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# Aspirations for a New Year 2013

Samar Qaed

**M**ilitary restructuring, a presidential election and frequent power cuts made 2012 a momentous year. What's in store for Yemen in 2013? Yemen Times met with citizens and asked them about their aspirations for the upcoming year. The number one priority Yemenis hoped to achieve in 2013 is peace and stability. This was a result of a small survey Yemen Times conducted in Sana'a.

On a personal level, the female respondents hoped that 2013 will bring them more financial prosperity like the opportunity to create a business, own a home and improve their income.

They also hope that in 2013 there will be less qat use, fewer weapons owners and more attention paid to the youth.



## Security and stability

Beverage factory owner Hisham Al-Sibri wants a reliable and safe state in Yemen.

"I want to see Yemen enjoy the security and stability developing nations have," he said. "We want to be free and to free ourselves from fear."

Dr. Sameera Ali agreed. To achieve security, she said that the country needs to have enough military power to crush insurgent

groups such as the secessionists and the Houthis.

Many people the paper interviewed called for stability in response to the volatility caused by last year's political uprising.

They want the state to defend electricity towers in Marib against attacks, a recurring problem usually caused by disgruntled tribesmen.



## Power cuts affect the nation's economy, citizens say.

Sana'a store owner, Saleh Ahmed said frequent outages greatly reduced his sales this year.

"Once night approaches, people don't want to go out because they

feel afraid. Food spoils when the electricity goes out. I hope the state will be able to guard the electricity lines and catch the saboteurs so that the situation improves."



## A variety of political view points

Political opinions, particularly those regarding the Houthis and the Southern Movement, have formed many aspirations and expectations for people in the New Year and beyond.

Majed Al-Shu'aibi, a youth involved with the Southern Movement, wants a free and independent South Yemen.

"Yemen will not be stable unless the South is separated from the North. This is a fundamental demand to recognize our rights," he said.

Development and prosperity will not be realized without justice, Shu'aibi said. He added that secession is the only way to keep brotherly ties and to end disputes.

An Al-Samoud movement member, Mohammed Al-Madani wants more religious freedom in 2013. He wants politicians to stop manipulating people under the guise of religion because this has caused rifts among Yemenis, he said.

"Religious sermons have divided us. We are one country even

if we have different convictions. This should not trigger sectarian disputes."

Engineer Amira Ja'adoor put her hopes for 2013 in Yemen's upcoming political conference.

"If the National Dialogue succeeds, there will be political stability. God willing, Yemen will not witness disputes similar to what happened in 2011," she said.

The military restructure decrees issued at the outset of December are among the most important political moves to be watched in the coming year say Yemenis. They report such decisions make people believe that change has finally come. The future is already brighter, many say.

Hazim Ahmed, an engineer, applauded President Hadi's orders.

"We were on the edge waiting for the decrees that gave new momentum to our lives. These decisions helped remove corrupt influential figures. We still wait for more courageous decisions to build the modern civil state," he said.



## Economic prosperity

The political crisis Yemen underwent in 2011 devastated the economy, paralyzing certain sectors. Tourism, banking and construction experienced huge losses in revenue.

Hafedh Al-Saedi, an investor, hopes that 2013 will bring economic recovery so that he can expand his business.

Al-Saedi denounced the current situation.

"Administrative corruption is rampant in government institutions which obstructs investment. I have to pay money to each bureaucrat to get anything done. I hope these practices disappear in the year to come."

Store owner Ali Banweer has faith the government will live up to its promises.

"The government will intensify its supervision of vital sectors that feed the country and shall hold those who plunder the national wealth accountable," he said.

Banweer hopes bureaucracy will give way to entrepreneurship.

"Transactions in government

sectors are difficult and take a long time, this makes merchants unable to start a new business," he said.

When asked about aspirations, many people did not express hope, but instead concern about their economic situation.

Raja'a Ahmed, who owns a dates store, said she suffered during the political crisis from uninspected produce that became common in other stores as a result of a lack of governmental oversight.

"The reputation of good stores selling dates soured during Ramadan. This resulted in economic losses. I hope this upcoming year I will be able to compensate for the losses I sustained in 2012," Ahmed said.

Fares Hamad, who sells corn on the side of the road, also hopes for economic recovery.

"I don't know when 2013 is at the moment. I'm consumed with my own problems. I need to make more money in 2013 so that I can save and send it to my family in Khoban, Ibb," he said.

## Dreams of the young

If there's one thing the economic, security and political crisis hasn't reduced, it's the dreams of the young, who maintain hope regardless of tough circumstances.

Ahlam Al-Shawafi, a young female, aspires to start her own business, a hair and make-up salon. She also wants to own a shop that sells the latest fashions.

Grocery store owner, Ali Al-Awadh, wants to get married in the coming year, a goal he had to put off because of tough economic conditions last year.

Some public sector employees

are also dreaming big in 2013.

Ghassan Al-Ariqi, a judge wants a promotion so that he can afford to buy a car and house.

Many, still idealistic young, have humanitarian ambitions to transform the commercial sector.

Sales coordinator, Rawia Al-Hamadi, wants a business that gives back to the community.

"My dream is to establish a supermarket that provides for people with disabilities like the blind. I want to sell crafts made by marginalized people at prices that are affordable to the poor."

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## Five confirmed dead but Health Ministry says swine flu outbreak 'isn't worrying'

**Nadia Haddash**

SANA'A, Dec. 30 — One person died on Thursday at the Saudi German Hospital in Sana'a, due to the H1N1 virus, according to Dr. Abdulhakeem Al-Kohlani, director of the Epidemiological Surveillance and Disease Control Department in the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MPHP).

The H1N1 virus is commonly known as the swine flu.

Al-Kohlani said four other people died at the Science and Technology Hospital. They were not diagnosed, but doctors believe they also fell victim to the flu.

H1N1 is a seasonal disease. It has not been classified as an epidemic in Yemen yet because experts only classify an outbreak as an epidemic if affected populations belong to at least four different governorates.

"Therefore, people shouldn't pan-



Experts say to curb the spread of disease to wash hands frequently and avoid spreading germs to others.

ic," Al-Kohlani said. Instead, they should take measures such as the flu and cough usually appear due to change between summer and winter and then disappear at the end of winter," Osama said.

Dr. Mohammed Osama, the deputy representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) in Yemen, also urged citizens not to panic.

"The situation isn't worrying because diseases such as the flu and cough usually appear due to change between summer and winter and then disappear at the end of winter," Osama said.

Al-Kohlani said the five who died all had advanced stages of the disease. Had they sought help earlier, their odds of survival would have been greatly increased. He urged citizens who exhibit symptoms to remain calm and seek medical help.

Personal hygiene and cleanliness is the best prevention against H1N1

because it reduces transmission of the virus, Al-Kohlani said. Alcohol helps disinfect hands and can help decrease the likelihood of infection.

A meeting was held on Sunday at the MPHP to establish an operations center at the ministry and to issue requests to all health facilities

and hospitals in the country to inform the ministry about all potential H1N1 cases.

H1N1 first spread worldwide in 2009. Yemen's MPHP announced at that time that one person had died from H1N1 and that 16 other cases had been treated.



## Defense Ministry claims air raids killed Al-Qaeda affiliates, locals deny, say civilian deaths

**Ahmed Dawood**

SANA'A, Dec. 30 — Defense officials say multiple Al-Qaeda affiliates were killed in air raids on Friday and Saturday in Al-Baida'a and Hadramout governorates.

The Defense Ministry's website reported that three Al-Qaeda members were killed on Saturday night in the Al-Manaseh village in Rada'a of Al-Baida'a.

However, Sheikh Khaled Al-Dahab, a prominent social leader in

Rada'a, refuted the Ministry's report.

He said the three people were killed by a drone meant for Al-Qaeda members. He said the men killed are civilians and have no links to Al-Qaeda.

The Ministry indicated that the raid targeted a car carrying Al-Qaeda passengers on their way from Khabza village in Al-Qoraishia district to the Al-Manaseh village.

The victims are identified as Saleh Mohammed Al-Ameri, Salim Ali

Abdulla Al-Ameri and Abdulwahd Matloob Al-Ameri.

Al-Dahab told the Yemen Times that residents are worried about drones that targets civilians. He said the families of civilians who are killed by drone strikes never receive official apologies or compensation.

For his part, Ahmed Ziad, the Sheikh of Rada'a, said the 2008-model truck the men were driving was completely destroyed. The unrecognizable corpses of the men were given to deputy director of Al-Baida'a Security, he said.

Four men were also killed in an air raid on Friday night in Al-Shehr district of Al-Baida'a.

Ibrahim Al-Amodi, a resident in Al-Shehr, said the men are likely affiliated with Al-Qaeda.

Al-Amodi identified the victims as Abdulla Abu Bakr Bawazeer, Nabeel Salem Zain Al-Keldi, Musad Al-Nahari and Khaled Al-Mahmodi.

But, the local council in Al-Shehr district held a meeting on Saturday afternoon with sheikhs and public

figures of the district in order to discuss the air raids.

Again, leaders denied an Al-Qaeda affiliation.

In the meeting, Hussein Badahia, the general manager of Al-Shehr district, condemned attacks that target residents in Hadramout, pointing out that these raids create fear among the residents. He called for the halt of massacres against innocent people.

Security forces intensified their protection procedures for several foreign embassies in Sana'a in anticipation of retaliation by Al-Qaeda.

Several Al-Qaeda members have been killed in air raids in various Yemeni governorates. Anwar Al-Awlaqi, a prominent Al-Qaeda leader was killed in October 2011.

Tareq Al-Dahab, another well-known leader, was also killed by a drone in February 2011 Al-Baida'a, days after he had taken control of several government facilities in Rada'a.

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القطاع الصناعي



## The UNDP executes project to reduce unemployment in Yemen

Ahraf Al-Muraqab

SANAA, Dec. 30 – An new initiative from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) may create new sustainable jobs for Yemeni Youth. Falling under the Youth Economic Empowerment Project of the UNDP and funded by the Japanese government, the initiative targets 70 young people and provides them support and training to start their business.

One participant will take advantage of services offered to start a beekeeping endeavor.

Mujib Al-Fatish, a coordinator for youth initiatives and civil society organizations in Sana'a, said that the project provides several life and business skills to for participants that encourages

them to establish small enterprises. A loan is provided by the UNDP.

Fuad Al-Qadasi, the director of the Fighting Poverty and Sustainable Development Project of the U.N., said, "The project aims to empower youth and women in Sana'a, Taiz and Aden through technical, administrative and confidence-building skills."

Al-Qadasi pointed out that this approach was previously applied by the UNDP in Burundi as a way rebuild after the war. It aimed to integrate the groups affected by the conflict. UNDP adapted the program for Yemen.

Moamar Al-Aryani, the Minister of the Youth and Sport, told the Yemen Times that such projects will help reduce unemployment

among the young in Yemen because the project will provide them with much needed capital.

He said the initiative will also instill lessons of saving. Participants are required to put two thirds of the income they make in accounts created for them at the Al-Amal Microfinance Bank.

"Yemen is witnessing a new era in which youth participation in development and the economy is essential to guarantee a successful transitional phase," said Mohammed Al-Saeedi, the minister of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

Unemployment among the youth in Yemen has reached 60 percent, according to Studies and Economic Media Center.

## Boy found dead in Akhdam community

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANAA, Dec. 30 – An 11-year-old boy from the marginalized community, known as Akhdam, was found hanging dead in the Bani Al-Harith area in Sana'a on Tuesday.

Bashir Salem Saeed was strangled to death and hanged on the window of an uninhabited building, according to First Lieutenant Abdul-Qader Wajih Al-Din, the head of Criminal Investigation Unit in the 30 November Police Station.

"Bashir's corpse was found hanged in a cruel manner," he said.

"We called the boys who used to spend time with Bashir. Through investigations it was determined that a 15-year-old boy invited Bashir to the uninhabited building. [Investigations indicate] he strangled the boy and tried to disguise the crime as a suicide," Wajih Al-Din said.

Police believe the motive for the crime was revenge. Four months prior Bashir testified against his alleged murderer in a robbery case, according to Wajih Al-Din. The suspected murderer served seven months in prison.

"It's the first crime of its kind in this area," Wajih Al-Din said. Salem Saeed, the victim's father, told Yemen Times that his son had been missing for three days before the body was found.

"He used to collect empty water bottles to help me support the family," he said. "He was making between YR200 and 300 (less than \$2) a day to buy bread for us."

"I'll not bury my son until they kill the murderer," he added. Rahil Al-Marzoqi, a youth activist and a former member of the Children's Parliament, said the Akhdam will hold massive protests if the government does "not bring the killer to justice."

"If Bashir was backed by influential tribal sheikhs, he would not have been killed," she said.

Mohammed Rashid, a local member of the marginalized community, called the crime heinous and unforgivable.

"The marginalized people are untouchable in this country," he said. "But we will not be silent anymore and we will defend our rights to stop others from degrading us."

In recent years dozens killings, rapes and assaults of marginalized people have been reported.

Fuad Alawi, the head of Sawa'a Organization for Anti-Discrimination, said it is not the first time children from vulnerable groups like the Akhdam have been subject to inhumane treatment.

"Due to absence of advocacy for them, the marginalized people have been perpetrated," he said. "Unfortunately, violators of human rights always escape punishment."

## Abducted Yemeni sailors return home

Samar Qaed

SANAA, Dec. 30 – Abducted by Somali pirates three years ago, eight Yemeni sailors demanded compensation from the owner of the Iceberg, a ship the sailors spent three years on.

The sailors returned to Yemen on Friday.

The attorney for the former captives, Murad Al-Zaydi, said the fight isn't over.

"We will submit a request to the owner of the ship so that he grants the sailors their financial rights," he said. "They suffered much over the course of three years."

Captain Hafit Saleh, one of

the captives, said the sailors are currently receiving check-ups at a military hospital in Sana'a.

He said no one seems to be suffering from psychological distress induced by the incident, but the memories are not pleasant.

"We never went out of the room. We were not even able to move because of its small space. Now we suffer from physical pain," he said. "We used to take rice once a day as the sole meal. We did not receive any medical or nutritional help."

He expanded, "I contacted my family only three times in the course of the three years."

For his part, Yasser Al-Zamani, the head of General Authority of Marine Affairs, said the state tried to negotiate for the sailors release many times. The most recent negotiation was held in September between merchants from Somalia operating in Al-Makkala and the former Yemen ambassador to Somalia, Ahmed Omer.

Al-Zamani said the sailors were finally released after international anti-piracy forces and the Somali government were able to liberate the ship.

They sailors were kidnapped on March of 2010, ten miles from Aden port in regional Yemeni waters.

## Zinjibar locals want elimination of mines and other war remnants

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANAA, Dec. 30 – In a statement to the Yemen Times, many locals in Zinjibar, the capital of Abyan governorate, called on the local authority to remove explosive waste that remains from the unofficial war between insurgents and security forces that occurred over the last year.

During the uprisings of 2011, Abyan was at the center of clashes between Al-Qaeda and local militias, wreaking havoc on the area.

Mansour Ahmed Al-Maedi, a tribal sheikh in Zinjibar, said that

though the state has promised to aid in the cleanup, there is actually no one to eliminate the mess.

Al-Maedi noted that some progress has been made. Some areas have been cleared of mines and water and electricity resources have been restored.

He says the current situation in Zinjibar has further deteriorated because traffic, security and health services are unavailable. The ongoing situation of locals is very hard he said.

For his part, Abdul Jabar, a local in Zinjibar, said the city is still full of remnants from the past year, as-

serting that 80 percent of the mess remains.

Abdul Jabar pointed out that many of the internally displaced persons have returned to their houses.

Jamal Al-Aqil, the governor of Abyan, ordered a clean-up of the city.

Over the past year, Abyan witnessed several raids launched by the army against terror suspects.

The confrontations led to the destruction of the infrastructure, government institutions and services in the conflict stricken area.

## Danish Refugee Council, Aden Office, Yemen

**Position Description:** Protection, Registration, Programme Officer

**Location:** Aden, Yemen with regular travel to the field particularly, Bab el Mandab, Ahwar, Mayfa'a and Kharaz

**Terms of Reference:** Protection, Registration, Programme Officer:

1. Provide support in ensuring continuous implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems for the DRC Registration and Protection activities, including ensuring that there is quality assurance and oversight
2. Auditing and analysing individual registration statistics and data output, using SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) or other data analysis tools, for staff stationed at the three registration centres of Ahwar, Mayfa'a and Kharaz.
3. Organizing field activities by ensuring due submission of Leave and Rest and Recuperation plans and as per DRC procedures for overall planning and implementation of registration and protection activities.
4. Follow up and review of registration reports and the protection/registration incident reports for new arrivals to the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden ensuring that all reports are submitted in a timely manner.
5. Provide coaching for registration and protection monitoring teams including by undertaking regular field visits to review work outputs, provide training on administrative issues and the code of conduct whilst rendering other support needed.
6. Follow up on Field administrative matters including logistical plans, finance so as to ensure the smooth running of operational projects.
7. Safety focal point for Ahwar, Bab Al Mandab, Kharaz and Mayfa'a, whose charge includes providing follow up on the daily security situation of the field, including seeking reports from the field and reviewing security reports from the media and other sources. This charge also includes the compilation of incident reports for submission to the Deputy Country Director/Security Focal Point and providing welfare support for Field Staff; In close collaboration with the Country and Deputy Country Director, negotiation with the local community for the provision of protection space for the staff in the field.
8. Compiling of monthly registration reports which provide an analytical review of trends on registration for new arrivals at the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea coast lines.
9. Participating in the recruitment of Registration and Protection Staff and the provision of training on the code of conduct, Registration and protection procedures for the newly recruited staff.
10. In close collaboration with UNHCR, maintain and harmonise appropriate registration and protection monitoring strategies and systems for population of concern, to meet standards for registration (SOPs) and to enhance the management of registration. This may include attending meetings, including the Field Coordination meetings - with UNHCR, NGO partners, other stakeholders to discuss strategies for registration and the protection of the population of concern.
11. Undertake training of DRC and partner staff in registration and protection monitoring and on management of data.
12. In case of emergency, manage a surge capacity.
13. Close discussion and coordination with the Protection Coordinator.
14. Identification of key protection trends arising from the registration data collection.
15. When needed, backstop the Protection Coordinator.
16. Perform any other duties required.

### Reporting Arrangements:

The Protection, Registration, Programme Officer will report to the Protection Coordinator and aid in the coordination of registration and protection teams in various field offices (Kharaz, Mayfa'a, Ahwar and Bab Al Mandab)

### Personal Specifications

#### Essential:

1. University degree in Political Science, Education, International Relations, Programme Management, Computer Science or related field.
2. At least 3 years of relevant experience and preferably having worked with non-governmental organisations.
3. Strong written and spoken English and Arabic.
4. Strong knowledge of monitoring and evaluation tools.
5. Excellent organizational skills; excellent interpersonal and communication skills.
6. Experience in usage of computers and office software packages, experience in handling data analysis tools and web based management systems.
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**Please apply immediately as we will be interviewing suitable candidates before the closing date**



# South not convinced military restructure will create balance

Mohammed Al-Samei

**O**n December 19, Yemen witnessed President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi issue a set of unprecedented decrees that were celebrated by many as necessary and long overdue. However, his military restructure, which included a purging of the Republican Guard and the First Armored Division, has been met largely with lukewarm and uncertain feelings in the South, a region that has threatened secession on numerous occasions.

Some southerners like Dr. Abdo Al-Ma'tari, a spokesman for the Southern Movement, have even called the decrees a "farce."

"These decrees are meant to tempt people to join the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) even though nothing has been changed in the military," he said.

Several southern factions as well as revolutionary groups have said they would only participate in the NDC on the condition the army was restructured.

However, Al-Ma'tari said the military restructure is a "Northern issue," exclusively serving a political compromise between forces there. Known for supporting secession, he does not believe that the shakeup will positively impact the security or political situation in the South because it will continue to marginalize the South's interests.

The South has long been upset about the military. The Southern Movement, composed of several southern factions, was established in 2007 with an initial goal, among



Under the former regime, 12 percent of the national military personnel was from the South.

other things, of demanding compensation for the retired military men who were laid off after the 1994 Civil War.

Supporting such claims is a study conducted by Dr. Mohammed Hussein Halbob, a professor in the Economics department at Aden University. In his report, he reveals that about 12 percent of military personnel and 20 percent of the leaders in the national military are Southerners.

The study attributes this low number to issues regarding the damage to the Southern army following the Civil War in 1994.

After unification, much of the Southern army was replaced by Northern military forces, which led to an imbalance in representation that created resentment in the South, according to Abdulsalam

Mohammed, the head of the Aba'd Center for Strategic Studies.

In his study, Halbob outlines 67 current military regions, camps and units in Southern governorates that are led by Northern leaders such as the eastern region of Hadramout.

Hadi has made promises in the past to remedy unfair Southern military representation. However, under the new restructure, only one Southerner, Field Brigadier Abu Baker Rashad Ali Hadi from Abayan, has been appointed thus far among the newly named leaders.

But, according to Sadeq Al-Faqih, an officer in the Ministry of Defense, President Hadi says he will address the issue of Southern leadership during the NDC.

This will not be enough for some

Southern factions as a few continue to resolutely boycott the NDC. Ali Salem Al-Beidh, the president of the South before the war and former President Ali Abdulla Saleh's first vice president following unification, has spearheaded the secessionists' cause, refusing to acknowledge the NDC.

But, Mohammed thinks the reason that some Southerners call for secession is a lack of a unified army to protect the country. He believes Hadi's new structure is just the thing needed to convince Southerners of unity.

He says the South is still bitter due to atrocities committed under the former regime, but that the army reshuffle will build a unified army that will weaken militias in the North and South that are serving their own interests.

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"The army will be fair in dealing with the national issues," he said.

Fathi Bin Lazraq, editor-in-chief of Aden Al-Ghad News Website, told the Yemen Times that many Southerners have welcomed Hadi's decrees for the exact same reason.

"These decisions will have a positive impact on the security situation because building a powerful national army will remove the armed militias," he said.

As evidence, he points to the South's struggle with Al-Qaeda this

spring.

"There was a fracture in the Yemeni army so they sustained successive defeats while battling Al-Qaeda."

He added that Northerners and Southerners will benefit from a unified army that protects the entire country's security interests.

The military restructure this month organized the army into four major branches, the ground force, the air force, the navy and border guards.

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# 'Eat your fish, eat your food and save water'



Emad Adel Al Sakkaf tends to his urban agriculture system. He says aquaponics already exists in 75 counties worldwide and wants large-scale systems, like the one pictured right, to find a home in Yemen.

## Katie Riordan

**F**ish swimming in the 250 liter tanks in Emad Adel Al Sakkaf's living room have no idea they are responsible for the growing tomato plants that rest above, bedded in plastic oil containers filled with rocks. A week ago, the plants fruited, validating Al Sakkaf's claim that a closed-circuit agricultural system, known as aquaponics, could save Yemen's dwindling water supply and feed the nation.

Al Sakkaf, a young man with no formal higher education, has become a vanguard of this contemporary urban and rural farming model, using only 2 to 5 percent of the water that traditional agriculture does.

Aquaponics is the combination of aquaculture (farming fish) and hydroponics (growing plants without soil). The fish and plants grow together in a symbiotic model that recycles water between them.

"It's a simple system," Al Sakkaf says. "There are fish in a pool. Fish waste in the water - ammonia and nitrogen - is pumped to the plants. The plants get the nitrogen and the stones filter the clean water back to the fish." He explains the diminutive

amount of water lost in the recirculation process is through evaporation.

In Yemen, where warnings by experts of water depletion increasingly predict a doomsday scenario, Al Sakkaf believes aquaponics is a no brainer.

"Our water is in crisis. Farmers use 83 percent of our water because of random irrigation. Vegetables need a lot of water and so does qat. We need this system to save the ground water," he says.

Local water specialists corroborate Al Sakkaf's dire water narrative.

"Yemen is the most water scarce country in the Middle East," says Anwer Sahooley, a water consultant at the Yemeni-German Technical Cooperation. He confirms what many have been saying for years, Sana'a will run out of water at current depletion rates.

In other arid Arab nations where food and water shortages increasingly plague governments, both commercial and small-scale aquaponics systems have been received positively. The United Arab Emirates, is now home to the largest aquaponics center in the world.

Historians believe the growing

global movement of aquaponics is rooted in primitive methods originally used by Aztecs. But it wasn't until earlier this year, when Al Sakkaf received a phone call from a relative in the United States, that Yemen found its very own architect for the system.

Khalidoun Al-Dhalhie, along with Al Sakkaf's uncle and another friend had been researching aquaponics in their New York City living rooms, hoping it could solve Yemen's water crisis. They called on Al Sakkaf for help.

Although their team successfully built small systems in urban homes, they needed practical information about available fish and materials in Yemen if they wanted their scheme to work on a large-scale farm.

Al Sakkaf, a former farmer with a flair for innovative environmental ideas seemed the right man for the job.

"I needed to do it by myself. I needed to convince myself," he says.

While Al Sakkaf continued his solar panel installation business by day, he immediately went to work building his own aquaponic system. He scoured freshwater fish in Marib for the tank, gathered stones around

Sana'a for the plants and built a solar powered pump for his model using recycled materials. Now he is convinced every home in Sana'a should have its own.

He calls it a revolution in urban farming and praises the system for the organic vegetables and protein the fish could provide individual homes.

Shaking off criticisms of aquaponics - initial start-up costs can be expensive, and it is not truly sustainable because its materials tend to be plastic - Al Sakkaf says all you need is an idea.

"It can be homemade. There is a lot of room for creativity. I'll show then that you can start from zero cost," he says. "If you can convince people of it, they will cross obstacles."

This is exactly the attitude that landed him one of the coveted presenter spots for Sana'a's 2012 TEDx conference, an independently organized event designed to spread

ideas.

"I think because he is young and put this into practice, it will tell a lot of people, 'Okay, we can do it also,'" says Osama Mostafa, a conference programmer.

Like the vast majority of Yemenis, Mostafa had never heard of aquaponics. Although he and his colleagues were initially interested when Al Sakkaf presented it to them, they were not convinced of its practicality.

"We could see it being implemented on small-scale, but could it be a large-scale? Can a normal villager use it? The idea is nice, but how can we use it in a real way for the problems facing us in agriculture?" asks Mazen Al-Hebshi, a TEDx organizer.

Al Sakkaf's lack of scientific credentials did not serve him well with the folks at TEDx. He scrambled for statistics and diagrams to assure them of what he believed farmers could do with aquaponic systems.

For now, he is keeping his "large-scale" plans under wraps, to be revealed at the conference on Monday. It remains to be seen if he can convince the audience if Yemen's limited resources will provide a context for implementation.

Although Al Sakkaf maintains his focus will be "homes first - and then farms," he and Al-Dhalhie's team hope to turn their living room experiments into commercial endeavors. They want aquaponics businesses up and running in the next year.

While they are still looking for financial investment, they say making money is not the objective. Their first priority is keeping Yemen from running dry.

"Let it develop on a massive level. We need to talk to every farmer. It will not be a business for us - it will be a business for everyone," says Al-Dhalhie.

He adds, "It will work. Light, water, fish seed. It's that simple."

## Yemeni girls keep up with fashion

Story and photos by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

**W**ith cold weather comes the opportunity for Yemeni women to branch out of the all black Abaya and add some flavor to their wardrobe with colorful sweaters and sweatshirts. Ranging from toned-down, elegant cardigans to loud, zip-up sweatshirts trimmed with fur and covered in rhinestones, there's a sweater for every personality.

While also keeping you warm, sweatshirts provide cover for those wanting to express their fashion sense.

"Under the pretext of cold weather, we have deviated from the imposed norms and succeeded in making our society accept this," said Najwa Al-Qaisi, a private sector employee.



Fashionista, Fatima Abdulwahab Al-Ghorbani shows off styles in her shop.

budget.

The black Abaya, black niqab combination is so ubiquitous in Yemen that women across social, cultural and economic classes follow the unofficial dress code. There is no law enforcing the dress, but that hasn't made it any less popular for university students, government workers and sex workers alike.

According to university student Asma Al-Amri, the trend towards colorful sweaters on top of the black dress is new.

"Female university students and workers, both in public and private sectors, wore sweaters over the Abaya to fight the cold. New colors and embroidery started to appear only during the past five years," she said.

As clothing store owners caught on to demand of the additional clothing, sales began to soar. The trend is not just big with young women, say clothing store owners—women of all ages wear are following suit.

Fatima Abdulwahab Al-Ghorbani, a Yemeni dress designer, said that Yemeni women vacillate between traditional and modern styles.

Al-Ghorbani grew up in Italy and studied fashion design. She remembers her father encouraging her to join the field.

Al-Ghorbani claims she is the first Yemeni female designer to organize fashion shows. She has put on six fashion shows in Italy and Europe and is now planning to establish

shops in Dubai and Kuwait.

Al-Ghorbani brands herself by the hand-woven designs she creates on fabrics. It is an ancient practice that she worries is dying out. She tries to convince those who can weave to teach their children. More and more, parents are declining to pass on the skill. They say that the pay is poor, and their children are better off learning other trades.

There are other drawbacks to handcrafted designs and designing in the region in general.

Handcrafted pieces have to compete with cheaply-made, mass-produced goods selling at much lower prices.

Because her designs are not very popular in the local market, Al-Ghorbani is about to open a shop in Dubai. She expects that Yemeni products will be very popular due to their high quality.

One of the most disturbing problems regarding clothing design is the ease by which someone may steal your ideas. She complains of the absence of intellectual property laws in Yemen, pointing out that many people emulate her designs without penalty.

However, Al-Ghorbani tries to embrace the positive.

If someone copies her work, they help spread Yemeni fashion and influences, she says.

"I'm happy because my efforts are fruitful."



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Hand-woven cloth is becoming harder and harder to find in Yemen.

University students, Hayam Noman and Noha Al-Qadasi, go winter shopping to find suitable clothing for Sana'a's chilly season. While keeping them warm, fashion is an important calculation for these young women.

"Girls are looking for trendy, fashionable clothing," said Noman.

Noman, a seasoned shopper, said that Sana'a's bustling clothing stores are teeming with options at price ranges suitable for anyone's



Staff Brigadier Ali Naji Obaid to the Yemen Times:

# “If the military restructure is implemented, we will have a real military force.”

Staff Brigadier Ali Naji Obaid, head of the Military Studies Center, said President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's latest decrees to restructure the army is a long process that could take many years to take effect.

In an exclusive interview with Yemen Times, Obaid said units such as the Republican Guard (RG) and the First Armored Division (FAD) are done with, but the men who once wore those uniforms are still standing.

Interview by Mohammed Al-Samei  
Photo by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

**Let's start with the president's orders to restructure the military. Many supported these decrees, yet there was opposition by some. How did you feel?**

Army restructuring is a national necessity. Some believe we are bowing before the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative, but the truth is, the initiative was just fulfilling a national obligation that's been put off for too long. Army restructuring means rebuilding the military forces—it's a long process. Usually, a restructure should be considered every five years, or at most, every ten. However, the Yemeni military forces have not been restructured in a very long time. To date, the Defense Ministry is without regulations. Setting up regulations for the ministry so that it could be controlled was refused.

First of all, the restructure is committed to a hierarchical order. That is to say, the junior commander cannot reach the senior commander unless the former has a complaint. For example, the chief commander of the military forces can contact the Defense Minister and the Chief of General Staff. In fact, if these decrees are implemented, we will have real military forces. Support for restructuring the military was overwhelming. Even those who don't like it supported the decision because decrees are necessary in a country like Yemen to get things done.

**Some say that the purpose of military restructuring is just removing some of the military leaders behind the Republican Guard and the First Armored Division. Is this true?**

“  
**Now the Ministry of Defense has real power, and the minister is no longer a puppet.**

Let me give you an example. If you have a house which is about to collapse and you want to repair and rebuild this house—would you ask the residents to stay or leave as changes are being made? They may say they are targeted because they have been driven out. It's true that they are targeted but only to save them. It's possible to remove some military figures by decrees only, and there is nothing they can do about it. Army restructuring has a higher purpose, greater than the needs of a few individuals.

**Is it true to say that FAD and the RG have been eliminated from the Yemeni military?**

The unit labels are done for, but the forces are still standing. They will remain forces in new military units in accordance with the restructure or they will be under the Presidential Protection unit according to the new restructuring of the military units. There will be seven units instead of five, in addition to the border guards, which is an important power.

**Why seven military units instead of five? Will such an expansion be positive?**

We have very wide regions such as the eastern region which accounts for 42 percent of Yemen.

**The eastern region includes Al-Mahra and Hadramaut?**

Of course, it is three quarters of the Southern area. There is also the Northwest region, which includes Sa'ada and Hodeida and a large border line. The restructuring of military units will make them co-operate in executing their missions whether in times of peace or times of war. It is a momentous leap for a better situation.

**The Eastern region that includes Al-Mahra and Hadramaut is currently divided into two, the Southeastern region and Northeastern region. Is this right?**

Approximately, I'm not too familiar with that. That's what I would expect due to the area's large size. There will be decisions made with regard to the leadership of the regions. The Southern region will not remain as it was in the past, and the middle region will not remain without change. Areas will be generally restructured in order to be in parallel with each other and carry out strategic, tactical and operational missions.

**Will these seven military units follow the Defense Ministry?**

Indeed, the entire military follows the Defense Ministry. There is a practical connection between the Presidential Protection unit, the Supreme Command of Military Forces and Missiles Group.

**Can we say that the FAD and the RG were not following the Defense Ministry in the past?**

On the surface they used to follow the Defense Ministry, but they didn't follow commands.

Many military figures say that soldiers should always follow commands, even if they believe that the instructions they are given are wrong. We called on military and security forces to refuse instructions that ordered them to kill unarmed people on the streets. Now the Ministry of Defense has real power, and the minister is no longer a puppet. When the minister attended a parliament session three months following Hadi's election, he said: I have been at the Defense Ministry three months, and I realize there are some groups who want to do whatever they happen to be in the mood for.

**You mean the orders will now come from the Defense Ministry?**

Orders will be the responsibility



Staff Brigadier Ali Naji Obaid

of the Commander of Chief, the Defense Minister and the Chief of General Staff, in that order.

**With regard to the security, will the Central Security Forces (CSF) follow the instructions of the Interior Ministry?**

Change have taken place with both the military and CFS. The leadership of the CSF has been changed. This is a kind of reorganization. If there is a restructure in the Interior Ministry, there will be real security. Why? Because border guards and the military will save the borders. I wish the coastal forces would follow the navy forces so that there would be coordination between the coastal forces and coastal defense.

If the restructure of the border guards, the coastal forces and the central security forces is finalized, their missions, their roles will extend beyond guarding borders or cities. They will train and prepare for natural catastrophes or defense in cases of aggression against the country.

“  
**People reacted positively to these decrees, and this gives the government a mandate to move forward.**

Being positioned on roads or in cities and checkpoints is not their role. If CSF carry out their missions, the coastal forces and the border guards will do the same. Thus, there will be a real ability to defend the country against any aggression.

**The military forces have been divided into four.**

There are ground forces followed by navy forces according to the historical formation worldwide. The world started to form the ground forces, then the navy forces, after that the air forces and air defense. This happens in the modern age.

Of course, there will be strategic reserve groups such as the Missiles

group and the Presidential Protection unit. These are minor forces that can perform security tasks if needed.

**Was the border guard present prior to the military restructure?**

It already existed before the military reshuffle but was ineffective. Now it is better supported.

**How will the brigades affiliated with the Republican Guards (RG) and the First Armored Division (FAD) be reorganized into the units?**

Some brigades had already been reassigned prior to the restructure. Forces from these brigades will be appointed to different units based on their specialization when the military regions are reorganized according to the restructuring plan.

For example, a mountainous region should have appropriate forces and brigades according to specific standards such as the importance of the military region.

The military reorganizing will specify the brigades that will be integrated in specific military regions.

**Do you think the military will be reshuffled smoothly?**

First, it's important to reorganize the Defense Ministry followed by land, sea and air forces.

No doubt, the importance of the restructure lies in implementing the decrees and I think that President Hadi thought about implementing the restructure based on facts on the ground and according to current circumstances.

As for the military regions, they will be restructured based on the importance of each region.

**A civilian leader will take control of the Defense Ministry, according to the restructure. What is your opinion?**

I think the situation will be more complicated with a civilian leader given current circumstances. Right now, the ministry needs an experienced military man. I think a civilian leader can control of the ministry after two terms of new governance by an experience military veteran.

**Some leaders of the Southern Movement said that the South has nothing to do with the military reshuffle decrees because they only concern the Northern forces. What is your**

**view?**

This would be correct if incidents happened only in Sana'a and if the Gulf Initiative didn't address the Southern Issue.

Whatever happens in Sana'a is vital to the South and vice versa. This was true even before unity.

The military restructure solved the division that took place in Yemen after 2011, but what is more important is that it pays attention to Southern military forces that were laid-off after the 1994 war.

The division of the military into land, sea, air and reserve forces is based on the experience of what happened with the southern military and it's important to pay attention to Southern officers.

**Northern leaders are currently leading most of the military units in the South. Will there be balance between the Southern and Northern forces?**

In the military and security forces, even if the security director is a Southerner and his deputy is a Northerner, the deputy will have more power as a result of the 1994 Civil War where the North emerged victorious.

**Will the issue of unemployed Southern officers be resolved?**

To be honest, I think so. Some solutions were attempted, but they aren't enough and more efforts must be exerted. The 20 Points the Preparatory Committee for the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) presented included solving the issue of laid-off Southern officers. So, most of these points were implemented and they will pave a way for the NDC and the restructure.

**Will the military restructure decrees serve the NDC positively, particularly in regard to the Southern issue?**

Solving the Southern officers' issue will help the NDC. People want to see change on the ground in order to come to dialogue.

**Is the current government serious about restructuring the military and building a uni-**

**fied national army?**

No doubt that the current government is serious. Issuing the last decrees is evidence of that. People reacted positively to these decrees and this gives the government a mandate to move forward.

**Some say the restructure will face obstacles such as resistance from officers and soldiers to move to other units.**

Each great work must face obstacles because there is always good and bad. It's normal that these decrees need time to be implemented.

**What did you think of the support by ousted military leaders such as Republican Guard Commander Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh and First Armored Division General Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar for Hadi's decrees?**

Actually I didn't personally come in contact with them. All I know is that Ahmed Ali and Al-Ahmar announced their support for the decrees; they had previous knowledge about Hadi's orders.

**Some say that they knew about these decrees ten days prior?**

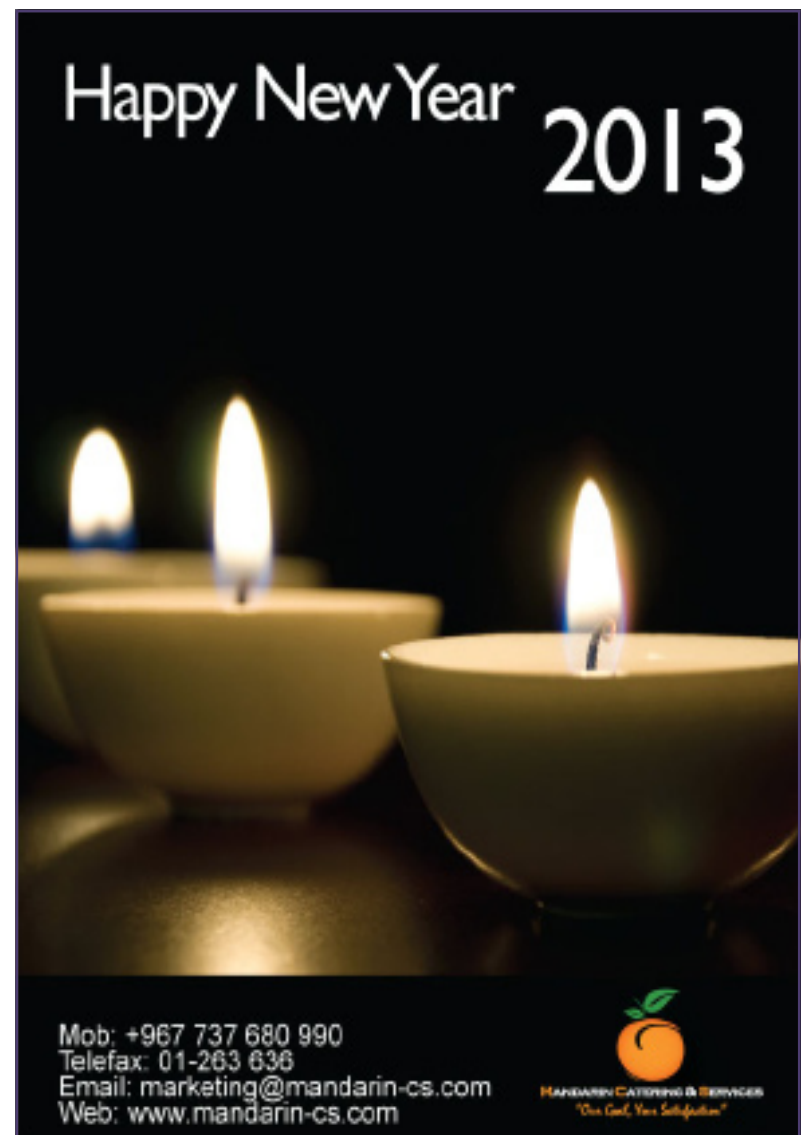
I can say they knew for longer than ten days that the military restructuring would not include the RG or FAD.

**Do you think that Ahmed Ali and Ali Mohsen will be appointed leaders of new military units as reported by the media?**

Why not? That's what I would expect, but I'm not a decision maker.

**How was the situation in the FAD and the RG in the past in terms of forces and weaponry?**

In 2010, the Defense Minister gave orders, in vain, to the armed forces to provide all information to the Military Studies Center. Because of their non-compliance, we have no accurate statistics about that. I can tell you RG forces were more developed in terms of weapons and military equipment. FAD forces had seen more conflict, so they had more experience.



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# Hundreds of Yemeni children 'teeter on the edge of execution'

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

For the past 12 years, Walid Haikal has spent every waking minute in a prison in Sana'a for a crime he says he never committed. He calls it "a cemetery for the living."

"For me, life is meaningless as long as my freedom is robbed, and my home that spoiled me is no longer existent," wrote the 28-year-old, from his prison cell.

Until recently, when a local children's rights organization intervened on his behalf, Haikal was slated for execution. While the possibility of death at the hands of the state is still a possibility, SEYAJ Organization for Childhood Protection, was able to convince a judge to reconsider the execution due to circumstantial evidence regarding the crime and Haikal's age.

His family says he was only 16 when he and other youths in the Sawan area were arrested under suspicions for the murder of a local man. According to his brother Saddam Haikal, Walid was coerced into admitting to the crime.

"We were told by the Criminal Investigation Department in Sana'a that Walid confessed to committing the murder, but he was actually forced to admit that," Saddam told the Yemen Times. He says Walid was tortured before he ever made it to the prosecutor's office.

Besides his professions of innocence, Walid's case highlights Yemen's legal systems' loopholes that allow for executions of children. Although his family says he was two years younger, prosecu-

tors convinced a judge that Walid was 18 when the murder took place, therefore making him eligible for the death penalty.

Walid's family had no documents to prove otherwise. According to several human rights groups, a majority of Yemenis do not have a birth certificate. A lack of coroners in Yemen makes it difficult for judges to determine the ages for those without court papers. It's reported that Yemen has only two coroners for the whole country.

This is not the first case of what human rights groups call "unjust" execution verdicts. More than 100 individuals who are currently under age of 18, or were at the time of their accused crime, are subject to the death sentence, according to SEYAJ.

On Dec. 3, Hind Al-Barti, who was believed to be under the age of 17, was executed just five days before Yemen's first conference of human rights in Sana'a. According to the prosecution, Al-Barti killed a woman by setting her on fire.

Both international and local human rights groups had been following her case, advocating for a reexamination of her age.

Judge Nehad Mohsen Fadhl, the manager of the Children, Women and Human Rights department in the Ministry of Justice, said she was shocked to hear the execution had been carried out.

"We had referred the case to the general prosecutor to deal with it and we were waiting for his decisions," she said. "We don't know why they carried out the capital punishment so quickly since she was under the age of 17."

Judges are often seen as the cul-



Ibrahim Al-Omais was sentenced to death in Ibb when he was 16.



A Yemeni organization stopped the execution of Saleh Al-Baidani.



Walid Haikal has spent 12 years in prison awaiting his execution.

prit in these cases.

Speaking to the Yemen Times, Fadhl called for the Supreme Judicial Council to review the performance of judges and hold them accountable for any wrongful verdicts.

She said the Ministry of Justice has received several complaints about judges.

However, the lack of oversight, makes it very difficult to question a judge, Fadhl added.

Ahmed Al-Qurashi, the head of SEYAJ Organization for Childhood Protection, also believes in order to stop the execution of children, judges must be held accountable.

"Yemeni judges should not be immune from punishment if they issue wrong verdicts," he said. "I consider the judges who issue such verdicts as murderers or accomplices to murder."

These childhood violations are not just limited to the state. Al-Qurashi says tribesmen are known to sentence children to death.

Yemen has ratified several inter-

national agreements that prevent the execution of children.

Article 37 of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of Children stipulates that "No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age."

But, human rights activists say the government has signed these conventions and agreements with the aim of receiving financial support from international community without serious intentions of implementation.

"Several children have been executed on the basis of wrong verdicts," said a lawyer, Akram Noman.

Criticizing the role Yemeni lawyers play, Akram Noman, an attorney himself, said, "Unfortunately, some Yemeni lawyers have no legal awareness about this issue."

Although there are a few lawyers

who are well versed in defending children and often provide their services for free, many cases fall through the cracks as families cannot afford defense attorneys.

"I follow my son's case alone because his father died recently," Um Nasser Al-Harqadi, who has spent the last three years trying to exonerate her son of murder charges.

"I've no money to follow the case. I'm bankrupt and old," she told the Yemen Times. "My son has lost his future."

Many families work relentlessly to help their imprisoned children. But, often their pleas for help go unheard.

The father of Mohammed Taher Samoom, has been travelling between Ibb, where his son is imprisoned, and Sana'a since his son was arrested 14 years ago. He says his son is innocent on death row. He comes to the capital city to ask for assistance from human rights organizations.

"People who promised to help me release my son let me down. I don't

work except to get justice for my son," said the tired father.

**Women: bearer of honor**

A researcher, Atiaf Al-Wazir, said there are many stories of childhood executions that never reach the media.

She said many women in prison are afraid to tell their stories. This is because of a variety of reasons, including the "shame" imprisonment often brings their families.

"Woman are the bearers of honor, and any woman in prison, no matter the reasons-even if she is innocent - believes that her situation "shames" her family," Al-Wazir said.

**Children in dirty prisons**

Even the children who are lucky enough to evade a death sentence, meet an equally troubling fate of a life in prison.

Dhikra Al-Wahidi, a human rights journalist, told the Yemen Times that children in prison suffer from psychological and health problems and some of them try to commit suicide.

"Some of them are afraid that they will be subjected to sexual harassment from prisoners or soldiers," she said. "I met some mothers of those children who were heartbreakingly crying outside the prison trying without success to provide their children with proper food."

Al-Wahidi said some mothers are forced to bribe soldiers to see their children.

"I saw a mother hugging her child and sobbing uncontrollably, saying that her child is absolutely innocent while soldiers were scoffing at her."



## CANADIAN NEXEN PETROLEUM EAST AL-HAJR LTD.

### Vacancy for Yemeni Nationals Only

**Title:** MANAGER, SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

**Location:** Hadhramout, BAK-PF, Block 51

**Job Duties:**

- Develops strategies and administration processes for all company procurement, including the implementation of global supply agreements and blanket orders to leverage buying power and reduce material costs and transaction events. Supervises negotiation of commercial terms with vendors. Provides strategic counsel to client departments for service requirements.
- Reviews high value contract award recommendations prepared by staff and provides recommendations and counsel to Company Bid Committees for selection of suppliers and procurement approval for high value materials and services.
- Develops and manages service contracts for global freight forwarding, Customs clearance, expediting services and Yemen trucking services. Provides contract expertise in area of contractor exemptions for imports and exports as applicable.
- Conducts annual reviews of business practices and modifies as required to ensure compliance with the Company's PSA and associated material procurement, asset handover to the Government and Customs exemptions.
- Develops strategies for inventory optimization and manages reviews and development of statistical analysis of existing inventory stocks and MRP order control system.
- Facilitates work process reviews to promote continuous improvement and establishes acceptable guidelines for compliance to business practices that will ensure focus to user groups.
- Develops career development plans for Supply staff, and review annually with direct reports, develop training strategies that support individual career development and succession planning. Manages recruitment process as necessary.
- Demonstrates leadership with vendor selection and relations and ensures that the company's interests are accurately and ethically represented within the Supply community.
- Develops and manages Supply Department's operating expense budget, monitors and regulates monthly variances against budget plan, participates in regular budget trending sessions with other department managers, and seeks means to optimize costs with Supply staff.
- Manages and ensures compliance with the Company's Transportation Code of Practice and Responsible Care safety standards and procedures applicable to Supply activities. In conjunction with the HS&E Department is responsible for reviewing distribution risks, control programs, external vendor distribution storage and safety programs, investigating incidents and initiating pre-

ventative measures.

- Reviews with staff the need for any Capital Expense (CapEx) budget items and prepares Capital Expenditure Requests for future budgets.
- Reports as required to senior management, partners, Enterprise Supply Chain Solutions Group Calgary and Yemen Government on Supply matters.

**Minimum Requirements:**

- University Degree in Commerce or equivalent.
- Minimum 10-15 years supply/procurement experience preferably in the Oil & Gas industry with at least 10 years supervisory experience.
- Minimum of 10 years experience with contract preparation and administration directly related to Oil & Gas Logistical support for materials and services.
- Minimum of 10 years experience with inventory management and analysis techniques, including statistical modeling, warehousing, multiple currency inventory systems and familiarity with materials handling equipment.
- Sound knowledge of international and domestic procurement process, expediting and international transportation and shipping.
- Sound understanding of financial accounting, budgeting, materials cost management systems and understanding of interrelationship between operational, technical and commercial issues.
- International procurement experience preferred but not essential.
- Ability to work in a culturally diverse work environment.
- Excellent computer skills including proficiency with all Microsoft Office applications, SAP R/3 or other similar advanced integrated ERP systems.
- Strong willingness and commitment to working as part of a team.
- Fluency in English and Arabic (oral and written).
- Yemen Citizenship
- Valid Yemeni Driving License

**Title:** Production Engineer

**Location:** Hadhramout, BAK-PF, Block 51

**Job Scope:**

Provide engineering and planning for all below ground operations up to the outlet of the wellhead

**Job Duties:**

- Write service rig programs for well operations.
- Trouble shoot and optimize well production.
- Order equipment and plan inventory.
- Plan well stimulations.
- File well data.
- Prepare budgets and cost estimates.
- Plan and revise contracts.

**Minimum Requirements:**

- Good written and spoken English.
- Skilled in use of XL, Word, Outlook.
- Strong skills with technical matters, and use of equations.
- Good ability to make plans.
- 5 years of experience, 3 yrs experience with an oil company.
- Field experience is a positive.
- Good safety record.
- Graduation from university
- Preferred degree in Mechanical, Civil, Petroleum, Chemical or Electrical Engineering.
- Physics or Geology could be considered.

**Preferred additional skills:**

- Skilled with OFM, Autograph, SAP, Wellflow software
- Knowledge of Inflow prediction.
- Knowledge of electricity.

**APPLICATION CRITERIA:**

- Applications must be submitted through our email address: [Recruitment-Yemen@nexeninc.com](mailto:Recruitment-Yemen@nexeninc.com)
- Applications must be submitted NO later than **Jan 14, 2013**
- Selection will be based on the most qualified applicants
- Please make sure that your Application contains all the needed personal contact and qualification information
- Faxed or Handed-In CV'S will NOT be considered
- Only short listed will be contacted for test /interview





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# تاززا

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Cup cake chocolate coated

.. دائماً طاززا

منتدى اليمن 21  
Yemen 21 Forum

## حوارنا حياتنا

### أنت والمبادرة الخليجية

كلنا شركاء في صناعة الوطن الجديد

الصراحة أنا ماشاركتش في الانتخابات الرئاسية في فبراير ٢٠١١ لأني ما كنتش مقتنع ان في فائدة اصلا لأنه هو مرشح واحد فمن الإختيار؟

من ناحية معاه حق، بس ما تنساش اننا في مرحلة انتقالية والرئيس اصلا رئيس توافقي يعني اجتمع الاحزاب الموقعة على المبادرة عليه علشان يحل المشكلة ويسير الأمور حتى نخرج من الأزمة. وعملوا الانتخابات حتى يحس اليمنيين ان لهم دور في اختيار رئيسهم ومن ناحية نفسية يشعر الرئيس بأن اليمنيين يشتوهو وكم ان علشان يكون له شرعية دستورية ويكون رئيس منتخب من قبل الشعب

لكي تعرفوا اكثر عن المبادرة الخليجية وآلياتها التنفيذية ومؤتمر الحوار الوطني شاركوا في الندوة المجتمعية في مدينتكم.

ايضا لا تنسوا اقتناء النسخة الشعبية من المبادرة الخليجية لكي تعرف أكثر وتشارك بمسئولية اكبر.

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زورونا على صفحاتنا





## Tender Notice for implementing Behavior Change campaign for family planning and HIV/ AIDS

**Project:** Reproductive Health (RH) and Support to Basic Health Services (Consulting Services for Social Marketing (SM) of Contraceptives through the Private Sector) in Yemen

**Contract no. BMZ Nr:** BMZ Project No. 2007 65 230

The Government of Yemen through the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), has received funding from Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) for consulting Services for Contraceptives social marketing through the private sector Project Phase II. Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development (YF), the Project Executing agency (PEA), invites interested Local NGOs and institutions working in the field of family planning (FP) and HIV/AIDS to apply for the tender.

**Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development (YF):** YF is a local NGO aims to save low-income Yemenis through implementing health and social programs and providing high quality health services in Yemen. The focus areas of YF are Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS, and it is a leading organization in Yemen for Social marketing. The geographical focus is on 14 governorates across Yemen and YF enjoys a mutually benefitting relationship with the MoPHP.

**The project:** the project aims at increased use of modern contraceptives and increased preventive attitudes and behaviour with regard to FP and STIs including HIV, through sustainable programming fully coordinated with the MoPHP. The expected results include increased availability and demand for subsidized modern contraceptives. It will be implemented in Sana'a, Aden, Hadramout, Ibb, Taiz, Dhamar, Hodaidah, Mareb, Hajjah, Al-Mahweet, Amran, Lahj and Abyan for five years during April 2010 - March 2016.

Interested agencies may obtain further information and full bidding documents from:

**Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development**  
**Social Marketing Project**  
 Next to AL-Deewan Restaurant  
 Tel: 01-428738  
 Fax: 01-428739  
 E-mail : maha.alnajjar@yamaan.org

**Deadline to request documents 5 Jan 2013**

**Deadline for submission of proposals 18 June 2013**

**Note:** New and innovative activities are welcomed. Activities may change or transferred to other governorates. The target governorates for family planning activities are (Sana'a capital, Sana'a, Taiz, Amran, Almahweet, Damar ,Lahj, Abyan, Aden, Hajja, Ibb, Mareb, Alhodaidah, Hadramot) for HIV activities (Sana'a, Almutkalla and Aden)

## VSLAs Project Officer

The Rural Microfinance Project in the Social Fund for Development aims to provide financial services to rural people in a number of districts in the Governorates of Hajja, Sana'a, Al-Mahweet, Hodeidah and Lahj, through encouraging local residents to establish sustainable community (village) savings and loan associations (VSLAs), and financing and supporting Yemeni microfinance institutions (MFIs) to provide their services to these rural areas.

**LOCATION:**

This position is based in Sana'a

**STATUS:**

Two years fixed- term contract with possible extension

**POSITION**

The Project Officer will be responsible for the implementation of the project's activities in an effective and efficient way. In addition, the Project Officer has to ensure that the implementing partners MFIs comply with the SFD's agreement obligations and project's plans.

**SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES:**

The Project Officer will be responsible for the following:

- Implementing the VSLAs activities according to the project documents.
- Working as part of the team of the Agriculture and Rural development Unit (ARDU), Rainfed Agricultural and Livelihood Project (RALP), and coordinate closely with the Small and Micro Enterprise Development (SMED) to implement the VSLAs components;
- Cooperating with the implementing MFIs' partners to build up their capacities to offer microfinance services in the rural areas of the RALP
- Ensuring the compliance of the implementing MFIs partners with their obligations towards SFD.
- Developing the operational and financial manuals of the VSLAs component;
- Developing an implementation plan for VSLAs activities that takes into account the available funding, staffing, training, and skills needed;
- Ensuring efficient use of the financial resources allocated to VSLAs activities;
- Making regular field visits to ensure effective implementation of the project, ensuring compliance with the project's procedures, identifying challenges, and trying to resolve them on the ground;
- Designing relevant VSLA project tools, training modules and monitoring systems;
- Regularly collecting and analyzing data to monitor the project's progress.
- Submitting timely and accurate progress reports to ARDU and the different stakeholders through ARDU;
- Managing and supervising VSAL work team;
- Any relevant task instructed by ARDU the as and when required.

**REQUIREMENTS**

- Bachelor / higher degree in international development, business administration/management or economics or other related degree preferred (or equivalent in field experience).
- Minimum three years of experience in the field of economic development or livelihoods programmes. Experience in rural development and microfinance is highly desirable
- Organizational/project management skills;
- Ability to work independently, multi-task, deal with conflicting priorities, and deliver high quality work on schedule;
- Ability to engage with various stakeholders, effective influencing skills and demonstrated diplomacy;
- Yemeni nationals
- Proficiency in written and spoken Arabic & English is highly desirable
- Willing and able to travel frequently to the rural areas.

**Reporting:**

The Project Officer will report directly to ARDU

**Submission guideline:**

The application should comprise of a one-page cover letter explaining the applicants' interest in, and suitability for, the position, and indicating earliest joining date if selected, and detailed CV.

Interested candidates should submit their application by email to: [ardu@sfd-yemen.org](mailto:ardu@sfd-yemen.org) before 10<sup>th</sup> January 2013, Applications received after the closing date will not be considered. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for interview.

Republic of Yemen  
 Council of Ministers  
 Economic Opportunities Fund  
 Fisheries Investment Project Grant No. DSF-8073-Y  
 IFB Title: (Procurement of vehicles)  
 ICB Number (ICB/ G/ FIP/ 01/2012)

**INVITATION FOR BIDS (IFB)**

1. The Government of Yemen, represented by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIK), has received a Grant from IFAD and co-finance from the Islamic Bank for Development and the European Commission for the Economic Opportunities Fund (EOF). EOF was created by Presidential Decree # 183-2010 dated 25/09/2010 as a public-private partnership working to improve the economic status of poor women and men in rural areas. Currently EOF intends to apply part of this proceed for the procurement of 12 Vehicles to follow the tasks for the Fisheries Investment Project (FIP).

3. Bidding will be conducted through the International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedures specified in the IFAD's Guidelines.

4. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the Economic Opportunity Fund and inspect the Bidding Documents at the address given below from 09.00 a.m. to 04.00 p.m. during working days.

5. Qualifications requirements include: technical, financial and legal. A margin of preference of certain goods manufactured domestically shall not be applied. Additional details are provided in the Bidding Documents.

6. A complete set of Bidding Documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written Application to the address below and upon payment of a non refundable fee of USD 300 or its equivalent in Yemeni Rials based on the applied exchange rate. The Bidding Documents will be sent to overseas by courier upon payment of extra charges the method of payment will be in cashiers' check.

7. Bidders must fill all documents including inter-alia the Price Schedule, sign and seal where appropriate.

8. All Suppliers (Foreign and Local) shall be entirely responsible for all taxes, duties and other related levies imposed in the Republic of Yemen until delivery of the contracted goods to the Final Destination.

9. The following must be accompanied with bid:

(a) Valid Tax Card (foreign bidders not conducting any business in Yemen have to submit VAT registration documents in their countries).

(b) Insurance Card (insurance card is required for companies having business in Yemen and eligible for benefits of the General Social Security Corporation in Yemen).

(c) Registration certificate for general taxation on sales.

10. Bids must be delivered to the address below at or before 11.00 hrs on 23 January, 2013. Electronic bidding or Seals will not be permitted. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders' representatives who choose to attend in person at the address below at 11.00 hrs. On 26 January, 2013. All bids must be accompanied by a Bid Security of not less than (USD 16000) (\$ sixteen thousand US Dollars) of bid price valid for 120 days from date of bid opening.

11. The address referred to above is:

Economic opportunity Fund  
 Main Office  
 Hadda near German Embassy.  
 Tel 967(1) 433919 Fax (967)1 433921 e-mail: [dr\\_nagat@cof.yemen.org](mailto:dr_nagat@cof.yemen.org).

الجمهورية اليمنية  
 مجلس الوزراء  
 صندوق فرص الاستثمار  
 مشروع الاستثمار السمكي ( DSF-8073-Y )  
 ( متحة رقم DSF-8073-Y )

**مختصة علما رقم :- ( ICB / G / FIP / 01 / 2012 ) كتراء محلات**

حصلت الجمهورية اليمنية ممثلة في وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي متحة من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وتحويل متحرك من كل من البنك الإسلامي للتنمية والاتحاد الأوروبي وذلك لتمويل صندوق فرص الاستثمار الاقتصادية الذي تم إنشائه بموجب القرار الجمهوري رقم ( 183 - 2010 ) وتاريخ 25/09/2010 والذي يعمل بنظام الشراكة بين القطاعين العام والخاص وذلك بغرض تحسين فوضف الاقتصاد الريفي من النساء والرجال في المناطق الريفية. ويتوي حافيا لتتخدام جزء من هذه التمويلات كتراء 12 سيارة لتنفيذ المهام الخاصة بمشروع الاستثمار السمكي.

وستكون طريقة للمتطلبات المتبعة في هذه المختصة من طريق المطالع المختصة من خلال لجراءات المختصة الدولية المعددة في المبادئ التوجيهية للمتطلبات في الصندوق.

يمكن لمقتني العروض السريفة والمهتمين في الحصول على معلومات إضافية زيارة مقر صندوق فرص الاستثمار الاقتصادية والإطلاع على وثائق المختصة قبل التراء على العنوان أدناه من الساعة 09:00 صباحا حتى 04:00 مساءً خلال فترات الدوام الرسمي.

متطلبات ففاهل التي تتعل الجوانب الفنية والمالية والتفوتية لا يوجد أي هلفن تتخطى ابرفن السلع المختصة معلوا وهذا تتصليل إضافية في وثائق لسلط.

ويمكن للمتقنين المهتمين تراء وثائق المختصة بلاعة الإنكليزية من طريق تقديم طلب خطي على العنوان أدناه وبدد دفع رسوم غير قابلة للامرداد تكفر ببلغ (300) تكمة دولار أمريكي أو ما يعادلها من العملات الأخرى حسب سعر الصرف الجاري. كما يمكن طلب إرسال وثائق المختصة إلى التركف في الخارج من طريق البريد بد دفع رسوم إضافية مقابل دفع تكلف البريد.

يجب تبةة وحتف تملاح لسلط للروض بما في ذلك وثائق جدول الأسعار.

يجب على الموردن (الأجانب والسطين) مراعاة مسؤولية دفع رسوم للتدريب والرسوم الأخرى ذات الصلة للمفروضة في الجمهورية اليمنية حتى تسليم البضاعة المختصة طها إلى مكان التسليم.

يجب أن يرفق مع لسلط ما يلي:

(أ) فبطافة للتربية سريفة للمفول (باضحة للموردن الأجانب يمكن الاكتفاء بتكفم وثائق تسجيل صربية للعبة المختصة في بلادهم).

(ب) فبطافة لتعين سريفة للمفول (مطلوب بلافة لتعين التركف التجارية وجود في اليمن والمؤهلة للحصول على فوفاد من المؤسسة العلما للتعليمات الاجتماعية في اليمن).

(ج) شهادة التسجيل على التربية العامة على المفوف.

يجب أن يتم تسليم لسلطات إلى العنوان أدناه قبل الساعة : 11.00 بتاريخ 23 يناير 2013م . محتم رفض العروض المرعدة إلكترونيا أو عبر الملمح الضوئي أو التي تصل في وقت متأخر. محتم فتح المطالع بحضور المفولن أو ممكفهم الذين يرغبون في الحضور شخصيا على العنوان أدناه الساعة 11.00 ظهرا بتاريخ 26 يناير، 2013م كما يجب أن يرفق مع المطالع ضمان ابتكالي ببلغ مفلوف لا يقل عن (16000) (تمة حفر ألف دولار أمريكي) سريفة للمفول لمدة 120 يوما من تاريخ فتح مطلوف لسلطات.

العنوان الممثل إليه أعلاه هو:

صندوق فرص الاستثمار - ستعاء  
 بالقرب من السفارة الألمانية.

هاتف 967 (1) 433919 (1) ففلس (967) 1 433921 بريد الففوفني [dr\\_nagat@cof.yemen.org](mailto:dr_nagat@cof.yemen.org)



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وعبر مكاتبها ..  
.. أن تصفوكم

وترغب بكم على ركب اسط وولها الحديث ورمالها المنتظمة وعلاى  
سباط الرامه لدعوكم الى زماننا لشهد الرمال مها صياها وهسا، ابدأ، من،  
صفا، الفيطة - المكلا - سيون - شبوه - والهودة  
الفيطة - المكلا - عدن - نجر - والفكس

صنعاء الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١  
الفروع، الفيطة، ٠٥/٦١٠٣٩ - المكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٨٣٤٢ - شبوه، (صق) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

accountancy computer literate. 773217655

**Job Vacancy**

- ▶ The Canadian Center for Training and Capacity Development is looking for English teachers holding BD in English with experience of 2 years minimum. 706448, 772277282
- ▶ We are seeking a qualified unmarried female kindergarten English teacher for a 6 years old autistic child. Those who can

understand, show love and patience please call 736586594, email: pathma55@yahoo.co.uk

- ▶ Certified Public Accountants Nashwan Azzabeedi needs marketing. 770701530

**For Lease**

- ▶ Apartment for rent, 4 bed rooms, hall, kitchen, 2 bath rooms. Sheraton St, next to the US embassy. Jabar 734201785

734204041, Apartment for rent  
5 Bedroom, 1 Kitchen, 2 Bathroom, Jarden, 1 Livingroom,  
Call :733670361 or 712020841

**Others**

- ▶ Guitar Coaching. Like to learn music? Interested in playing guitar than listening? Like to add music to your life? Please contact t\_johnny@hotmail.com. Mobile 734255088

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Email:transglobal2@yemen.net.ye  
Website:www.transglobalyemen.com

**Job Seekers**

- ▶ Male, bachelor in press and media, good written and spoken English, computer literate, seeks to work only in the afternoon. Aden, 735869554
- ▶ Bachelor degree in English, expeience in teaching and dealing with different levels. Ready for tutions, low rate and excellent teaching. 713481271.
- ▶ Bachelor in English. Diploma in computer, experience in marketing, seking a job in a company or a factory. 733576664
- ▶ Recycling of papers and plastics consultant for training workshop of almost 20 kinds of products. 711701322
- ▶ Excellent English, logistic and operation experiences, administrative skills, internet skills. esaamhamadi@gmail.com, 739882744
- ▶ Maged Mohammed, Dental Technician- experience for 8years, Diploma of technical conditioning & cooling, Connect:773899026 / 700215989
- ▶ Bachelor of English,

- Diplom of Computer, Experience of trade Correspondence. Connect: 700541634
- ▶ Bachelor degree in English. Experience in teaching and dealing with different levels. Ready for private lessons, low rate and excellent teaching. 713481271
- ▶ Hussein Mbarack, Yemeni, Diploma, English secondry, Computer skills, Experience: Translator, Reservation 770018223
- ▶ Bachelor degree in accounting, experience in accounting, auditing and finance. Management in petroleum companies, dealing ability with accounting systems, holds ISO certificate for quality management, excellent English knowledge, computer skills. 733913209
- ▶ Master diploma in English, 6 years experience in teaching seeks a job in private schools or private lessons for all levels. 777584644 - 733496587
- ▶ Abdallah Al-Hajj, degree in accountancy, very good English,



**Coffee Break**

**Sudoku**      **Easy**      **Intermediate**      **Difficult**

3	7		2	9					7		5				2			8			5	2						8		6	7		2		
										4	3				6				4		6					1									3
	2		1	4	8					8	9		1						7	9						3									4
5	9	1		6					2		7			3					3	7															
8			5			1				3			7							8															
	4	9	7	3	2				5	4			9					2								9									
	1	2		5						1		8		5					1		3	5													
	3	8	4	2					6			2	9				6			4					8										
		5	7	8	4				9			4		8				9		7					6										

**Chess**

White plays and wins in the 4th move

**Solutions**

**IMPORTANT Numbers**

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# Yemenis still unsure about structure of new government

Amal Al-Yarisi

There are many questions and unknowns facing Yemen these days. In the wake of last year's political uprising, the question many are asking themselves is if Yemen will be a civil state or an Islamic one, deriving its laws from religious doctrine.

Many have been calling for a civil state following the 2011 uprising. It has also been the goal of the reconciliation government since the Gulf Initiative was signed last year, removing former President Ali Abdullah Saleh from power.

As some see it, the youth movement, which played the leading role in the uprising, laid a solid foundation for building a new civil state.

Noor Al-Azazi, the head of the Yemeni Center for Civil Rights, said the civil state has become the demand of the majority of Yemenis who initiated the revolution.

There is some agreement that Yemen will adopt a civil state as it has been encouraged by international conventions and agreements, according to Al-Azazi.

She believes that a civil state will help Yemen solve many of its problems, including limiting the power of leaders outside the state.

"The civil state will limit tribal influence and other groups who consider themselves above the law," she said.

A researcher, Abdulmalik Al-Ajari agreed. He said there is a huge difference between an Islamic state and a civil state. Al-Ajari believes a civil state is the best solution for Yemen.

He said government and religion must be separated, insisting, however, that it does not necessarily preclude the separation of religion from society.

"Religion came to guide people, not to manage them," he said. "The Islamic state is a danger to the

country and religion. We have seen that through the disputes experienced in the South."

## Difficult Road

It will be at least a decade before Yemen can really become a civil state, Al-Azazi said, explaining the current circumstances are too overwhelming.

Diverse traditional cultures, adherence to religious authorities and pressure from gulf countries that don't support the establishment of a civil state in Yemen are amongst the major obstacles, she said.

A major obstacle for a civil state that the government cannot ignore is the tribal nature of the country, said Abu Al-Nassr, a journalist who writes about the topic.

But, he is confident it will not stand in the way.

"Yemen has varying sects, and a civil state can accommodate this diversity," he said.

He is convinced its better than

the alternative, "The religious state is extreme and considers only religion, not citizenship."

## The Islamic state as a viable option

However, some consider Islam to be the only solution for the numerous conflicts and disputes the country is facing.

Sheikh Abdullah Sa'atar, a leading figure in the Islah party, believes religion is the answer, not the problem.

"An Islamic country is the only way to save Yemen," he said.

He questions the definition of a "civil state" and what it implies. He says an Islamic state is a civil state and argues that his preferred system calls for building institutions and adopting fair laws and legislation.

"Islam is what helped the country evolve and move forward from its backward past," said Sa'atar. "When done properly, an Islamic



*Yemen has varying sects, and a civil state can accommodate this diversity."*

state is the most successful state. But religion has to be properly expressed."

The Sheikh believes Yemen's deterioration is due to a decline in the adherence to Sixsacharia law.

Numan Al-Jarmouzi, a Yemeni citizen, agrees with Sa'atar.

"We have undergone injustices and have not progressed because we abandoned religious principles," he claims.

Abdulmajid Al-Zindani, a Yemeni scholar, is among those calling for an Islamic state, saying that Yemen's radical challenges require a radical solution. In 2011, he tried to establish an Islamic Caliphate, but found much resistance.

However, for Abdullah Al-Qaisi, an Islamic researcher, the possibility of Yemen functioning as a religious state is not currently practical because of its ties to international conventions.

He concluded that the country needs dialogue that accommodates all political voices in order to agree on a civil state or possibly a moderate Islamic state. Whatever the case, the relationship between religion and the state should be clearly defined, he said.



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