

Injured revolutionaries continue to protest after one of their own sets himself on fire

Story by Sadeq Al-Wesabi
Photo by Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, Feb. 6 — Dozens of injured revolutionaries are still camped out in front of the Cabinet Office in Sana'a, calling for the government to keep its promise to provide them with immediate medical treatment.

Following the self-immolation of Muneef Al-Zubairi, a revolutionary supporter of the protest on Tuesday, protesters went on hunger strike, objecting to the 'government's slow pace' in dealing with their medical problems.

Al-Zubairi is currently in the hospital recovering from burn injuries, according to Abdulla Al-Majidi, the head of the Revolutionary Wounded Organization.

Using Al-Zubairi's are momentum for their cause, the protesters outside the Cabinet continue to slam the Minister of Finance, Sakhr Al-Wajih, for his perceived "failure to deal with the protestor's issues effectively and quickly."

The minister also stands accused of giving money earmarked for people injured in the 2011 revolution, to the Wafa Foundation for Caring the Martyrs' Families and Injured, an organization that belongs to the Islamic Islah Party.

Shawai Al-Maimoni, the head of Wafa Foundation refuted the claims,



Following the self-immolation of Muneef Al-Zubairi, injured revolutionaries continue to camp outside the front of the Cabinet Office in Sana'a demanding medical treatment.

saying there is misunderstanding about the relationship between the foundation and the Ministry of Finance.

"We were only a mediator and we have not received any money from the ministry. We only provided the ministry with a list of families of martyrs and seriously injured revolutionaries," he explained. "We

didn't even receive a commission for that."

Recently, the government formed a special committee to follow up on the treatment of those injured during the events of 2011.

Al-Maimoni criticized the committee, saying that it hasn't made effective step towards treating those injured.

In a previous interview with Yemen Times, the Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs said the committee is working hard to provide injured individuals with treatment in and outside of Yemen.

Al-Majidi said, "The promises of the prime minister to treat the wounded is just media propaganda." He said that there are many par-

ties who intend to delay the treatment of injured revolutionaries as they want to take advantage of their suffering and collect money under the pretense of treating them.

He indicated that the government has recently sent some injured revolutionaries abroad for treatment, but they were extremely "selective" in choosing candidates.

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Despite announcement of NDC start date, participation unclear

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Feb. 6 — Despite the fact that President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi announced on Wednesday the much anticipated start date of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) as March 18, many of the political parties to participate have not yet handed in their representatives lists.

Amal Al-Basha, a spokesperson the Committee, said that the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) and the Houthis, two large political groups, have not handed in the names of their representatives for the conference. However, a list of the Houthis was leaked out in the media and included only one of the group's existing participants in the Preparatory Committee. Al-Basha said the committee has not received their list of

representatives although it has been published by several media outlets.

The excluded person, who was not named in the leaked Houthi list, is Dr. Ahmed Sharafaldin who was present during the UN Security Council meeting mid of last month. The meeting included the US ambassador to Yemen, making it the first time that a Houthi representative met with US government official, which is against the group's anti American principles.

Moreover, Mohammed Mohamed Al-Zubair, the rotating head of the JMP, has repeatedly told members of the committee that they will not hand in the names of their representatives before they have the opportunity to discuss issues with the Transitional Justice law with President Hadi.

However, Al-Basha said Al-Ery-

ani presented the committee with a sealed envelope he said were the names of representatives for the General People's Congress (GPC) Party, the largest political group in Yemen. But, Al-Eryani said he would not reveal the names of the GPC's representatives until the other parties do so, despite a potential list being leaked on the GPC's website a few weeks ago.

Talking about the conference's biggest question mark, the factions of the Southern Movement known as Hirak, who have threatened not to participate, Al-Basha said the president is in charge of dealing with the issue.

The Al-Haq Party, the Popular Powers Union and the Salfi Al-Rashad Party have handed in the names of their representatives over one month ago.

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Lingering protestors in Tahrir and Change Square to be evacuated

Story and photo by Nadia Haddash

SANAA, Feb. 6 — A recent announcement from the Military Affairs Committee that the state will begin removing tents from Tahrir Square and Change Square has caused some in the neighborhoods to cheer, while enraging protestors who feel it's their right to peacefully continue camping out.

On Sunday, the Military Affairs Committee held a meeting where a memorandum of understanding for evacuating the squares was discussed.

Revolutionary youth have been the biggest objectors of the decree, stating that they will resist the decision and stay in their tents.

Abdulla Hamoud, an occupant of a tent in the Change Square, said, "As revolutionaries, we reject this decision. We will remain steadfast in our camps, and in case anyone hurts us, they will be held responsible for the consequences."

Residents in Al-Jama'a and Tahrir districts have long been complaining about the streets closed by protestors, who belong to the General People's Congress (GPC) in Tahrir or the pro-revolution youth in Sana'a's University Square.

Ahlam Al-Baroodi, a university student living near Change



The tents in the square may soon be gone if the government goes ahead with its plan to clear the areas.

Square, said, "We have been suffering for two years, but now our patience has run out. I am not alone in saying this. All the locals want the removal of the tents and the upholding of the decision of the Military Affairs Committee."

"The revolutionaries disturb us in the night when they use loudspeakers and listen to songs," she said, adding that the tents are also unsightly and contribute to accumulating trash in the area.

Badr Al-Wadi, a political activist for the Islah Party, said, "The revolution is not limited to the continuity of the camps. The revolution is in the hearts of all Yemenis, and

will not end even if the revolutionary tenets are removed."

The owners of shopping centers located on Al-Diary Street of Al-Jama district also welcomed the decision.

Abulkareem Abdu, the owner of Iqra Bookshop said, "The continuity of the camps in the square only hurts us and the procrastination to enforce the decision of the Military Affairs Committee will double our suffering."

He said he was one of the first revolutionaries, who took to the streets calling for change, but the political parties have manipulated the movement and now it is over.

Buildings on Hodeida Airport's land to be removed by government authorities

Story and photo by Amal Al-Yarisi

HODEIDA, Feb. 6 — The presidential committee assigned to resolve land disputes at Hodeida Airport began paying field visits on Wednesday in order to progress plans for the removal of buildings erected on the airport's land.

Ali Al-Twaiti, the deputy manager of Hodeida Airport, said they will begin removing the buildings on Saturday, indicating that an agreement was reached between some contractors and the airport to fence the publicly owned land.

"We hope there will be no problems or confrontations between those claiming to own the land plots in the airport and the security personnel," said Major General Ahmed Al-Ashwal, who is heading the campaign.

The dispute emerged because contractors began building on the land years ago although the government says the land belongs to the airport and cannot be bought or sold without state permission.

Government officials said those who sold the plots of land will be prosecuted in accordance with state law.

Nasser Al-Jahma, the assis-



Disputes over public vs. private land at the airport are a long-running problem.

tant deputy governor of Hodeida, said he is not optimistic about the move, speculating that it will open the door for further problems.

Al-Jahma said he has another idea in mind for how to solve the dispute. Speaking about his plan, he said there should be an international committee specializing in airport issues that determines the land the airport currently uses and takes into account further expansion.

"The size of the airport's land is very big, and I don't think the airport needs the whole space," he said.

Al-Jahma says if the state moves ahead with removing the buildings, they should compensate the people who bought the plots.

According to government officials, the land the airport doesn't use will be put towards sanitation projects that benefit the community.

Investigative journalism in the Arab world recognized as a successful model in region

CAIRO, Feb. 6 — An independent evaluation of nine regional media projects funded by DANIDA, the Danish development corporation operating under the Foreign Ministry, has concluded that the Amman-based Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism (ARIJ) network is "by far a success story".

The team of evaluators, who focused on media projects set up by the Danish-Arab Partnership Program launched a decade ago, ranked ARIJ as a leader in terms of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

"ARIJ maybe not have turned into a super model yet, but it is on its way, and it is certainly a success story," Joachim Raffelberg, a member of the evaluation team, told a regional review workshop in Cairo this week.

Rana Sabbagh, ARIJ's executive director, said the evaluation

provides a push for the network to make sure in-depth reporting -- in favor of transparency and accountability -- takes root in the region despite legal, political and professional challenges.

"The findings of the evaluation team reflect the personal and professional commitment of the board and staff of ARIJ, and the will of brave ARIJ journalists, editors and media professors to a free and independent media, which can assume the role of the Fourth Estate to promote accountability, transparency and justice," she said.

"These professionals have gone out of their way to make this 'mission impossible' a success."

ARIJ was founded by a grant provided by the Danish Parliament and administered by the Copenhagen-based International Media Support (IMS) group.

Other leading donors include

the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Open Society Foundations and the Ford Foundation.

ARIJ trains journalists and editors on basics of investigative journalism and computer assisted reporting tools in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, Palestine, Yemen, Bahrain and Tunisia.

It provides a grant, coach and pre-publication legal screening for every journalist wanting to expose an issue of concern in their local community.

ARIJ has also supported the creation of eight investigative reporting units in regional media to ensure sustainability and is promoting the use of its manual by media professors teaching journalism.

The five-month external evaluation was conducted by the Media Consulting Group and Transtec Project Management.

Internally displaced persons in Rada'a district subject to poor health and living conditions

Samar Qaed

RADAA, Feb. 6 — Hundreds have fled Rada'a district in Al-Baida governorate recently due to violent clashes between Al-Qaeda affiliates and security forces.

As a result, an estimated 500 internally displaced families have arrived in Dhamar governorate, placing pressure on local communities and governorate resources, according to a statement issued by United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Mohammed Al-Dahab, a member of a family that personally houses refugees in Dhamar said, "These families were worried as they arrived 13 days after they had heard the news of security campaigns and clashes," he said.

"The refugees are not confident that the property they left behind

is safe and have no ideas how many damages they have sustained," he added.

The influx of refugees has had a detrimental impact on the price of rent and goods in Dhamar.

According to Al-Dahab, monthly rental costs, which usually stand at YR30,000 (\$140) a month, have soared to YR50,000 (\$230).

"The security forces have secured the exodus of refugees by enabling them to walk along confined roads in stable areas. The situation has somehow calmed, but we don't advise the refugees to go back right now as we have no idea what will happen during the upcoming period," said a security source in Rada'a.

Zaid Al-Alia, a media affairs assistant at UNHCR said local and international organizations are offering help to the refugees.

"UNHCR has distributed 505 different types of materials, including mattresses, blankets for every refugee family in coordination with local authorities," Al-Alia said.

Al-Alia said a large number of the refugees are children and elderly.

"Many refugees are in urgent need of medical care," he said.

Hajar Mosa, a senior protection officer at UNHCR in Sana'a said in a press statement that the accommodation the refugees currently live in are overcrowded and overpopulated. In some cases, there are up to four families living under one roof.

According to residents of Manaseh, in Al-Baida governorate, the clashes have caused damage to houses, farms and markets. However, the total cost of the damage remains uncalculated.



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Publisher & Editor-in-Chief
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf

Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam

Editorial Staff

Amal Al-Yarisi
amal.mansoor12@gmail.com

Amira Nasser
amira.nasser2010@gmail.com

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Managing Editor Assistant
Sadeq Al-Wesabi
sadeqalwesabi@hotmail.com

Bassam Al-Khamiri
bassam.alkhameri@gmail.com

Khalid Al-Karimi
khalidmohamada@yahoo.com

Mohammed Al-Samei
alsamei77@gmail.com

Nadia Haddash
n.haddash@gmail.com

Samar Qaed
samar.qaed@hotmail.com

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Offices

Taiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157
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Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

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Wanting to go home but threatened by landmines, Ahim area IDPs caught in limbo

Story and photos by Rammah Al-Jubari

In February, 2012, Ismael Qarsoos returned to his home in Al-Hazza village after being displaced for six months. He arrived home ahead of the hundreds of other internally displaced people who fled the area due to conflicts between armed groups.

Qarsoos was never given the chance to rebuild his life. As he reentered his abandoned home, he stepped on a land mine and was killed instantly as his home crumbled to the ground. News of his death quickly spread and convinced other displaced people not to return home.

At the beginning of October 2011, tribes in Kashir district in the Ahim area in Hajja began clashing with Houthi militants, a group

that operates outside of the state, and who were looking to expand their control in the North. The conflict turned into a six-month war, forcing 1,500 families from their homes. As a tactic of war, Houthi fighters are accused of placing land mines indiscriminately throughout the area.

"The land mines were randomly planted in farms, houses, mosques and mountains," said Mohammed Jabhan, a social leader in Ahim district.

In addition to Qarsoos, 35 people have been killed by land mines in the area, including 13 children, according to supervisors at an internally displaced persons' (IDP) camp in the Wadi Al-Areed of Khairan Al-Mahrq district. An estimated additional 50 people have been permanently disfigured by land mines in the area, the supervisors say.



The majority of people in IDP camps are children or elderly, with many suffering from increasing health problems due to overcrowding and poor hygiene.



"Even monkeys were not safe from land mines. Many were torn into pieces in the mountain," Jabhan said.

Now, close to 700 families are trapped at the IDP camp, vulnerable to hunger and disease, afraid to go home and meet a similar fate.

"One year and three months have elapsed, and we are still in the camp," said Yahya Abdu Ayid. "We are waiting for the day when we can go back to our homes – we are still waiting for the mines to be eliminated."

With no idea when he will return home, Ayid says his situation is "miserable."

"What sins have we committed? Why have we been treated with neglect? Why hasn't the government helped us by removing land mines so that we can return? Why have our families and children not been provided with sufficient aid?" He asked.

Nasser Hajeeni, a supervisor at the IDP camp, which is supported by both international and local organizations said, "The displaced are in exile in their own country because of land mines. The government has not done its duty to eliminate the land mines."

"There are over 1,400 children living in battered tents," he added. "We have nothing to provide to them."

He also says the camp is riddled with sick people suffering from infections ranging from diarrhea to malaria.

Hajeeni is afraid many people at the camp will never see home again.

"One person recently died of cirrhosis of the liver and others could face the same fate," he said. "Unknown illnesses have also started to emerge. The worst is that these people have no money to have medical tests in the hospital."

Education is another resource the camp severely lacks. Although Hajeeni says some organizations like UNICEF and the Charitable Society for Social Welfare have been offering support to youngsters in the camp, educational facilities are hard to come by.

Although the war unofficially came to an end at the beginning of 2012 as a result of tribal mediations, the situation remains unstable and its repercussions are still felt. In Ahim district, 9 schools were shutdown with commercial activities coming to a halt in Ahim Market, the largest trade center in Hajja governorate. Moreover, land that was previously used for farming is now unsuitable for cultivation because of the random nature of the land mines.

The situation will continue to linger and the victims will increase, said Ali Adulraqueeb Fare, the deputy head of the Center for Dealing with Land Mines, a branch of the Anti-Land-Mines national program. He said workers cannot clear the area while the possibility of fighting remains.

"The war between the tribes and Houthis can break out [again] at any time as long as the two sides are ready to fight. The survey teams cannot work in an area witnessing a war."

The Anti-Land-Mines National

Program has lost 18 members of staff due to deaths and injuries, Fare said.

Although the program will continue, Fare says the elimination of land mines in this conflict-prone area of Hajja needs months. There is currently a 2013 survey plan for the national program in which Hajja will be a priority, he added.

The way in which the land mines were placed in Ahim is one of the

biggest inhibiting factors to their cleanup. Because the weapons were placed unsystematically, they have even killed those accused of planting them.

"The worst is that the Houthis utilized insulators so that the land mines will not be discovered by those removing the mines. Because of this the team tasked with removing the land mines, have lost some lives," said Zaid Arjash, the deputy

governor of Hajja and the spokesperson for the tribes in the governorate.

Although Arjash said people have been living in desperate conditions in the IDP camps for longer than necessary, he says the government faces many obstacles. "The local authorities attempt as much as possible to help the displaced by means of coordination and work with the supportive sides," said Arjash.



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OUR OPINION

Independents and the National Dialogue Conference

We have just completed the selection of independent candidates for the women, youth and civil society organizations seats for the National Dialogue Conference (NDC). We, in the Preparatory Committee, have received over 10,000 applications. A majority of them are from the North, and a majority are youth applicants.

Despite these impressive numbers, I have two main hesitations regarding the applicants. The first is that many of them are not serious, and the second is that many of them are not even remotely relevant.

This means we have a big problem.

This problem stems from a lack of understanding, or possibly taking the time to read, the terms and conditions the Preparatory Committee put forth for candidates. For example, we clearly specified that applicants for youth seats must be younger than 40-years-old. But, we received lots of paperwork from those who are older. We even have had a male applicant for the women's seats! Talk about gender confusion!

As someone who must sort through these applications, I have seen this happening again and again in other fields. In another example, for certain seats, we specifically asked for journalists with journalism experience, and we received an application for an engineer who has absolutely no relation to media. It drives me crazy to the extent that I have stopped replying to applicants who do not meet the basic criteria.

Once we have sorted out the issue of qualifications, we are faced with the issue of a lack of seriousness that many of the candidates present. Many did not even take the time needed to complete the form! Why are you applying if you cannot even be bothered to fill in the details?

Others are demanding to be a part of the NDC and speak on behalf of women, just because they are women. As far as I know, being a woman is not a personal achievement. People are born of a certain gender, they did not do anything to earn that.

There are women who have not contributed anything towards the advancement of females or society. Yet, they adamantly demand priority over others, claiming they are 100 percent independent. Of course you are independent, you have never even tried to explore politics or have any understanding of what public life is!

There are other applicants who are demanding to be a part of the conference because they have been trying to "get in" for the last year. They say "it is about time someone recognizes them." They say they deserve to be included and get a piece of the cake! What cake? Do they realize how hard the conference is going to be? How difficult the discussions are going to be? How big the responsibility is? It is not a party they are dying to be invited to, it is more like a battle - a very decisive one.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Expect Al-Qaeda to strike against the West even more desperately

Bruce Riedel
DailyStar.com.lb
First published Feb. 4

France has taken up the challenge of defeating Al-Qaeda's new stronghold in northern Mali, its largest since the fall of Afghanistan in 2001. Paris has taken on a well-armed and well-funded group, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, or AQIM, which poses a serious threat to Africa and the West. The United States has a backseat role in this fight, but a big stake in the outcome. AQIM has already demonstrated it can strike back by taking hostages at an oil installation in Algeria; it may be capable of attacks in Europe as well. AQIM was long among Al-Qaeda's weaker franchises. Emerging from an Algerian terrorist group in 2006, it had some early success blowing up the United Nations headquarters in Algiers, but for most of its existence has been confined to kidnapping Westerners traveling the remote deserts of Algeria, Mali, Mauritania and Niger as well as other criminal enterprises. It amassed a sizable war chest, more than \$200 million according to Algerian sources, from the ransoms paid. Then it accumulated huge amounts of weapons from Libya after Moammar Gadhafi's downfall.

Last spring after a military coup in Mali, AQIM found a partner in a local jihadist group in Mali, Ansar al-Dine, and together they swept out government forces from the north of Mali, before turning on a Tuareg independence movement, the predominant ethnic group in the north and initially a partner. AQIM and Ansar al-Dine gained control of a vast Saharan stronghold the size of Texas.

Together, they began destroying the Islamic heritage of the fabled city of Timbuktu, much as Al-Qaeda and the Taliban destroyed Afghanistan's historical treasures in Bamiyan Valley in the years before the 9/11 attacks. Jihadists from across Africa and as far as Pakistan are flocking to Mali for training, money and weapons.

Ansar al-Dine is led by a former Tuareg rebel, named Iyad ag Ghaly, who was a diplomat for Mali in Saudi Arabia, 2008 to 2010. The Saudis expelled him for contacts with extremists in the kingdom. His goals are probably mostly local, but

he established extensive contacts with the AQIM leadership, helping negotiate release of foreigners kidnapped by Al-Qaeda for years.

The combustible mix of AQIM, Ansar al-Dine and Tuareg rebels is complex. AQIM itself has split into factions with different leaders but the same general agenda. All are well armed, thanks to looting of the Libyan arms depots; indeed AQIM has acquired so many weapons from Libyan caches that it's the best armed Al-Qaeda franchise in the world today.

Almost all of Mali's neighbors, except initially Algeria, are horrified at what's taking place in the north. The Moroccan foreign minister told me recently that the jihadist emirate is the greatest threat to regional stability in north and west Africa in more than over a decade. Today, AQIM is the fastest growing Al-Qaeda franchise in the world. Based on previous experiences in Afghanistan, Iraq and elsewhere once Al-Qaeda establishes a presence in a failing state it becomes difficult to root it out entirely.

So Paris, Mali's former colonial ruler, stepped into the breach. This month it stopped an advance by the jihadists on the capital in Bamako. Now it is attacking their bases in the north. The French know more about Mali than other major powers do. The French should - it's their creation, an artificial state known as French Sudan with borders created by Paris in 1880. France's intelligence services have better insights into Tuareg and jihadist militants than do those of the United States and the United Kingdom. France also has baggage from the colonial era, with many Africans and Arabs resenting French interference.

Algeria, Mali's big neighbor to the north with the largest army in Africa, 150,000 strong, a defense budget of more than \$10 billion annually, and extensive spy networks across the Sahara, is especially nervous about French actions. Algiers opposed NATO's role in Libya, blaming it for starting the Mali mess. But the Algerians did allow French fighter jets to overfly Algerian territory to bomb AQIM targets in Mali. In response, an AQIM affiliated force attacked a natural gas installation in Algeria, near the border with Libya, 1,000 kilometers away from Mali. The

resulting carnage killed dozens of terrorists and hostages. It was also AQIM's first attack on an energy facility in Algeria.

Ironically, the attack probably will push Algiers off the fence about the war. The generals who run Algeria, called collectively "le pouvoir" in Algeria, or "the power," were reluctant to push AQIM out of Mali, fearing the group would only move north to Algeria. Now they have no choice. Since Algeria is Africa's largest country, with a GDP of \$260 billion and a ruthless intelligence service, it can do more to fight AQIM than any other African country.

“

Today, AQIM is the fastest growing Al-Qaeda franchise in the world.

The head of Algerian intelligence, Mohammad Mediene, has a long track record of eradicating terrorist groups using extreme methods. KGB-trained, rarely photographed, he has run Algerian intelligence since 1990 and is known for his professionalism and determination.

Washington can help with diplomacy in the U.N. and elsewhere. Then U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton weighed in with a visit to Algiers last year and Ambassador Susan Rice has secured U.N. blessing for fighting AQIM. The French will require

munitions and logistic help in addition to the U.S. drones and other surveillance assets already in use.

We can expect Al-Qaeda to strike back even more desperately. The worst case would be a mass-casualty attack in France itself. French intelligence is monitoring the more than 5 million Algerian émigrés in the country. Al-Qaeda Amir Ayman Zawahiri has called for a 9/11 in Paris since 2006. AQIM sleeper cells, if any are in France, could be activated. France may also see more lone-wolf attacks like those carried out by a citizen of Algerian origin in Toulouse last year.

The Al-Qaeda stronghold in Mali is only one of the group's new safe havens developed in the last year since the wave of Arab revolutions sweeping across the region. The so-called Arab Spring removed some of the old police states that ran the Arab world, but also removed many of the counterterrorist professionals like Mediene, creating failed states and lawless areas where local Al-Qaeda franchises could take root and operate.

This is Al-Qaeda 3.0, the third generation in effect, a more decentralized movement that's learned from many of the mistakes of the earlier generations of Al-Qaeda operatives. They're more local in orientation and more willing to collaborate with other Sunni Muslim groups and operate without the Al-Qaeda brand name. The Nusra Front in Syria, for example, is a group that avoids the title to escape outside attack.

The franchises still pledge their loyalty to Osama bin Laden's successor, Zawahiri, who's hiding in Pakistan. Zawahiri remains the unchallenged leader of Al-Qaeda across the Muslim world, and his periodic public messages provide broad spiritual and strategic guidance to the movement.

Al-Qaeda safe havens in Mali, Libya, Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, Yemen, Iraq and Syria pose separate challenges and must be dealt with on their own merits. In each case the terrorists thrive because the local government is weak and lacks legitimacy. The French, Americans and others can help provide intelligence and weapons, but there's little we can do to ensure good governance and political legitimacy. Hence, we're in for a long fight.


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Dr. Ahmed Awadh Mubark to the Yemen Times:

‘The closer the dialogue gets, the more heated the situation will become. This is normal.’

Dr. Ahmed Awadh Mubark, the secretary general of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), answers technical questions regarding the long-awaited event as he is in charge of supporting the Technical Committee and executing the logistics of the conference.

There are still many issues left unresolved Mubark admits. While he says progress is being made every day, there are many roles yet to be determined and filled.

Mubark says one of the biggest indicators that the country is embracing the NDC is that huge numbers of applications that were received for the independent seats at the conference.

Interview by Mohammed Al-Samei

Have the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) handed in the names of their representatives?

No, they have not. The JMP released a statement that they are ready to submit their representatives' names, but they said they have reservations. They also asserted the importance of the 20 Points and the completion of a power transition. They expressed these concerns in a meeting with the [United Nations] Security Council. Sultan Al-Atwani, the rotating head of the JMP and the deputy head of the Dialogue Committee, have declared their clear stance on the JMP.

did not see their names on the list published by media outlets. I don't know if it is the official list or not. This is my personal opinion.

Will you turn down anyone who cracked down on revolutionaries?

Let me quote a statement that was agreed upon in the committee's final report and its internal system - political parties should guarantee their candidates are not guilty of any human rights violations. Also, the criteria of participants includes being highly accountable to the mission, respecting human rights and international law. This responsibility ensures political parties and other groups will make the dialogue a success. When the committee receives the lists of the names, it will make certain that 20 percent are for youth, 30 percent for women and 50 percent should be from the Southern governorates. There are certain criteria that the committee takes very seriously.

Has the Al-Ba'ath Party submitted the names of its representatives?

No, the party sent a letter to the Technical Committee saying it has reservations about its representation in the dialogue and wants some issues resolved before it enters the National Dialogue. The party wants to meet President Hadi in order to discuss these issues.

With regard to the independent seats for women, youth and civil society organizations, have they finished handing in their names?

The deadline has passed - we stopped receiving applications from these groups.

Was the number of independent applications large and reasonable?

I think the applications were large and reasonable. This indicates people's positive reaction to the dialogue.



Dr. Ahmed Awadh Mubark

Are there eight or nine people who will chair the National Dialogue Conference (NDC)?

Let me tell you about the bodies who chair the NDC. The first body is a nine member team, whose names are approved by the president.

The head of the conference will not be one single person, right?

The conference will have one head and five deputies in addition to one documentation officer and two assistants. The total is nine.

Does the body include all the political components in Yemen?

It includes all the political components of the conference. The Technical Committee, has not ultimately determined the description of the conference presidency. We are waiting. Will the president chair the conference? Will the participating components agree who will chair it?

Some say there are over 150 jobs in the general secretariat administration [to support the conference.]

The general secretariat aims to provide technical, logistic, financial and administrative support to help the conference succeed. It has a clear structure. It has a general secretary and two deputies. It has eight main administrations. Each administration has many departments offering several jobs.

How many jobs are in the general secretariat?

the applicants hinges on experience and competence. These vacancies were announced in official newspapers. Other vacancies will be announced later in different fields like information technology, archiving, photography, printing, media and websites management. Anyone who wants to work in the general secretariat should follow us in the days to come so they can send their resumes. This will help us choose the most qualified candidates.

The closer the dialogue gets, the more heated the situation will become. This is normal. There are diverse conflicting parties. There is a complex political process. There is an issue in the South that is considered one of the most intricate issues. We should deal with such an issue seriously.

What about the venue of the National Dialogue? Has it been determined?

The first session will be in Sana'a.

In the Movenpick [Hotel]?

There are different options. It could be in the Presidential Palace, the Police Academy or the Movenpick Hotel. There are also other options. However, the general session will be held in the capital city. There is a possibility that a session will be held in Aden, in addition to six other cities. I agree these cities need to be prepared for the sessions. It is possible that sessions will be held abroad if required.



Political parties should guarantee their candidates are not guilty of any human rights violations.

It is said the meetings slated to be held abroad will be pertinent to the Southern issue.

We, as the Technical Committee, stated there is a possibility that a session will be held abroad. If it is required to hold a session abroad about the Southern issue, we question the debate conditions. How will reconciliation among the participatory stakeholders be achieved?

What about the budget of the conference?

The donor countries will grant roughly 60 percent of the budget, and the rest will be provided by the Yemeni government.



Acceptance of the applicants hinges on experience and competence.

What [other] reasons do you think are behind this?

They say there are requirements for a successful dialogue. They say it is a risk to embark on the dialogue without proper conditions. They asserted the importance of a complete power transfer and the former president's removal from politics.

Are there rifts in the GPC regarding the names of representatives?

I heard there is a disagreement over some names, particularly those who contributed to inhibiting the revolutionary youth. There are several viewpoints, but I cannot judge whether or not there are rifts in the GPC. Some of the GPC members are distinguished like Abdulqadir Helal and Dr. Saleh Basara. I




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The Community Livelihoods Project (CLP) is a USAID-funded project in Yemen managed by Creative Associates International.

In coordination with the Ministry of Education, CLP is responsible for the following work:

1- Printing 4,400 (A2) Flipchart

CLP is inviting qualified Companies specializing in that area to submit quotations.

Interested companies are invited to contact CLP at the address below to request a copy of the RFQ during the period **February 7, 2013 thru Sunday, February 10, 2013 03:00pm** to receive the complete Tender Documents.

CLP email: proc@clp-yemen.com

A TWO PART SERIES

Treatments hailed as natural remedies find their way to Yemen (2)

Using an atmospheric gas to cure illness

Story and photos by
Samar Qaed

For two years, patients have trickled into Dr. Ahmed Al-Kamal's office seeking an alternative form of medicine.

In addition to his salt caves that offer respiratory relief, his medical clinic, My Life is Better, also promises patients rapid and non-chemical treatment for ailments like joint pains through a controversial healing method known as ozone therapy.

"The ozone-based treatment is safe and has no side effects. Ozone is active oxygen that helps purify the blood and rid it of unwanted cells such as bacteria and viruses," said Al-Kamal, asserting his confidence in the treatment.

The doctor explained that a patient's blood is flooded with oxygen through a sitting where a direct injection into a vein is made. A tank containing pure oxygen (O₂) runs through a machine that converts the oxygen to ozone gas (O₃) and is then pumped into the patient's bloodstream. Ozone cannot be inhaled directly, Al-Kamal added.

"The ozone [gas] penetrates abnormal cells. These cells are then oxidized, which cripples their effectiveness [to spread disease]," he said.

Um Mohammed is patient who recently went for her second visit to the clinic in order to relieve her arthritis. She said she feels better



A treatment session cost between YR3000 and YR6000 (\$15-\$30).

than she did after her first treatment session.

"My bone pain has been relieved, and I feel my vitality is better. I can move more without the fear of pain I used to have."

Mohammed also touched on

another purported benefit of the therapy. It can be used for cosmetic purposes.

"My dry skin has become softer in comparison with time before my visit," she said.

The treatment dates back to 1870

when it was introduced by a German scholar, Dr. C. Lender, who purified blood in test tubes using ozone gases. In 1944 he won a Nobel Prize for his research in the field of ozone-based treatment for the malignant cancer tumors.

Ozone therapy is also used as cancer treatment in many countries worldwide because advocates say it slows down the increase of cancerous cells. However, Al-Kamal says the treatment should be used as a supplement and not as a cure.

Although studies and research

has been conducted in the field, it remains contentious. This treatment has not been scientifically endorsed by many international health organizations according to published media reports. International experts worry about dangers associated with pumping ozone gas into the body as it cannot be inhaled directly.

However, Al-Kamal has a license from Yemen's Health Ministry in addition to his own "in-depth research" on ozone-based treatment that he first discovered in Great Britain, where clinics continue to

pop up. Dr. Ahmed Al-Kharasani, a Health Ministry consultant, said ozone-based treatment can be effective for cosmetic purposes. However, he said the ministry cannot officially endorse it as a medication for the treatment because there is no concrete scientific backing.

He said there is research currently being conducted on the therapy.

"The ministry will not prevent this treatment. But, it will continue monitoring the center in accordance with patients' feedback," he added.



This machine converts the pure oxygen (O₂) to ozone gas (O₃).



OXFAM

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Governance Project Manager

Contract Duration: one year _ renewable

Location: Sana'a

The role

In this key role you will have proven experience of leading a team, will have strong Programme/project management skills, and will be able to develop programmes and deliver on objectives. You will be able to demonstrate a high level of coordination within a dynamic and changing context, and will be capable of managing all elements of the Programme/project, from planning, monitoring, evaluation through to learning. You will oversee budget preparation and project monitoring, and will assist in fundraising and proposal writing for new initiatives.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with 5 years of experience managing development projects, with a degree in social sciences or related discipline, good knowledge of Programme /project management, experience of working in the development sector, ideally related to good governance and the national gender strategy. You will be able to demonstrate outstanding context analysis and organisational skills. You will have a keen understanding and ability to analyse trends in the current transitional process. You will be able to translate strategies into actions that make a difference on the ground. Equally important will be your creative approach to problem solving and your influential communication skills in both Arabic and English, and your ability to gain the confidence, trust, and respect of everyone around you. A strong understanding of opportunities and challenges for civil society in Yemen and regionally.

To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in this position, please send your CV and a motivation letter demonstrating your specific experience with regard to each of the requirements above, clearly stating the job and the location of the job you are applying for in the email subject, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk.

Closing date for applications is 14th February 2013

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



OXFAM

Invitation for short-term Consultant

SAMWEE Project Effectiveness Review

Oxfam - Yemen is planning to conduct a rigorous assessment of the SAMWEE project impacts on its beneficiaries in Al- Hudeidah and Hadramout governorates. Impact will be evaluated particularly against Oxfam GB's global indicator for (livelihoods support, women's empowerment, or adaptation and risk reduction). Data will be captured through the administration of questionnaires, both to project beneficiaries and to comparable non-beneficiaries.

What we're looking for

Oxfam - Yemen invites qualified individuals, which are expected to have significant knowledge and experience of working in the project's geographical area, with strong understanding of women's economic empowerment; demonstrable experience in administering household surveys, preferably as a field supervisor or coordinator responsible for checking the quality of work of enumerators; exceptionally high level of attention to detail in carrying out surveys and data entry; strong management skills – able to organize the work of teams of enumerators; high level of written and verbal English and Arabic communication skills, and basic information technology skills

The role

The selected evaluator will be responsible for supporting Oxfam in planning and implementing the Project Effectiveness Review and adapting the survey to the local context; leading a training workshop for enumerators/data entry personnel, and managing the survey work in the field; reviewing the completed questionnaires in detail, providing feedback to the enumerators, and sending them back to the respondents to make corrections if necessary (i.e. ensure that data collected and entered is of high quality) He/she will also manage the data-entry process; ensure that the data files are uploaded and transmitted to the Oxfam head office advisor on completion of the data-entry work; write a brief report on the conduct of the field work (in accordance to the outlines indicated on the TOR). The assignment is expected to be completed within max 20 days, according to the terms of reference that could be obtained upon request sent via the below e-mail.

To apply

Applicant's bid should include no more than 5 pages offer, CV for each evaluators including contactable referees, and one example of a previous evaluation.

If you believe that you have the required qualifications to successfully undertake and complete this task, please submit your offer (proposal, budget, CVs) plus a report of a previous similar task. The budget should only cover the daily rates, accommodation and subsistence expenses. Application to be mailed to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk

Please note that you have to clearly state the consultancy you are applying for in the e-mail subject.

Closing date-17.02.2013



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وزارة الأوقاف والإرشاد	٠١ / ٢٧٤٤٣٩
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي	٠١ / ٥٣٥٠٣١
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صنعا الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
 الفروع، الفيضة، ٠٥ / ٦١٠٣٩ - المكلا، ٠٥ / ٣٧٨٠٦ - سيون، ٠٥ / ٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شوبة، (محق) ٠٥ / ٢٠٠٧٥٧

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This to inform that the holder of Indian passport number G8699540, **Shanitha John** has changed her name to become **Shanitha Elizabeth John.**

المحاسبة، 770701530
 مركز بناء المهارات بحاجة الى مدربين ومدربات في التخصصات التالية: تغذية وصحة، فنون ادارية وسكرتارية، تصميم ازياء، ديكور داخلي، اشغال عسف شعبية، فخر، تجميل وعناية بالبشرة، تصميم اكسسوار ومجوهرات. 734078463
 417728

ياحوت عن وظيفة

- ماجستير محاسبة - 8 سنوات خبرة في (الحسابات - المراجعة - الرقابة) آخرها رئيس قسم المراجعة - إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية (كتابة - محادثة) - إجادة استخدام الحاسوب - إجادة البرامج المحاسبية (خاصة يمن سوفت) - دورات عديدة في العلوم المالية والمصرفية والإدارية. 737299730 - 714796729
- بكالوريوس تجارة ومحاسبة، دبلوم انجليزي، خبرة 15 عام في المحاسبة والمراجعة، من محاسب الى مدير مالي. 734206327
- إجادة اللغة الانجليزية، خبرة 12 سنة في التدريس لجميع المراحل وبخاصة ثالث ثانوي. 77255235
- تقديم دورات احترافية وتوعوية في

استراحة العدد

كلمات متقاطعة

1- تعويض
 2- احد اعمال مصطفي شعبان
 3- المعترف عليه (أب) - اعترؤهم (أب)
 4- الفراء - مطرب يوناني
 5- تصوف (أب) - مرابي - عكس المسارن
 6- ايمان - المزهفة - الفهر
 7- عكس الأثبات (أب) - سعاد - عكس تلك
 8- علم مؤلف - للفني - تأثير بالعصية العمودية (أب) - خاصتهن
 9- زويبه (أب) - المعتوك بخفية (أب)
 10- البتاء (أب) - عكس ميت (أب) - للتعرين
 11- الفخر - متشابحة
 12- لغة يونان - عكس ضم (أب) - شقيقة - نبي
 13- بوبن الخطاه (أب) - تدور حول لمسها - كون (أب)
 14- شاعر - متشابحة
 15- عكس (أب)
 16- من العفوف - قلوبني

1- وحدة قياس شدة التيار الكهربائي - مصبوغة مصغرة (أب)
 2- أفقود، لوبوسا - بدمان (أب) - نص
 3- تكاملت - معك كوصف طمعي
 4- جوب - رقبة مسكوبة - مرفان متفانيان
 5- المعارض (أب) - ائتوتها
 6- تم تصليهما (أب) - وصني - خمير الغلابين
 7- 24 ساعة - الكامل - نعم بالعنفي (أب)
 8- النقاش والحوار (أب) - متشابحة - تعدمات (أب)
 9- متحدة (أب) - العائلة والعزوة
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 11- الفلراك (أب) - جملات
 12- المعاصر (أب) - لفت (أب) - علم مؤنث (أب)
 13- المعطوة (أب) - جلاوتها (أب)
 14- صحنًا طيب - متشابحة
 15- مارتة مسموق سيبان - خلاصية غربية

الكلمة المفقودة

٣: جرو
 ٤: حور
 ٥: فخر
 ٦: ليت
 ٧: الكائن
 ٨: الخز
 ٩: نحات
 ١٠: حارثية
 ١١: السار
 ١٢: القفل
 ١٣: تجارب
 ١٤: تعبير

١: أحمق
 ٢: أحمق
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Cancer cases in desperate need of support in Yemen



A child suffering from cancer receives treatment at a center.

Amira Nasser

The National Anti-Cancer Corporation (NACC) said they received over 12,000 new cases of cancer in Sana'a in 2012 and around 22,000 throughout the country.

Unfortunately for victims, Yemen remains unable to tackle the large number of cases due to financial restraints and logistical difficulties, like a lack of roads and hospitals, according to Dr. Malek Alsabar, the general manager of the NACC.

Yemen is witness to one of the highest rates of cancer in the Mid-

dle East and North Africa (MENA) region, increasing at a trajectory 10 times higher than any other Arab country.

An increase in herbicide use in agriculture, more tobacco consumers and the practice of using pesticides in qat cultivation are among the key factors that are thought to

contribute to cancer in Yemen, according to health experts.

Based on reports issued by the NACC, on average, 25 to 30 cases per day emerge.

"These cases are the ones that have been reported to the corporation. What is hidden is more appalling," Alsabar said.

Alsabar said the NACC has tried to arrange to provide free medication and services such as laboratory tests, x-rays and operations for cancer victims who are unable to afford the cost of the treatment.

Additionally, they aim to provide between 30 and 50 percent of medication and service costs to those who can only partially afford the treatment. Alsabar added that the corporation also hopes to start awareness campaigns and cultural projects for people across Yemen.

"Over 50 percent of new cases discovered are fatal due to a delay in disease detection and in seeking treatment," said Alsabar.

However, he said that at present, the NACC is prevented from increasing awareness activities as they lack funding.

"We do not receive a sufficient budget to conduct cultural and instructional projects, yet we know that the majority of cases go undetected due largely to a lack of awareness," Alsabar said.

With most cases of cancer being received by hospitals after the disease has reached the final stages, and with many people stopping medication after they "feel" better,

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it is imperative that communities are educated further on the dangers of cancer, he added.

For his part, Yaser Noor, the director of the NACC in Hodeida governorate said that their local center receives 400 cases annually. These are provided with medical treatment and lab tests that explore the cause of the disease and its progression alongside psychological support.

Yaser said the center spent YR125 million, equal to \$581 million in

2012 to provide medicine and treatment for cancer cases.

"Over 90 percent of financial support for the center is offered by prominent figures, businessmen, some personnel salaries' deductions and 10% from the National Corporation for Tumors Treatment," he added.

The board of trustees, which consists of several prominent businessmen, aims to cover the budget shortfalls for the center, according to Noor.

Continuation of strike by five governmental universities paralyzes educational process

Ali Ibrahim Almoshiki

Although Majdi Alsaqaf, a student in his final year at Sana'a University, is excited about the prospect of his pending graduation, a coordinated strike by administrative staff at Sana'a, Dhamar, Taiz, Ibb and Amran Universities against new legislation has put his fate, alongside thousands of other final year students in jeopardy.

"This is my last year at university, but when it ends I will not know whether I have succeeded or failed," said Alsaqaf.

Unable to complete their January exams because of a lack of staff, students are now unsure where they stand regarding credits for graduation.

Calling for all academic and administrative staff within universities to be treated as a single entity, the protest is against legislation passed by the Cabinet that prevents administrative staff from taking specific "academic" roles at universities such as the rector and secretariat general.

Syndicate representatives in all

five universities met these amendments issued on Jan. 22, with a flat out refusal, with many describing the move as "flawed."

Mohammed Al-Absi, a media official for Sana'a University's syndicate workers told Yemen Times, "The staff's refusal of the amendments was because it deprives workers of the right to pick university rector

amendments will not be passed unless the workers approve them. They (amendment) were set up in favor of academic figures at the expense of administrative staff."

Alabsi believes things are likely to get worse, saying if the strikers do not receive an adequate response to their demands they will escalate their protest.



Administrative staff at five universities across Yemen stage protests against legislative changes to their rights, but how does this affect the students?

or secretary generals altogether."

He indicated that the position of a university rector is not academic but managerial and financial as they have the right to appoint and fire workers and administrative staff should therefore be eligible to fill the positions.

Alabsi went on to say, "These

"We have had demands since 2008, asserting that there should be one law for one institution that includes three components: students, administrative officials and academics," he said.

Yet thousands of students are confused about how the strike will benefit them or improve the standards of teaching.

Mohammed Abdulkareem Alobaidi, a public sector employee who started his university studies in 2006, said, "If I work as weapons seller in Jahana Souk, my situation would be much better, so the government should either provide me with my right [to education] or I return back to 'Jahana' to sell weapons instead."

SHARP

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