

Benomar briefs Security Council

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Dec. 5 — Jamal Benomar, the U.N. Special Envoy to Yemen, submitted a special report to the international body's Security Council on Tuesday that outlines major threats that still hinder Yemen's path forward.

In his report he asserted that former president, Ali Abdullah Saleh continues to be politically active as the head of the General People's Congress (GPC). Benomar says Saleh's criticism of the reconciliation government is creating unnecessary divides.

"Some still look at the situation from a perspective that is based on past alliances instead of looking forward to the future and acclimating to the new situation," Benomar said.

"The transitional process is under threat by those who do not un-

derstand that change should happen immediately," he added.

Benomar holds the Security Council responsible for monitoring those who attempt to derail the transitional process and punish them if necessary, a move many Yemenis support.

The report also says trust among political stakeholders in Yemen is still lacking. The GPC feels targeted by opponents that they say attempt to remove them from power. However, opposition parties counter this by complaining they have insufficient representation in powerful positions.

Ahmed Al-Soufi, the secretary of the former president is critical of Benomar's assessment. He said Saleh handed over power to "those children," who have mismanaged the political and administrative situation in the country. He claims the current government



Al-Masdar Online

Jamal Benomar's report is critical of the former president's continued influence in government.

lacks coordination and the ability to integrate.

Al-Soufi calls Benomar a "Sheikh in Yemen," who has taken the liberty to describe circumstances as he sees fit and not as a third party.

"The United Nations is supposed to deal neutrally with the political stakeholders in Yemen. The Yemeni situation has to be read neutrally, not on the basis of Benomar's interviews, statements and meetings."

Benomar also told the Security Council that the Yemeni government should make efforts to meet the demands of Southerners in order to build confidence and create a solid foundation for the start of the National Dialogue.

For his part, Malik Al-Sharani, a journalist, said the success of the National Dialogue hinges on the cooperation of participants who need to discard the rifts that are driving them apart.

Confrontations in Nihm cause electrical shortages

Ahmed Dawood

SANA'A, Dec. 5 — Power outages resume in Sana'a following attacks on electrical lines on Tuesday in the Nihm District, located 20 km. from the capital city.

The Defense Ministry's website reported armed confrontations between locals and guards at a glass factory in the Al-Mahajir area in Nihm. Fighters shot at electrical towers, cutting off energy supplies to Sana'a and other governorates.

A local in Nihm, Abdunasser Al-Shulaif, said residents were upset about not being hired at the

factory claiming priority was given to non-locals. After arguing with guards at the factory, they opened fire and shot one man dead, according to Al-Shulaif.

The factory is the only one in the area and is owned by a businessman from Hadramout.

The tension is still ongoing even though tribal mediations are taking place, said Al-Shulaif.

The electrical lines sustained the attacks just one day after repairs were made to lines in Mareb where the Al-Damashiq tribe targeted the Gas Power Station last Saturday.

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Threats of worker's strike as YLNG staff sport red badges

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Dec. 4 – Employee syndicate's in Yemen Liquid National Gas (YLNG) threatened to go on strike after they issued red badges, the unofficial markers used by striking workers in Yemen, in protest against the company's administration for not solving their problems.

The syndicate's called on President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi to intervene and end the company's violation of employees rights. They asked the government to implement the agreement that was signed in April 2012 between the company's administration and a committee representing the employees in which they agreed on compromises concerning bonuses, allowances, promotions and the reinstatement of fired workers.

In a press conference on Monday in Sana'a, Saleh Al-Obaidi, the syndicate's head, renewed demands for the company to implement the decisions stipulated in the April 2012 agreement and urgently compensate the employees for discrepancies in annual leave. They asked for YLNG to provide wages in-line with Yemen's labor laws for employees in Sana'a, Belhaf and Safer.

The syndicate demanded that the company provide promotion allowance for promoted employees and that the transportation allowance for senior and junior employees in Sana'a correspond. It also demanded that the company raise employee bonus' and issue internal regulations that are accredited by a committee of employees and vali-



Employees syndicates at YLNG meet to discuss a pathway of action

dated by government entities such as the Ministry of Oil.

Al-Obaidi called on President Hadi and the government to work toward solving their problems with François Rafan, the current director of the company, who is due to leave on December 28.

"It's a shame to receive a new manager with several unfulfilled demands because Rafan has paid no attention to them and repeatedly ignored letters sent to him by President Hadi and the Oil Minister Ahmed Dares," he added.

Al-Obaidi said it's necessary that President Hadi and the government establish a committee to solve the problems of bombing oil and gas pipelines because they are the major branch of the national economy, stressing the importance of holding corrupted directors of oil companies accountable before those who detonate oil pipelines.

For its part, the general syndicate

for employers working in oil and gas production and exports, condemned LNG's continuous abuse against the employees, their disrespect for employee rights and their disavowing of the April agreement.

Moneer Al-Khawari, head of the syndicate, said there are clear cases of abuse by the oil companies against the employees regarding their rights. He added that the salaries of Yemeni employees are inadequate in comparison to foreign employees, asserting that it would take 20 years for a Yemeni employee to earn what a foreigner earns in a year.

The YLNG personnel in Belhaf started to post red badges on Sunday, in preparation for a comprehensive strike because their demands weren't met. The escalation came to a head when the company failed to implement the April agreement.

Three civilians dead in Dale' from shelling by Brigadier 33

Ahmed Dawood

SANA'A, Dec. 5 – In retaliation for the death of a Brigadier 33 soldier in the Al-Jalela village of Dale', three civilians—including one woman—died from artillery shelling reportedly launched Tuesday night.

The soldier died after armed men blocked the brigade's access to the village.

Colonel Abdulkareem Sabola, a village resident, said several military camps overlooking Dale', such as Al-Jarba', Al-Shoab, Al-Sawda' and Al-Jabar, took part in the shelling.

He said shelling began Tuesday morning and sporadically continued throughout the day. When the shelling stopped, three civilians were dead and a fourth was wounded. One of the two civilians who died was the principal of the village school.

Sabola said the incident rose from a dispute between young men in the area and a military vehicle affiliated with Brigade 33. The dispute culminated in the shelling of resident homes, he said.

Ali Hamood Al-Amari, Dale' security director, said armed men blocked the main road through



Dale', in front of Al-Jalela village. These men prevented a troop affiliated with Brigade 33 from passing, resulting in a fire exchange. One soldier died and three were wounded.

The soldier's death sparked the military shelling of the village.

Al-Amri refuted claims that the shelling targeted residential areas. He said armed men launched rocket-propelled grenades on the brigade's camp, thus forcing the brigade to fire back.

On Monday, Brigade 33 moved from Taiz to Dale', replacing Brigade 35.

Al-Amri said Abdulla Daba'an, the new commander of Brigadier 33, is still in Taiz, and he gave orders Wednesday morning for the brigade to cease the shelling.

Daba'an said things are moving toward stability, with sheikhs and public figures exerting effort to halt the confrontation.

On Wednesday, a protest that started in Sana'a's Change Square roamed the capital's streets demanding an end to fighting in Dale' and calling for the resignation of Daba'an for grievances that occurred during uprising protests in Taiz last year.

New report finds slavery present in western Yemen

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, Dec. 5 – In a press conference held Wednesday in Sana'a, the Wethaq Foundation revealed their newest report finding that slavery still exists in Yemen.

Najeeb Al-Saedi, the head of the foundation, which focuses on human rights and is based in Sana'a, said the report reveals the size and scope of servitude in western Yemen, where field-monitoring teams collected data and did their research.

The report found two types of servitude in western Yemen. The first type defines slavery to include human trafficking; the second type includes those who are subjected to slavery and abuse but not trafficking.

Slavery, the report found, is commonplace in some districts of Haja governorate such as Khairan Al-Mahraq district, Aslm and Kaeidna. It is also present in the Al-Zuhra district of Hodeida. In Haja, the team recorded a total of 190 slavery cases for 2012.

Aedi Al-Manifi, one of those who prepared the report, said, "Such a situation is because of the fragile state in which traditions dominate the law."

Abdulhadi Al-Azazi, a member of the field team, said slavery is

present because of the high poverty rate in these areas. He said poverty compels such people to subject themselves to the control of sheikhs.

Al-Azazi said the fieldwork focused on the types of injustice practiced against slaves. Some of these human rights violations include denying slaves water unless owners permit it.

"The food and beverages a slave can take are determined [by owners]," Al-Azazi said.

Nabiha Tareq, a human rights activist, said the state must abolish all slavery, and there must be a fair trial to right the wrongs.

"The law must be enforced on everyone without exception," Tareq said.

The Wethaq Foundation called on President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and Minister of Human Right Hooria Mashhour to hold those who enslaved people fully responsible for their actions.

Abdulrahman Barman, a lawyer for HOOD, said, "Yemeni law considers slavery forbidden and according to the Yemeni constitution all people are equal."

Barman said the state must provide those subjected to slavery with jobs to improve their economic situation as well as to rehabilitate them and integrate them in society.



Adel ahmed, was liberated in 2010



Ahmed Marzooq has been enslaved with his seven brothers

Protestors increase demands for release of journalist Shaye

Samar Qaed

SANA'A, Dec. 4 – Several activists and journalists staged a protest on Tuesday near the Cabinet building, demanding the release journalist Abdulleh Shaye, who has been in prison for 32 months.

Shaye gained attention in 2009 after suggesting the Al-Majalah village bombing in December 2009, which led to the deaths of women and children, was a U.S. action. He frequently reported on Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), and in August 2010, Shaye was arrested on suspicion of terrorism. Then President, Ali Abdullah Saleh was prepared to release Shaye in February 2011, but a personal call from U.S. President Barack Obama reportedly influenced Saleh, and Shaye remains in prison today, serving a five year sentence.

Mohammed Al-Moraisi, a human rights activist, said Cabinet guards prevented them from protesting in front of the cabinet in accordance with Basindawa's orders.

Women Journalists Without

Chains recently issued a statement calling on people to protest in front of the cabinet each Tuesday until Shaye's release.

Al-Moraisi said Human Rights Minister Horia Mashhour said in a previous meeting that it's difficult to release Shaye because the U.S. embassy gave orders not to.

"Although the former justice minister gave a written order to release Shaye, the embassy prevented it, according to Mashhour," he said.

Al-Moraisi said protestors sent three letters: one each to President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, to Prime Minister Mohammed Salem Basindawa, and to the U.S. embassy, calling for Shaye's release from prison.

Khaled Haider, Shaye's brother, called for the urgent release of his brother due to his deteriorating health condition. Shaye went on hunger strike two days ago but was convinced to stop because of his deteriorating condition.

"Shaye is a political prisoner and is suffering a lot," Haider said.

"Unfortunately, he is in a Yemeni prison by American orders. We thought torture and injustice would be lifted up from Yemenis with the coming of a new regime, but justice standards are still dysfunctional."

Haider called on human rights organizations to continue protesting, saying Hadi is the relevant party who could release Shaye. He said protests must take place in front of Hadi's house.

The Yemeni journalist syndicate established a committee composed of several journalists in order to escalate protests. The committee's plans included staging protests in front of the U.S. embassy and Hadi's house, according to Thuraia Damaj, a member of the committee.

"We are aggrieved because America is violating Yemeni sovereignty in the glare of all people. The former regime did many things to satisfy America, including Shaye's imprisonment because he exposed the American practices in Yemen," Haider said.

Yemenis gather and celebrate International Volunteer Day

Ashraf Al-Muraqab

SANA'A, Dec. 5 – On Wednesday, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and UN Volunteers (UNV) were joined by a selection of youth organizations and representatives to celebrate International Volunteer Day (IVD).

Mujeeb Al-Fatish, the coordinator of initiatives and civil society organizations for the Secretariat of the Capital said the aim of this event is to bring youth groups together to showcase their hard work and learn from one another.

Al-Fatish said that speeches are not enough on this day, calling on everyone to "work and contribute to improving society."

He called on all participants to work together on this day to build a better world.

"We should support voluntary work and consider it a way to express our ideas and hopes."

He added, "We should benefit from this day and try to turn voluntary activities into tools for positive change."

Walid Al-Hajj, the head of Badir Initiative for Development, used his speech to stress the impor-

tance of voluntary work and its role in inspiring youth to achieve positive change.

He said that many Yemeni youth's made concerted efforts to carry out voluntary activities during the crisis in 2011.

"They've proved they're able to face challenges and willing to bring peace to Yemen via their efforts."

Recently, the number of the voluntary activities in Yemen has noticeably increased. Groups have contributed to cleaning, painting and planting different areas in the country.



The number of Yemenis who are involved in voluntary activities has significantly increased in recent years

Family of Yemeni blogger prosecuted for apostasy calls accusations 'unacceptable'

Nadia Haddash

A Yemeni blogger who used his personal Facebook account and the Al-Hiwar Al-Mutamadin website to post articles and research that question the teachings of the Quran could face the death penalty as prosecutors accuse him of apostasy.

Ali Ali Qasim Al-Saeedi, the one-time general manager of budget and planning in the Supreme Judiciary Council, was arrested Nov. 26, under the jurisdiction of the Publishing and Print Court, a government body established to try journalists.

A representative of the prosecution accused him of being an "infidel," according to Al-Saeedi's oldest son, Mohammed. The prosecution also demanded he be removed from his home, dismissed from his job, imprisoned and executed.

"My father has asserted and insisted on his faith in God and the five pillars of Islam," Mohammed said. "We were shocked by the prosecution's requirements. My father is not a journalist."

Mohammed was clear in making the distinction between journalists and bloggers in order to argue the Publishing and Print Court cannot bring charges against him father, who is a blogger only.

Mohammed insists what is happening is illegal.

"The detention was based on the convictions and desires of a prosecution member. [It was made] without legal basis that could prove my father's opinions contradict the rules of Islam."

The son said the prosecution's accusations are politically motivated and used to remove Al-Saeedi from

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The freedom to think and believe is a legal, human and international right. Putting Al-Saeedi on trial is the same as putting every Yemeni on trial to punish their free thought and creativity.

-Ali Al-Murqri

his Budget and Planning post in the council.

"There are unacceptable procedures discriminately committed against my father," he said. "There is no equality when you compare the procedures applied to other Yemenis."

Al-Saeedi's lawyer, Amen Hajar, extended this claim, saying there are those who want to rid Al-Saeedi from the Supreme Judiciary Council and are taking advantage of the prosecution and the judiciary as a form of retaliation.

"We advised others of such a

situation early on. We call for deep reform of the judicial institution because it should be a means of defending peoples' rights and freedoms instead of being a weapon against freedoms and rights."

Al-Saeedi has found support from those like Ali Al-Murqri, a novelist who said the apostasy accusations have more to do with politics than religion.

"The freedom to think and believe is a legal, human and international right. Putting Al-Saeedi on a trial is the same as putting every Yemeni on trial to punish their free thought and creativity," Al-Murqri said.

Although the beleaguered blogger said he is Muslim, declared repentance and denounced his publications, the prosecution insists on presenting him to the court, according to Hajar.

But, Hajar said, this is a violation of term 259 in the law of Crimes and Penalties which stipulates, "Any apostate is to be executed after refusing to repent for three days, in addition to granting him one month reprieve. An open apostasy declaration includes actions and words that deliberately and stubbornly contradict the rules of Islam and its pillars. If the apostate is proved not to be deliberate and stubborn, the punishment is not applied as long as the apostate shows repentance."

"Ali Al-Saeedi proclaims his repentance in court, saying that he is a Muslim and believes in God, his prophet and the angels. Therefore, his apostasy may have been fabricated by other people, or he posted his publications in ignorance of the punishment of apostasy," Hajar said.

"What Al-Saeedi did are his intellectual convictions; he can write

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My father has asserted and insisted on his faith in God and the five pillars of Islam. We were shocked by the prosecution's requirements.

- Mohammed Al-Saeedi

and publish what he wants, but if his publications are proved to be against the religious and legal disciplines, the court has the right to issue the decision according to the jurisprudence. However, if he repents and proclaims his repentance in court, the verdict is annulled," said Mohammed Al-Maswari, the head of Dhikr Foundation, a Yemeni charitable and religious foundation.

"Putting Al-Saeedi on a trial and separating him from his wife is the prosecution's demand. However, the verdict is the responsibility of the court. This gives him a big op-



Al-Saeedi's trial is delayed until Monday after his was hospitalized because of kidney surgery complications. He faces the death penalty.

portunity to defend himself with evidence," he added.

Al-Saeedi was released from custody last Monday under the supervision of the court because of a health

problem. He was hospitalized for complications resulting from recent kidney surgery, and his trial has been delayed until the coming Monday, according to his lawyer.

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Workshop focuses on stigma surrounding Yemenis with HIV

Story and photo by
Nadia Haddash

The Yemeni Women's Union, in cooperation with the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, held a workshop Tuesday about gender and women living with HIV. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) funded the workshop.

The workshop focused on providing information and knowledge about reproductive health, causes of HIV and methods of prevention, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and the importance of the voluntary STD testing.

Thirty women working in Dar Al-Amal and Dar Al-Weam—places that take in women after they're released from prison, women police officers and several civil society organizations working in the women and human rights areas attended the workshop.

Ramzia Al-Eryani, head of the Yemeni Women's Union, said there are 3,500 recorded cases of HIV in Yemen, split as 34 percent women and 66 percent men.

Doctor Fawzia Gharama, UNAIDS country office coordinator, said the workshop is vital in providing advice about the contribution of civil society organizations working with women and on human rights to accelerate national procedures to empower women about reproductive health and HIV and to promote prevention, treatment and care services.

Women living with HIV also participated in the workshop and reflected on the discrimination they are subject to.

W. A., an HIV-positive woman, said, "I'm not accepted in government and private jobs due to HIV." Gharama said the government

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When colleagues at work came to know about my infection with AIDS, I felt as if I had fallen in an abyss because I was fired at once and many of my friends ignored me.

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According to Ramzia Al-Eryani, there are 3,500 recorded cases of HIV in Yemen. Thirty-four percent of those with HIV are women, she said.



Yemeni women from civil society organizations and who work with former women prisoners attended the workshop.

should create laws to ensure equal rights for people living with HIV and to establish several assemblies through which people with HIV can express their opinions in various fields.

"When colleagues at work came to know about my infection with AIDS, I felt as if I had fallen in an abyss because I was fired at once and many of my friends ignored me," S.A., a Yemeni woman, said.

The workshop addressed several studies about the stigma toward Yemeni women with HIV/AIDS and the obstacles of therapeutic and prevention services usage for people affected with the disease.

J.K., another woman living with

HIV, said she wrote "Living with AIDS" on her hospital bed, in search of acceptance.

Among the indicators of stigmas against the people living with AIDS in Yemen, studies found that one-third of HIV-infected people reside elsewhere due to discrimi-

nation. It also found 51 percent of people aren't allowed to sleep in the same place as other family members or eat with them. They also are excluded from social, family and religious activities.

In the workshop, it was reported that one-third of HIV-infected

Yemenis avoid health centers and one-third said doctors checked them without their consent.

J.A. said that except for the obligatory blood donation and marriage testing, HIV test results should remain secret and voluntary.

Judges chosen for Supreme Committee planning elections

Ahmed Dawood

In the lead up to the start of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi issued a presidential decree to set-up the supreme Committee for the Election, consisting of nine judges.

On Monday, the committee members elected Judge Mohammed Hussein Al-Hakimi as the head and Judge Khamis Salem Al-Dinin as the deputy. The committee is assured gender representation by having two women judges.

During his initial meeting with the committee Monday, Hadi said their selection is based on the principles of transparency and fairness. With the committee formation representing all social groups, it aims to set a tone of reconciliation in order to achieve a sustainable and just society reflective of the needs of all Yemenis.

He called on committee members to distance themselves from self and partisan interests and work honestly for the good of the country.

He also said the committee will have huge responsibilities including the preparation of the electoral roll, adding that the coming election will not adopt the national number because this will take more time.

Yet despite Hadi's statement, the formation of the Supreme Committee has remained controversial among the stakeholders of the reconciliation government in the past few months.

When the political stakeholders previously spoke about the committee they stressed that it should be representative of all parties. According to Abdu Salem, a member of the political department in the Islah party, Hadi was prompted to

establish the committee with the agreement of the political parties that share the reconciliation government after the parties were unable to reach an agreement themselves.

Additionally, though the formation of the committee has already

the members of the committee from the judiciary even though he knows the judiciary is corrupt."

He said the purpose of this step is to spoil the election, indicating that the General People's Congress (GPC) and the Opposition Coalition parties desire unrealistic election results and therefore don't care who head the electoral committees.

Zaid Al-Shami, a leading figure in the Islah party, pointed out that this committee is in charge of preparing the electoral roll, going on to say that he hoped the committee would be short lived.

"If the NDC is successfully held, it is expected that the Supreme Committee of election will be reformed again because the committee has to be neutral, not as it happened during the regime of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh."

For his part, Murad Al-Gharati, the head of Tamkeen Organization for Development, said the formation of the committee takes into consideration the geographical criteria, but neglects integrity. "That is to say, the majority of the committee members are from different governorates."

He said the judiciary in Yemen is not impartial and is dominated by political authorities.

Al-Gharati said he would question the integrity of the upcoming election as long as the committee exists. However, he went on to say as long as the electoral roll is reformed and the army refrains from interfering, the election will yield positive results.

In closing, he said he hoped Hadi would issue a decree to adopt the national number in the upcoming election, asserting this will further contribute to the success of the election.



Women will make up two of the nine judges on the committee.

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Tender Extension

The Yemen International Telecommunications Company (TeleYemen) would like to draw the attention of the bidders that the opening date for the following Tender (Self-Financed Projects) has been extended:

Tender	Tender Fee in YR	Bid Bond Amount In USD
Tender No. (4/2012) turnkey project for TeleYemen VSAT HUB Solution with training	30,000	24,000

The Deadline for submission and clarification will be on Wednesday 26/12/2012 and bids should reach TeleYemen not later than 11:00 a.m. on Sunday 30/12/2012. Tenders will be opened in public at 11:00 a.m. of the same day. Bids received after this deadline will be returned unopened.

Potential bidders may inspect BD's before purchasing during working hours until 26/12/2012 or by visiting our website (www.teleyemen.com.ye).

Other conditions remain unchanged.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

for National Personnel for the German International Cooperation/ Support to the Yemeni Transition Process programme (PN.2012.2474.0) implemented by the GIZ Office Sana'a.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is an experienced service provider and assist the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. With immediate effect the GIZ Office Sana'a invites applications from qualified Yemeni nationals for the following position:

- **Position: Advisor (3 posts)**
- **Post Location: Sana'a**
- **End of Contract: 31.12.2014**

Responsibilities

- managing an area of responsibility that forms part of the programme objectives, team agreements and/or agreements with the superior.
- assisting project/programme initiatives to provide professional advisory services to and cooperate with a broad range of target groups.
- innovation and knowledge management .

Main Tasks

- assists and monitors the development and implementation of project/programme plans and activities in close consultation with counterparts.
- contributes to preparing and implementing the coordination process, joint project/programme activities and work at the regional level.
- deals with the design, preparation and implementation of workshops, seminars and other events on issues connected with the project/programme's area of activity.
- develops and organises quality assurance measures and suggests necessary changes, improvements and initiatives.
- supports cooperation, regular contact and dialogue with partners, assists with PR work and cooperates with local communities, relevant organisations, non-governmental agencies and individuals in the project/programme environment and with other projects to improve and maintain good working relationships.
- communicates local interests and efforts, forwards these and encourages sharing ideas and information for the benefit of the project/programme.
- ensures knowledge transfer to project/programme information.
- develops ready-to-use strategies and technical concepts, including guidelines, manuals and procedures.
- draws up reports and presentation documents.
- prepares appropriate input for various project/programme reports including annual reports, and contributes to the other reports required by the programme manager and GIZ Head Office.
- assists with research activities and studies on political issues which benefit joint programmes.
- assists with general project planning and develops project concepts including preparation, organisation and moderation of planning exercises and their implementation, management, monitoring, quality management, evaluation, communication and documentation.
- coordinates relevant project activities at local level in consultation with the manager and in cooperation with the partners, both as regards implementation and preparing organisational aspects.
- compiles the relevant information for joint activities and assignments.
- handles order management on behalf of GIZ (e.g. offer preparation, impact monitoring, project progress review, reporting).

Required qualifications, competences and experience

- masters/MSc in an area that is related to the project/programme objectives, with a focus on a relevant field (political or social sciences, law or related subjects).
- at least 5 years' professional experience in a comparable position, preferably transitional justice, human rights and/or decentralisation.
- very good working knowledge of ITC technologies (related software, phone, fax, email, the internet) and computer applications (e.g. MS Office).
- fluent written and oral knowledge of English language and a working knowledge of German.
- willingness to upskill as required by the tasks to be performed – corresponding measures are agreed with management .

Application Process

If interested and with suitable qualifications kindly send your application (cover letter) and CV in English and Arabic to the following:

E-mail address: hr-yemen@giz.de
Subject Line: Application for Advisor Post
Deadline for receipt applications is: 12.12.2012

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted. Should you be invited for interview, you will be asked to present all certificates mentioned in your CV. You will also be asked to provide two relevant professional references to be contacted.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

for National Personnel for the German International Cooperation/ Regional Risk Officer / GIZ Office Sana'a - Yemen (PN 98.9272.0-001.00).

The Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is an experienced service provider and assist the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. With immediate effect the GIZ Office Sana'a invites applications from qualified Yemeni nationals for the following position:

- **Position: Regional Risk Officer**
- **Number of Posts: Two**
- **Posts Locations: Aden / Amran**
- **End of Contract: 31.12.2014**

Responsibilities

- Managing all risk management related matters within the assigned region.
- Achieving risk mitigation for national and international employees and assets of GIZ-Yemen.
- Ensuring dissemination and implementation of Risk Management Office policies/procedures to all project staff.
- Reporting security matters and incidents to RMO Information Analyst.
- Conducting security assessments for routes, hospitals, hotels, SSA and other infrastructure (field assessments).
- Liaising with Security Focal Points of projects/programs operating in the region.

Main Tasks

In consultation with RMO, the Regional Risk Officer is responsible for:

- Information management (collecting and timely sharing of security related information).
- Incident mapping and analysis.
- Developing and updating crisis management plan.
- Reporting incidents occurring in the assigned region with analysis and recommendations.
- Providing immediate incident response.
- Submitting daily security assessment (DSA) to RMO.
- Providing input to RMO for weekly and monthly security reports.
- Liaising with national & international entities concerning security issues.
- Conducting security assessments for offices and residences.
- Conducting security briefings for staff visiting the assigned region ,and advising project staff on security issues ,
- Organizing security training for personnel.
- Accompanying field missions (if required).
- Supervising guards deployed at GIZ premises.
- Supporting conflict sensitive programming where applicable.
- Compiling specific reports asked for by RMO.
- Any additional duty/task assigned by direct superior.

Required qualifications, competences and experience

- Bachelor Degree in relevant subjects (e.g. social science, political science, conflict or risk management).
- Security Background at mid management level (at least 3 year experience),
- Crises management experience.
- Security related courses will be added advantage.
- Training Experience (travel procedures, 1st aid, MEDEVAC and emergency drills).
- Good Computer Skills (Microsoft word, Excel, Power Point).
- Language Skills (proficient speaking and writing English skills).
- Knowledge of the region and strong connections.
- Cultural sensitivity, adaptability, and ability to work independently.
- Strong self organization skills.
- Ability to cooperate with developmental cooperation organization working environments.
- Knowledge and understanding of development/humanitarian work.
- Willingness to work after working hours.
- Team spirit, discretion ,dedication, and stress management
- Flexibility as overall situation within area of responsibility is subject to change without prior notice.

Application Process

If interested and with suitable qualifications kindly send your application (cover letter) and CV in English and Arabic to the following:

E-mail address: hr-yemen@giz.de
Subject Line: Regional Risk Officer Post
Deadline for receipt applications is: 12.12.2012

The covering letter has to refer to which post location applying for.

Preference will be given to local applicants from Aden and Amran. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted. Should you be invited for interview, you will be asked to present all certificates mentioned in your CV. You will also be asked to provide two relevant professional references to be contacted.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

for National Personnel for the German International Cooperation/ Driver / GIZ Office Sana'a - Yemen (PN 98.9272.0-001.00).

The Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is an experienced service provider and assist the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. With immediate effect the GIZ Office Sana'a invites applications from qualified Yemeni nationals for the following position:

- **Position: Driver**
- **Post Location: Sana'a**
- **End of Contract: 31.12.2014**

Responsibilities

The Driver is responsible for

- safely and responsibly performing all official travel using official vehicles.
- dispatching staff using armoured vehicles.
- regularly servicing and looking after official vehicles.
- taking account of all available information on road conditions, accessible routes and locations.
- running official errands and assisting with other office work.

Main Tasks

- ensures that the necessary office supplies are available and reports damage.
- assists with the organization of workshops and organizes training materials and ensures their timely availability.
- assists in filing some documents according to GIZ filing system
- provides passenger transport in an official car for office, project or programme staff, official visitors and guests.
- completes the vehicle log correctly and conscientiously in accordance with GIZ standards.
- works partly in shifts.
- follows up cleaning the interior and exterior of the vehicle(s) regularly.
- checks oil, water, brakes and brake liquid, tyre pressure, battery levels and the entire vehicle, monthly or every 5,000 km (whichever is first), headlights, brakes, bodywork for dents etc.
- is responsible for the project vehicle documents and their good condition, keeping a vehicle log and recording monthly maintenance.
- reports need for service and carries out minor repairs.
- immediately reports all involvement of the project or office vehicle in accidents, including minor accidents, damage, loss or theft of vehicle fittings.
- uses all available information (including current radio news on traffic conditions) to update daily knowledge of road conditions, current passable routes and locations, and shares this information with other office drivers.
- ensures unrestricted availability of vehicles at all times and reports restrictions immediately
- Any other tasks assigned by direct superior especially in cases of emergency.

Required qualifications, competences and experience

- high school education.
- holds a valid driver's licence.
- at least 1-3 years' work experience as a driver with references , no major accidents in the past 3 years.
- good knowledge of English and/or German.
- discipline , punctuality, resilience and patience.
- familiarity with Yemen.
- appropriate appearance and attire (possibly uniform, friendly manner with all passengers).

Application Process

If interested and with suitable qualifications kindly send your application (cover letter) and CV in English and Arabic to the following:

E-mail address: hr-yemen@giz.de
Subject Line: Driver Post at Risk Management Office
Deadline for receipt applications is: 12.12.2012

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted. Should you be invited for interview, you will be asked to present all certificates mentioned in your CV. You will also be asked to provide two relevant professional references to be contacted.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

for National Personnel for the German International Cooperation/ Radio Operator / GIZ Office Sana'a - Yemen (PN 98.9272.0-001.00).

The Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is an experienced service provider and assist the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. With immediate effect the GIZ Office Sana'a invites applications from qualified Yemeni nationals for the following position:

- **Position: Radio Operator**
- **Post Location: Sana'a**
- **End of Contract: 31.12.2014**

Responsibilities

- Implementing daily operational aspects of RMO operations room.
- Maintaining of a good flow of communication and information between all involved institutions and counterparts and GIZ.
- Assists in ensuring that RMO operations runs smoothly.
- Assists in ensuring the implementation of security measures (physical security).
- Reporting security incidents.

Main Tasks

- Handles travel request and monitors movement of staff.
- Enters data into the tracking filing system.
- Responds to incidents in cooperation with OR Officers and RMA.
- Operates and maintains the SMS security alert system.
- Reports and composes daily press situation report.
- Ensures that security information is exchanged between RMO team, project/programme staff, partners and other institutions.
- Ensures operability of communication equipment.
- Ensures that all staff members and their dependants are kept fully informed on matters affecting their security.
- Transmits/receives clear and confidential messages through indicated media.
- Processes and maintains up to date records and logs of all incoming / outgoing traffic, facilitating distribution through hard/soft copies.
- Conducts security briefings to GIZ staff, consultants, and visitors (whenever requested).
- Ensures mail communication and safe storage.
- Maintains contact with all important stakeholders.
- Monitors GIZ/RMO incident reporting system.
- Reports on security matters and conduct incident reports, and maintains incident map.
- Supports the risk management team in case of an emergency response or crisis.
- Assists in organizing and coordinating security and risk management trainings.
- Ensures that all security related data is constantly updated, filled, and protected.
- Liaises internally with relevant GIZ sections/departments.
- Dispatches vehicles, and monitors the car trucking system.
- Maintains mobile phone and radio communication.
- Takes first action after an incident.
- Informs IRMA/NRMA whenever needed.
- is jointly responsible with the RMO team for preparing, implementing and documenting training events, workshops, forums, team meetings and other project activities.
- Works on shifts.
- Performs other duties and tasks at the request of management.

Required qualifications, competences and experience

- High School education
- Holds a valid driving licence
- At least 3 years' professional experience in a comparable position
- good working knowledge of ITC technologies (related software, phone, fax, email, the internet) and computer applications (e.g. MS Office)
- good working knowledge of security and risk management procedures and equipment
- strong communication and people skills
- willingness to travel regularly
- very good knowledge of English
- willingness to up skill as required by the tasks to be performed – corresponding measures are agreed with management

Application Process

If interested and with suitable qualifications kindly send your application (cover letter) and CV in English and Arabic to the following:

E-mail address: hr-yemen@giz.de
Subject Line: Radio Operator Post
Deadline for receipt applications is: 12.12.2012

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted. Should you be invited for interview, you will be asked to present all certificates mentioned in your CV. You will also be asked to provide two relevant professional references to be contacted.

YT vision statement



"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
(1951 - 1999)
Founder of Yemen Times

OUR
OPINIONWill President Hadi
extend his term?

With the year 2012 almost at an end and with Yemen's reflecting on the changes that have occurred, we enter the tenth month of a two-year transitional period that is set to end with elections in February 2014 and the launching of a new Yemen with a new president.

Yet despite optimism, we have yet to organize the National Dialogue Conference (2 months), have the conference itself (6 months), create the new constitution (3 months), update the voters' lists (6 months), have a national referendum on the constitution, finalize the constitution, create the electoral laws according to the new constitution (two months) and finally have the elections according to the new electoral system.

Even if these processes are accelerated with some running parallel, such as the creation of the voters' lists and the conference itself, we will still need a minimum of 12 months to lay the foundations for substantive change. To add to the pressure, those of us involved in the Preparatory Committee for the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) are yet to finalized our report to the president, meaning further delays in the conference organization.

The way things are going it is very likely that there will be a delay. Already the plan has suffered a two month postponement, with the NDC meant to start mid-November. Taking this track record into account, the doubt whether the entire transitional plan will be completed on time is very much in the air.

With the very real possibility of a delay, the main question is whether Hadi will need to extend his term, and if so, for how long? Hadi has explained more than once in private and public meetings that he has no desire to extend his period as president with it becoming increasingly evident that he doesn't necessarily enjoy his new post.

Personally, I am inclined to believe Hadi when he professes his desire to end the transition period as soon as possible, but it is also important to remember that former president Saleh had also repeatedly emphasized his lack of interest in power and we all know how that went.

If the transitional plan isn't finished by February 2014, Yemen falls in a constitutional vacuum and a new decree will need to be made. Currently, the legitimacy of the president and government came from the Gulf Cooperation Council agreement signed by the former regime and the former opposition. With an obsolete parliament and a dysfunctional government, if an extension became necessary, who will sign and endorse it?

For the sake of stability, Hadi was given absolute authority enabling him to do his work. Admittedly he doesn't yet have the powers that ordinarily go with such authority but he is working on it. He has just managed to settle down in the Presidential Palace after using his house as an operational base.

Also, it is important to ask whether he is gradually reforming the army and other military units so as to disarm his rivals and bring back control to the government. Reviewing his actions, it would be fair to say that Hadi is just starting to acquire his legitimate power. Hopefully things will pick-up from now onwards and we won't need to extend his post.

Alternatively, if Yemenis feel by the end of the NDC that an extension is necessary before the elections take place, then just like the political parties came together to create the GCC initiative, the political parties of the conference will come together and sign an agreement that extends Hadi's mandate for a few more months in order to compensate for the delay.

The legitimacy of his extension will come from the NDC, which will be the highest legislative authority at its time. In all cases, I am sure that 2015 will bring with it a new president, one, which we look up to, and one who will lead the new Yemen into a more prosperous future... inshaAllah.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Who is to blame? Street
sexual harassment in Yemen

Ghaidaa Al-Absi
Opendemocracy.net
First published Dec. 3

In my daily activism to fight street sexual harassment in Yemen I often find myself dealing with questions of blame. Sadly, this usually involves helping victims who are unfairly blamed for the acts of their perpetrators. Yet I also find myself asking who is to blame for the high percentage of sexual harassment in our country. According to a report released at a conference in Cairo in 1999, 90 percent of women are subjected to sexual harassment in Yemen, with evidence suggesting that this rises to 98 percent in Sana'a, the capital.

Since I wrote my initial article on street sexual harassment in Yemen on openDemocracy back in July, two questions in particular have been recurring in my mind. Is it enough to blame Yemeni law for not imposing stricter penalties for the crime of sexual harassment? Or, should we blame Yemeni society for dealing out impunity to the harassers and blame to the victims?

'Offending Act in Public': between legal understanding and erroneous application

One of the primary barriers to dealing with sexual harassment in Yemen is the inadequate legal framework. There is no specific law penalizing sexual harassment in Yemen, however, there is a law penalizing 'Offending Acts in Public'. As outlined in article 273 of the Yemeni Penal Code, it criminalizes 'any act which offends public morality or honor, exposes private areas or involves speaking indecently'. Article 274 of the same law stipulates the punishment of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine

for anyone committing an offending act, which can be seen or heard by others. The loophole in this Penal Code is that it does not give a clear definition of what is meant by offending public morality. This makes it subject to the understanding of the law enforcer, which can sometimes lead to perverse consequences for women.

Often we read or hear that a woman has been arrested for offending public morality for simply going about her daily business, for example, for being outside with a man to whom she is not related. One woman was walking in the street with her fiancé when a police officer took them to the police station and accused them of committing an offending act in public. The woman had to call her father and ask him to come down to the station to prove to the police officers that the man was her fiancé. Far from using this law to stop harassers, in a cruel inversion of intent, some police officers use article 273 to persecute women.

The other loophole in this legal protection is that even where the law is applied against perpetrators of sexual harassment, the fine does not exceed 1000 YR - which is equivalent to around 5 US dollars. As recently stressed by Abdulghani Al-Wajeeh, a patrolling police commander in Yemen Times, "It is essential to re-word the law to include strict procedures because the 1,000 riyals fine doesn't deter anyone and the risk of six-month imprisonment isn't taken seriously." Lawyer Al-Sakhi adds, "The last time the law was amended was in 1994 ... We need to modernize the law in order to go along with the current time."

There have been several proposals to amend the Penal Code in recent years to make the crime of

sexual harassment more explicit and also to raise awareness of its current misapplication. A seminar organized by Yemeni Women Union in 2009, for example, entitled 'Offending Act in Public between erroneous application and legal understanding' was entirely devoted to this issue. Yet in spite of these initiatives little action has been taken on the legal front; for solutions, many people continue to look to societal change.

'If she was respectable she would not raise her voice': the case for societal change

We have to keep in mind that the Yemeni context is very conservative: most people think that women are inferior and unlikely to have the need to go outdoors. Stereotypes also dictate that women need a guardian at all times and that, if left alone, they run the risk of sexual harassment. As long as the law remains inadequate and harassers continue to get away with impunity, society with also fail to respond.

A story was recently posted on our Safe Streets Facebook page by a man telling us about his experiences of conservative attitudes on a public bus in Sana'a. He said, "To combat sexual harassment in our country, we should not rely on our society because it gives a green light and protection for the harassers. I have seen with my own eyes a girl ... on the bus and seen her hitting a man sitting behind her. It turned out later that he was harassing her, reaching out his fingers to touch her back under her seat. I considered her response bravery, but the passengers around me on the bus had a different view. I heard them say the following, "if she was respectable she would not raise her voice"; "daughters with good manners do not hit people"; "if she does

not want anyone to bother her, why she is exposing herself?" Why do people blame the victims, especially when the victim is a woman, and seek to justify the actions of harassers?

There are plenty of similar stories in the book It's happening in the streets. This book, prepared and published by Safe Streets Campaign and funded by Tacticaltech (Tactical Technology Collective), is a collection of true stories of women who have faced sexual harassment in Yemen. One of the most shocking concerns the teenage daughter of a woman called Om Arafat: "Aunt Om Arafat is a widow and has three daughters, I know her because she used to come to my mother's house to get monthly financial aid. One day when her daughter was on her way back home from school a 60-year-old man from her neighborhood grabbed her breast and refused to let go. She managed to grab a stone and threw it at his face. He lost some teeth and had to go to hospital. People from the neighborhood asked Om Arafat to pay the medical treatment costs for the old man who harassed her daughter."

How can we rely on society to apportion justice when people punished this girl and her mother because she taught the harasser a lesson?

Sexual harassment has become a societal disaster in Yemen and a fundamental threat to the security of women and men because it is allowed to thrive in a society, which lets the victims pay the price for being harassed while the harassers get-off free. The societal change needed to combat sexual harassment in Yemen can only come in partnership with penal reform. We need an unambiguous law, which punishes harassers and not the victims.

Doubts about drones

Doyle McManus - L.A. Times
Nation.com.pk
First published Dec. 2

When President Obama came to office in 2009, it didn't take his new administration long to settle on a favorite anti-terrorist tactic: drone strikes.

In his first three years in office, the number of drone strikes against targets in Pakistan and Yemen increased dramatically, from 35 in 2008 to 121 in 2010, before dropping back to 79 so far this year, according to the Long War Journal, a website that has attempted to keep track of reported strikes.

The number of people killed by the strikes - Al-Qaeda terrorists but also local militants and, inevitably, some civilians - escalated too. Estimates vary widely, but at least 3,000 have died in both countries combined.

And that has led to second thoughts, not principally for ethical reasons (officials say they have always tried to minimize civilian casualties) but for practical ones. Drone strikes are maybe effective to eliminate terrorists, but too many drone strikes can also provoke a political backlash, recruiting as many terrorists as they kill.

Increasingly, that critique is coming not only from human rights organizations or cautious diplomats at the State Department but from veterans of the secret war against

terrorism.

"We've crossed a line ... from using drones against known terrorists to using them more broadly against whole groups of militants," Robert L. Grenier, a former CIA station chief in Pakistan, told me last week. "It plays into the narrative that portrays the United States as an enemy of Islam."

In fact, a Pew Research Center survey found that the percentage of Pakistanis who viewed the United States as a friendly country has dropped since Obama took office, from 19 percent in 2008 to 12 percent this year.

In Yemen, where the United States' drone strikes have killed dozens of suspected terrorists, the local affiliate of Al-Qaeda has grown, not diminished.

"We're in danger of creating more enemies than we are removing," Grenier said.

Grenier is not alone. Henry A. Crumpton, who spurred the development of the first armed drones as the CIA's counterterrorism chief, has said he fears the agency has fallen into an "overreliance on technology," opting for short-term gains from drone strikes at the expense of the long-term payoff that human intelligence efforts can bring.

Inside the administration, some officials have been arguing for stricter limits on drone operations, especially to curb what are known as "signature strikes" - strikes against guerrillas in Pakistan or Yemen who appear to be members

of Al-Qaeda affiliates but who have not been identified individually.

There are even signs that some new limits have been imposed with no public announcement.

In Somalia, for example, the United States has carried out no drone strikes against the Al-Shabab militia since February, reportedly because the Pentagon's general counsel ruled that the guerrillas, while undeniably a menace to the local government, posed no direct threat to the United States.

But it will be difficult to disentangle the United States and its drones from the internal conflicts of Yemen, where the administration is backing a fragile government against a local Al-Qaeda offshoot.

On those battlegrounds, argues Micah Zenko of the Council on Foreign Relations, "Our drones have become the counterinsurgency air force for those governments."

"The real reason for most of these strikes has been to protect a regime in Pakistan or Yemen," Zenko said.

Nobody contests the right of the United States to strike at terrorists who pose an imminent danger to the United States citizens.

But when the United States secretly uses armed force in another country's internal conflict, "it sets a dangerous precedent," he said.

Is the Obama administration listening? It can be hard to tell, since most of the drone program is shrouded in secrecy.

But in recent statements, administration officials from Obama on

down have emphasized the importance of limiting the drone strikes.

"Our goal has been to focus on Al-Qaeda and to focus narrowly on those who would pose an imminent threat to the United States," Obama said in a television interview in September.

"It's not some random effort, not some unnecessarily broad effort, but a very targeted effort," President Obama's national security advisor, Thomas Donilon, said last week.

So far, Zenko and other critics say, the administration's practice doesn't fully match its aspirations. But in a little-noticed remark, Obama proposed that Congress replace its hastily drafted Authorization for Use of Military Force passed in the aftermath of 9/11.

"One of the things we've got to do is put a legal architecture in place - and we need congressional help in order to do that - to make sure that not only am I reined in, but any president's reined in," Obama said on Oct. 16 on, of all places, comedian Jon Stewart's "The Daily Show."

Congress has shown no great appetite to legislate the war on terror. Members may not relish the idea of explaining to constituents why politicians should place any limits on the use of armed force against terrorists.

But reining in drones - holding them to their original use against terrorists who pose an imminent threat to the United States - would be a good idea.

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270 students graduate from the Youth Leadership Development Foundation



The Secretary of the Capital, third from right, joined the graduation ceremony.



The students performed a sketch that was designed to pass on a message to the world that Yemen is a democratic state full of potential.

Story and photos by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

The Youth Leadership Development Foundation celebrated Wednesday the graduation of 270 students.

This celebration followed 10 programs aiming to increase youth participation in social, political and economic fields through education, technical and leadership training and to provide the participants with skills that meet the needs of development and local, regional and international labor markets.

Doctor Ahmed Bin Mubarak, chairman of the board of direc-

tors, said most of the graduated youth delved deeper into civil society and the different administrative departments of the public and private sectors. The programs of the foundation focus on enhancing the developmental level of youth to combat financial and administrative corruption and to involve them with public activities.

He said many students graduated from the foundation after studying computer science, languages, human rights and leadership skills. He also said the foundation has celebrated the graduation of 3,000 qualified students with competitive work skills.

During the ceremony, Secretary of the Capital Abdulqader Helal announced new projects, in partnership with the foundation, to finance small projects for graduated youth, adding that he is ready to support these projects that qualify youth in various sectors.

The ceremony included several activities that reflected the programs they studied. The youth also performed a sketch, through which they passed on a message to the world that Yemen is a democratic state believing in freedom of thought and equality between all political parties and it isn't a country of violence and terrorism.



Graduates of the program proudly stand wearing their caps and holding congratulatory flowers.

EXTENSION OF SUBMISSION DEADLINE

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

Country: YEMEN

Name of Project: Strengthening Powerless Groups through Family- Community Led Programs (SPG) - IDA – Trust Fund No.: 095278

Assignment Title: Consultancy Services for Conceptualization Design and Execution of Information, Education and Communication Campaigns (IEC)

The Yemen Women Union (Grant Recipient) has received financing from the World Bank toward the cost of the Strengthening the Powerless Groups through Family - Community Led Programs (SPG), and intends to apply part of the proceeds for consulting services.

The consulting services ("the Services") include Consultancy Services for Conceptualization Design and Execution of Information, Education and Communication Campaigns (IEC) to be implemented within the grant closing date 30-06-2013.

The Yemen Women Union (YWU) now invites eligible advertising firms (hereinafter referred to as ("Consultants") to indicate their interest in providing the Services. Interested firms should provide information demonstrating that they have the required qualifications and relevant experience to perform the Services (brochures, description of similar assignments, financial turnover, general qualifications, number of key staff and so forth). The short listing criteria are:

- (a) An average minimum financial turnover of US\$600,000 for the last 3 Financial Years;
- (b) At least ten years' experience in the area of advertising, communications, and execution of mass campaigns preferably in Middle East region;
- (c) Current commitments, current implementation status and the tenure of these commitments;
- (d) Experience of working in Yemen will be given additional weightage;
- (e) Availability of professionally qualified and experienced staff in the areas of advertising, development of creative contents, art designs, film productions, client servicing, good links with the print and visual media in the region;
- (f) Working Knowledge of English and Arabic by the members of the proposed team.

Note: Interested consultants shall make their own arrangements for security during their stay at Yemen during the course of implementation of this assignment.

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 May 2004 and revised October 2006 and May 2010 ("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 Selection Based on the Consultants' Qualifications (CQS) method set out in the Consultant Guidelines.

Further information can be obtained at the address below during office hours from 8:00am to 3:00pm.

THE DATE OF SUBMISSION OF THE EOI HAS BEEN EXTENDED TILL DECEMBER 21, 2012,

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).

Project Coordination Support Unit (PCSU)
Attn: Ms. Ramzia Aleryani, Project Director,
Strengthening the Powerless Groups project (SPG)
Yemeni Women Union
Behind Central Bank Building
Sana'a - Yemen
Office: (+967-1) 298 781
Fax: (+967-1) 483 021
email: a.wazzan@hotmail.com

Invitation for Bids

Tender Advertisement no. 9 of 2012 (One Envelope System - Technical + Financial)

The General Corporation for School Book Printing Press here announces its desire to invite bidders to tender no (9/2012) for supplying (7700 tons) offset Printing Paper :

Bids are formed of Four groups (A, B, C, D) :

Group	Name of Good	Quantity	A Bank Guarantee for a lump sum	valid for not less than	Fee of Bidding Documents
A	White Roll Offset Printing Paper (70 gram)width 100cm	4400 tons	152.000 \$	150 from date of bid opening	50.000 YR
B	White Roll Offset Printing Paper (70 gram)width (88cm & 72cm)	700 tons	28.000 \$		
C	White Sheet Offset Printing Paper (70 grams)	2000 tons	66.000 \$		
D	White Glazed Bristol Board for Offset Printing (190 grams)	600 tons	19.000 \$		

- Bidders may apply for the four groups or one group as the bank guarantee mentioned above valid for not less than (150 days) from date of bid opening and bank guarantee may be substituted with a payable cheque.
- Tender will be financed from: Self-financing

Bidders who are willing to participate in this Tender have to submit written applications to:

General Corporation for School Book Printing Press
Al-jraf – Air Port Street – nerby Al-Kibsi School
Tel: 00967 1 332634 FAX: 00967 1 334322 P.O. Box :2782

to receive Bidding Documents for an amount [50.000 YR] non-refundable.

- The deadline for selling bidding documents will be on [16/1/2013].
- Bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to the above address mentioning the project name, Tender number and name of bidder procurement department.
- The following documents must be contained in the bid:
 - 1- A Bank Guarantee according to the table above
 - 2- Valid tax certificate
 - 3- Valid Insurance Certificate.
 - 4- Valid registration and classification certificate.
 - 5- Valid Zakat certificate
 - 6- Valid sales tax certificate registration
 - 7- Samples (90 paper A4) from each group for test them stamped by manufacturer or importer in the end of each sample.
- The Dead line for submission and bids opening will be on: Monday [21/1/2013] At 11.00 AM.
- Bids received after this deadline will be returned unopened.
- Bid Opening will take place at [meetings hall-in the corporation `s address mentioned above] and at the same time mentioned above, in presence of bidders or their authorized representatives.
- Potential bidders may inspect bidding documents before purchasing during working hours for a period (40 days) from the date of publication of the first announcement.

Psychological disorders and poor living conditions drive Yemenis to commit suicide

Mohammed Al-Samei

A 20-year-old driver in Ibb killed himself last Tuesday by throwing himself off the seventh floor of a building.

A local police investigator, Aw-

shraf Al-Yafrusi, told Al-Jumhuria newspaper that preliminary investigations have indicated that the victim, Adel Hassan Ghaleb, suffered from psychological problems. According to eyewitnesses, Nejad entered and left the building several times before shouting, "Allah is great," and leaping to his death.

Police immediately took Nejad to a local hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

Deaths like Nejad's appear to be part of a worrisome trend. Many experts say this is a result of an inability to cope with deteriorating societal circumstances, which contribute to severe psychological

conditions.

"Suicide incidents [have] increased lately, particularly in mountainous areas," said Nada Al-Hakeemi, a human rights activist. "We have to figure out the reason behind suicide before we blame those who commit it. There are many reasons that drive people to

commit suicide such as the population explosion that has led to difficult financial and living conditions, weakened religious faith, family problems and emotional disorders."

Dr. Salah Al-Jumaei, a psychologist at Sana'a University, said that tough economic times have contributed to a fear that can consume people and render them unable to make reasonable decisions. He also says that chemical imbalances are a factor in people's often sudden decision to end their lives.

According to a report released by the Interior Ministry, there were 235 suicides in 2010 and 292 in 2011. Although the statistics for 2012 are not yet complete, the ministry released data that shows 118 suicides have occurred from the beginning of January to June 30, 2012. These numbers do not necessarily indicate an increase in the rate, but many suicides go unreported, especially in rural areas.

Omar Saleh, a resident in the city of Hajjah, said he knows many

people who have committed suicide in his governorate. Among them, he said, was a girl who decided to end her life by consuming pesticide used for qat trees. He said the girl suffered emotional and physical abuse from her family. In Saleh's experience, the majority of those who commit suicide are typically marginalized by their families or society.

Ali Hameed, a journalist who reports on humanitarian issues, said the suicide phenomenon is not limited to Yemen or Islamic societies.

"How many times have we read about this universal phenomenon recently?"

Human rights activists, academics and the Interior Ministry continue to study this issue in the hope of offering more concrete solutions to control this potentially devastating trend.



YT archive photo

Increasingly difficult social conditions are pushing some people towards drastic measures like suicide.



British Embassy
Sana'a

JOB ADVERTISEMENT

British Embassy Sana'a

Visa, Consular & Corporate Services Assistant

The British Embassy in Sana'a is pleased to announce the newly created position of Visa, Consular & Corporate Services Assistant. The Embassy is interested to hear from prospective candidates for the position. The successful candidate will have daily interaction with members of the public. He or she will be responsible for the processing of biometric data and handling of passports and documentary material submitted by applicants seeking visas to enter the United Kingdom; to assist with the provision of Consular services to British nationals; and to provide general administrative support within the Embassy under the supervision of the Deputy Head of Mission and the Head of Corporate Services. The British Embassy is committed to providing a safe and pleasant working environment. It places high value on its staff and seeks to provide a competitive pay and benefits package, including cover for medical costs.

The successful applicant will have strong interpersonal and communication skills, and must be able to work independently, and under supervision, as part of a diverse and motivated team. The job holder must have good written and spoken English and Arabic skills, have previous experience of Microsoft Office, and be prepared to travel overseas for training.

Interested persons should submit their applications in English, by email only, to sanaa.cs@fco.gov.uk by 15 December 2012. Applications must include a full Curriculum Vitae and evidence of any relevant qualifications, together with a covering letter stating the reasons for applying for this job, and explaining the value which the applicant expects to bring to the position. Appointment will be subject to satisfactory security clearance and references.

The Embassy will contact candidates selected for interview by the end of December. Interviews will take place at the Embassy in the first half of January 2013.

WFP



World Food
Programme

إختيار شركات الشحن و التخليص برنامج الاغذية العالمي للأمم المتحدة

يقوم برنامج الأغذية العالمي التابع للأمم المتحدة في اليمن بمراجعة و تحديث قائمة الشركات التي تعمل في مجال الشحن و التخليص المحتملة.

و على الشركات المهتمة و المؤهلة و الراضية، تقديم طلب إستثمار الأستبيان الخاصة بالشحن و التخليص، لتعبئته و إرفاق جميع وثائق و بيانات الشركة و التراخيص ذات الصلة لمزاولة المهنة، خلال فترة أقصاها الساعة 12:00 ظهراً من يوم السبت الموافق 8 ديسمبر 2012، و يطلب من الشركات المعتمدة لدي برنامج الاغذية العالمي للأمم المتحدة، تعبئة إستبيان الشحن و التخليص، و تقديم جميع الوثائق و التراخيص ذات العلاقة خلال الفترة الموضحة أعلاه، علماً بأن الطلب الوارد من قبل الشركات بعد هذا الموعد لن يأخذ بعين الاعتبار، و ينبغي تقديم الطلب إلى مكتب البرنامج في صنعاء على العنوان التالي، مع كتابة قائمة شركات الشحن و التخليص، علماً بأن الشركات التي سيتم قبولها في القائمة هي فقط التي سيتم دعوتها للمشاركة في المناقصات.

برنامج الأغذية العالمي
فيلا رقم 22، شارع نواكشوط
ت رقم 01 - 214100
المكتب الرئيسي - صنعاء

على الشركات الراضية سحب إستثمار إستبيان الشحن و التخليص الخاص بالبرنامج و تعبئته، و أرفاق جميع المستندات المطلوبة في الإستبيان.

"United Nations World Food Programme – Selection of Potential Clearing & Forwarding Companies"

The United Nation Word Food Programme, Republic of YEMEN is currently reviewing its shortlist of potential clearing & forwarding companies.

Interested and qualified companies are requested to fill the WFP Transport Questionnaire, and submit it together with a letter of interest, a company profile and supporting documents such as references, copy of company registration/licenses for clearing & forwarding from the relevant authority. The deadline is 12:00 PM Saturday December 8, 2012. Applications received after this time & date will not be considered. Companies who are already short listed by The United Nation World Food Programme are requested to fill the Questionnaire and submit it again along with the supporting documents. Applications should be submitted to the following address, with reference "Clearing & Forwarding Shortlist". Please note that only short listed companies will be notified and receive request for offers.

The World Food Programme
Villa no. 22 Nouakchott Street,
Tel . 01 214100/1
Sana'a office

Interested companies are requested to collect Questionnaire at the WFP office located at the above indicated address. The questionnaire is expected to be submitted together with other supporting documents.



The U.S. Department of State
Middle East Partnership Initiative



Announces the

Tomorrow's Leaders Scholarship Program

The U.S. Department of State's Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and AMIDEAST are pleased to announce the year's recruitment for the Tomorrow's Leaders Scholarship Program. The Tomorrow's Leaders Scholarship Program is a MEPI initiative for capable and highly motivated high school graduates in the Middle East and North Africa who are from underserved backgrounds. The program will provide two-year university scholarships and internship opportunities at select institutions of higher learning in the Middle East to students who have the potential to become leaders.

Eligible students include men and women who represent the region's cultural, religious, and geographic diversity and are from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds, who would otherwise gain admission to, but would be unable to attend, two years of college. Tomorrow's Leaders scholarship recipients should be prepared to begin the program in the Fall 2013 term.

The primary objective of MEPI's Tomorrow's Leaders scholarship program is to build a cadre of university-age leaders who are civic-minded, intellectually able, and professionally skilled, and who will become the community, business, and national leaders of the future. The program focuses on custom leadership skills and the spirit of civic engagement and volunteerism among outstanding university-age students at the American University of Beirut, the American University in Cairo, and the Lebanese American University. Selected students will join the 93 Tomorrow's Leaders already studying at these universities.

Scholarship recipients may pursue an eligible undergraduate degree in a selected field at one of the three host institutions. In addition to their studies, recipients will be expected to engage in community service activities and participate in internships.

Participation in the program includes travel expenses for the two years of university at AUB, AUC, or LAU; a study abroad experience in the U.S.; explicit and implicit fees; housing; and a monthly allowance.

Eligibility:

- Current high school senior or applicant who graduated from high school in 2012 (Yemeni or U.S. diploma are acceptable);
- A citizen or national of Yemen and those qualified to hold a valid Yemeni passport;
- Strong academic aptitude;
- Proficiency in written and spoken English with a minimum institutional TOEFL (iBT) score of 95 (or equivalent on a similar test) that is less than two years old;
- Integrity, flexibility and leadership potential;
- Ability to start the program in August/September of 2013.

Note: American citizens are not eligible

If you do not have a TOEFL score, or if your score is more than one year old, contact AMIDEAST for more information.

Deadline for submitting the application is December 31, 2012.

Further information is available online at www.amideast.org/ji.

For questions, please email: amideast@state.gov OR amideast@amideast.org

For more information about the Middle East Partnership Initiative, please go to: www.meepi.state.gov.



**DEPUTY DIRECTOR - YEMEN
CLOSING DATE: 31 DECEMBER 2012**

The purpose of the job is to support Director Yemen in the management of British Council resources to deliver country and regional plans in Yemen and the MENA Region; deputise as Director Yemen as required; contribute to maintaining key partner relationships. Provide inputs to British Council Yemen project design and support delivery; line manage staff in Yemen office as required.

Essential Behaviours

- Being accountable
- Making it happen
- Connecting with others
- Working together

Essential Skills and Knowledge

- Human resources
- Financial planning and management
- Project & contract management
- Communication skills
- Fluent written and spoken English (above IELTS 6.5 or equivalent)
- Advanced written and spoken Arabic

Essential Experience

- Previous line management experience
- Previous project management experience

Other important features or requirements of the job:

- Yemeni national who has the right to live and work in Yemen (in order to comply with the nature of the role required only Yemeni nationals may apply)
- Operational programme work requires occasional (or sometimes regular) work outside conditioned hours, for example in the evenings or at weekends.
- Post-holder may be required to travel abroad on British Council business and should therefore hold valid travel documents.

The closing date for applications is **31 December 2012**. Please read the Role Profile carefully and complete the **application form**. (You may use the **Behaviours pack** and Generic Skills pack to help you). Fully completed applications should be returned to Aziz.Albaar@ye.britishcouncil.org

If you are interested please visit the following British Council website page and complete the application form.
<http://www.britishcouncil.org/me-contact-us-job-opportunities.htm>

Thailand opens up a world of experiences

Say hello to Phuket, Emirates second Thai destination after Bangkok, flying daily from 10th December. Experience Phuket's stunning beaches and the Thai capital's urban bustle in one amazing holiday. With Emirates excellent flight connections you have the freedom to choose a return flight to either Phuket or Bangkok.



Hello Tomorrow

Phuket daily schedule

Flight No.	Depart Dubai	Arrive Phuket
EK 578	12:48	21:28
Depart Phuket / Arrive Dubai		
EK 579	00:56	04:56

Bangkok daily schedule

Flight No.	Depart Dubai	Arrive Bangkok
EK 584	08:05	12:05
Depart Bangkok / Arrive Dubai		
EK 588	01:05	04:20
Depart Dubai / Arrive Bangkok		
EK 418	08:08	16:55
Depart Bangkok / Arrive Dubai		
EK 419	02:20	05:00
Depart Dubai / Arrive Bangkok		
EK 572	08:40	18:40
Depart Bangkok / Arrive Dubai		
EK 573	20:40	00:20
Depart Dubai / Arrive Bangkok		
EK 574	22:10	05:00
Depart Bangkok / Arrive Dubai		
EK 575	08:55	12:16

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وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
مشروع الصحة والسكان - منحة رقم (H640-RY)
مناقصة عامة رقم (21)

يسر وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان - مشروع الصحة والسكان ان يعلن عن رغبته في إنزال المناقصة العامة رقم (21) لسنة 2012 م لشراء وتوريد مواد ومستلزمات التغذية لاستخدامها في العمل للمسح الوطني الصحي الديمغرافي للعام 2012 - 2013 م والتي سيتم تمويلها من هيئة التنمية الولىة (IDA) وعلى الراغبين المشاركة في هذه المناقصة التقدم بطلباتهم الخطية خلال أوقات الدوام الرسمي الى العنوان التالي مشروع الصحة والسكان - مبنى البرامج - شارع مازدا حي الحصبه - صنعاء تليفون رقم 234559 - 234556 فاكس رقم 234572 .

لشراء وإستلام وثائق المناقصة نظير مبلغ وقدره \$ 100 دولار أمريكي لا يرد. يقدم العطاء في مظروف مغلق ومختوم بالشمع الأحمر الى عنوان الجهة المحدد ومكتوب عليه اسم الجهة والمشروع ورقم عملية الشراء، واسم مقدم العطاء، وفي طيه الوثائق التالية:

1. ضمان بنكي بنفس نموذج الصيغة المحددة في وثائق المناقصة بمبلغ مقطوع قدره (4,000) دولار أمريكي ، صالح لمدة (120) يوماً من تاريخ فتح المظاريف ، أو شيك مقبول الدفع.
2. صورة من شهادة ضريبة المبيعات + البطاقة الضريبية سارية المفعول.
3. صورة من شهادة مزاولة المهنة.

تستثنى الشركات الأجنبية من تقديم الشهادات والبطاقات المشار إليها أنفاً ويكتفى بتقديم الوثائق القانونية المؤهلة الصادرة من البلدان التي تنتمي إليها تلك الشركات.

- آخر موعد لإستلام العطاءات وفتح المظاريف هو الساعة (11:00) صباحاً من اليوم الاربعاء الموافق 26/12/2012 م ، ولن تقبل العطاءات التي ترد بعد هذا الموعد سيتم إعادتها بحالتها المسلمة إلى أصحابها.
- سيتم فتح المظاريف بمقر المشروع الموضح بعاليه بمكتب مدير المشروع بحضور أصحاب العطاءات أو من يمثلهم بتفويض رسمي موقع ومختوم.
- يمكن للراغبين في المشاركة في هذه المناقصة الإطلاع على وثائق المناقصة قبل شرائها خلال أوقات الدوام للفترة المسموح بها لبيع وثائق المناقصة لمدة (21) يوماً من تاريخ نشر أول إعلان على العنوان التالي:

وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
مشروع الصحة والسكان - مبنى البرامج
حي الحصبه - شارع مازدا - صنعاء
تليفون : 234556 - 1 - (967) فاكس : 234572 - 1 - (967)
fadhlem@gmail.com

Republic of Yemen
Ministry of Transport
Yemen Arabian Sea Ports Corporation

EXTEND OF
REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST FOR
PROVIDING CONSULTANCY SERVICES

The Yemen Arabian sea ports corporation expresses the interest for extending deadline for submission of proposals for consultancy services for the new port of Socotra project, which Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development will participate on the Project fund, so the new date of opening envelopes is **26/12/2012**.

Expressions of interest must be delivered to the Procurement and Stores Dept. at address below.

[Republic Of Yemen]
[Yemen Arabian Sea Port Corporation]
[Head Office - Port of Mukalla – Hadramout]
[Procurement and Stores Dept.]

The deadline for receipt is at (11 AM) on (Wednesday) 26 / 12 /2012, documents will not acceptable after this date.

Documents are submitted in original and copy.

To receive the announcement, kindly contact
info@portofmukalla.com

For clarifications: Fax 00967-5-303508 -
Chairman of board 777953220



من اجلكم... من اجل صنعاء

برنامج «هنا صنعاء» حصريا على راديو يمن تايمز

مع أمين العاصمة الأستاذ عبد القادر هلال

كل يوم ثلاثاء الساعة ٨:٣٠ صباحا

YEMEN TIMES
Radio

88.80

www.radioyementimes.com

”راديو يمن تايمز“ هو أول إذاعة مجتمعية في صنعاء، حيث بدأ العمل في هذا المشروع في بداية ٢٠١٢، والذي كان تأسيسه من اهم رؤى مؤسس يمن تايمز الراحل، بروفيسور عبد العزيز السقاف. ولذلك سعت نادبة السقاف وهي رئيس تحرير صحيفة يمن تايمز الى تحقيق فكرة البرفسور الراحل، من خلال تأسيس راديو يمن تايمز بمشاركة الكثير من المتطوعين والداعمين ومن امن باهمية الاعلام المستقل ودور الاذاعات المجتمعية.

وتعد جزءا من «أصواتنا»، وهذا الأخير هو برنامج دولي يدعم تأسيس الإذاعات المجتمعية في دول الربيع العربي.

حيث يتمحور هذا البرنامج حول العرب الذين سعوا لأن تكون أصواتهم المستقلة مسموعة، بعيداً عن الاحتكارات الحكومية، أو التجارية، بحيث تكون نقطة انطلاق جديدة لكل من يريد الخوض في تجربة الاذاعات المجتمعية المستقلة.

مع راديو يمن تايمز
كلامك يوصل

There is a joint responsibility to resolve the Southern issue

Jamila Ali Raja

Many southerners wonder why U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's speech marking the anniversary of the Gulf Cooperation Council's (GCC) Initiative did not mention the Southern issue.

Ban's speech came just 10 days after exiled Southern leadership made demands to U.N. Special Envoy to Yemen Jamal Benomar during a meeting in Cairo. This led to speculation that Ban's speech intended to show support for Yemen President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, who entered office in late February. Hadi was let down by the Security Council—an arm of the U.N.—earlier this year when it failed to issue a resolution condemning those obstructing the implementation of the GCC Initiative.

Some concluded that Ban's neglect of the Southern issue was a deliberate expression of dissatisfaction with the Southern Movement's refusal to attend the National Dialogue Conference (NDC).

Moreover, some GCC Initiative sponsors believe the Southern issue should be addressed within the wider Yemeni issue and should not be given more or less weight.

By contrast, some southerners believe the U.N. does not care enough about their concerns. The GCC initiative, in their opinion, was limited to reconciling the armed conflict between traditional Northern powers. This, they say, was apparent with the U.N. team's focus on visits



and meetings in the North.

It is also important to note that the majority of HIRAK do not comprehend why the world does not recognize their legitimate demands to restore their statehood and dignity—which was looted in 1994—or why the Southern issue should be treated as a domestic issue.

HIRAK has predicted the failure of the NDC, saying nothing has changed on the ground to rebuild trust since Ali Abdullah Saleh stepped down as president in 2011.

The vision and performance of the Southern Movement—HIRAK—is weakened by the lack of consensus among its key leaders, according to some people. Others say there

might be legitimate complaints by southerners—that the north has not supported or dealt with their grievances. But only by carefully examining the positions of both parties will we be able to lay groundwork for a primary dialogue about the Southern issue.

Primary findings

These findings are summed up in a way that neither reflects my sympathy for the grievances and concerns of many leaders and members of the HIRAK nor expresses my great appreciation and respect for their patriotism and just demands.

My questions to those I met were aimed to spark a serious and real-

istic dialogue and to identify challenges that hinder our collective desires for a free, dignified life; equal citizenship; and a state of law, order and justice. The result, therefore, is reaching visions, and decisions supported on scientific grounds.

Resolving the Southern issue is a joint responsibility

Without a doubt, one can assert the demands of the Southern Movement have risen from calls for equality to demands for secession.

Therefore, my view is that traditional powers are responsible for these failures, and a consensus must be reached over the Southern issue to reflect the seriousness of the parties involved and to resolve the matter. Failing to do so will prove the Yemeni revolution only succeeded in changing power roles.

The international community's low interest in the Southern issue—and southerners' low opinions of the international community—reflects failure on both sides.

On one hand, you are faced with the lack of unity within the Southern Movement, and on the other hand, there is a lack of harmony and cooperation between most member countries of the group of ten and Benomar.

It's clear Benomar could not use the U.N. umbrella to work and coordinate with relevant European institutions such as German foundation Berghof and Friedrich Ebert.

However, Benomar was finally able to realize the shortcomings of his previous attempts to open chan-

nels of dialogue with the southerners and has since met with southerners in Cairo.

This move resulted in a shift to more flexible language by HIRAK leaders.

Another positive aspect was the 50 percent Southern representation in each constituency offered by the Technical Committee, which allocated 85 of 565 NDC seats to HIRAK. The potential outcome of such opportunities rests on the political suaveness of HIRAK.

HIRAK's disconnect from the popular youth revolution in 2011 has set them apart from the independent civic forces in Sana'a and Taiz. What if southerners continued to be a part of the revolution? Would southerners have strengthened their position at the dialogue table?

It would have been plausible, but the huge disconnect between HIRAK and the youth kept the Southern grievances and the youth demands as two separate entities. Which, ultimately, alienated those southerners belonging to poorer parts of Yemen.

All parties at the National Dialogue tables must understand this opportunity to reconcile the country's differences and work toward a stronger, more democratic, more united future might not come again should the international community lose interest. HIRAK needs to realize that upping their demands as a tactic to gain more seats for the South could lead to frustration, violence and a failed dialogue.

These findings should be wisely, collectively and loudly considered,

without extreme sensitivity. The longing to regain a Southern state faces many real challenges, including the difficulty of reinstating the former south under divided Southern leaders.

Initial ideas to resolve the Southern issue include investing in the already established communication exchange between the UN envoy and the Southerners, the immediate implementation of the 20-point plan and forming an impartial, professional committee to study the points and manage the risks imposed by power centers and opposers to President Hadi. Also, there must be an immediate establishment of a proper coordination mechanism between U.N. personnel in charge of implementing the GCC Initiative, the group of ten and those implementing programs funded by the European Union and Germany.

Finally, all emerging youth and civil society forces need to address the critical issues facing the country. They need to stand by building a Yemeni state through proper investigation of the different proposed political solutions that address the Southern issue.

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