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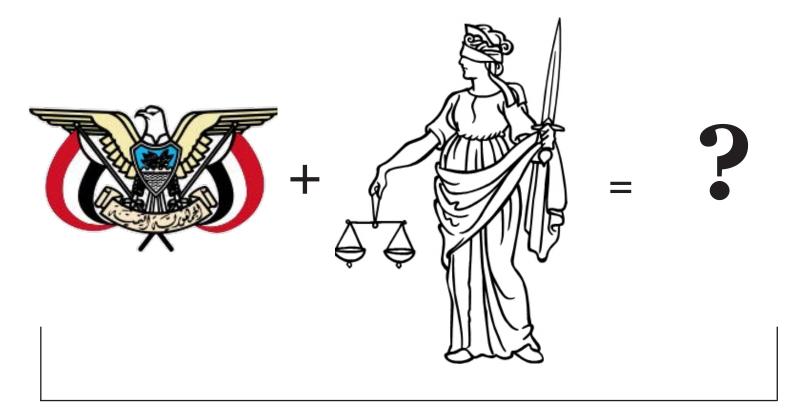
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# What is the Transitional Justice Law? And will it work for Yemen?



Read our interview with Mohammed Al-Mikhlafi, Minister of Legal Affairs, about "transitional jusice" and what it means for this country, on Page 10. Read a draft of the proposed law for yourself, on Page 12.



### تأمين خيانية الأمانة

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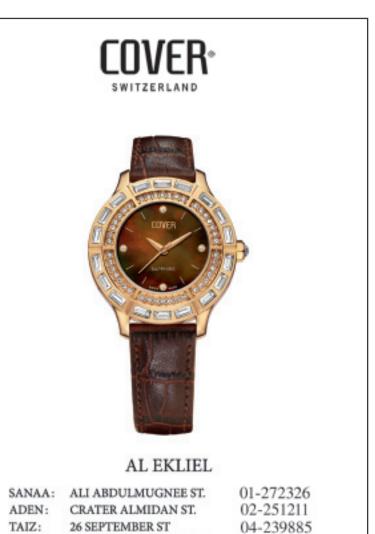




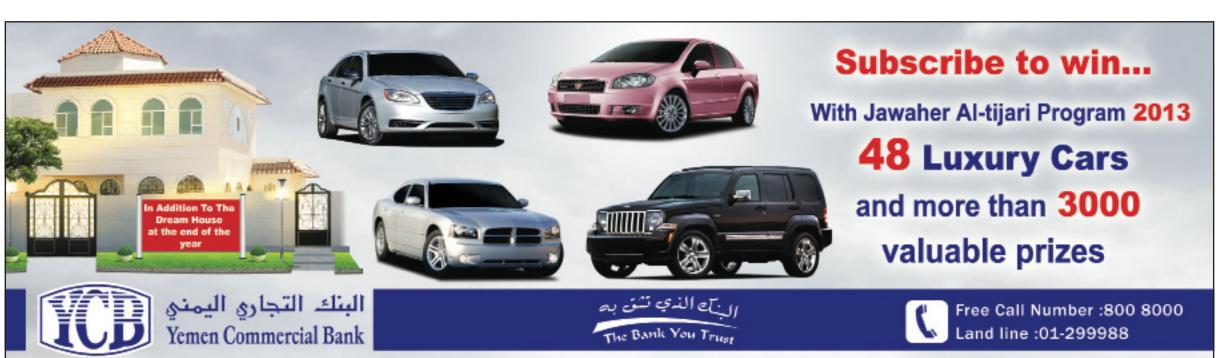








AL SAEED COM. CENETR.







The National Campaign to Protect the Old City of Sana'a has removed 17 buildings or unapproved additions from the city, deputy executive head Saleem Al-Haimi said. There are 12 teams devoted to inspecting historical sites in the Old City; they are removing structures that violate World Heritage conditions and doing repairs to damaged historical buildings. The campaign will last a year, Al-Haimi said. The historic city of Zabid is also being threatened with removal from the World Heritage List, head of the General Authority for Preservation of Historic Cities Naji Thawaba said. The deputy head of organization, Amat Al-Razaq Jahaf, blamed the governor of Hodeida for not taking warnings seriously.

Security forces in Taiz arrested 95 African migrants on Friday who had been smuggled into the country. The Interior Ministry's Security Media Center said they arrested 75 Ethiopians and 20 Somalis. The migrants will be deported back to their home countries, the center reported.

The Yemeni government has allocated YR3 million (about \$14,000) to improve sanitation in Hodeida. Residents in the governorate suffer from continuous sewage overflow, residents say. Ayob Al-Doba'i, director of the Water and Sanitation Association in Hodeidah, told Yemen Times that the government funds will go towards urgently needed sanitation equipment, including pumps and spare parts. Hodeida residents have staged several protests over the past few weeks, complaining of a lack of basic sanitation services.

A Yemeni-Gulf meeting was held on Sunday in Sana'a to discuss ways to reactivate cooperation between Yemen and the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting (GOIC). Dr. Sa'd Al-Deen Bin Taleb, Minister of Industry and Trade, told the Yemen Times that the organization has provided several services for Yemen, including studies, research, projects, workshops and investment opportunities. GOIC will promote Yemen in the field of industry, Taleb said.

By Ryam Al-Qadi

# Tensions mount over appointment of Islah-affiliated security chief

Tribal mediations underway following death of one man

#### Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

HAJJA, June 24 — Tribal mediations are ongoing in this northern governorate following mounting tensions between armed men affiliated with the deputy of Hajja and state security forces which left one man dead in a shootout.

Fahd Dahshosh, deputy of Hajja-and head of the General People Congress' (GPC) branch in the governorate—ordered groups of armed men to set up makeshift checkpoints throughout the governorate in an act of provocation following the appointment of a new security chief associated with the Islamist Islah party in Janu-

Dahshosh told the Yemen Times that the current government is at fault for the current situation. The state assigns people based on their partisan affiliation and not competencies, Dahshosh said.

For this reason, he says, he took it upon himself to order



these groups of men to take to the

Ali Hassn, a journalist in Hajja, said the armed men associated with Dahshosh are operating makeshift checkpoints in roundabouts and main thoroughfares.

Hassn said that Dahshosh hopes to "make tension."

Hajja's governor went abroad for treatment months ago, Hassn noted, and this has created a security vacuum.

Clashes broke out two weeks ago between armed men affiliated with Dahshosh and soldiers driving a military vehicle. One man died in the fighting.

A new security chief associated

with the Islah party was appointed in Hajja in the beginning of 2013. However, the governor and mem-

mediation, hoping they can convince Dahshosh to withdraw his gunmen.

Al-Qodami told the Yemen Times that General Abdulmalik Al-Madani, Hajja Security Chief, is currently in Sana'a but will return to Hajja if the tribal mediation succeeds.

#### bers of the GPC in Hajja objected to this appointment, claiming that he had been selected unfairly. Ameen Al-Qodmi, Secretary General of the Local Council in

# Hajja, said that sheikhs in the governorate are attempting peaceful

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# Referendum for new constitution to take place October 15

#### **Mohammed Al-Hassani**

SANA'A, June 24 — A referendum for the new Yemeni constitution will be held on 15 October, the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum (SCER) has announced.

Judge Abdulmon'm Al-Eryani, the head of the Media and Elector Awareness Sector of the SCER told Yemen Times that the scheduling of the referendum is conditional on the progress of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC). SCER has informed various political parties and groups participating in the drafting of the constitution to start finalizing their work, Al-Eryani said.

Since the launch of the confer-

ence on March 18, participants representing different parties and interests have been working to formulate a new constitution under the supervision of French constitutional experts, according to official sources.

The referendum will follow the Gulf Initiative implementation mechanism, said Al-Eryani. The committee is currently studying and approving several programs necessary for preparing the referendum process.

SCER implemented a test-run for the electronic registration system last week. Three international companies competed to provide the technology under the supervision of professors and students from the computer science department at Sana'a University. Two-hundred-and-ten male and female students from Rabeah Al-Adwiah and Baghdad Schools participated in the trial-run.

An evaluation committee composed of SCER, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and UN Electoral Support, has recorded the evaluations and comments of the computer science students and faculty of Sana'a University, along with responses to those comments and evaluations by the three international companies bidding for the contract to provide the technol-

A contract will be signed with the winning company in the beginning of July, Al-Dini said.

# Fistfight over Southern Issue at NDC session

#### Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, June 24 — A fist fight broke out during a National Dialogue Conference (NDC) session on Saturday during discussions on the Southern Issue report. The scuffle was between General People Congress (GPC) leader Abdulrahman Al-Akwa'a and Southern Movement leader Mohammed Hussein Halboob.

The Southern Movement presented a final report to the NDC on Sunday, indicating that they would postpone their field visits until the implementation of the 20 points put forward by the technical committee. The points include the restoration of stolen properties to Southerners and the reinstating of Southern soldiers laid-off following the 1994 Civil War, said NDC member Ali Al-Bukhaiti.

The Southern Issue is one of the success of the conference rests on the successful resolution of the issue, Hadi and other officials have stated. The NDC will determine whether Yemen will have a unified country, a federalist system, or some other arrangement. Many Southerners, including some NDC members, continue to push for an independent South.

The quarrel started after discussions of the report presented by the State Building team had finished, according to NDC member Hamza

Al-Kamali. Southern Movement leader Halboob announced that federalism was the only way out of the current situation when GPC member Al-Akwa'a told him that unity wasn't negotiable, Al-Kamali said.

Al-Kamali told Yemen Times that Southern Movement representatives then stood in front of the stage calling for a Southern revolution. Al-Akwa'a and Halboob continued quarreling and soon began a physical confrontation.

NDC and Southern Movement member Naji Rashid said he and other Southerners objected to the report because it did not include an apology to the South and a condemnation of fatwas that accused people of being infidels, referring to a fatwa issued during the 1994 Civil War that allowed the North to loot Southern land and resources.

Rashid said the report did not core issues tasked to the NDC; the include reconstruction of Southern infrastructure that was destroyed during the war and warned that Southerners had the right to determine if they wanted to remain part of a unified Yemen.

> "Southerners have the right to self-determination through a referendum; efforts to undermine us will not succeed," he stated.

The report addressed the roots of the Southern Issue. Solutions, members said, will be discussed after the Southern Issue Team presents its final report.

# Tribesmen, army fight in Belhaf Port

Two killed, others wounded in dispute over control oil exportation

### Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SHABWA, June 24 — Two people were killed on Friday and four others were injured in a clash between the army and tribesmen in Balhaf Port.

On Friday, a group of tribesmen gathered at the port, calling for the resignation of the entire Local Committee, a group employed by the government to oversee projects in Belhaf Port.

The protest escalated as the

tribesmen blocked a road near Balhaf Port, frisking people and confiscating diesel tanks, a move which led to the intervention of the army, Mohammed Salem Al-Shakeelah director of Radom district, said.

"The protesters wanted to change the Local Committees that work in Balhaf Port for liquefied gas," Al-Shakeelah said.

Ahmed Omair, the security manager in Shabwa, said. "We launched a campaign to free the diesel trucks and unblock the

The protesters shot and wounded a soldier, security officials

The soldiers shot in defense,

killing two in addition to wounding three others, Omair told the Yemen Times. After the killing of the two,

the rest of the tribesmen fled the

Even if these protesting tribesmen have rights or demands, Al-Shakeelah said, they should go through the appropriate channels.

"These are bandits, not protestors," Al-Shakeelah said.

Balhaf Port is one of the largest economic projects in Yemen, and started operating in 2009.

Shabwa governor Ahmmed Ali Bahaj had stepped in to resolve the dispute, but the tribesmen refused to negotiate, Al-Shakeelah said.

# 1 killed, 3 injured in Taiz clashes

#### Nasser Al-Sakkaf

TAIZ, June 24 - One person waskilled and two injured during clashes between security forces and armed men in Taiz on Saturday. The armed men blocked a road in the Al-Qadi Valley of Taiz to protest the killing of another man on Thursday. Additional clashes on Sunday in Osaifra district left three security forces injured.

manager of the Criminal Investigation Department in Taiz, told Yemen Times that security forces morning until noon on Saturday,

"Security forces called for reinforcement. Once reinforcement arrived, the armed men fled the area," Al-Maqdashi said.

The man killed on Thursday was

blocking the road from use.

Abdulrahman Al-Maqdashi, the armed and running from authorities, Al-Magdashi stated. Gunfire was exchanged and the man was killed. Sultan Al-Alimi, the manclashes with the armed men from ager of the Department of Moral Guidance, blamed arms for the injuries and death of the second man on Saturday, saying that carrying weapons, "led to one death and three injuries when security forces starting dispersing the protesters." Al-Alimi said security forces had

no other options.

"It was the duty of the security forces in Taiz to step in and unblock the road. There was no other choice except to impose their authority."

Clashes on Sunday in Osaifra district between soldiers of Brigrade 35 and armed men affiliated with Sharab district left three injured, including Colonel Mohammed Al-Qariri, who suffered a bullet in the chest, leaving him seriously in-

The sheikhs of Sharab were ordered to the governor's office, said Taiz security manager Mohammed Al-Shaeri.

According to Al-Shaeri, leading security figures were also called to the governor's office in order for both side to reach a solution.

"We prepared a large campaign to crack-down on these armed men, but the governor invited everyone

to his office to negotiate a solution instead," Al-Shaeri said.

Taiz has witnessed a number of shootings and killings this year. Prior to Thursday's shooting, Abduljabar Al-Kublani was the latest killed in clashes; he was killed in

Taiz governorate has announced the formation of a security campaign to restore stability in the governorate.

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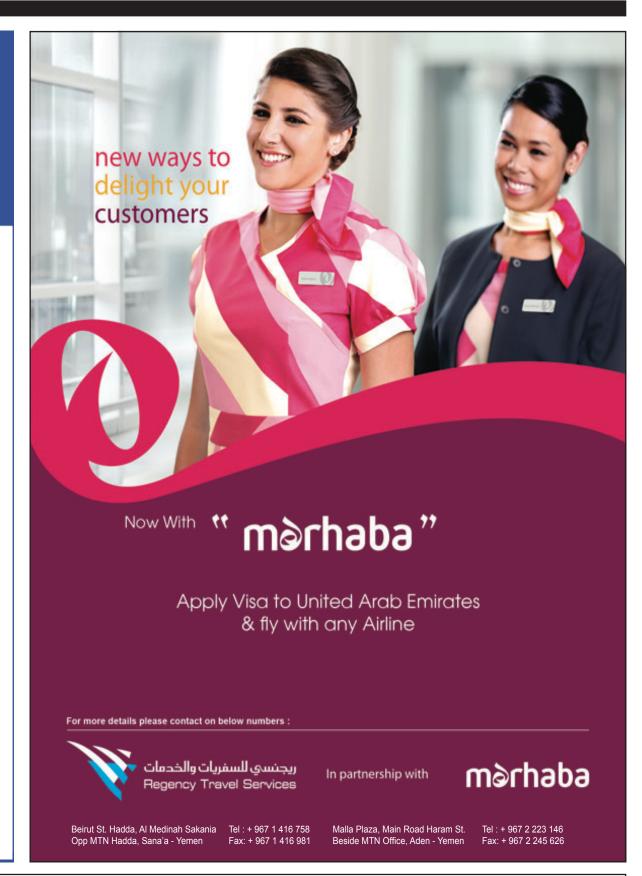
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# Shahi Haleeb

# Women vs. Men

It's a timeless battle: Woman versus man! Over the last few

weeks, I've done a lot of research—if that's what you want to call

it—listening to the complaints from both genders. In this issue

men speak out and say what they hate about women, and women

get their chance to do the same. They've got a lot to say.



#### **WOMEN**

When a lady gets married, the first thing that shocks her is the fact that she didn't marry a man—she married a big baby!

Men are so messy. They think that being "a man" means throwing things around. When they go to work or come back from work, they leave the room like a hurricane.



What will happen to them if they move their hands and picked up a plate or a glass and put it in the sink? We have to do everything, why can't they do breakfast once, or help with house chores, or teach the kids-it wouldn't make you "less of a

A man might date 1001 girls, but when he wants to get married he looks for the kind of girl who hasn't once stepped outside of the home.

Men can be so closed minded. For their wife, everything is banned. She can't go out, she can't have friends, he barely lets her see her family. But of course, he's allowed to do anything and

everything. Men

schizophrenic. That must be it. They spend all day at work, have lunch outside, chew qat with their friends, joke, laugh, have a great time-but as soon as they enter the house, they frown. Why is their laughter and good mood is always for people other than their families?

Story by Sara Al-Zawqari

Illustration by Samar Al-Ariqi

They want their ladies to look like superstars, and smell amazing at home. But they won't do the same. They'll wear their finest perfume and clothes when they go out. Inside the house they look like beggars and smell like onions.

We sit all day between four walls, cleaning, cooking and managing the kids and their problems. They come back from work, and start complaining about their children whining.

Some men are very rude and vulgar when they talk with their women. This attitude you can use with your friends, not with your ladies. They just give orders: Go, bring, no, yes, and the worst is when they call us names like, "you cow." They don't know how to treat woman. What will happen to them if they say "please," "thank you" or other sweet

There are some sleazy men who take his wife and kids out, and he stares and flirts with other women. We don't know why these men got married in the first place. If they want to fool around, stay a

They expect us to do everything. They think marriage is like living in a five star hotel. Let me break it to you: it's not! Marriage is all about responsibility, so keep that in mind before proposing.

### MEN

Women want something! "I want money, I want to go to the supermarket," they say. Take me to my mother's house!"

They start nagging at the worst times. As soon as we get back from

work they start. They don't understand that we come from work extremely tired. They can't even wait until we change out of our clothes, sit down and drink some tea before they starting nagging.

Why can't they hold their tongues for few

Some women turn into detectives, they put their hands on their waist and start with the annoying questions. "Why were you late? Where were you? With whom? Why did you eat outside? Where did you eat? What, where, when, how, why?" They kill us with these questions.

Others turn into Inspector Gadget (Remember that cartoon? Well, your wife does)—as soon as you enter the house, they start checking your pockets, emails, and mobile messages. The house turns into a warzone if you get a call from a colleague. God forbid that colleague is a woman. They sit to next to you analyzing every word, your tone of voice and facial expressions.

"What does she look like?" they might ask. "How tall is she? How old is she?" The only way to get away with it is to say that she is old or fat. Women force us to lie.

And then there's the jealousy.

You'll sit with your wife, while she's watching one of her Turkish or Korean soap operas and as soon as a pretty woman comes on the screen, she quickly turns to you and gives you a look. "Why are you looking at her?" she says. "You think she's beautiful

Women think we grow money on trees. They want, the way we are, accept the good with the bad?

always want, want, and want more. Some women don't care where you get the money from—earn it, borrow it, or rob a bank to get it. All she wants is that new dress, because she can't wear the same dress twice.

Some girls are very shallow. If you open their brains you'll find handbags, dresses, and makeup.

Whenever your wife comes back from a gathering at friend's house the comparisons begin. "Their furniture is from Dubai, if you only saw the food



she brought us, all the women were wearing new outfits-and her husband got her gold."

When you tell a woman a secret and tell her "don't tell anyone," it's like you told her "please let everyone on the planet know." They work faster than news

They hold on to the idea that we will change after marriage. We won't. Why can't they just accept us



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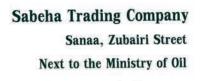
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# Refugee seeks treatment abroad

Son said Yemeni medical facilities for sick mother are inadequate, UNHCR takes case into consideration

Story and photo Samar Qaed

hage Mohamed, a 60year-old woman from Ethiopia, sits in a wheelchair as her son Sultan pushes her forward.

It was because of her son Sultan that Shage came to Yemen. Sultan fled civil conflict in his home country of Ethiopia in the latter half of the nineties.

Shage, Sultan and his two sons have been staging regular protests in front of the Sana'a branch of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) because of what Sultan said is his mother's dire need for health service—the kind of health service he can't receive in Yemen

Shage is overweight and paralyzed from the waist down because of a stroke that she suffered two years ago.

Shage, Sultan and his two children, have refugee cards and receive basic medical services provided by the UNHCR medical center in Sana'a.

In case of medical emergencies, the UNHCR sends patients to either Aljomhori or Al-Sabeen hospitals where operations are performed, free of charge.

But, Sultan said, his mother needs treatment abroad. In addition to her paralysis, she suffers from gallbladder stones.

"I'm not convinced with the Yemeni doctors," Sultan said.

Sultan claims to have papers from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Human Rights which call his mother's case "urgent." He also said that he has permission from the Ministry of Interior to travel abroad.

Sultan hopes to see an immediate response from UNHCR. He said that his mother's case gets worse each day.

Sultan said that he quit his job to care for his mother and that his wife left him because of this.

"My mother is heavy and needs a strong man to move her," he said. Since leaving is job, everything has been downhill for Sultan and

his family.
"I wasn't able to pay the rent," he said. "The landlord evicted me."

He, his mother and his children move from place to place now, sometimes staying with friends other times sleeping on the street.

According to the statistics the UNHCR announced in May of this year, there are over 48, 000 Ethio-

pian, 23,000 Somali and 70,000 multi-nationalities refugees in Yemen.

Representatives from UNHCR told the Yemen Times that case of Sultan's mother was presented to the United Nations medical committee in the UNHCR office in Yemen for consideration.

Wafa Al-Shaibani, medical advisor in the UNHCR, said that the committee has met three times to decide on the case of Shage.

The report of the committee found that Shage's health problems were related to her stroke that she suffered years ago and other illnesses related to old age.

The UNHCR provides medicine for her on a monthly basis, Al-Shaibani said.

"Shage can undergo an operation in Yemen to remove her gallbladder stones," Al-Shaibani said. "Her son doesn't want that."

Sultan wants to see his mother sent abroad for her medical treatment. Every year, the UNHCR office in Yemen sends refugees abroad—to Australia, American and European countries, for example—for similar medical treatment.

Yemen's branch of the UNHCR is allotted 500 medical grants per year to send refugees abroad but has strict criteria when determining who may go.

In the past three years ago, only 300 refugees have met the stan-



Wheelchair-bound Shage, her son Sultan and other family members stand outside the offices of UNHCR.

dards of the UNHCR for treatment abroad, which sometimes includes resettlement in the country where they are treated.

Jamal Al-Joabi, Legal Protection Officer in the UNHCR, said that when deciding which refugees go abroad, they consider whether the person has been subject to torture, is elderly or could be in danger because of religious differences.

Al-Joabi said that UNHCR only acts as a mediator between refugees seeking treatment and countries which offer that treatment.

Another concern, he said, is se-

curity. Most refugees are not only seeking medical treatment, he said, but are also looking to leave Ye-

"The majority of refugees who travel for treatment are also looking to move abroad permanently," he said.







A Radio Yemen Times social project
Radio Yemen Times launches its third project in cooperation with
several youth initiatives.

### "Half a kilo of what you love"

The coming charitable project will launch a campaign titled "Half a kilo of what you love". The campaign aims to collect food stuff to be distributed to the needy prior to Ramadan month. The food stuff will be distributed on June 27.

We invite you to join us and help the poor, providing them with aid and be sympathetic to one another in compliance with the teachings of Prophet Mohammed peace be upon him.

For further information on the project, follow our morning show program, "Sabahkum Ridha" live on Thursdays at 7:30 a.m. on Yemen Times Radio, 88.8.

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# Equity today is a victory over the flaws of the past

Jalal Ghanim Al-Ola newspaper First published June 16

he historic problems that stripped us of our human characteristics established the roots of our present conflict.

This is what we sense in the nature of these nations that prove every day their affiliation to the past problems more than their affiliation to the present.

Though some elites are now addressing the ongoing problems—attempting to treat them based on the requirement of the nations—the ideological combination of some shortsighted coalitions, religious groups, and the large political vacuum hinder the remedial perceptions, such as combating corruption, poverty and developing economically.

The ideas of these elites are illusory, nonsense that spreads in all walks of life.

The revolutions that lead to daily celebrations-dedicating the meaning of victory provocatively—are only a change from anger to a superficial provocation.

People have slid into a state of rest, confident that their revolution

would wipe out the roots of despair and insomnia one day.

Confusion and lack of vision to care of people based on a new regulation will inevitably lead to the return of the hereditary rule. It will also lead certain groups and parties to search for negative new techniques, thinking that the comeback of the Islamic caliphate to the front is the solution for this conflict.

Today's problems continue to deepen as long as people are unable to use polite revolutionary speech.

Such practices can neither give hope to be felt on the ground nor can they create a better economic situation, stability and work opportunities. The real bet should be defending the country and its prop-

**Political** rhetoric has become narrow-

minded

erties as well as presenting new visions to rescue the people of such a state of strife.

The present is inundated with contradictions. This motivates us to write about

this bad situation and the contradictions we see in individuals and high officials that always hinge on their ideological prejudices when taking political decisions.

These political organizations do not take the people into account. The people await a change, a shift from the political stupidity that continues, disregarding their aspi-

Political organizations claim the political decision-making process is not dependent on a particular fixed situation. These political organizations have not lived up to the expectations.

What is worrisome is the change of the political speech to narrowminded biased rhetoric that leads

As we move forward in any hollow political process, we find out every day we need national projects that exceed the narrow-minded partisan ones. We would like to be equal in the present and view the past as only a memory, a burden we bore.

However, we have not realized that the evolution of the past via modern techniques will undoubtedly annihilate the human, his attitudes and his different affiliations.

Translated from the Arabic by Khalid Al-Karimi

# Deadlocked Yemen

Farea Al Muslimi Carnegieendowment.org First Published June 20

emen's National Dialogue Conference is now readying for its second general plenary to discuss the initial drafts of the dialogue committees. The committees will then return to working groups to refine their plans, with the aim of hammering out the broad outlines of Yemen's future constitution. While some of the committees have made progress and submitted their reports, other crucial committees— such as the committee on transitional justice and conflict in Sa'adahave been paralyzed by disputes from the start. Still other committees lack sufficient expertise on the subjects they are discussing. Countless issues threaten the success of Yemen's National Dialogue Conference, but perhaps none are as dooming as the issue of the

Regional circumstances have added pressure-on all actors-to make the dialogue work. Given the international community's failure to act on Syria, it is looking to promote Yemen as a model for successful external diplomatic efforts in an Arab Spring state. The international community, including the EU, US, GCC and the UN, (the sponsor of the National Dialogue Conference, which grew out of the ineffective GCC initiative) is touting the dialogue as Yemen's golden opportunity to make headway on the issues ignored by the GCC initiative, such as southern secessionism, the Huthi conflict in Sa'ada, and drafting a constitution that can bring stability to Yemen. Additionally, the dialogue is a chance to bring in powerful players, like the Southern Separatist Movement (Hirak), the Houthis, and youth, who had been excluded from the GCC initiative.

But despite the National Dialogue Conference's function in enabling discussion, while engaging forces that did not sign or recognize the GCC initiative, some of the nine issues being discussed by working groups (the Southern issue, Sa'ada issue, national issues, state-building, good governance, military and security, special entities, rights and freedoms, and development) are contradictory and likely to end in deadlock. If southern secessionism and Sa'ada require a national dialogue, for instance, then it is impossible to completely separate the overlapping issues of state-building and to even begin thinking about the nature of the state before the future of the south is resolved.

Even though the National Dialogue Conference is more representative of the entire spectrum of Yemeni society than any other political entity, including both houses of parliament, the government, and even the political parties, the fact that only some factions in the southern secessionist movement are represented raises doubts over whether it is sufficiently representative, and undermines its chances for long term success. All actors in Yemen-even Al-Qaeda and other extremist groups-affirm their desire for dialogue, but some have refused to participate in the National Dialogue Conference, protesting either its current form or its lack of preparation. The fact that the twenty points (most of which related to southern secessionism)

submitted earlier

by the technical

was preparing for

the dialogue were

not implemented

seriously under-

mined the dia-

logue's credibility

for southerners

and the parties af-

that

committee

For the dialogue conference to succeed, it must generate compromises

filiated with them. Allowing southerners who were closely allied to former president Ali Abdullah Saleh to represent the southern secessionist movement has also shaken confidence in the dialogue. The withdrawal of key southern leaders from the conference, such as former dialogue deputy chairman Ahmed Al-Sarima, dealt another blow to the dialogue's legitimacy. The issue of representation aside, the conference cannot hope to resolve southern secessionism without finding definitive solutions to human rights abuses and confronting longstanding grievances such as forced lavoffs and stolen property-which have remained unaddressed since

the 1994 civil war. Another argument made by detractors is that the dialogue allowed greater representation for participants who used armed force to make their voices heard. These sentiments are fueled by the lack of representation of certain groups with stronger historical grievances, such as the Tehama Movement. Tehama is an area that suffers from severe poverty and has had ongoing land disputes, vet it has not been included in the dialogue. This has set a dangerous precedent for groups to use violent means to

transitional justice from them, or achieve influence in shaping Yemen's future.

> The conference, however, seems to boost President Abd Rabou Mansour Hadi's legitimacy and popularity, particularly in the wake of the widely supported and unprecedented shakeup of the Yemeni army's leadership. Hadi has now gained the political capital he lacked when he assumed the presidency (through the unpopular GCC initiative, rather than competitive elections). However, this surge in the president's popularity brings its own dangers, including the potential delay of elections. This would badly damage confidence in the transitional process and extend the mandate of an already unpopular consensus government.

> For the dialogue conference to succeed, it must generate compromises acceptable to all factions of Yemeni society, including those who are not represented. Yemen must also put contingency plans in place, particularly for the failure of the dialogue, and should develop consolation measures for the "losers" of the dialogue. But perhaps the most important thing the government needs to do is to create an effective implementation mechanism that outlines the roles of government agencies involved. Spelling out feasible solutions does not necessarily mean that antagonists will put aside their disputes, whether old or new, local, or regional. The conference has partly addressed this issue by creating a reconciliation committee-recently appointed by Hadi-to resolve disputes within the conference and to follow up on the implementation of the dialogue's results.

For the National Dialogue Conference to be taken more seriously, the president needs to head south and tackle the intricate issue of southern secessionism head-on, while the various committees should coordinate more with the southern committee. Should the international community seek an extension for the conferencewhich is almost half way through its six-month mandate-and the presidency, it will be vital to press for the current government to be replaced with a new government. This new government must be appointed by the president, who possesses legitimacy from the conference, not by the parliament, which has exceeded its mandated term and is seen as biased against the

Farea Al Muslim is a Sanaa-based analyst and commentator on Yemeni affairs.

# Yemeni women are warriors

Samah Al-Fadeel

n the past few decades, a Yemeni woman lived under the mercy of the man and the society's vicious traditions. A Yemeni woman was deprived of the right of education which was a right already given to her peers all around the world.

Therefore, her social contribution were limited to bearing children, serving the family, and also blindly obeying her man's voice. Moreover, receiving less health care, a woman was vulnerable to fatal diseases that tragically ended her life.

Unfortunately, she had to work in silence, cry in silence, and even to speak in silence. She was violated from all her rights, emotions, feelings, desires, and wishes that were granted to her by Allah.

Nowadays as technology and development have found their way to our country, it cannot be denied that the vast majority of women have been officially granted their rights of education and working outside in industrial and economical fields

Yet, a significant percentage of oppressed women still exist in our society. In some families a woman is prevented from getting higher education for the sake of getting married or raising her children.

Other families, especially those living in rural areas, force their young daughters to marry elderly men.

Not only that, but also there is another depressed woman who keeps herself anonymous in order to live normally and dignity in this society. The society that always judges her for no reason but only for getting di-

This is my dream for women, this is my dream for Yemen

ted a crime. these women others I have a dream.

vorce. Yes, she

is the divorce

is humiliated

by the whole

community as

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woman,

woman

and

I have a dream that one day the Yemeni woman can break the wall of silence of fear, speak freely and choose her own futures' destiny. I have a dream that she can work side by side with a man without being humiliated, abused, or ignored.

I have a dream that every woman can be treated equally and fairly, not by her appearance or social status but by the content of her character and values. No nation can rise to the height of glory unless its women are side by side with men. No struggle can ever succeed without women participating side by side with men. There are two powers in the world, one is the sword and the other is the pen, but there is a third power stronger than both, that of the women.

This is my dream for women, this is my dream for Yemen, and this is the faith that I believe in: I believe that a Yemeni woman is a strong warrior who cannot be destroyed or defeated easily. I believe that she can turn not only Yemen but the whole world into a civilized and wonderful place. I believe that she can resist the chains of the old, savage, barbarian traditions to have the liberty and freedom in this country. For all women in this republic I say thank you, for inspiring, empowering, assisting, resisting, tolerating, and facing all the challenges in your life with patience and courage. It is my honor to be part of you, and if Yemen is to be a great nation, this dream must become true.

This essay won first place in a speech competition put on by the Yemen-America Language Institute in Sana'a. The theme of the completion was "I have a dream for Yemen." The piece is reprinted here with permission.

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#### **Announcement**

CIVIL WORKS BID ANNOUNCEMENT

For the Construction of Amran-Aden Highway Project, Section IIIA: Taiz -Doraigah (CH -0+800 to CH 42+000/42+505.297)

### Bidding No. (IFB# 1CW-TA-SFD/2013)

The Republic of Yemen has received a grant and loan no (1430/2,494/30) from the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) towards the cost of Construction of **Amran-Aden Highway Project, Section IIIA: Taiz – Doraigah (CH -o+800)** to CH 42+000/42+505.297) and intends to apply part of the loan and grant proceeds towards eligible payments for the

Project/ Location	Bid NO	Date of Availability of Documents	Price of Bidding Documents	Date and Time for Pre-bid Meeting	Amount of Bid Guarantee	Bid Submission Time & Date	Bid Opening Date
Amran-Aden Highway Project, Section IIIA: Taiz – Doraigah (CH -0+800 to CH 42+000/42+505.297)	IFB# 1CW-TA- SFD/2013	23/06/2013	1000 US\$	1:00 am 14/07/2013	4,000,000 US\$	11:00 am 24/08/2013	12:00 Pm 24/08/2013

The Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH), Amran Aden Highway Project Implementation Unit, now invites Contractors to submit their sealed bids for the construction of the Highway project mentioned above. A post qualification will be conducted for the participated bidders which will include the following:

- Past experience in similar projects in at least two (2) contracts within the last six (6) years, each with a value = 180,000,000 US\$
- Minimum average annual construction work turnover for the last six (6) years= 120,000,000 US\$
- Minimum cash flow and liquid assets= 20,000,000 US\$

Contractors may obtain the required bidding documents upon submission of a written application and payment of the above mentioned non-refundable fee, plus the courier charges for overseas delivery of US\$ 300, during working Hours (8:00 Am: 2:00 Pm, Sat-Wed) from the following address:-

**Ministry of Public Works and Highways** Amran Aden Highway Project Implementation Unit (AAHPIU) Nuqum, Next to Berlin Public Park MPWH Head Offices Building, 4th Floor Sana'a, Republic of Yemen Tel: + 967 1 542966 Fax: + 967 1 542965

Email: amranadenproj@gmail.com

Contractors can inspect bidding documents before purchasing during working hours until three weeks before the bid opening date, at the same address shown above.

Sealed and properly addressed bids should be delivered to the above address, on or before 10:00 A.M. of the bid opening date, and shall be accompanied by:-

- A Bank Guarantee for a lump sum of (4,000,000) US\$ (or Convertible currency). Bank guarantee has to be valid for not less than 180 days from date of Bid Opening. Bank guarantee may be substituted with a payable
- Valid tax certificate (A foreign bidder who is not already doing business in Yemen may provide a copy of the appropriate VAT registration document from his home country).
- Valid Insurance Certificate. (Insurance certificate is required only from firms with employees in Yemen who are entitled to benefits from the Public Enterprise for Social Security in Yemen).
- Valid registration and classification certificate for local contractors. (In the event of an award of contract if the successful firm is not already registered, it will be required to provide evidence of registration with the concerned Entity in Yemen as a requirement for contract effectiveness).

Bids will be publicly opened in the MPWH-AAHPIU office on the date and time specified above at the presence of the bidders/or their authorized representatives who choose to attend. Late bids will be rejected and returned unopened.



### VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT

The World Bank office in Sana'a is looking for a professional accountant (CPA, CA or equivalent) to fill the position of Financial Management Specialist. The candidate should have Bachelor's degree in accounting, auditing, business, finance, or related subject and should have at least 5 years of relevant experience, preferably with expertise in public sector financial management.

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The FMS will assist in all financial management (FM) aspects related to the World Bank's operations, and in addition to leading special-purpose tasks. This will include, but is not limited to:

- Assess the adequacy of the Borrower's project financial management systems and their ability to manage and monitor World Bank financed projects.
- Assist the Borrower and the World Bank Task Team members on financial management requirements, including monitoring and reporting issues.
- Carry out supervision work to ensure that project financial management systems are functioning appropriately, including the periodic review of project financial management reports for financial performance.
- Provide advice and support to Borrower and the World Bank Task Teams on matters affecting financial management.
- Provide financial management guidance for the development of technical assistance programs and evaluate and monitor their implementation.
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- public sector accountability institutions. Assess the selection and engagement of auditors, ensuring their suitability including their
- independence, and competence to perform. Assist in defining practice in new areas of business: e.g., sector wide approach, decentralization,
- Participate in and lead teams that carry out public financial management analytical work.

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- Knowledge of budget formulation and execution.
- Solid understanding of Financial Management Information Systems and internal control, internal audit and risk management.
- Knowledge of Accounting and Financial Reporting.
- Solid knowledge of financial sector including the core elements of a client sector policy, strategy and expenditure programs.
- Broad knowledge of project management tools & methodologies. Knowledge of Fragile States context and relevant behavioural skills.
- Client orientation and drive for results.
- Ability and willingness to work in a diverse team.
- Good business judgment and analytical ability.
- Proficiency in Arabic and English languages. French will be a plus.

Interested candidates should apply via the World Bank site www.worldbank.org/jobs section: "employment opportunities" job number 131459, where you can find full particulars on the vacancy. Closing date for this job is July 2, 2013. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

### **Announcement**

CIVIL WORKS BID ANNOUNCEMENT

For the Construction of Amran-Aden Highway Project, Section IIIB: Doraigah -Noubat Dokaim (CH 42+000/42+505.297 to CH 84+300)

#### Bidding No. (IFB# 2CW-TA-SFD/2013)

The Republic of Yemen has received a grant and loan no (1430/2, 494/30) from the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) towards the cost of Construction of **Amran-Aden Highway Project, Section IIIB: Doraigah – Noubat Dokaim** (CH 42+000/42+505.297 to CH 84+300) and intends to apply part of the loan and grant proceeds towards eligible payments for the civil work bid whose details are shown below:

Project/ Location	Bid NO	Date of Availability of Documents	Price of Bidding Documents	Date and Time for Pre-bid Meeting	Amount of Bid Guarantee	Bid Submission Time & Date	Bid Opening Date
Amran-Aden Highway Project, Section IIIB: Doraigah – Noubat Dokaim (CH 42+000/42+505.297 to CH 84+300)	IFB# 2CW-TA- SFD/2013	23/06/2013	1000 US\$	1:00 am 15/07/2013	3,000,000 US\$	11:00 am 24/08/2013	10:00 Pm 25/08/2013

The Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH), Amran Aden Highway Project Implementation Unit, now invites Contractors to submit their sealed bids for the construction of the Highway project mentioned above. A post qualification will be conducted for the participated bidders which will include the following:

- Past experience in similar projects in at least two (2) contracts within the last six (6) years, each with a value = 140,000,000 US\$
  - Minimum average annual construction work turnover for the last six (6) years= 95,000,000 US\$
  - Minimum cash flow and liquid assets= 15,000,000 US\$

Email: amranadenproj@gmail.com

Contractors may obtain the required bidding documents upon submission of a written application and payment of the above mentioned non-refundable fee, plus the courier charges for overseas delivery of US\$ 300, during working Hours (8:00 Am: 2:00 Pm, Sat-Wed) from the following address:-

**Ministry of Public Works and Highways** Amran Aden Highway Project Implementation Unit (AAHPIU) Nugum, Next to Berlin Public Park MPWH Head Offices Building, 4th Floor Sana'a, Republic of Yemen Tel: + 967 1 542966 Fax: + 967 1 542965

Contractors can inspect bidding documents before purchasing during working hours until three weeks before the bid opening date, at the same address shown above.

Sealed and properly addressed bids should be delivered to the above address, on or before 10:00 A.M. of the bid opening date, and shall be accompanied by:-

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- Valid registration and classification certificate for local contractors. (In the event of an award of contract if the successful firm is not already registered, it will be required to provide evidence of registration with the concerned Entity in Yemen as a requirement for contract effectiveness).

Bids will be publicly opened in the MPWH-AAHPIU office on the date and time specified above at the presence of the bidders/or their authorized representatives who choose to attend. Late bids will be rejected and returned unopened.



# VACANCY NOTICE NO 15/2013

TITLE: **GRADE: OFFICIAL STATION (COUNTRY):** 

**ORGANIZATIONAL:** LOCATION/UNIT:

Immunization Coordinator (7 positions)

1 based in Hodeida ,1 based in Hajja,1 in Aden , 1 in Taiz , 1 in Al Amana ,1 in Dhamar and 1 in Saada WHO Representative Office / Yemen Office of the WHO Representative,

#### THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE WILL:

- Implement/coordinate EPI activities in an integrated way with the other related programs especially the Center of Disease Surveillance.
- Assist in the implementation of AFP surveillance activities.
- Coordinate the training activities on all aspects of EPI at all levels.
- Assist in the activities of the measles case based surveillance.
- Follow up/supervisory field visits to the governorates, districts and health facilities. Monthly analysis of the coverage data at the lowest possible administrative level.
- Monitor the impact of the program though constant monitoring of the diseases.
- Conduct Polio eradication activities and MNT elimination activities. Ensure proper investigation of the EPI targeted diseases including the lab investigation.
- Collaborate with central lab to ensure proper sample collection, handling and testing. Sustain/increase the routine coverage through the fixed sites and the outreach activities.
- Sustain/improve the quality of the microplanning at the HF level. Develop annual plan, annual progress report, WHO/UNICEF Joint report form in addition to any
- Advocate for resource mobilization.

document might be needed or requested.

Submit monthly report to the WRO on EPI activities

#### **QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED:**

- (MD) Medical Doctor with higher degree in public health
- At least 5 years experience in similar position

#### **CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS:** 10 July 2013

APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE IN WRITING (ON FORM WHO Personal Histroty Form) AND SENT TO:

World Health Organization, Al Hasaba area, Ministry of Health and Population building PO BOX 543, Sanaa, Republic of Yemen

TEL: 01 25 2213 FAX: 01 251612

ONLY CANDIDATES UNDER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION WILL BE CONTACTED FOR INTERVIEW AND TEST. ANY APPOINTMENT/EXTENSION OF APPOINTMENT IS SUBJECT TO WHO STAFF REGULATIONS, STAFF RULES AND MANUAL.



# Sexual education in Yemen

t's a sensitive subject in pregnancies and sexually transmitthis conservative and ted diseases in Yemen. To analyze whether Yemenis religiously obserare willing to know more vant country. Who is talkabout sexual education 40+ reproductive ing about safe sex? In a recent online health, we have insurvey carried cluded this ques-30-35 out by the tion in our surorganizavey offering three choices: tion Time to Talk, "Yes", "No and "Neulasting 11 tral." Surdays prisingly, from May 11 to May 84 percent **15-19** 22 - therespon-26-30 dents are organization asked willing know more 300 Yeabout sexual menis that education, 10 question, percent choose among others. to remain neutral Here are the reand 6 percent ansults of their surswered with "no." Do Yemenis have "the

More men than women completed the survey, approximately 93 percent men and 7 percent women, all of them holding Yemeni nationality and spread over different age groups, with the largest prevalence among the 19-25 age group

(28 percent), and less participation on the part of people in the age of 15-18 (6.12 percent).

The Yemeni respondents cannot be considered to be a representative sample of the Yemeni population because while there are cur-

Do you think Yemen

programs?

Yes

needs more sex education

The age groups of those surveyed represent a wide range of the population. However, only 21 of the 300 participants were women.

> rently as many males resident in Yemen as there are females, the number of men who voluntarily took part in our survey outnumbered the women, with an account for approximately 93 percent of all

> > However, almost all age groups present in the Yemeni population are well represented in our group: 19-25 (28.57 percent), 26-30 (19.39 percent), 30-35 (23.24), 36-40 (13.27 percent). The Yemeni age groups least well-presented were young people aged between 15-18 (6.12 percent) and the over 40's (9.18 percent). Of those who responded to the survey, 54.17 percent are single and 45.83 percent are married.

100%

80%

60%

40%

20%

0%

No

#### **Opinions** Views

To simplify our analysis, we have established a concise method of calculating agreement or disagreement with some questions offering two choices: "Yes", "No" and some with the three choices of "Yes" "No" and "Neutral."

In respondents' general consideration on Sexual Education, most significant response was the call for greater sexual education programs (agreement value 92.82 percent).

Also, some 83.33 percent believe that sexual education campaigns and programs can help prevent the phenomenon of early marriage, early

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24 June, 2013

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**South Hood** Company



Yemeni Nationals Only

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careers@southhoodye.com

Please specify "Community Affairs and Liaison Officer" in the "Subject" box and attach one integrated MS Word file. Applications with attachments in excess of 1MB in size cannot be accepted. We regret that we can only respond to those applicants who meet the above criteria for the position.

them about contraception or sexual issues. This reflects how most Yemeni parents prefer not to talk about contraception to their chil-

dren, not even about sexual issues. However, the subject of sexual education is largely discussed between some of the respondents' and their friends; 83.33 percent of the respondents' said they talk about sexual issues and diseases with

their friends and only 16.67 percent said they don't.

In order to study the situation further regarding why sexual education in Yemen is considered a taboo, we have asked the respondents' and offered three choices. Our results show: 70.41 percent answered with "traditional restrictions," 57 percent said the taboo is due to conservative parents and families

and 41 percent said the taboo is due to "religious restrictions."

This group sample shows how in Yemen, traditional restrictions and conservative parents are the main reasons why sexual education is a taboo.

Printed with permission from Time to Talk.

## 84 percent respondents are willing to know more about sexual education

talk"?

Twenty-eight percent of respondents' parents talked

to them about sexual issues

and contraception and 72

percent of the respondents'

parents never talked to







24 June, 2013



الشركة اليمنية للفاز الطبيعي المسال (Yemen LNG)

٨٠ منحة في مجال التعريب للمعني و الفنى للعلم للعراسي ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٣ م ٠٠ منحة لمحلفظة مأرب وَ ٠٠ منحة لمحلفظة شيوة

استمرار ليرامج الأميل والنمية الحراث الشباب، رسر الشركة اليملية الفال الطبيعي المسال أن تعمو غريجي الألاوية الطمة من ممالحاتي مأرب وشبوا للكنيم والكافس على ٨٠ منعة في مجال الكنويب المعني و الغلي والمخصصة البائد المعافظتين على اللحو الكاي

الطائب المكانمون و الذين سيجازون آلية الإذائيار سيكون مليهم مطور علمة دراسية للعامون الدراسيون ١٣٠١٠٠٠ ١٠٠م وُ 2 1 - 1 -- 1 - 1م في مجال الثعريب المعلي والفلي في إحدى التفسمات الثانيات

- مسلمة وطركات
- تنكم الكارياني عنامي
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# الشروط للكي يبهب أن لكوفر غي الملقدم لطلب للملحاة

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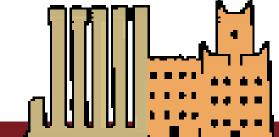
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لقر موعد للتقديم: ١٨ يوليو ٢٠١٣م





### طريقا للكنيب

والإمكان المصول على إسلمارة الكاميم من الإنكرنت على مواحد WWW.YENENLNG.CCMVT أو من مكاب الكربية والأعليم في مطلقة مأرب أو مشروح دهم الطالب الجامعي في ممانطة شبواه على أن الندم الاستمارة وجمع الوائلة المطاوبة في موعد ألصاد ١٨ ويارو ٢٠ . ٢ب إلى العليان الكالي:

- مكتاب التورية والكنايم في ممانكا مأرب (المكانمون من أباته ممانكة مأرب).
- مغروج معم الطالب الجامعي في معالقاة غبهة للمتكمين من أيناء مطاطلة غيهتا.

مياولي مكاب اللباة المختصة بالمنج في معافظة مأور، ومشروح دهم الطائب الجاجعي في مطاخلة شبوة عملية استانبال وفرز طابات التكديم وكذلك لنتيار المتكانسين على عند الملع. وسيتم لنتيار الفاترين، ذكورا وإناك على أسأس الاناس العادل واعتماد معارير الكاثبات

# تملياتنا للجميع بالتوثيق

Dr. Mohammed Al-Mikhlafi, Minister of Legal Affairs, to the Yemen Times:

The General People's Congress opposes the process of transitional justice"

Dr. Mohammed Al-Mikhlafi, Minister of Legal Affairs says the proposed Transitional Justice Law will help overcome the "problems of the past" — but politicians disagree as to how exactly that justice will be realized.

Photo and interview by Mohammed Al-Hasani

#### What is the meaning of the Transitional Justice Law?

Simply put, it's a group of measures and procedures that countries take in order to cope with human rights violations that have been committed because of political conflicts. The law was designed to reveal the violations that took place in the past so that a lesson can be learned. It includes redeeming the victims financially. It includes preserving the national memory and immortalizing the victims. It also



The law was designed to reveal the violations that took place in the past so that a lesson can be learned

includes procedures that prevent

#### Laws like this are relatively new. How did countries cope in the past?

The transitional justice is a modern procedure. It is linked to peace and national reconciliation. It came into being in the nineties. Before that time, the victorious used to try the defeated.

#### Does Yemen need it?

Yemen needs the Transitional Justice Law because of the consequences and impacts of the [Civil War of 1994 between the North and the South]. If the injuries of the past had been treated, we would not need the transitional justice and we would not reach this situ-

#### Are people aware of what this law means?

Unfortunately awareness is still limited. But there is an ongoing project. It is supported by the United Nations Development Program. The Ministry and the United Nations cooperate to manage it. The mission of this project is to create support for the Transitional Justice Law. It is expected to commence in the coming weeks. As a matter of fact, raising awareness is a joint responsibility of the society, the civil and government organizations headed by the media outlets. But media outlets don't promote the idea of the transitional justice. We call on all the media outlets to educate the audience about the

meaning of transitional justice. We are ready to cooperate and provide consultations and information.

#### Tell us about the time devoted to executing the transitional justice and those who will be targeted.

According to the current project, it will last for four years after which it can be renewed. The first year is devoted to collecting information, data and facts to get them documented. The Transitional Justice Law addresses all the victims of human rights violations, either committed by the state or other

#### What about the stages of the transitional justice?

The project stipulates that treatment should be conducted based on stages, starting with events that started in 2011 and then older

#### Will the law include the violations committed after 2011?

Yes, as long as the harm is still standing, the law will target whatever the time of the violation was.

#### But do you think the political and social circumstances are conducive to implementing

We have a political method for reaching political reconciliation. This way will not succeed unless there is a parallel social way as well. That is, the conflict in South Africa was no less tense than the conflict in Yemen. And the problems of South Africa were not easier. However, they found a way to overcome their problems.

#### How suitable are the circumstances in Yemen for implementing transitional justice? Perhaps some Yemenis, including the victims, do not understand the positive side of the transitional jus-

tice and its results. This part of the population does not stand for the

## **Transitional** Justice Law addresses all the victims of human rights violations, either committed by the state or other groups

If we look at the political parties, only the General People's Congress opposes the process of transitional justice. I cannot evaluate the society because we have not conducted field visits. But if we take samples from society and from political factions, we will find that the majority of them understand the transitional justice process and positively think of it.

Generally speaking, there was opposition in terms of the transitional justice in other nations and communities, like Morocco. After being implemented, they showed a positive stance towards it.

#### But do you think the Yemeni society has different characteristics?

It is true every society has its own



Only the name of the Central Security Forces was changed and this isn't the kind of restructure that will change things

character. But I think complications son with other countries in which the transitional justice was implemented and ended up successful. For instance, there were countries that have differences related to religion, and there were sharp divides between ethnic groups and ethnic conflicts. This does not exist

We will tackle the tradition of the political revenge. Such traditions have nothing to do with the society; it has to do with the ruling and who took over. These traditions should come to an end.

#### You've talked about the institutional reform bill your ministry presented. What is the importance of this bill in the process of transitional

justice? It's important to ensure that violations won't take place again. It includes institutional procedures to restructure the state institutions where people in charge had violated human rights in the past. There should be a record of the violations, both substantive and human, that happened in these institutions. Even the suspected violations should be taken into consideration by the institutional reform.

#### Do you think that the current restructure in some state institutions is directed to implement this thing?

I think that what is currently taking place in some military and

security institutions serves the institutional reform, but not as well as it could. For example, it's not understood yet whether the restructure in the Interior Ministry will address this problem or not and I have talked with the Interior Minister about it. Only the name of the Central Security Forces was changed to "Special Forces" and this isn't the kind of restructure that will change the things that enabled human rights to take place in this bureau. Moreover, the association of some bureaus, such as the association of the Political and Security Bureaus with the Presidency, protected them from accountability. I think that the majority of employees in these two bureaus believe the institutional reform will protect them.

24 June, 2013

#### The Transitional Justice Law is discussed in the NDC. What is its exact role in the law?

The role of the NDC lies in identifying ways to achieve transitional justice and prevent the repetition of future violations. This won't be achieved but within the constitutional and political orientation that prevents political conflicts in the

#### But you have prepared this law. Doesn't that conflict with vour work?

No. It's not the duty of the NDC to set the details of the law. Since the very beginning, I have said the law shouldn't totally rely on the conference. The law should be passed and the new determinants and tasks the NDC will come up with will be addressed by a new legislation.

I have met with the Transitional Justice Team and suggested they don't address the details of the issue and instead present it in general and continue to study the ways that prevent the repetition of future violation. Anyway, there is no disagreement between passing the law and the duty of the NDC.

#### There is a heated dispute between the two bills that were prepared for the Transitional Justice Law. Can you explain that?

First, I want to say that there is only one bill for the law and not two. What was sent to the Parliament wasn't a bill and was illegal because only members of the Parliament and the government are entitled to present bills. We, in the Cabinet, have established a committee to study the bill presented by the Ministry of Legal Affairs. I headed this committee which was composed of representatives from the Joint Meeting Parties (JMPs) and the General People's Congress (GPC) in the government. This is the only bill the ministry sent to the presidency and all suggestions made on the bill were presented by the GPC as a political party and not by the GPC representatives in the

#### What are these suggestions?

The influential suggestions focused on two things: the time frame of the transitional justice and revealing the truth but the first was the main suggestion. Actually, the sug-

gestion the GPC presented at that time provided two options for the time frame of the law: either the period during 2011 or the period since establishing the Republic of

#### What has the bill you presented suggested in terms of the time frame of the Transitional Justice Law?

At that time our bill was the period of the Republic of Yemen including the incidents that took place prior to the Republic of Yemen and the results of which are still existing.

#### Do you mean the violations that took place since 1990?

Yes but only if their effects are still felt. We have made a distinction between the period before and after the Republic of Yemen but in the final bill there was no distinction.

#### What do you think are the shortcomings of the bill of the **Transitional Justice Law?**

It's illegal because it wasn't pre-

sented neither by the government nor the parliament which are the only authorized bodies according to the constitution. Moreover, it canceled the time frame and changed it into remedies for the violations that happened only in 2011. It also replaced the tasks entrusted to the Investigation Committee in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution. The aim of the GPC was to abolish the Investigation Committee that investigates the violations that took place in 2011 and the same time cancels the transitional justice.

Translated from the Arabic by Khalid Al-Karimi and Bassam Al-Khameri.





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#### The state is obliged to refer whoever was found guilty of killing peaceful protesters or instigating their murder both within the security and military institutions to

investigation and prosecu-

- Immediate release of all detainees from youth revolution, peaceful southern movement, and political and press detainees unless they are convicted of crimi-
- The State shall respect the right of citizens to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and protect this right through legislation to ensure the protection of citizens, including not al-

nal and terror acts

- lowing any human rights violations to be committed in the future. Admitting to crimes committed without justification and issuing and institutional apology for all human rights violations.
- Adherence to the standards of international humanitarian law and international conventions on human rights and investigations of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the recommendations of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations in the formation of commissions of inquiry, and procedures for investigation and prosecution. Providing technical, procedural, material and political support to be-
- gin immediate achieve this, and to ensure the rapid implementation and fair punishment of the convicted and the reparation of the 7. victims.
- Adopting and implementing the demands and goals of the youth of peaceful change and the peaceful southern movement.The government's resettlement of civil servants and military personnel who have been terminated from their jobs due to the events of
- Forming a governmental national committee for the families of the martyrs and treating the injured due to the events of 2007 and 2011

- regardless of their orientation and political affiliations.
- The need to revisit the provisions of the law of the occupants of senior positions to ensure that they are subject to accountability and to make them under the jurisdiction of the regulatory bodies and penalty of the law.
- The commitment of the state to recover all the looted funds and land, public or private inside or abroad because of abuse of power, embezzlement, falsifications and, other illegal reasons which will guarantee the rights of the of the victims and of society and to ques-
- tion and hold accountable looters and administratively and legally according to national and international standards which guarantee the issuance of legislation that will prevent such illegal actions of property, land and money.
- Criminalizing the use of drone strikes, targeted missile strikes and criminalizing indefinite detention (without charge and without trial) and restore their dignity and compensating those that have been held for terrorism charges but not convicted and executing the rehabilitation and integration program and prioritizing the Guantanamo detainees file

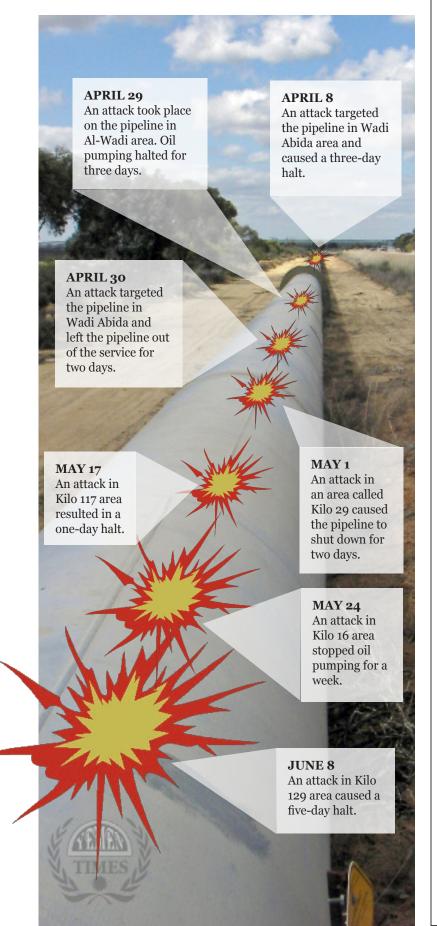


# Oil pipelines sabotaged in Marib

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

date, about 18 acts of sabotage against oil pipelines in Marib governorate have taken place since the beginning of January 2013. Ghalib Al-Omairi, the oil director in Marib, said the losses

vary from attack to attack. Al-Omairi pointed out that \$4,000 to \$8,000 is needed to repair the pipeline after each attack. Then there is the ammount of money lost when the oil stops pumping, he said. As each barrel of crude oil costs about \$91, that ammount is great. In April and May alone, there have been 7 such attacks.









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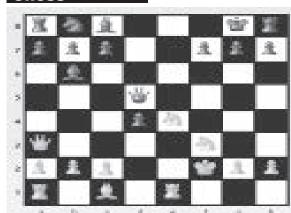
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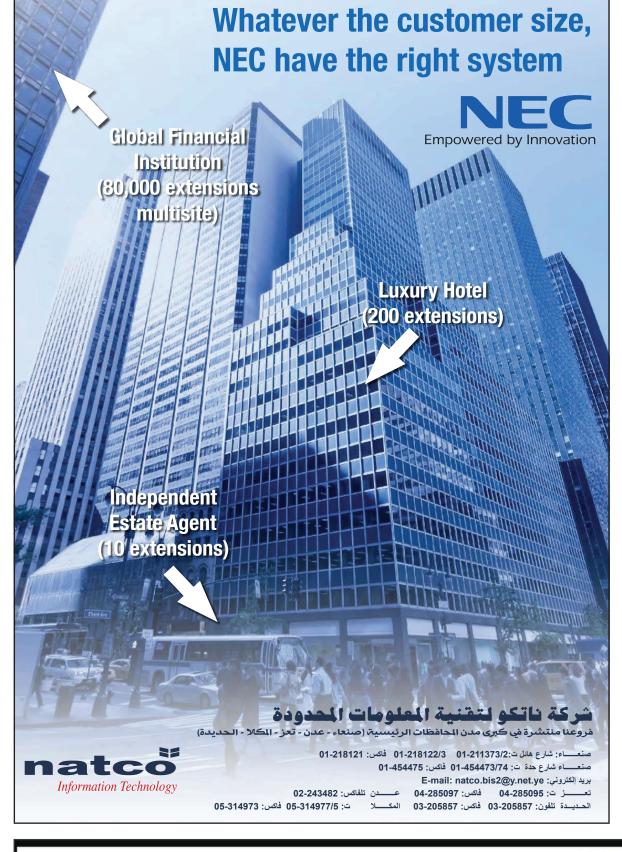
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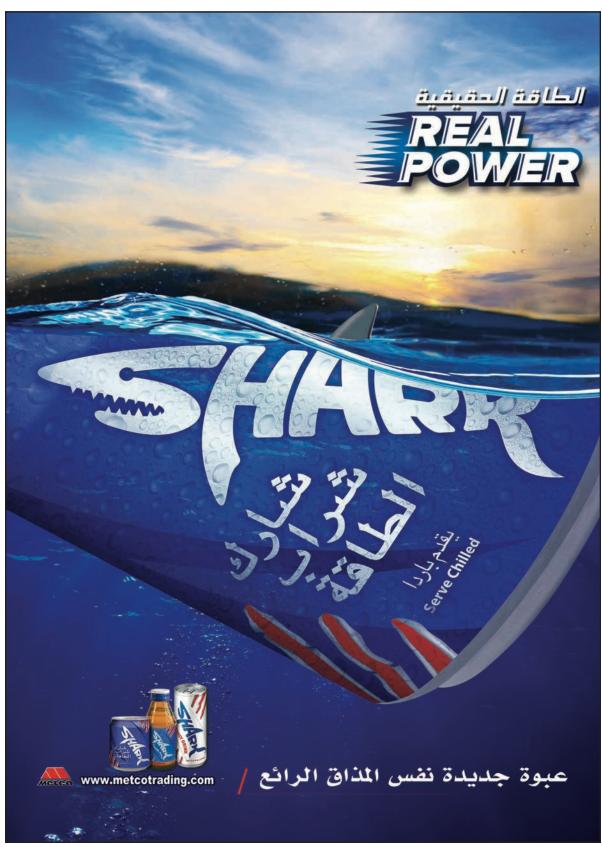




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