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Purpose : To support the nationwide up scaling of the Community (Home) Based Maternal Newborn Care
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Duration : 3 months

Specific Tasks:

1. Develop a National Strategy for capacity building and the training plan for Community Based Maternal Newborn Care.
2. As master trainer, plan for workshops including review nominations and CVs to ensure participants for workshops are eligible.
3. Conduct TOT training workshop in the targeted governorate according to the TOT joint plan with the MOPHP for competency based training.
4. Review the tools for CBMNC including supervision tools provided to the midwives, and other tasks required to create this pool of master trainers.

Technical Background and Experience:

- Advanced university degree in Health Sciences, Public Health
- At least 10 years of experience in community midwifery training and specific training in Community Based Maternal Newborn Training.
- Familiar with Yemen's health care system and decentralized structures
- Excellent writing and speaking skills in English and Arabic

If you meet the requirements stated above, please send your application, enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from www.unicef.org/employ) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to: yemenhr@unicef.org not later than 10 days from the date of this publication. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: www.unicef.org

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Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

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RFQ/YEM-011/2013

Request for Proposal

Production Firm for documentary film on Youth Economic Empowerment Project

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The production house will be responsible for a complete production of all versions of the documentary as requested by UNDP, making sure that the product meets criteria for airing on both local and international media. This will have to meet all programme materials/technical specifications stated below and in close consultation with the project's Communications/Advocacy National Specialist.

The production of the documentary will require it to be 20-24 minutes in length and about the 3X6 Approach for the project, which requires that the film be produced on the three main components of the 3X6 approach: inclusiveness, ownership and sustainability.

For more information interested firms should submit proposals, linked here.

<http://www.undp.org.ye/procurement.php?do=notices>

Quotations shall be submitted on or before March 04, 2013 12:00PM Sana'a time by hand to the United Nations Development Programme, Yemen offices in Sana'a, Yemen

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ONLY shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

Plane crash victims await promised compensation

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, Feb. 24 — Lutf Ahmed stands in the street shaking his head in disbelief at the sight of his two-story house that was destroyed when a Sukhoi 22 aircraft on a military training mission fell from the sky, crashing into the Al-Qadesia area last Tuesday, killing 12 people and injuring 11 others.

A committee assigned by the local authority were at the scene on Sunday to evaluate damages and continue with rebuilding efforts.

The committee is tasked with compensating victims of the crash, but Ahmed hopes of repairing the home where he, his wife and four children lived, are slowly fading. He says the committee has come to his house five times, but he still hasn't received a promised payment.

Ahmed called on the government and the local authority to urgently repair his house saying, "I demand compensation to be able to reconstruct my house and bring my homeless family in."

Ahmed's house and four other houses were destroyed in the accident.

Abdulla Al-Faeq, the Information Director in the Capital Secretariat, said that the local authority's com-



A man stands in what is left of his home after Tuesday's plane crash.

mittee began its work on Sunday and is working to compensate families as quickly as possible.

"Compensation process will take

no more than two weeks," he said.

In the meantime, the five families are relying on the local community to house them.

Families of victims who were killed in the accident are being compensated YR500,000, about \$2,300.

Al-Faeq says nine families have

received payment.

Compensation for victims wounded in the crash is YR200,000, a little over \$900, according to Al-Faeq.

The state-run Saba News Agency reported on Saturday that Major General Rashid Nasser Al-Janad, commander of the Air Forces, and

several leaders told President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi that investigations of the crash indicate the plane experienced a "technical default."

President Hadi said all training missions will be held in vacant and uninhabited areas in the future, according to Saba.

Whereabouts of kidnapped still unclear but video footage released

Rammah Al-Alubari

SANA'A, Feb. 24 — A kidnapped man identifying himself as Austrian national, Dominik Neubauer, appeared in video footage posted on the Internet on Thursday, appealing to government authorities to fulfill demands made by his abductors, Yemeni tribesmen.

Appearing in the footage with tearful eyes, he spoke both English and German with the barrel of what appeared to be an automatic rifle pointed at his face.

Neubauer said in a trembling voice that the tribe was asking a ransom for his release.

He begged the Austrian and Yemeni governments and the European Union to assist him and offer the kidnappers whatever they want. He said he would be killed within a week of the publishing of the video if demands were not met.

Neubauer and a Finnish couple were kidnapped on December 21 from Al-Tahrir district in Sana'a by unidentified armed tribesmen.

Neubauer mentioned no details of his whereabouts or the fate of the other two Finns.

Neubauer and one of the Finns came to Sana'a to study Arabic.

Abdu Ghalab, the director of the Tourism Police, told the Yemen Times

that security forces have not been able to locate the three Europeans.

Media outlets have reported that a spokesman for the Austrian Foreign Ministry said on Saturday that the government was acting on the assumption the video was genuine, and was in intensive contact with the Yemeni authorities and also with the Finnish government.

"This is the first sign of life we have from Mr. Neubauer," the spokesman said.

"According to our information, no similar threat has been published to the Finnish couple," a spokesman for the Finnish Foreign Ministry told media outlets

"The time limits are common in these kinds of demands, and often they are flexible. There is no need to draw too many conclusions over this."

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EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

مقابلة حصرية

Nabil Al-Bukairi
"Al-Qaeda tries to exploit stagnation and the absence of the state. They deprive people of many of their real interests."

الباحث السياسي نبيل البكري
إيران تستغل أحوالها في إثارة الفوضى في اليمن

نص المقابلة في صفحة ٥

Turn to pages 4 for the interview

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Islah party and secessionists clash in Aden

Amal Al-Yarisi

ADEN, Feb. 24 — The Islah Islamic Party on Saturday accused Hirak (Southern Movement) supporters of attacking its headquarters in Khour Maksr, in the southern city of Aden.

Hirak supporters also blocked many streets in Aden on Saturday, such as Al-Muala and Al-Mansoura, according to Abdurakeeb Al-Hadiani, the editor-in-chief of the Aden online website.

Al-Hadiani accused external actors of fomenting violence by distributing weapons to the clashing parties.

"Violence is being facilitated by supporters of the former regime [of ousted President Ali Abdullah Saleh] on the one hand and Iran on the other," he said.

Tehran has long been accused of backing the former president of South Yemen, Ali Salem Al-Beidh.

This comes amidst a deteriorat-

ing security situation in the port city.

Secessionists began clashing with security forces and other groups on Thursday, leaving three dead and at least 50 injured, according to a statement by Saddek Heit, a security manager in Aden.

The secessionists are calling for political autonomy or a new state in south Yemen.

Fadi Hassan Baom, the head of the Southern Youth Students' Movement, said the Islah Party is contributing to Aden's long list of compound issues.

"The Islah Party called for a revolution, and now they are largely to blame for the ongoing violence in Aden."

He said the attack on Islah offices on Saturday was retribution for the three who were killed on Thursday.

Security manager Saddek Heit said that the aim of those destabilizing the situation in Aden is to



Clashes in Aden this week worry many ahead of the National Dialogue Conference.

provoke disputes and that there is concern tensions will escalate.

However, he added that the situation is under the control of the

security forces and claims that they will stand in the way of those who want to trigger riot in Aden governorate.

10 million Yemenis in need food aid, WFP says



Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Feb. 24 — More than 10 million residents in Yemen need food aid, half of them urgently, said Abeer Otaifa, spokeswoman of the World Food Program's (WFP) regional office in the Middle East. Many among those in desperate need of food aid are children, she added.

Otaifa asserted the "malnutrition percentage among children in Yemen is one of the highest percentages of malnutrition worldwide," citing data from the United Nations Information Center.

Amal Al-Areqi, media and communication officer at Oxfam, told the Yemen Times that the number of Yemenis in need of food aid has doubled from 5 million in 2008 to 10 million at present time.

Al-Areqi added that Yemeni children in Hija and Hodeida governorates suffer from malnutrition at levels comparable to Somalia.

Mustafa Nasr, head of the Media and Economic Studies Center, said that these malnutrition statistics reflect a catastrophic economic situation in the country, pointing out that it's not the result of one or two years of bad policy, but a se-

quence of the failure of all previous governments to move the wheel of development in the most effective way.

He said that the economic situation has worsened during the last two years due to the political paralysis in Yemen.

Yemen has witnessed great turmoil during the 2011 revolution that forced multiple factories to close temporarily and resulted in several acts of sabotage directed at oil pipelines. The petroleum sector is the main tributary of Yemen's economy.

Nasr asserted the importance of taking the needed procedures to tackle poverty as well as activating the regional and international cooperation. In this regard, he criticized donor countries for being late in providing the grants, estimated at \$6 billions, they promised to donate to Yemen during a September 2012 conference held in Riyadh.

In a similar vein, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Dr. Mohammed Al-Sa'di earlier this month made a similar plea to donor countries and organizations to fulfill the promises they made during the September conference.

U.N. Security Council investigates suspected Iranian weapons shipment in Yemeni waters

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, Feb. 24 — United Nations Security Council experts have started investigating a weapons vessel that was confiscated in Yemeni regional waters in late January, according to the Security Information Center at the Interior Ministry.

Yemeni authorities believe the ship was carrying anti-aircraft missiles, Katyusha rockets, rocket propelled grenades and C4 explosives and sailed from Iran en route to the Yemeni coast, but the international body has made no announcement of its findings.

A source in the center said the team of experts arrived on Friday, Feb. 22, and will stay until Feb. 28.

A spokesperson at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office said in a statement released on the Ministry's website, "We fully endorse President Hadi's call for a U.N. investigation into the consignment of weapons, including portable anti-

aircraft missiles and explosives, captured off the Yemen coast on January 23. Preliminary investigations suggest the weapons originated in Iran."

"If confirmed, this would be a direct contravention of U.N. Security Resolution 1747, which prohibits the export of weapons by Iran. Such activity is detrimental to the security of the entire region," the statement read.

In the same vein, political analyst Ahmed Al-Zurka told the Yemen Times that Yemen has become a theater of war for international actors and these actors, which includes Iran, are pouring weapons into Yemen.

He also claims that the government has not provided the public with accurate information. At first, Al-Zurka, explained, the government said that the weapons shipment was headed for Houthis before retracting this statement and claiming that the shipment was



Weapons found in the vessel.

intended for the Southern Movement.

In contrast, Mohammed Al-Makaleh, a political analyst known to support Iran, said the so-called Iranian weapons shipment is a scandal and a lie put forward by the

Yemeni government. He stated that the purpose of the lie is to indict Ali Salem Al-Beidh as a responsible party derailing the transitional phase in Yemen, and no more.

Honoring youth initiatives and organizations in Sana'a

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Feb. 24 — The Capital Secretariat will hold the Shukran (Thanks) festival on March 3 at the Cultural Center in Sana'a to honor youth and voluntary initiatives, associations and assemblies in the capital in appreciation of efforts they exerted in 2012.

"All civil society organizations and the youth and voluntary initiatives who submit their papers will be awarded at the festival," Mujeeb Al-Fatish, director of the Social Affairs' Office in Sana'a, told the Yemen Times, adding that 95 initiatives have submitted their applications so far.

Al-Fatish said only the aims and activities of the organizations will be taken into consideration for initiatives in 2012, though he expects, without mentioning clear examples, that the criteria for selecting the best voluntary work since the beginning of 2013 will be somewhat different.

Al-Fatish went on to say, "The

organizations and youth initiatives deserve to be honored due to their great social work and campaigns, such as the "Sharik" (Participate) cleaning campaign that was held on December 12, 2012, in Sana'a."

For his part, festival coordinator Waleed Al-Haj told the Yemen Times that "in coordination with multiple youth initiatives... we prepared the festival and then presented it to the Capital Secretariat who agreed to sponsor it."

Examples of such initiatives include "Bader" (Take Initiative) and "Basmat Shabab" (Youth Smile), which promote cleaning, training local media and aiding the poor.

Al-Haj asserted that "the government will thank the youth organizations and initiatives for their work in educating society as well as providing services for people."

Leaders of several youth organizations and initiatives expressed happiness for this festival.



Youth organization had a distinct role in Sharik cleaning campaign held in December 12, 2012.

Nasser Al-Faqeeh, head of "Leajlehem" (For their Sake) Initiative for Qualifying Poor Families, said "this festival is a good step which proves the government, represented by the Capital Secretariat, pays attention to or-

ganizations." The role of civil society organizations has become pronounced the few last years, particularly during 2012, prompting the government to recognize and honor them.

ADVERTORIAL

The second excellence festival



The Bina Association for Social Development (BASD) inaugurated this week the Second Excellence Festival in order to honor distinguished students in Quran-related studies.

During an honoring ceremony, the deputy governor of Taiz Sheikh Ali Abdulateef Rajeh commended the role of BASD in fostering Quran-related activities, asserting that the educated generation will be a contributing factor to development in addition to instilling a culture of love and tolerance.

For his part, Dr. Abdulkareem Shamsan, the head of BASC, said reaching the top is difficult, but it is more difficult to preserve excellence. He noted that science and scientific research will help im-

prove society, urging the students to learn.

Dr. Ahmed Al-Ma'mari, a representative from UNESCO, said people cannot develop without education and knowledge. He hopes to see doctors, engineers, inventors who take an active interest in the Quran.

He pointed out that the U.N. has launched the Education First. Now the U.N. has a project called Education for All and the Good Education Project.

He praised the role of the Bina Association in development.

Various events, including reportage about the lives of the male and female students affiliated with the association, were presented at the ceremony.

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Children's magazines, now almost extinct, examine long road ahead

Story and photo by Samar Qaed

Eight-year-old Malak stands in a Sana'a bookshop zealously flipping through a children's magazine. The photos and colors draw her attention. Adventurous stories in the magazine compel her to continue reading.

But while Malak loves to read such magazines, she often doesn't buy her favorite one because she simply can't afford it.

According to Ahmed Khaleel, a kiosk owner in Sana'a, Malak represents many children that come to his kiosk and flip through pages of magazines without buying them.

"Magazines are expensive. Some of them cost YR500 (\$2.33), and the majority of them are from other Arab countries. Even local magazines are expensive," he said.

Khaleel said he sells about 10 magazines a week. Unsold copies are returned to the distributors by the end of each month.

Yemeni magazines, particularly those aimed at children, witnessed a setback towards the end of the last century because of economic decline following the 1994 Summer War and never recovered.

At the outset of the '80s, Yemen had 15 magazines targeted at children, such as Al-Hudhud, Al-Barem, and Wadhah, however economic decline forced publications to shut down, depriving their audience of reading material geared towards educating youngsters.

A lack of specialists

Nowadays, Arab magazines are



The vendor at this stand says he sells not more than 10 magazines a month.

prevalent in bookshops across Sana'a. But, the only Yemeni children's magazine available is the Osama Magazine, created by Charitable Society of Social Welfare. I

Its reach is limited. It is published just once every two months and comes, as a supplement to the newspaper Al-Jamhoria.

"Now and then, some Yemeni child-related magazines pop up," Khaleel said. "Usually they publish around three issues before they disappear."

The magazine Yaman, which emerged in 2010 and ceased after just two issues, is a case in point.

Many factors limit the publication of child magazines in Yemen.

"We suffer from the paucity of writers specializing in child affairs," explained Mohammed Al-Ribat, the editor-in-chief of Osama Magazine. "Also, there aren't

enough professional designers of child magazines."

Al-Ribat spoke about the difficulties facing the staff of Osama Magazine, such as coming up with new topics for publication and finding writers specialized in childhood affairs.

In an attempt to generate fresh material, Osama Magazine contacted Arab writers, but the latter demanded huge financial sums in return.

Illiteracy among Yemeni children is another inhibiting factor. According to Culture Dissemination Foundation (CDF) statistics released in 2010, Yemeni children that read magazines do not exceed 10 percent.

Al-Ribat believes that schools can play a significant role in the spread of the child magazines.

"We contacted many schools in order to distribute Osama Magazine

in their libraries. We offer the copies at lower price but our offer was not taken into consideration," he said.

"This happens because schools look for free magazines. They also depend on old magazines accumulated on the shelves of school libraries."

Despite challenges in the Yemeni market, organizations like My Childhood Foundation are dedicated to the idea of publishing a special Yemeni magazine.

"What motivates us to think about issuing Yemeni magazine is the current popularity of the long-standing Arab magazines such as Al-Majed and Al-Arbi which have government funds, enabling them to continue for years," explains Abdulqahir Al-Humaidi, the head of the foundation.

"Another reason for continuity of these magazines is the desire of the readership to get them."

Ineffective role of the government

There are approximately 87 free libraries devoted to children in Yemen. The Social Fund for Development and the World Bank opened these libraries under the auspices of the CDF, headed by Abdullah Ali Jameel.

Jameel said there are about 12 libraries specializing in child-related affairs and that visitors range from 30 to 120 per day, depending on the library.

Najiba Hadad, the Deputy Minister of Culture and an expert on children, said, "The Ministry of Culture doesn't do enough to boost Jameel's foundation to offer magazines to children free of charge. The Ministry printed books and publications in 2004, but they

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have not been distributed to the libraries."

She said the Ministry of Culture has no specific budget in support of child-related cultural programs, despite the fact that the Ministry has such an administration in place. The reason Hadad gave for this is due to the fact that the administration has been marginalized over the past four years.

She also stated "It is not a fault to admit that the family, the society and all the government institutions have not done enough towards

evolving the culture of children."

Huda Al-Najar, the director of the Department for Women at the Culture Ministry, said ambitions are huge in terms of child culture but there are many obstacles that ought to be resolved, including finding childhood experts and encouraging them to continue in this field.

Children's magazines should not be looked at as a means of entertainment, she added. Instead, they should be deemed as a way to cultivate a budding generation.

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Nabil Al-Bukairi

“Al-Qaeda tries to exploit stagnation and the absence of the state. They deprive people of many of their real interests.”

Political researcher Nabil Al-Bukairi, the head of the Arab Studies Center, says the General People's Congress (GPC) should remain a national party, despite its disputed leadership. He says the party is important for the balance of the political transition in Yemen, but advises it to distance itself from powerful members loyal to the old regime.

Regarding Al-Qaeda, Al-Bukairi credits President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's policies of counter-terrorism, but argues current U.S. military driven tactics are not effective in the fight. He says more economic and development solutions are needed to truly purge Yemen of the militant group's influence.

Interview by Mohammed Al-Samei

Let's start with the Security Council's promised sanctions against President Ali Abdulla Saleh and his former Vice President Ali Salem Al-Beidh because of accusations that they are attempting to derail the country's political transition. Why were these two figures named specifically?

I think the two men's political history began after unity [between the North and the South], but their political history ended in attempts to polarize Yemen and divide it into small states. Their political legacy has ended in moves that are indicative of secessionism just like the case of the Southern Movement in the South. There was a belief that the departure of Ali Abdulla Saleh from politics in Yemen would have been tangible since he was deposed. However, Saleh is yet to be content. Today, he has become a ringleader with a gang that is trying to foil the revolution's progress.

The General People's Congress (GPC), which Saleh heads, say there is no proof that Saleh is involved in obstructing the political transition. Is this true?

Saleh ruled Yemen for 33 years. He impacted political life in Yemen by appointing politically corrupt individuals with no management experience to government institutions who then mishandled [the institutions]. Some of these corrupt figures still control some of the institutions. The criteria for a promotion during Ali Abdulla Saleh's regime were the absence of good conduct and general corruptness. Such criteria were required by Saleh when making appointments. Now half of the government is still controlled by inept figures who manage the country's affairs.

Is former President Saleh still influential in the country? Currently he has no direct influence. But, there are some remnants

that are loyal to him who try to inhibit the progress of politics in the country.

What do they have to gain by derailing the political transition?

They want to interrupt the reconciliation government in order to foil the progress of the National Dialogue in a bid to return the nation to squares of violence and havoc once again.

Why has Ali Salem Al-Beidh been identified as one of the transitional spoilers?

Al-Beidh has returned to his destructive political agenda. It is not a good political agenda based on respectable democratic rules. His political agenda is based on sabotage and political bickering. He also cultivates sectarianism in the Southern governorates. With Iran's support he began to work on behalf of international and regional powers. He works as a representative that messes with Yemen's stability and peace.

A statement released by Al-Beidh's office stated Al-Beidh is not a part of Yemen's political reconciliation, and it is therefore none of his business. The statement questions Al-Beidh's association with Saleh on the Security Council's list.

The money received from Iran creates problems and havoc, particularly in Aden.

Two weeks ago, I was in Aden. I



Nabil Al-Bukairi

was appalled to see blocked streets and Al-Beidh's supporters setting up barriers and discriminating between people based on identification cards. I asked, "Who are these people?" The answer was: these are the separatists that Al-Beidh supports. Al-Beidh cannot deny his alliance with Iran. He has admitted to this. He said he is proud to have an alliance with Iran.

Why does Iran support Al-Beidh with funds and push for secession?

Iran is not a charitable society. It is an ambitious country that wants further influence in the region. Iran wants to export its ideology. By using its colossal resources like gas and oil, it is able to trigger chaos in Yemen and gain influence in the South.

Speaking as a political analyst, will the Security Council be able follow through with its threatened sanctions?

It could happen. There are international forces that have the ability to coerce particular agendas. If these international forces are able to convince others that Saleh and Al-Beidh are obstructing the political transition, the sanctions will be put into effect, no doubt. Without question, threats herald sanctions.

Why was former President Saleh the only member of the GPC that was named as a spoiler of the political transition in Yemen?

Saleh is a dynamic power that plays with the "cards of obstruction." Others are content Saleh is no longer able to set back the clock.

Do you think a shake-up will take place in the GPC soon?

That is expected. It is necessary the GPC is preserved because it is a national party which is important for the balance of the political transition in Yemen. Personally I think the GPC is fundamental in Yemen's political arena, but it should distance itself from the thugs' agendas who used to run the party and are still in power.

As a researcher of Islamic movements, do you think Al-Qaeda's activities have decreased lately?

Under the rule of the current gov-

ernment, many changes have taken place in terms of counter terrorism. Al-Qaeda has now largely been evacuated from the South. It has spread in the North in areas like Al-Beidh and certain areas in Marib. This is due to the pressure Al-Qaeda felt in areas in the South.

Is it fair to say Saleh's regime was not as dedicated in its fight against Al-Qaeda compared to Hadi's regime?

This is true. Hadi's regime is serious about combating Al-Qaeda.

It is reported that Abyan has been purged of Al-Qaeda affiliates. What do you think?

Of course, there are still Al-Qaeda sympathizers in Abyan. But I think armed groups are out of Abyan.

Why has the current regime succeeded in purging Al-Qaeda from Abyan?

There is political leadership that is reflected in security administrations and strict military decrees geared towards ridding Abyan of Al-Qaeda. The contrary happened during Saleh's regime. However, if army and security forces continue without restructure and counter-terrorism units are not efficient in dealing with Al-Qaeda, I think certain gaps will remain which could facilitate [Al-Qaeda's] influence.

The issue with Al-Qaeda could be eliminated if [Yemen] were a powerful country with strict laws where we used economic and development solutions instead of military ones. Military force always meets abject failure when dealing with Al-Qaeda at the international level, and not only in Yemen. The United States has failed to address problems with Al-Qaeda. Al-Qaeda will continue to have a presence as long as there are no economic or development solutions and an actual state does not exist. Al-Qaeda will continue to vary its activities.

Some question the sudden presence of Al-Qaeda in Al-Beidh.

It is not as big of a presence as media outlets report. The media exaggerate it. There are individuals in Al-Beidh with Al-Qaeda affiliations. It is not so much a belief in Al-Qaeda's ideology, but rather the fact that some individuals will

carry weapons and fight with anyone paving the way for them to the battlefield.

Are you saying some are easily convinced of Al-Qaeda's ideology?

Subscribing to Al-Qaeda's ideology is a result of poor living conditions and the absence of the state in these areas. Some areas have no access to the state's electricity and water networks. So, what do you expect from an illiterate armed man? He has weapons for no other reason than to fight once invited. As a result, Al-Qaeda found an audience and can manipulate minds in these areas by means of blatant slogans. Al-Qaeda tries to exploit stagnation and the absence of the state. They deprive people of many of their real interests.

Al-Qaeda has huge amounts of money. Where do you think this money comes from?

The money is not the problem, the problem is that some Yemeni areas are [ideologically] malleable. This is the problem. Al-Qaeda gains ground in uneducated communities where the state has no influence. Al-Qaeda's activities are fewer in state-controlled areas.

But, even educated people uphold Al-Qaeda's principles. Many people were angry when Osama bin Laden, Al-Qaeda's [most infamous] leader, was killed.

Like the leftists who supported Che Guevara, there are some Islamists who uphold bin Laden, calling him a figure who took on America. The United States needs to change its visions in terms of some Arab issues such as Palestinian policy and internal tyranny in the Arab World. Otherwise, bin Laden's name will be symbolically important whether we like it or not.

What about the Salafi movement and its emergence in the political arena?

The Arab Spring revolutions played a role in pushing the Salafi movements into the political arena like what happened in Egypt and Tunisia.

What caused the Salafis in Yemen to establish a political party and join the National Dialogue Conference?

The idea of establishing the party is not new. I think I was the first to conduct an interview with the leading Salafi leader, Akeel Al-Maqtari, who wanted to establish a Salafi political group eight years ago. What is happening today is putting those thoughts into action.

Has the progress made in Egypt affected the political visions of Salafis in Yemen?

The Arab Spring helped propel people from their past limited influence to the political field. This is one of the best things the Arab Spring has given people. People are now able to voice their suffering. As a result, many ideological thoughts have been polished and turned into practical political ideas that serve the public and the nation.

Thoughts about the Houthi Movement?

It is still an ideological, sectarian movement.

Is it an Islamic movement?

Indeed, it came from politics, but it has not materialized into a political party. It needs to become a political party, not a religious ideological doctrine. If the Houthis prove themselves as a political party, their political moves and visions will be considered in elections in a transparent democratic way.



نادي ضباط الشرطة

Police Officers Club

يفتح أبوابه للجميع



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الباحث السياسي نبيل البكري ليمن تايمز

إيران تستغل أموالها في إثارة الفوضى في اليمن

في البيضاء ورداع بطريقة مضاجئة ويتواجد كبير؟
هو ليس وجوداً كبيراً لكن وسائل الإعلام هي من تضخم ذلك. يوجد في البيضاء أفراد ينتمون للقاعدة ولهم علاقة معها لكن المسألة لا تكمن أن هناك أفراداً يؤمنون بأفكار القاعدة، ولكن تكمن في أن هناك أفراداً يمكن أن يحملوا السلاح ويقاتلوا مع من يهين لهم معركة للقتال.

يقنعون سريعاً بأفكار القاعدة؟
ليس اقتناعاً بأفكار القاعدة، لكن بدافع الوضع المعيشي السيء، وغياب الدولة في هذه المناطق، بعض المناطق لم تصلها خدمات الدولة من ماء وكهرباء فماداً تتخيل من إنسان أمة يحمل السلاح؛ فهو يحمل السلاح لا لشئ بل لمن دعاه للقتال، وبالتالي وجدت القاعدة هذه البيئة واستطاعت مخاطبة بعض العقول الفارغة بهذه المناطق بشعاراتها الفجة، وتحاول أن تستغل الاحتقانات الموجودة ضد عدم وجود الدولة وحرمان الناس من مصالحهم الحقيقية.

ماذا عن تمويل القاعدة هناك من يقول إن لديها أموال طائلة، من أين تأتي هذه الأموال؟
الإشكالية لا تكمن في الأموال الطائلة، المشكلة تكمن في أن بيئة بعض مناطق اليمن قابلة للتحويل لأي شيء، هذه الإشكالية القاعدة، فهي تنتشر في المجتمعات التي يقل فيها التعليم، وتندعم فيها الدولة، لكن في المناطق التي فيها دور للدولة تقل فيها أنشطة القاعدة بشكل كبير.

البعض يقول إن هناك أناس واعين يؤيدون أفكار القاعدة وقد غضب البعض من مقتل أسامة بن لادن زعيم القاعدة؟

متلماً يؤيد اليساريون جيفارا هناك من الإسلاميين من يؤيدون بن لادن باعتباره رمزاً واجه أمريكا، وهذا شيء طبيعي إزاء بقاء السياسة الأمريكية على ما هي عليه تجاه الكثير من القضايا العربية، مثل قضايا الاستبداد الداخلي في العالم العربي، والقضية الفلسطينية.
ما لم تغير أمريكا نظرتها لهذه القضايا، أعتقد أن أسامة بن لادن سيتحول إلى رمز لدى البعض شئنا أم أبينا.
ماذا عن الحركة السلفية ودخولها العتريك السياسي؟
ثورات الربيع العربي كان لها دور في دفع الحركات السلفية في حوض معتريك العمل السياسي كما حدث في مصر وتونس.

ما الذي جعل السلفيين في اليمن يقررون تأسيس حزب سياسي في الوقت الحالي ودخول الحزب مؤتمر الحوار بسببته ممثلين؟

كانت فكرة تأسيس الحزب قديمة. وأعتقد أنني أول من أجرى حواراً مع قيادي سلفي قبل ثمان سنوات تقريبا وهو الشيخ عقيل المقطري، وكان في تلك المرحلة ينظر لمسألة وجود جماعة سياسية سلفية، ما حصل اليوم هو قطف لثمرة من ثمرات تلك الأفكار التي بدأت مبكراً.

هل المناخ المصري وحصول السلفيين في مصر على مقاعد في مجلس الشعب أثر على رؤية السلفيين في اليمن تجاه الجانب السياسي؟
الربيع العربي ساعد على إخراج الناس من أبراجهم العاجية وتنظيراتهم إلى حوض المجال السياسي، حيث أخرجت هؤلاء الناس إلى معاناة الشارع، إلى معاناة الخبز والماء والكهرباء، وبالتالي هنا استهذب الكثير من الأفكار وستتحوّل من أفكار أيديولوجية إلى أفكار سياسية برجماتية تقوم على المصلحة والنفع العام للناس والشعب.

الحركة الحوثية كيف تصنفها؟
لا زالت حركة عقائدية طائفية.

هي من بين الحركات الإسلامية؟
أكيد هي تنبع من الجانب الإسلامي، لكن لم تتحول إلى حزب سياسي، هي مطالبة بأن تتحول إلى حزب سياسي وليس مذهب عقائدي ديني ماضوي، إذا أتتوا أنهم حزب سياسي فبالتالي سيتم التعامل معهم على أنهم كذلك، سيتم اختيار برامجهم وأنشطتهم ورؤيتهم السياسية عبر صندوق الانتخابات وعبر الممارسة الديمقراطية الشفافة.



Photo courtesy of Mohammed Al-Emad

الباحث السياسي نبيل البكري

كباحث في شؤون الحركات الإسلامية، هل تراجعت أنشطتها القاعدة في الوقت الحالي؟

في ظل النظام الحالي حدثت تحولات كبيرة فيما يتعلق بمكافحة الإرهاب، وهناك توجه لعدم استخدام الورقة في إبراز المجتمع الدولي كفضاعة للبقاء في الحكم، القاعدة بدأت تتراجع عن المشهد الجنوبي بشكل كبير، وتحولت إلى المشهد الشمالي وتحولها إلى مدينة البيضاء ورداع وبعض مناطق مأرب كان نتيجة للضغط الذي حدث في المناطق الجنوبية.

نستطيع نقول أن نظام صالح لم يكن لديه جدية في محاربة القاعدة بعكس نظام هادي؟

هذا كلام مؤكد، فهناك جدية من قبل نظام هادي لمحاربة القاعدة.

يقال إنه تم تطهير محافظة أبين من القاعدة أنت كيف تقيم ذلك؟
لاشك أنه ما زال هناك متعاطفين مع القاعدة في أبين، لكن كوجود لجماعات مسلحة فأعتقد أنه تم تطهير المنطقة منها.

ما الذي جعل النظام الحالي يستطيع تطهير القاعدة من أبين؟

هناك إرادة سياسية انعكست إلى إرادة أمنية وقرار عسكري صارم في تطهير القاعدة من أبين ممثلاً بوزارة الدفاع، على عكس ما كان يحدث في نظام صالح. اليوم ما لم يتم هيكلة الجيش والأمن وتشكيل وحدات متخصصة في مكافحة الإرهاب، ووحدات أمنية أكثر قدرة على التعامل مع القاعدة فأعتقد أنه سيبقى هناك ثغرات لنفوذ بعض هذه الجماعات.

الإشكالية في القاعدة هي مسألة إيجاد دولة قوية وحكم صارم، دولة تعتمد على الحلول الاقتصادية والتنموية وليس على حلول عسكرية، فدائماً المقاربات العسكرية والأمنية فشلت فشلاً ذريعاً في التعامل مع القاعدة، ليس على مستوى اليمن ولكن على المستوى الدولي، أمريكا فشلت في معالجة مشكلة القاعدة وفشلت فشلاً ذريعاً في الجانب الأمني والعسكري. ما لم يكن هناك حل اقتصادي وتنموي وإيجاد مؤسسات دولة حقيقية وتوفير كل متطلبات المجتمع المحلي وإنعاش المسألة التنموية في اليمن فأعتقد أنه ستظل القاعدة جزءاً من المشهد، وستتحوّل إلى أشكال مختلفة في أنشطتها.

هل سيحدث تغيير في بنية حزب المؤتمر قريباً؟

هذا من المتوقع، ومن الضروريات في الفترة الحالية الحفاظ على حزب المؤتمر كحزب وطني حتى لا تختل العملية السياسية في البلد، فأرى أنه من الضروري بقاء المؤتمر الشعبي العام لكن بعيداً عن أجندة العصابات التي كانت تدير الحزب إلى ما قبل الثورة وحتى اليوم.

النفط والغاز في سبيل إثارة الفوضى في اليمن وتحقيق النفوذ في الجنوب.

كباحث سياسي سمعنا كثيراً عن تهديدات لمجلس الأمن لعرقلة التسوية السياسية في البلد، لكن هل سيكون هناك عقوبات حقيقية على أرض الواقع بحق العرقلين؟
لا تستبعد شيئاً في المسألة الدولية، هناك تغييرات دولية يمكن أن تفرض أجندة معينة، فإذا رأت هذه الأجندة الدولية أن الرجلين صالح والبيض يعرقلان التسوية السياسية وعرقلة مصالحهم لا شك أنه سيكون هناك عقوبات على أرض الواقع، ومسألة التهديدات هي لا شك تلويح بالعقوبة.

في الوقت الحالي هناك من يطالب صالح بمغادرة الحياة السياسية سواء من داخل الحزب أو خارجها، وهناك من يقول لن يخادر الحزب إلا بمؤتمر عام؟

صراحة مسألة الجدل القائم داخل المؤتمر طبيعي، فهناك شخصيات في الحزب وصل لها مدى العبرة لما حدث في العام ٢٠١١ وقت الثورة، وهي الآن تغلب مصالحها ومصالح الوطن على مصالح أخرى، وبالتالي ترى أنهم من كانوا سبباً في فوضى ٢٠١١ وكانوا من أسباب اندلاع الثورة، والذين ارتكبوا عدداً من الجرائم والمجازر في الوطن هم اليوم يرون أنه من الضروري أن يخرج هذا الجناح من الحزب ليتم إعادة صفوف الحزب ومؤسساته كي يعود للشراكة الإيجابية في الجانب السياسي.

ماذا تم اختيار الرئيس السابق فقط كمعيق للتسوية السياسية فيما يتعلق بحزب المؤتمر؟

صالح هو الذي يحرك أوراق عراقيل المرحلة الانتقالية التي تمر بها البلد، لكن الآخرين ربما وصلوا إلى قناعة أنه لا يمكن إعادة عجلة التغيير إلى الوراء.

هل سيحدث تغيير في بنية حزب المؤتمر قريباً؟

هذا من المتوقع، ومن الضروريات في الفترة الحالية الحفاظ على حزب المؤتمر كحزب وطني حتى لا تختل العملية السياسية في البلد، فأرى أنه من الضروري بقاء المؤتمر الشعبي العام لكن بعيداً عن أجندة العصابات التي كانت تدير الحزب إلى ما قبل الثورة وحتى اليوم.

إطار العرقلين للتسوية مع صالح؟
التوصيف الحقيقي والدقيق أن البيض خلال هذه المرحلة استعاد نشاطه السياسي التخريبي؛ وليس نشاطاً سياسياً جيداً يمكن أن يخضع نفسه إلى الشارع والقواعد السياسية الديمقراطية المحترمة.
بدأ نشاطه السياسي من باب التخريب والمناكفة السياسية، وزرع المناطقيه في المحافظات الجنوبية، وبدأ يعمل عن طريق القوى الدولية الإقليمية بدعم من إيران، حيث بدأ يعمل كأنه أحد أوراقها للعبث بأمن واستقرار اليمن وإشغال نجاح الثورة اليمنية.

بيان صادر عن مكتب البيض قال إن البيض ليس شريكاً في التسوية السياسية ولا تخصص، واستغرب إدراج اسمه مع صالح؟

لكن أمواله التي يتلقاها من إيران شريكاً في إثارة المشاكل والفوضى في الجنوب، وفي عدن تحديداً.

كنت قبل أسبوعين في عدن، واستغربت مما رأيت من مشاعر مقززة ومقرفة لا تمت إلى أدنى معايير السلوك البشري بصله مثل التطلعات في الشوارع وإقامة الحواجز من قبل أنصار البيض وفرز الناس بالهوية والبطاقة. كنت أسأل من هؤلاء؟ كان الرد: هؤلاء أنصار الحراك الانفصالي الذي يعوله البيض، والبيض لا ينكر تحالفه مع إيران فهو قد قال ذلك، وقال إنه فخور بذلك.

إيران تدعم البيض بالمال ويتبنى خيار الانفصال ماذا؟

إيران ليست جمعية خيرية بل دولة إقليمية طموحة تسعى إلى تحقيق مزيد من النفوذ في المنطقة وتوسع من خلال برامج ما يسمى بتصدير الثورة من إيران من خلال استفلال الإمكانيات المهولة التي تملكها من عائدات

قال نبيل البكري رئيس المركز العربي للدراسات إنه من الضروري في الفترة الحالية الحفاظ على حزب المؤتمر كحزب وطني حتى لا تختل العملية السياسية في البلد، لكن بعيداً عن أجندة العصابات التي كانت تدير الحزب إلى ما قبل الثورة وحتى اليوم.

وأضاف الباحث المتخصص في شؤون الجماعات الإسلامية في حوار مع يمن تايمز إنه ما لم يكن هناك حل اقتصادي وتنموي وإيجاد مؤسسات دولة حقيقية وتوفير كل متطلبات المجتمع المحلي وإنعاش المسألة التنموية في اليمن فستظل القاعدة جزءاً من المشهد في البلد، وستتحوّل إلى أشكال مختلفة في توسيع أنشطتها.

حوار: محمد السامعي

نبدأ معك حول تهديد مجلس الأمن للرئيس السابق صالح ونائبه الأسبق البيض بفرض عقوبات عليهما لأنهما يعرقلان التسوية السياسية في البلد، ماذا تم اختيار هذين الرجلين بالتحديد؟
أعتقد أن تاريخ الرجلين سياسياً دخل من باب الوحدة وخرج من باب تشظية اليمن وتقسيمه إلى دويلات صغيرة أو مشروع يحمل في طياته مثل نوايا الانفصال الحراكي في الجنوب، ومسألة خروج علي صالح من العمل السياسي أو الفاعلية السياسية في اليمن، إلى رئيس مخلوع أو رئيس خارج إطار الفاعلية السياسية في هذه المرحلة، وكان يعتقد على نحو أكبر أن ينتهي دوره السياسي بلقب المخلوع لكنه لم يكتف بذلك اليوم بل أصبح زعيم عصابة تحاول أن تعرقل مسيرة الانتقال السلمي أو الثوري للثورة عام ٢٠١١.

الرئيس السابق ما زال له دور في حكم البلد؟

حالياً لم يعد له التأثير المباشر، لكن هناك بقايا أجهزة ومسؤولين وبقايا حلفاء جدد له في المشهد السياسي يحاولون عرقلة مسيرة الحياة السياسية.

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Osteopathy flourishes despite medical warnings

Story and photos by
Amira Nasser

A year ago, Amel Al-Zaitri seriously injured her right shoulder after tripping and falling. She was hospitalized with a separated shoulder and doctors recommended an operation for the injury. But Al-Zaitri, skeptical of going under the knife, opted for a natural route and instead went to see her closest osteopathy clinic.

"Why should I undergo a surgery where the outcome is not guaranteed when I have another less risky choice: osteopathy," said the 35-year old.

Osteopathy is a homeopathic approach to medicine that brands itself by diagnosing and treating muscles, tendons and joints to cure aches and pains. It is non-chemical and uses remedies like oils and natural foods such as eggs in its treatment.

"Now, I can move my hand and shoulder easily because of osteopathy. I had received treatment in hospital for long time but without success," Al-Zaitri said.

This unlicensed natural treatment has traditionally operated inside

people's homes, but formal clinics are found throughout Sana'a. Despite its popularity among the general public, the practice remains controversial because practitioners are not licensed and are not required to have medical training.

The clinics are not subject to the Ministry of Health's regulations, but that hasn't stopped people like Fathi Al-Sharmani from using them.

After the young man was injured when a gas cylinder hit his shoulder, he went directly to an osteopath.

"I believe hospitals absorb money from people's pockets and exploit them by unnecessary operations. Moreover, these operations require putting gypsum, iron and nails in the body," he said.

Osteopaths attract many patients because of the relatively cheap cost of treatment. On average, they charge YR 500-1500, about \$2-6, per session.

"Poverty and the high cost of treatment in hospitals, as well as lack of awareness are what drive people to treat themselves through non-scientific methods," said Dr. Abdulla Al-Asta, a brain, bones and spine specialist.

Osteopaths also draw in clientele by promising quick and a less painful recovery to standard medicine.



The practice uses noninvasive techniques to stabilize injuries.

Hajja Amna, a female osteopath in Sana'a, has been receiving patients in a small room in her house for 20 years.

"I treat sprained ankles and nerve spasms in the back and neck with simple and natural tools like special oil," she said.

"The patient may feel pain during the session but the pain doesn't last," she said.

In addition to using natural materials for their traditional treatment, osteopaths also recommend their patients eat natural food.

"I advise my patient to eat eggs, cactus and dairy to ease their pain," Amna said.

Although the clinics brand themselves as a natural alternative, some are embracing modern technology and intertwining it with their practices.

Some clinics have X-Ray machines to help osteopaths identify injuries

and whether their form of treatment is suitable.

"If I don't know the place of injury, I will use an X-Ray room. I send fracture cases to hospitals," said Akram Mohammed Suliman, who inherited his practice from his father.

Due to gender norms in Yemen, where men's interactions with unrelated females are usually limited, the majority of osteopaths are usually women.

"Now, I'm teaching my 7-year-old daughter the profession to help me treat female patients," said Suliman.

Because osteopaths are unregulated, no statistics are available regarding the exact number of people practicing. However, it is large enough to draw criticism from medically certified professionals.

They say it should not be used as a source of medical treatment



Osteopath clinics operate outside state regulations, drawing criticism from formally trained medical experts.

and that it can have harmful side effects.

"If patients go to hospitals instead of osteopaths, the chance of treatment success will be higher and more guaranteed," said Dr. Abdullah Al-Asta. "People who practice this profession should be specialist in orthopedics because mistakes may lead to disabilities."

The Ministry of Health refuses to recognize osteopath clinics as legitimate, although they say they carry out inspection campaigns occasionally.

"Osteopathy clinics and other clinics that provide treatment through the Quran, herbs and honey

are not licensed," said Dr. Yahya Al-Ghasali, head of special medical facilities in the Ministry of Health.

Al-Ghasali said although they operate as a "watch dog" institution, they have no power to shut anyone down. He said they make recommendations, but it is up to the ministry to take legal action, which rarely happens.

However, osteopath clinics still have patients flowing in, despite medical warnings.

"Doctors' statements about the danger of osteopathy aren't realistic. This treatment was tested before people know modern medicine," Al-Zaitri said.



Even young children receive treatment at the homeopathic clinics.

أسمى آيات التهاني والتبريكات نزفها للشباب الخلق

حمدي سند

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ألف ألف مبروك

المهنتون

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وجميع موظفي قسم الصيانة لشركة كنديان تكمن شرق الحجر المحدودة

جعل الله من قواليد السعادة

تهانينا

للأخ نصري أبو بكر السقاف

بمناسبة إرتقاؤه المولود الجديد الذي أسماه

شهاب الدين

المهنتون

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أمين ومحمد مأمون السقاف
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حسين القصبي، هادي ونائف السقاف، أيمن ومبارك السقاف،
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Consolidating uncertainty in Yemen

Holger Albrecht
Mideast.foreignpolicy.com
First published Feb. 22

Yemen's joint Nobel Peace Prize winner Tawakkol Karman might serve well as a poster child of the Arab Spring, but the outcome of the Yemeni transition does not make a good model -- if there is one at all. Events throughout 2012 certainly did not fulfill the expectations of the revolutionary youth who have consistently returned to the streets of Sana'a, Taiz, and Aden. Former President Ali Abdullah Saleh has continued to exert some influence in Yemeni politics: as head of the former regime party General People's Congress (GPC); through his connections in the military and bureaucratic apparatus; by maintaining healthy ties in the main tribal confederation, the Hashid, that has dominated Yemeni politics since the 1970s; and in being propped up by Saudi support. Yet, with President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and Saleh-rival Ali Mohsen increasingly consolidating their position, the end game might just have begun for the Saleh connection. As stated by Saleh, politics in Yemen is like dancing on the heads of snakes. With Saleh out of office, his former vice president on the verge of consolidating his grip on the presidency, and military strongmen as power brokers in a volatile security framework, the lead dancer is gone, but the snakes are still there.

In January, I visited Yemen's capital Sana'a for a three-week research mission to learn more about the role of the Yemeni military in politics and current security sector reforms. Somewhat inculcated with media reports about rebellions in the North and South, persistent kidnappings and assassinations, along with occasional armed struggle between factions of the regime, I was surprised with the measure of normalcy that had returned to the

capital -- and perhaps also with the only limited signs of destruction in a city that has witnessed two major army units lock their horns since the summer of 2011. While Yemen seems to contain all the ingredients for a failed-state recipe, inclusive dialogue among political forces is as much a feature of the post-Saleh transition as violent conflict. The establishment of a military committee in January 2012 has been supported by U.S. and Jordanian advisors. The initiative promised to bring the two sides to the negotiating table and to restructure the Yemeni armed forces. When I interviewed the committee's spokesman, Maj. Gen. Ali Saeed Obeid, he claimed that the committee's mission was almost accomplished. However, he certainly underestimated the major reform challenges still to be addressed in the restructuring of the domestic security establishment and the military. Yet, a fragile truce of sorts has been sustained on the streets of the country's major cities, where political conflict turned openly violent in 2011 between the camps of the former president and his rival Ali Mohsen, allied with the Islamist-tribal Islah Party. In Sana'a, the regular police forces are still largely absent. Several militias man road-blocks and patrol the streets of the capital to pitch their territory, but their presence also allows a measure of security to return to the capital. In early February the military made a concerted effort, under the command of the general chief-of-staff, to engage with Al-Qaeda militants in al-Bayda, including units of the regular army and the Special Forces (al-Qawwat al-Khassa), which had long been loyal to former president Saleh. Irrespective of the success of this particular military operation, it might indeed indicate a more unified stance of the armed forces. That military units previously under the command of the ousted president now act upon the orders of the new political leadership is certainly bad news for the Al-Qaeda uprising in

the South.

On the political front, a Technical Committee recruited among representatives of Yemeni civil society came up with a 20-point plan that identified the rift between the North, whose tribal elites have dominated politics since the 1994 civil war, and the South as the single most pressing issue on the political agenda. Moreover, a November 2011 peace agreement encouraged the establishment of a National



Restructuring and reform, in Hadi's view, has meant primarily the replacement of the top brass in the government, the bureaucracy, and the security services in order to consolidate his position and curb the influence of potential rivals.

Dialogue Conference (NDC) that was composed of all major political and societal forces, including the GPC (112 seats) and opposition parties, most importantly the Islah Party (50), the Yemeni Socialist Party (37), and the Nasserist Party (30). Quite remarkably, the NDC also comprises representatives of the secessionist movement in the South (Hirak, 85 seats) and the Houthis in the North (35), in addition to representatives from youth (40), women (40), and civil society organizations (40).

Internal negotiations took an agonizingly long time before the NDC was announced in late November 2012. It was accomplished only upon substantial pressure from the U.N. Special Advisor to Yemen, Jamal Benomar, who had

to overcome a protracted turf battle between the GPC and the major opposition coalition in the Joint Meeting Parties. While the NDC and the Technical Committee's recommendations are yet to yield any positive results, one aspect is quite noteworthy: the degree of inclusiveness of participation in both venues of negotiations reflects an understanding of the complexities of Yemeni power politics. In its inclusive approach toward negotiating the political transition, the NDC has invited repeated protests by the revolutionary youth who have continued to demand the exclusion of Saleh and his associates from the political scene. While this might indeed happen very soon, due to the recent weakening of the Saleh camp, the National Dialogue is a signature for Yemen-style Realpolitik that distinguishes itself considerably from other Arab Spring countries where revolutionary discourse paired with increasing levels of violence led to intractable stand-offs and the complete discrediting of the ancien regime's "remnants" (feloul), ignoring that they were still there as a political power to be recognized. While it may be premature to praise these efforts at reconciliation and dialogue, Yemenis may have understood that political complexity triggers either compromise or disaster -- a lesson yet to be learned in Syria, Egypt, and possibly Tunisia.

Apart from balancing negotiations, Hadi has taken steps to strengthen his position vis-à-vis the Saleh connection. Under the guise of military restructuring and security sector reforms, Hadi -- former vice-president and token representative of the neglected Southern governorates -- has been conspicuously unwilling (or incapable) to engineer structural reforms. Restructuring and reform, in Hadi's view, has meant primarily the replacement of the top brass in the government, the bureaucracy, and the security services in order to consolidate his position and curb

the influence of potential rivals. By early 2013, he had been somewhat successful, changing almost the entire leadership in the military and security apparatus. He has dealt a significant blow to the Saleh connection and built up his own power base, in a fragile alliance with the Islah Party and Ali Mohsen.

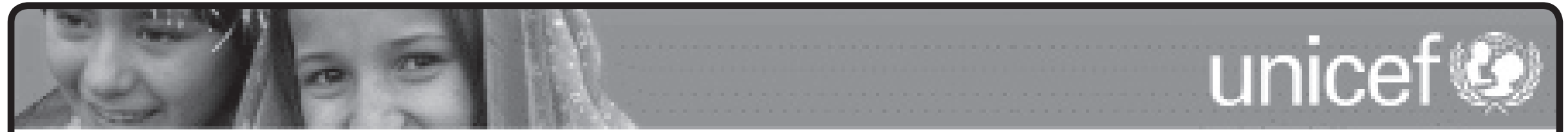
The new minister of defense, Mohammed Nasr Ahmed, is from Hadi's Abyan governorate and is a close ally and friend of the president. That the minister has been targeted in numerous assassination attempts speaks for the significance of his appointment. The minister of interior, Abdel Qader al-Qahtan, is from the Islah Party. In addition to several governors and regional military commanders, the former president's half-brother Mohamed Saleh al-Ahmar was sacked as commander of the air force and left his post only after a 19-day stand-off with Hadi in April 2012. Through a presidential decree on December 19, Hadi dissolved the Republican Guard (Haras al-Jumhuriya), the most potent army unit in the country under the command of the former president's son Ahmed Ali Saleh. The Central Security Forces (al-Amn al-Markasi), the political police including an anti-terrorist unit, had been under the command of the former president's nephew Yahya Saleh, who was succeeded by the chief of security in Taizz, Abed Rabbo Ahmed al-Maqdashi.

The National Security Bureau (al-Amn al-Qawmi) is a U.S.-sponsored, well-equipped intelligence agency, founded in 2002 and led by former Saleh-man Ali al-Anisi and Saleh's nephew Amar. The Bureau's new head is Ali al-Ahmadi, an economist from the Shabwa governorate in the South. Hadi also replaced the former commander of the Special Forces (al-Qawwat al-Khassa) Ahmed Dahhan, a Saleh-loyalist from his Sanhan tribe, with Ali Qushaibi who is believed to be affiliated with Ali Mohsen. The Emergency Police (Shurta al-Najda), a special

unit tasked with the protection of government buildings and foreign embassies, saw Saleh-loyalist Mohammed al-Qawsi replaced by Husayn al-Ghadi. The former head of the Military Intelligence (al-Istikhbar al-Askari) Mujahed Roshaym, from the Northern al-Jawf governorate, was replaced with Ahmed al-Yafa'i. The Presidential Guard (al-Haras al-Riasi) was dissolved due to uncertain loyalties of its officers and rank-and-file soldiers. There is now a new Presidential Security Unit (al-Wahda al-Harasa al-Rasiya), recruited mainly among people from Hadi's Abyan governorate.

Whether Hadi's restructuring efforts will be ultimately successful is impossible to predict and will heavily depend on the relations with his current allies: his own people in the GPC, the Ali Mohsen camp, and the Islah Party. There is a chance that, once the common political rival Ali Abdullah Saleh is finally sidelined, this fragile coalition may break up and slip into open rivalry. It also remains to be seen whether the bureaucratic apparatus and the security establishment -- still consisting in large part of personnel recruited under Saleh -- will be deeply impressed by leadership changes at the top of their organizations. These apparatuses have always suffered from a notorious lack of corporate loyalty, institutionalized chain-of-command, and internal cohesion. While Yemen's future remains uncertain, however, a consolidation of sorts has taken place throughout the past year that included an implicit agreement to negotiate, a new president's advent in politics, and an ousted ruler's unpromising future.

Holger Albrecht is assistant professor of Political Science at the American University in Cairo and Jennings Randolph senior fellow at the United States Institute of Peace. His research was sponsored in part by a grant from the Project on Middle East Political Science.



Expression of Interest for Delivery of Supplies to UNICEF Ref. No. EOI/YEMA/2013/001

As a part of support to regular programme and emergency response in the country, UNICEF would like to solicit potential and reputable suppliers.

The following are some of the items that UNICEF would typically require:

- Computers and Computer Accessories
- Printing
- Sports and Recreation including school supplies
- T/shirts and other Textile
- Office Stationery/ Furniture and Equipment/Toners
- Exercise Books/School Equipment
- Hygiene Kits
- Water tanks, jerry cans & plastic supplies
- Water Pumps
- Electrical items/Freezers/TV sets/VCR/VCD

In this regard, and in order to expand its supplier base, UNICEF would like to invite any company with capacity in these sectors to submit an expression of interest (including your detailed company profile).

Please submit your expression of interest by following the instructions outlined below.

IMPORTANT: please note that no offer should be submitted at this stage, only the information requested below should be included.

All interested firms are required to provide the following information:

- > Full dossier of the organization with references of past performance. The dossier should also include a brief description of the company structure, including branches in different parts of the country or outside Yemen.
- > Details of the range of products available.
- > Approximate yearly turnover.
- > Proof of financial stability - Audited financial statements from the last three years from a recognized Auditing Firm establishing the financial position of your firm
- > Proof of license to operate in Yemen, providing also information on the number of years in operation

Only the qualified firms will be invited for bidding.

The Expression of Interest should be sealed in an envelope, sent not later than 10:30am on 23rd March, 2013 and clearly marked as follows:

"Expression of Interest for delivery of supplies to UNICEF" and addressed to:

UNICEF Yemen
Att: Supply Manager
Behind C-Plus Hospital
Tel: +967 1-211 400

Submit by delivering the envelopes inside the bid box at the reception.

دعوة للإعراب عن الاهتمام لتوريد وتسليم الامدادات لمنظمة اليونيسف المرجع . رقم EOI/YEMA/2013/001

كجزء من الدعم الذي تقدمه اليونيسف للبرامج الاعتيادية وللإستجابة لحالات الطوارئ في اليمن ، ترغب منظمة اليونيسف طلب الموردين المحتملين ذوي السمع والخبرة في توريد الامدادات.

وفيما يلي بعض أنواع الامدادات التي عادة سوف تطلب اليونيسف :

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- القصص والمنسوجات الأخرى
- القرطاسية
- الأثاث والجهيزات
- الأحبار
- الدفاتر والأدوات المدرسية
- مستلزمات النظافة
- خزانات المياه واللوازم البلاستيكية (لجن)
- مضخات المياه
- أدوات كهربائية/تلاجات
- تلفزيونات - VCR/VCD

في هذا الصدد، وسعياً إلى توسيع اليونيسف في نطاق تعاملها مع الموردين، ترغب اليونيسف بدعوة أي شركة تملك القدرة في هذا المجال أن تقدم رسالة تعبر عن الرغبة والاهتمام (بما في ذلك التعريف الخاص بالشركة تفصيلاً).

يرجى تقديم رسالة التعبير عن الرغبة والاهتمام عن طريق اتباع الإرشادات المبينة أدناه. هام: يرجى ملاحظة أنه لا ينبغي تقديم أي عرض في هذه المرحلة، ينبغي فقط أن يدرج المعلومات المطلوبة أدناه. يطلب من جميع الشركات المهتمة تقديم المعلومات التالية:

- ملف كامل للمنظمة مع الإشارة إلى الأداء في الماضي. وينبغي أن الملف يتضمن أيضاً وصفا موجزا ليكبل الشركة، بما في ذلك الفروع في مناطق مختلفة من البلاد أو خارج اليمن.
- تفاصيل واسعة من المنتجات المتاحة.
- رقم المبيعات السنوي التقريبي.
- والدليل على الاستقرار المالي - البيانات المالية المدققة من خلال السنوات الثلاث الماضية من شركة مراجعة معترف بها إنشاء المركز المالي للشركة الخاصة بك.
- والدليل على ترخيص للعمل في اليمن، وتقديم معلومات أيضاً عن عدد سنوات الخبرة

وستدعى فقط لتقديم العطاءات الشركات المؤهلة.

رسالة التعبير عن الرغبة والاهتمام يجب أن تكون مختمة في مظروف، وترسل قبل الساعة 10:30 من صباح يوم الأربعاء الموافق 27 فبراير 2013 م. وكتابة واضحة على المظروف بالنحو التالي:

"التعبير عن الاهتمام لتوريد وتسليم الامدادات" معنون إلى التالي:

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عناية مدير الإمدادات
خلف مستشفى سي بلس
هاتف: +967 1 211400

يقدم المظروف ويطرح في داخل الصندوق الموجود في صالة الاستقبال بمكتب اليونيسف .

Al-Kuwait Hospital officials in charge of expansion continue to fault others for construction delays

Story and photos by
Najla'a Hasan

Next to Al-Kuwait Teaching Hospital sits the skeleton of a six-story building. Construction began at the vacant site in 2006 to help the medical facility cope with a growing body of patients, but its completion was never realized due to a blame game of parties involved in its creation.

There was some construction headway made between 2006 and 2009, but the same year, construction completely halted as bureaucracy bogged down involved parties and tied them in a cycle of responsibility evasion.

Although a committee was created at the beginning of this year to try and resolve the issue, and certain stakeholders remain hopeful, it is unclear if the facility, now only operational three days week, will ever be able to provide patients with the services an expansion was meant to provide.

To date, no department has taken responsibility for the suspension of the expansion including the hospital's administration, the contractor and the Ministry of Public Works, who was in charge of supervising the project. Despite the fact that all three parties have expressed a desire for construction to resume, stagnation of the project persists.

The Al-Kuwait Teaching Hospital was created in the 1960s by Kuwait's government and remained under their management until 1991 when Yemen took over operations. In 1997, the influx of patients was rapidly expanding and the state set out to increase the number of wards to improve services.

An initial phase of the expansion project took place between 1997-2005, but "due to the slow progress of the project plans by the contrac-



The new building would increase clinic facilities by 200 hospital beds and provide eight new operating rooms..

tor, lateness of the Ministry of Public Works and design changing, the expansion was declared unfinished in 2005," according to Dr. Murad Shuja'a Al-Din, deputy manager of Technical Affairs at Al-Kuwait Hospital. A couple of new departments were created, but that was the extent of progress made, he said.

At the end of 2006, the hospital plagued by overcrowding, once again announced that they would pursue a second phase for hospital expansion, by constructing a new building, but the same problems stalled progress again.

"The aim of the change we did was to increase the clinic's capacity to 200 beds instead of 107. But the work was very slow between 2007-2009," Al-Din said.

The Ministry of Public Works dodges blame for delays and faults changes made to the design of the project, which increased costs.

Over the two year period, hospital administration changed hands four times, with each new body making

their own changes.

"The administration of the hospital is the guilty party as they pay the contractor," said Khaled Ba Shamakh, the general manager of supervision and follow up at the Ministry Of Public Works.

"We are not the contractor who refuses to work. Our job is only to create the summary report for the contractor as a consulting body. All the blueprints were ready and had been submitted."

However, Ahmed Al-Najjar, chairman of the board of Elaph Company, the company who holds the construction contract, says changes to the design were not the only reason behind the delay.

He said the Ministry of Public Works as the project's supervisor made major mistakes in their late confirmation of the final design and blueprints.

"They promised a qualifying office would study the designs and blueprints we submitted. But since then, they have not replied to us," Al-Najjar added.



Construction equipment sits unused at the facility.

As the involved parties bickered over blame, the hospital failed to keep up with capacity. The hospital has only 290 beds, but a reported 1,200 patients seek treatment every day.

The hospital felt pressure to take action so in 2009 they asked the Ministry of Public Works to end the contract with the Elaph Company.

"[They] breached the terms of the contract. So we are entitled to cancel the contract if the work was stopped for 28 days," Ba Shamakh said.

"For their part, [the administration] sent an official letter to terminate the contract after several memos sent by the ministry to the contractor, but he did not respond. So the ministry counted the implemented work and decided on pay-

ment for the contractor," he said.

But, to date, the contractor does not accept that explanation and still considers himself the leader of the project. His equipment still dots the hospital's campus.

"For us the contract is still valid and we have not received any letters on contract termination or a notification of payment. We will not be an obstacle for the implementation of the project or the transfer of it to another company, but we demand compensation for the past period and balance clearance," Al-Najjar said.

"If they cancel the contract, I will go to court and demand compensation for the suspension of my work at the hospital. I'm still recruiting a technical team for the project and my equipment is still there today. The government must be accountable for that."

Ba Shamakh counters and says the contractor should actually be the one paying because he has delayed the project, costing quality treatment at the hospital.

"If we figured each bed was chargeable and the new building was already in place, how many [patients] would we save. How much would the contractor have to pay the country as he hindered a national project like this," he said.

At the moment, the hospital only admits patients half of the week. Patients report coming to the hospital and finding its doors closed or being admitted and then moved to another hospital due to over crowding.

The expansion was supposed to not only provide more patients' beds, but also additional facilities necessary for treatment like 30

ICU rooms, eight operating rooms and an expanded ward for premature infants.

The Mayor of Sana'a, Abdulqader Hilal recently visited the hospital and stated his office's readiness to support the project, a move that was welcomed by the hospital's administration and Al-Najjar.

Hilal said a recondition agreement will be negotiated between the hospital's administration and the contractor to recommence construction.

"We are approaching a reconciliation agreement facilitated by the mayor's office," said Al-Najjar. "What remains is signing the final papers and sending them back to the Ministry of Public Works and the Finance Ministry to approve them so we can start work again at the hospital."

Despite possible headway, the three parties still have no time frame as to when work will start again. The Ministry of Public Works says that preparation of a new contract with new designs in line with the approval of the hospital's administration is still needed.

The hospital's administration says they are waiting on a committee composed of a representative from the Public Works Ministry, the Central Organization for Controlling and Auditing, an engineer from the mayor's office and a hospital representative to finish a requested report on the current status of the hospital.

Although the Elaph Company is still questionable in the eyes of the Public Works Ministry, they say with new designs and a "little political will," construction can begin again soon.



Ahmed Al-Najjar insists on the validity of his contract with the hospital.



Dr. Murad Shuja'a Al-Din says construction issues date back to 2006.

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

Intermediate

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

Difficult

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

Chess

White plays and wins in the 3rd move

Solutions

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Local organization releases report about abuses against journalists last year

Story and photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

More than 260 violations were committed against 432 journalists, ranging from murder and physical abuse to verbal threats, according to a report issued by the Freedom Foundation for media freedom, rights and development.

This is the organization's first annual report which has been distributed in both English and Arabic to be used by international organizations.

Khaled Al-Hamadi, head of the

association, presented the report at a press conference on Saturday, a day after journalist Wajdi Al-Sha'bi was murdered inside his house in Aden.

The conference was attended by media representatives from across Yemen and representatives from human rights organizations.

Al-Hamadi praised the report's transparency and said it is reflective of Yemeni journalists' circumstances.

The report was very critical of the government's role in press freedom.

It accused Yemen's government of trying to silence journalists by

bringing them to court. It causes financial losses, damages a journalist's reputation, in addition to inhibiting their work, the report added.

"I'm optimistic about this report because it will help minimize the violations against journalists," said Mohammed Al-Khameri, the editor-in-chief of Elaph newspaper, an independent publication.

"Unlike 2012, we expect violations to disappear during 2013," said Abdulla Al-Esa'i, the journalist violations monitoring officer at the foundation.

The Freedom Foundation was established in January 2012 to defend the rights of journalists.



At the Freedom Foundation's press conference, they slammed the government for not protecting journalists.

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