing the truth and putting pressure on administration employees—even threatening their dismissal if they give any details, which makes them hide the truth, according to Barman.

Some of the cases exposed to medical mistakes that led to much suffering were presented during



Medical mistakes are becoming increasingly common in Yemen.

the symposium.

Yusif Al-Ameri, 31, was given incorrect results during a check-up and, consequently, was given the wrong medicine. He ended up in the Intensive Care Unit.

Abu Mohammed brought his daughter to a hospital because she had a stomachache. After checking her, the father was told his daughter was pregnant. He beat her black and blue, only to learn that the result was that of another woman. His daughter was not pregnant.

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