



Yemen: Coasts without Protection



Yemen's entire marine forces are comprised of 15 ships; only nine of them function and only two are able to sail in the deep water.

Muaad Al-Maqtari & Mohamed Al-Samei

SANA'A, May 23 - Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for a May 20 attack targeting American military advisors in Hodeida. A security source in Hodeida said that the American advisors were on a military training mission for the Yemeni Coast Guard.

The attack left three of the four advisors wounded, contrasting earlier security reports that said only two advisors were hurt. One of them suffered injuries from glass fragments from his car windshield.

According to the statement issued by Ansar Al-Sharia, "Three American military advisors were wounded on Sunday; one of them injured badly, in an ambush by jihadists of Ansar Al-Sharia in Hodeida."

"The jihadists of Ansar Al-Sharia surely shot three experts; one of them had a bad neck injury. Meanwhile, the police imposed a siege around the area to catch the jihadist; however, they have been foiled by Allah," the statement continued.

Ansar Al-Sharia said that its members pursued the four American advisors as they were driving to work.

The jihadists opened fire on their

two cars before stopping 300 meters away from the ambush and fleeing.

Basim Al-Jenani, journalist and editor-in-chief of Al-Hodeida Net News Website, told the Yemen Times, by way of security sources that armed men opened fire on the car of the three American experts when they were driving to work Sunday morning after leaving Al-Hodeida Land Hotel, where they live. One of them was wounded by glass fragments from his car and the perpetrators fled.

He added that the American advisors were taken to a safe place and the police subsequently caught an Al-Qaeda suspect after storming several houses.

Long coasts with no qualified guard

Yemen enjoys a coastline of about 2200 km on the Arabian and Red Seas, but its long coasts are not working in favor of the state at present.

Somali militants are flooding into Yemen to fight with Ansar Al-Sharia, an Al-Qaeda-linked group, and illegal immigration from several countries in Africa, together with traffickers and pirates are making Yemeni coasts -- ranging from east Oman to Medi, located along the

easter border between Yemen and Saudi Arabia -- a point of tension for the state.

Traditional strategies for fighting terrorism, piracy and trafficking have become less productive due to the shifting activities of groups that move in the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea. At the same time, political debates in the interim government have largely steered away from the maritime challenges, which may signal the low priority of maritime security in the reorganization of the army.

In 2002, the Yemeni Coast Guard Authority was created under a decree issued by the former president Ali Abdullah Saleh, following the USS Cole and French oil tanker attacks in 2000 and 2001, respectively, off the coast of Aden.

"The decree that created the Coast Guard came very late," engineer Mahfoz Al-Mashmoli who works at the Yemen's Coastal Guard in Aden said, pointing out that the Yemeni Coast Guard is unable to tackle the security challenges facing the government.

"Yemen's entire marine forces are comprised of 15 ships; only nine of them function and only two are able to sail in the deep water," Al-Mashmoli added.

He pointed out that training and equipment granted to Yemen's Coast Guard from European states have not been enough to enable the forces to perform their tasks along the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which extends about 500 km from Al-Khokah on the Red Sea to Shuqra port in Abyan on the Arabian Sea.

Al-Qaeda passage

Shuqra is a safe maritime passage for elements of the Somali Harakat al-Shabaab Al-Mujahideen (HSM), who flow into Yemen to fight on the side of Ansar Al-Sharia in Abyan and Shabwa governorates, located in the east and south of Yemen.

Since last February and March, more than 500 Somalis have flowed into Yemen, according to the Interior Ministry. The Somali Embassy in Sana'a said that this figure might increase.

In April 2008, the headquarters of Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan ordered its followers to take control of the maritime passages around Yemen.

"Armed groups off Yemeni coasts have started to move in the area for more than a year, participating in human trafficking and the looting of tourist and oil ships," said a letter titled, "Marine Terrorism is a Strategic Necessity."

"It is necessary to escalate battles on the seas, as Mujahideen fighters achieve successes on land through forming martyring brigades; the next move should be on the seas," the letter added.

"The Yemeni coasts meet along the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Aden, which overlooks Bab Al-Mandab, a strategic link between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

"This area is a strategic point to expel the enemy from the most significant corner of the battle; if the enemy cannot protect itself in this area, it will not be able to defend itself in other areas," the letter added.

In November 2011, Yemen handed over the chair of the Indian Ocean Rim Association to India. The Indian Foreign Minister who currently chairs the 18-member association then said that all the Indian Ocean countries seek cooperation and coordination to curb the piracy threat off Somali Coasts. However they did not mention or talk about Somali Al-Qaeda fighters flowing to Yemen through Shuqra port on the Arabian Sea.

Monitoring without boats

The only remarkable moves taken by the interim government regarding maritime protection was the participation in a ministerial meeting held at the headquarters of the London-based International Marine Organization last April. The meeting aimed at evaluating progress made by Djibouti against piracy.

Minister of Transportation Waed Badheeb, who represented Yemen in the meeting, highly appreciated the call for hosting the regional meeting that will follow the implementation of the agreement in September in Sana'a.

During the period from 2007 to 2011, former president Ali Abdullah Saleh vowed to upgrade marine forces, but he did nothing.

Commitments from Saleh's regime were mentioned in an extensive interview by the Yemeni News Agency (Saba) with Major Gen. Ali Rasa'a, the former chief of the Coast Guard in 2009.

Rasa'a affirmed that the Coast Guard does not exist in some Yemeni islands and other coastal areas, pointing out that the Yemeni islands and most of the Red Sea is under the responsibility of the De-

fense Ministry.

He said that centers gathering information on piracy were built in Al-Makha in Taiz and in Lahj. Other centers were constructed in Raas Amran, Abyan, Shabwa and the Myoon Island.

With regard to the training of Coast Guards, Rasa'a spoke about the creation of an institute in Aden, affirming that about 100 persons graduated from the institute. In addition to that, a coastal monitoring system was created in 2009 at a cost of \$ 20 million.

The coastal monitoring system has radars equipped with surveillance cameras placed in the ports and centers set up in the Gulf of Aden.

"These centers will not solve the piracy problem if there is no Coast Guard able to carry out patrols on the sea," he added. "The centers need boats that can seize targets."

The new Yemeni regime headed by President Abdu Rabo Mansour Hadi inherited land forces that were constructed on the basis of family alliances with no qualified marine forces.

"Because Yemen has long coasts and over 100 islands, it should first focus on building up the marine forces, then the air forces and ultimately the land forces," said Huessein Al-Hubaishi, who is among the most prominent Yemeni specialists on maritime borders. "Yemen behaves as if it is a land-locked state."

Al-Hubaishi said that Coast Guards are tasked with pursuing illegal immigrants and trafficking, stressing that the military requires strong maritime forces to protect state sovereignty.

He added that paying attention to maritime areas makes no sense, unless it is preceded by the development of police forces that can shore up confidence about investing on Yemen's islands and along its coasts.

He said that the number of Yemenis who reside along its coastlines do not exceed 0.4 percent of the population of around 23 million, suggesting that because this percentage is so low it is subject to disregard.

"Yemen needs to establish residential maritime projects on islands," he concluded, pointing out that this is the best way to protect Yemeni coasts. "The military presence is not enough to protect the coasts."

Violent clashes between Islah and Hirak supporters in Aden

By: Saleh Al-Batati

ADEN, May 23 - Violent clashes broke out between Hirak (the Southern Movement) and Islah party supporters in the city of Aden on Tuesday night.

Each side was participating in separate marches celebrating the May 22 national Unity Day. Hirak commemorates the anniversary of what they see as a failed declaration of secession from Sana'a in 1994, whereas Islah celebrates National

Unity Day announced on May 22, 1990.

Hirak organized two marches that set off from Aden's Al-Mualla district and ended in Crater district, where Islah was marching. When the rival parties met they started chanting slogans at each other. Clashes followed with supporters shooting fireworks, hurling stones and eventually shooting firearms at each other.

Although no official human casualty has been reported, eyewitnesses told the Yemen Times that several

people had been injured during what they called "fierce clashes."

Hirak members and activists claimed that they had successfully thwarted the anniversary celebrations of the national holiday. Islah leaders, for their part, condemned what they called a "botched bid" to derail the celebration. They accused "Hirak thugs" of supporting violent actions.

Aden has witnessed numerous violent clashes between Hirak and Islah affiliates, which have resulted in

scores of injuries. In February 2012, armed members of the Southern Movement stormed an Islah camp in Al-Mualla.

The Southern Movement started in 2007 with popular demonstrations in southern Yemeni governorates calling for equal citizenship and an end to corruption. The call then developed into demands of separation from the north.

Political leaders from the two halves announced unification in May 1990.

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After clearing Lawdar of militants, clashes heat up around Ja'ar

By: Mohammed Al-Samei

SANAA, May 20 — Nearly 40 Yemeni soldiers and 60 Al-Qaeda-affiliated militants have been killed in fierce clashes last Thursday and Friday near the town of Ja'ar, an Al-Qaeda stronghold.

A soldier in the Counterterrorism Unit (CTU) in Zinjibar told the Yemen Times, "About 20 soldiers were wounded on Saturday by mines laid by Al-Qaeda militants, a day after 40 soldiers and 60 militants were killed." He said that among those killed were five leading figures of Ansar Al-Sharia.

The Yemeni army has expanded its military operations to regain control of towns which have been taken over by Ansar Al-Sharia.

On Sunday, fierce clashes took place between army troops assisted by tribal militias and gunmen from Ansar Al-Sharia, an Al-Qaeda-affiliated group. War planes have been striking Al-Qaeda-held posts and hideouts in the area, according to the CTU source.

He pointed out that troops and

tribal militias—which were formed to help the army eject the terrorists from the towns—advanced towards Zinjibar, the capital of Abyan, and Ja'ar, the second biggest town in the governorate and an Al-Qaeda stronghold which the militant group took over in May of last year.

The battle heated up on Friday evening in the nearby area of Al-Hasen, close to the October 7th Ammunition Factory on the outskirts of Ja'ar.

Army troops and the tribal fighters managed to clear central areas of Abyan like Lawdar, Modia, Al-Wadhia and Al-Ain from the militants. However, Zinjibar and Ja'ar are still under Ansar Al-Sharia control.

A media activist, Araf Al-Wan, said in a statement to Yemen Times that Lawdar and Al-Ain are now completely clear of Ansar Al-Sharia.

He pointed out that since April 9, more than 72 tribal fighters have been killed, and 250 others wounded.

"More than 59 militants were killed last Wednesday and Thursday in Lawdar. Furthermore, several

vehicles belonging to the militant group were destroyed in the battles," he said.

According to Al-Wan, some of the Ansar Al-Sharia militants killed were not Yemenis, but from other Arab countries.

Abyan's governor Jamal Al-Aqal said on Saturday that Ja'ar would be clear of Ansar Al-Sharia militants in the coming two days.

Citizens in the town confirmed that troops are deployed around Ja'ar.

Al-Khaleej newspaper cited Al-Aqal as saying that army troops and tribal militias will be able to push the militants out of Ja'ar within two days.

Al-Aqal stressed that Lawdar is completely free of Al-Qaeda militants and that troops are currently pursuing the militants in Maudia and Al-Wadhia areas.

He indicated that troops, assisted by the tribal fighters, started taking positions around Ja'ar preparing to launch heavy military operations intended to dislodge militants from the town.

Stray dogs threaten lives in Ibb

By: Ibrahim Al-Ba'dani

IBB, May 20 — Instances of rabies infections have reached more than 1,400 in different districts in the governorate. More than ten cases show signs of hydrophobia.

According to a medical report by the Health Office in Ibb, the districts of Al-Makhdar, Al-Odain and Hubaish ranked first with regard to the disease spread.

The source indicated that the increase of such cases will result in the spread of stray dogs in villages, asserting that many of the dogs are hydrophobia-afflicted. Consequently, the situation will lead to the infection of other animals such as cats, donkeys and goats that are subject to stray dog bites.

More than 60 people arrived on Sunday, May 20, at the Health Office suffering from rabies.

Most of them were children. The Health Office was not able to accommodate them.

Informed medical sources said that the Health Office in Ibb lacks medical vaccinations to control the disease. Some people have had to turn to the black market for these

vaccinations, where they're very expensive.

Another source in the local council of the governorate said that the Public Works Office did not take action to combat the disease in spite of being legally responsible.

The office declined to attempt to help the those affected by the disease.

The locals in Ibb expressed their concern regarding the increase of stray dogs and expressed concern for their school children in the city.

Year	The bitten	Infected cases
1997	519	3
1998	669	4
1999	1030	12
2000	948	2
2001	650	5
2002	782	4
2003	500	4
2004	555	6
2005	883	4
2006	800	2
2007	1040	4
2008	900	7
2009	1250	8
2010	1150	4
2011	1400	10

Soldiers' death toll in Al-Sabeen bombing mounts to 100

Ahmed Dawood

SANAA, May 23 — Ahmed Qasim Al-Ansi, the Yemeni Minister of Public Health, said that current casualty numbers from the Monday's suicide bombing in Al-Sabeen Square stand at 100 killed and 311 injured, some in critical condition.

Four soldiers belonging to the Central Security forces died on Tuesday, in state-run hospitals in Sana'a, in addition to 96 deaths in Monday's bombing.

Several other soldiers are in critical condition from serious injuries. President Hadi gave orders to take the seriously injured soldiers abroad for treatment.

Yahia Al-Arasi, President Hadi's secretary, said in a press statement

that several soldiers were taken to Jordan and Germany to receive treatment at the behest of President Hadi.

The French Embassy declared in a statement on Tuesday that it took six seriously injured soldiers to Djibouti's Military Hospital to receive treatment.

Moreover, it indicated that French military doctors and regional medical advisors identified soldiers who can't be treated in Yemen to be taken to Djibouti, with more to be taken later.

The National Unification Day celebration was moved from Al-Sabeen Square indoors to the College of Aviation because the risk of attack in the open Al-Sabeen Square.

The celebration was attended by President Hadi and several senior of-

ficials. They all appeared behind bulletproof glass. Only military college students participated in the indoor celebration, whereas other military units were excluded.

"Today's celebration comes in response to the terrorists' savage suicide bombing in Al-Sabeen, intended to stop us from celebrating," said Ahmad Al-Ashwal, Chief of the Military Staff, in a speech during the celebration.

"The barbaric attack in Al-Sabeen Square will not stop us from continuing war against the members [of Al-Qaeda], until we purge them from all of Yemen," he added.

Meanwhile, several local and international statements were issued to condemn the attack. American President Barack Obama said in

press statement after the NATO summit, held in Chicago, "We are worried about Al-Qaeda and its increasing influence in Yemen." He pledged to continue working alongside the Yemeni government to uproot Al-Qaeda in Yemen.

The Yemeni authorities are currently investigating the terrorist attack in Al-Sabeen Square. The Ministry of Defense reported that a specialized team has begun the investigations. Moreover, the US offered to help in the investigations.

In a statement, the White House said that President Obama called President Hadi on Monday night and proposed to help investigate the attack.

The statement added that Hadi thanked Obama for his offer and



President Hadi ordered to take seriously injured troops abroad for treatment.

showed willingness to continue fighting against Al-Qaeda.

While dead troops and wounded soldiers were taken to hospitals on Monday, Ansar Al-Sharia, an Al-Qaeda affiliated group based in Yemen, declared that "this action is the

jihads' revenge for the war against Abyan."

The statement explained that the bombing targeted the Defense Minister and other senior military leaders cooperating with the Americans and Saudis in the war on terror.

VACANCIES



International Relief and Development, (IRD) Inc., is a non-profit organization specializing in international development and humanitarian assistance in over 40 countries and has been working in Yemen for over two years. IRD works with a wide range of partners to design and implement, and provide technical assistance in the areas of health, economic development, relief, infrastructure, civil society and food security. IRD is seeking to fill the following positions to implement its programs in Yemen:

ASSESSMENT OFFICERS (7 POSITIONS)

Under the direction of the Program Coordinator/Manager, the Assessment Officers will:

- Conduct house-to-house visits to vulnerable refugee households;
- Write clear, fair and accurate assessments in English for vulnerable refugees to determine whether they meet UNHCR/IRD criteria;
- Ensure that all relevant documentation is attached to reports;
- Respond to emergency cases where necessary;

Essential qualifications for applicants for these posts are:

- University degree in social sciences or related field or significant NGO/humanitarian experience in lieu of degree.
- Fluency (reading and writing) in English and Arabic is essential.
- Somali, Oromo, Tigrinya, Amharic languages are desired.
- An ability to work under pressure in the face of the harsh realities of urban refugee life.
- Computer skills (Word software).
- At least 1 year working in an NGO or humanitarian/community services environment.

JUNIOR FINANCE ASSISTANT (1 POSITION)

Under the direction of the Finance Officer/ Country Director, the Junior Finance Assistant will:

- Prepare all expense forms for all transactions being made through the office;
- Generate translations for Arabic language receipts and bills;
- Scan all vouchers on a weekly basis and send to HQ;
- Assist in filing all hard copies, ensuring all supporting documentation is present ;
- Ensure that financial systems and procedures are being followed and maintained;

Yemeni Citizens with the following qualifications are eligible to apply for this post:

- At least a Graduate Diploma in either accounting or finance required.
- Excellent computer skills.
- Excellent written and spoken English language and Arabic skills.
- At least 1 year working in an international NGO or bank.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

For all positions, applicants should send a CV and covering letter, both in English, to irdyemen@irdglobal.org with the title of the position you are applying for in the subject line. The closing date for applications is **Monday, June 4th 2012**.

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National legal consultant External Vacancy No. 26/2012

UNICEF Yemen Country Office, Sana'a, seeks highly qualified National legal consultant to develop draft structure, strategy and law of the national child rights observatory in Yemen.

Duration of work: 3 months

Location: Sana'a with possible travel to 3 governorates (Aden Taiz, Hudaida) in which government agencies and NGOs working in child protection and child rights monitoring

Specific Tasks:

Under the overall supervision of the Child Protection Specialist (JJ) and in cooperation with the provisional committee and NLC, the consultant will carry out the following tasks:

1. Conduct a desk review of existing experiences in MENA and globally and develop an action plan with 3 months' time frame.
2. Provide technical support to the NLC and work closely with it in the whole process and ensure all work is conducted in participatory manner.
3. Conduct focus group discussions and interviews with key stakeholders (government officials, heads of section in UNICEF, UN officials, development agencies, civil society organizations, local leaders, parents and children).
4. Conduct consultation meetings and workshops with relevant sectors in the government, civil society organizations, and academic institutions.
5. Ensure the methodology includes consultation with children and due consideration is given to their views.
6. Compile, review and analyze the collected data and information and use them as a basis for preparing the final draft law.
7. Prepare and finalize the final draft and the report based on the purpose, objectives, framework, scope and methodology set out by UNICEF.
8. Ensure the review includes recommendations for action (immediate, medium term and long term) for the Government, NGO's and other stakeholders, identifying technical support that can potentially be provided by UNICEF and other partners.
9. Facilitate the preparation and the organization of the final national consultation workshop with partners involved and dissemination of final draft targeting all the stakeholders and the parliamentarians.

Expected background and Experience

- » Advanced degree in International Law, Human rights, or other related field.
- » Highly relevant professional experience in the field of law and human rights of a period of at least 5 years.
- » Very good command of both English and Arabic languages.
- » Familiarity with international instruments related to children.
- » Ability to engage and form effective working relationships with counterparts and beneficiaries.
- » Excellent writing and analytical skills.
- » Strong skills in interpersonal relations, networking and communication.
- » Computer skills (Word, Excel, Power Point and other).

If you meet the requirements stated above, please write in confidence 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 26/2012 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

UNICEF, a smoke-free environment, is an equal opportunity employer. **Qualified females are encouraged to apply.** Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

Political detainees tortured in secret prisons

By: Ghaida Al-Ariqi

SANAA, May 23 — Since the Yemeni revolution against former President Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime broke out in February of last year, many citizens have been kidnapped by Yemeni Intelligence for expressing their opinions or supporting the revolution.

The abducted citizens have often been tortured, using heinous methods and with predictably gruesome results.

When the families of the victims asked for assistance in finding their loved ones, the police either didn't know anything about the detainees, or simply refused to help.

Human rights organizations have played a major role in following up with these cases until many of them have been released. However, the fate of other victims is still unknown.

Abdul-Malik Rajeh, one of the kidnapped detainees who spent 43 days in an intelligence prison in Sana'a, told the Yemen Times that, "The accusations that I was charged with after I was forcibly taken to prison were that I was a leader of a terrorist cell." After a lengthy investigation, authorities determined that the accusation was false and Rajeh was released from custody.

"While I was imprisoned, I was subjected to severe beatings and torture methods such as burning. Many of the wounds still haven't healed. They range from 4-18 centimeters long," he said.

According to Rajeh, he was even threatened with rape before being moved to a solitary cell.

Rajeh had started work as a photographer for Suhail Channel, which is owned by the well-known opposition leader, Hamid Al-Ahmar, before being illegally arrested and taken to prison by intelligence officers.

Rajeh was working in Arabh, an area about 40 km north of the capitol, when he was forcibly abducted by intelligence agents and taken to a secret prison in Sana'a. He had been



Abdul-Malik Rajeh, one of the political detainees who had been tortured while in secret prison.

sent to the area to photograph the destruction inflicted by the government's bombardment of tribesmen supporting the revolution.

"Initially no one was allowed to visit me in prison, but after my health sharply deteriorated they allowed some family members to see me and bring me medicine," Rajeh said.

Marwan Al-Dawsari, the Executive Director of the Organization for Equality, (one of the NGOs in Yemen working on such cases) told the Yemen Times, "The number of detainees since the beginning of the revolution had sharply increased compared to previous years. The number of political detainees was estimated to be around 3,000."

"Our organization followed approximately 2,000 such cases, but only 900 of these prisoners were released in 2011. We still closely follow their cases through memos sent to the public prosecutor, Military

Intelligence, Political Security, and National Security, as well as to other agencies we deem responsible for kidnapping opposition or human rights activists," he said.

Al-Dawsari pointed out that there is often no direct charge or accusation against most of the prisoners and that they were abducted for either their support for the revolution or for expressing opinions contrary to state policy.

He added that many of the kidnapped activists or revolutionary youths are still being held in these secret prisons. According to him, the prisoners are treated very badly, with some instances of prisoners being held in water tanks.

"So far, according to the statistics we have, nothing is known about 20 kidnapped activists, while an additional 70 have yet to be released. Our reports indicate that some have been held for over 18 months without any charges. This is a crime in itself. Those responsible for holding them should be punished to the full extent of the law," Al-Dawsari stated.

Al-Dawsari went on to say, "secret abductions and mistreatment, even by intelligence agencies, is a violation of the law and are crimes that cannot be overlooked regardless of who committed them or what their positions or ranks are. They must be punished even if they try to obtain immunity from prosecution."

"Humans are innocent by nature, and their freedoms should not be restricted or violated except through the law. Kidnapping people for political motivations goes against our laws, Islamic Sharia, international conventions, and human rights laws and treaties ratified by Yemen," Al-Dawsari added.

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Yemeni women struggle to eke out a living

By: Amal Al-Yarisi

On a corner near Bab Al-Yemen in Sana'a, a 70-year old woman, Afia Al-Amrani, sat on the street selling chickens and eggs.

In spite of years working hard in Bab Al-Yemen, her income doesn't cover her family's needs. Al-Amrani has five daughters and one son, in addition to her disabled husband.

Al-Amrani travels an average of 50 kilometers daily from Amran to Sana'a in order to eke out a living.

She told the Yemen Times that she leaves her home every day after the dawn prayer in order to get to Sana'a early.

Al-Amrani has been selling chickens and eggs for 20 years. Her income is no more than YR 1,500 a day. Sometimes, she earns nothing,

driving her to borrow money just to afford necessities.

According to the quality, she can sell a chicken for between YR 500 and YR 700. She complained that chicken sales have dropped as a result of last year's turbulence.

The difficulties Al-Amran faces are many. Her daughters look down on her because of her work and they refuse to help her. "When I ask them to help me work, they say that they would rather eat bread with water than work beside me," she said.

There are many impoverished Yemeni women who take on work like Al-Amran's. Karama Al-Hamdani, 50, is an example. Due to financial straits, she too took to selling chickens and eggs on a corner by Bab Al-Yemen. She's been working as a chicken vendor for 15 years.

Al-Hamdani used to work as a bread seller. However, price hikes

compelled her to resort to selling chickens and eggs to provide for her husband and six daughters and six sons.

She painfully recalled 25 years ago when a sack of flour used to cost YR 130. Now it costs YR 6000.

Al-Hamdani's daily income fluctuates between YR500 to YR 1000. On occasion she returns home with no money at all.

Al-Hamdani disapproves of even the idea of her daughters following her example, because she thinks they will be subject to harassment. Despite her age, she herself has suffered from harassment.

On another corner in Bab Al-Yemen, young girls sell Lahoo, a homemade flat bread. They make more money than those who sell eggs and chicken.

A 25-year old woman, who declined to be named, said, "I need



A woman selling chickens in Bab Al-Yemen

this work in order to make a living for my five sisters and my mother."

She began selling Lahoo ten years ago. She inherited the job from her mother.

She went on, "I go to the market at 9am. I stay until 2pm. The income is good enough that I was able to help two brothers of mine get married."

Women are not the only ones who


struggle to get by. Many children drop out of school in an attempt to provide the basics for their families.

Malaka Al-Ghweidi, 11, left school to support her family by selling traditional cosmetics, like henna. "My father is mentally ill. My mother works to cover living expenses for the eight members of our family,"

she said. Al-Ghweidi earns approximately YR500 to YR1000 daily. Occasionally, she makes no money at all.

She has been working like this for two years. She said that she will not let her mother suffer alone.

"My mother has been working to save us from hunger for many years."



COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD PROJECT (CLP)

Tender Invitation

Procurement and Installation of Pumping Unit with accessories

The Community Livelihood Program (CLP) is a USAID-funded program in Yemen managed by Creative Associates International.

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YT vision statement



**"To make Yemen
a good world
citizen."**

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

OUR
OPINIONThinking of
security differently

The past Monday's suicide attack against soldiers rehearsing for the unity celebration parade was a tragedy in every sense of the word. It was a very sad situation that shook us all deeply, especially as we are still picking up pieces from the revolution and feeling our way towards stability.

But it also made me stop to think and raise a red flag about the way security in Yemen is being managed.

Let me give you an example:

On the same day and just a few hours before the terrorist attack. I had a meeting in an office with very tight security. I was trying to explain who I was and the purpose of my visit to a security guard in his thirties at the gate when he grabbed the paper I was holding in my hand.

I now know how bulls feel when they see red – (although it turns out they are color blind) – as I snatched the paper back and started shouting at him.

- "How dare you take that paper from my hand like that? You have the right to ask for an ID or search my bag but you have no right to just grab anything in reach!!"
- "Calm down lady, I can't even read!"

At that point I wasn't sure whether to laugh or cry. The anger ceased immediately and the commotion had caused someone from inside to quickly come out and save the situation by whisking me in despite this guard's complaining and hesitation.

They had informed him I had a meeting and my name had already been given but for some reason it failed to reach him. In order to save his bruised ego, he asked to search my bag, which I allowed him to, and I then went off to my meeting.

There are three ways the unity parade suicide bomber could have infiltrated the group of Central Security soldiers: One is while they were still at their base, the second is while they were on their way to the parade and the third is joining them when they were already there.

We know now that there were security measures locking down the parade area for two days prior to the parade. We also know that each group was a specific number of soldiers, who when lined up, formed a perfect square. This means that the bomber and his accomplices, - our sources indicate there were three of them, two currently being interrogated with the third being the main bomber, now in pieces - must have been on the list from the beginning.

This means they are either Central Security soldiers who've turned against the state, or simply men who managed to get on the list prior to the parade. In Yemen it is extremely easy to buy any military uniform, especially for the lower ranks. We have previously published an entire story in the Yemen Times about how anyone can go and buy military clothing, including jackets, pants or other needed items.

In the story we also discovered that relatives or siblings wear each others' clothes, so a civilian could have borrowed his brother's uniform if he had wanted to.

Access to the uniform is not a problem, and access to the list could be as easy as signing up for a volunteer group, especially considering many security guards and soldiers can't read.

No matter how long we fight terrorism by attacking Al-Qaeda hide-outs or allowing US drone strikes, Yemen will never be safe. As long as our security forces lack high standards, what's the point in thinking they can protect us? They may have the best intentions, but in the war we are fighting today against terrorism we need to rethink our state's attitude towards security personnel and recruitment criteria.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SKETCHED OPINION

By Rashad Al-Samei



Nation-Building in the Yemen

By: James Traub
foreignpolicy.com
First published on May 18

Last week, I wrote about the growing drone-ification of U.S. policy toward Yemen, and questioned the faith that drone strikes would not provoke the kind of backlash caused by less "targeted" forms of military intervention. At best, drones are an instrument of policy, not a policy in and of itself. Critics of the Obama administration's emerging counterterrorism strategy in Yemen and elsewhere argue that the United States needs fewer drones, and more of something else. The question for this week is: What's the "something else"?

It's a very urgent question as Yemen is now the front line of the war against terrorism. John Brennan, the White House counter-terrorism advisor, has said that Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), based in Yemen, has over 1,000 members, and is "the most active operational franchise" of Al-Qaeda.

The 2010 underwear bomb plot originated in Yemen, as did the effort last month, foiled by a Saudi double agent, to plant an undetectable bomb on a plane. In recent months, AQAP has routed government troops to establish a statelet in southern Yemen, providing it far more operational space than it now has on the border of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

One of the attractions of drones is that most of the time they do what they're supposed to do — kill terrorists. And they do it very quickly. And that is precisely the point that the administration's critics make. Gregory Johnsen, a Yemen scholar who blogs at the website Waq al-Waq, complains that the administration has been relying on "very quick and very simple solutions for Yemen" rather than the ones that take time and effort.

Johnsen and others argue that the administration must give much more priority to the slow and tedious work of economic development and diplomatic engagement, including with the Yemeni opposition. "The U.S. has to focus more on the root causes of terrorism than the effects," as Barak Barfi, a research fellow at the New America Foundation, recently said on CNN.

The "root causes" of terrorism are not so self-evident, but what is clear is that terrorists seek to exploit the empty spaces created by weak and ineffective governments. Thus the long-term solution to the growth of terrorism in places like Yemen is to help the state become more effective, and more legitimate.

American presidents since 9/11 have accepted this premise. In his second inaugural address, George W. Bush declared that the democratization of the Islamic world was in America's deepest national security interest. As a candidate, Barack Obama argued that the United States needed to focus less on elections in fragile states, and more on boosting economic development and government capacity.

The counterinsurgency strategy he adopted in Afghanistan had a large civilian component designed to do just that. It is fair to say that the Obama administration has not demonstrated its commitment to nation-building in Yemen. U.S. civilian assistance this year amounts to a very modest \$112 million, of which \$73 million will go to humanitarian aid.

That leaves only \$39 million for development, or a little over \$1.50 for each of Yemen's 24 million people. This is a country which ranks 154th on the U.N. human development index, where households desperately need access to clean drinking water, electricity, and fuel oil, among other basic goods. Where's the long-term solution?

The experience of Afghanistan — and Haiti, and plenty of other such

places — has shown how hard it is to spend large amounts effectively in states where the government has very little presence beyond a few major cities.

After years of effort and billions of dollars, the Afghan government remains very corrupt, very weak, and not very legitimate. Yemen is a more advanced country than Afghanistan, but 33 years of the personalized and deeply corrupt rule of President Ali Abdullah Saleh enfeebled state institutions and turned much of the economy into a patronage network. The marginal value of additional dollars might drop off quickly.

What about democratic legitimacy? A recent article in FP claimed that by spurning advances from the youth movement — which took to the streets in Yemen's version of the Arab Spring — the White House ended "any hopes of an authentic democratic revolution," and thus of "a more tolerant and stable Yemen."

The author predicted that more embittered young men will be driven into the arms of the AQAP. It's possible; but the same argument has been made about the drone strikes, and so far there's very little evidence on either front. There seem to be far fewer Yemenis who identify with the foreign fighters of Al-Qaeda than there are Pakistanis who identify with the Taliban, who are sons of the soil.

Again, it's easy to claim that the Obama administration's actions in Yemen belie its rhetorical commitment to democracy in the Arab world. Obama supported the plan advanced by Saudi Arabia — no great friend of democracy — to ease Saleh out of power in favor of his vice-president, Abdu Rabbu Mansour Hadi, a long-time Saleh loyalist.

And yet staunch support for Hadi has proved to be the single greatest success of American policy in Yemen — far more important than, say, a decision to double development aid, or to halve drone strikes, would have been. I've heard again and again that the White House doesn't have "a strategy" in Yemen, but in fact the strategy is to support President Hadi through all means possible — a resumption of aid, high-level visits, public statements of support, and last week's announcement of a White House executive order freezing the assets of anyone who seeks to "obstruct the implementation" of the deal that transferred power to him — a shot across the bow to Saleh and his circle.

So far, Hadi has exceeded all expectations, and certainly those of Saleh, who counted on his compliance. He has sacked two Saleh family members who occupied senior military posts; both at first refused to go, and needed additional threats from Jamal Ben Omar, the U.N. emissary, who has worked closely with American officials.

"He has really been able to consolidate the political center," according to James Fallon of the Eurasia Group. "Inside the GPC" — Saleh's party — "there's been a gradual isolation of Saleh and the closest of his circle." Checkpoints have come down from the main streets of the capital, Sana'a, and youth activists have not challenged his authority.

In recent days, Hadi has also sent the army back into the south in the hopes of retaking the towns and villages now held by AQAP. The fighting is reported to be fierce, if so far inconclusive.

Hadi enjoys support in part because he is an interim figure whose writ runs out in 18 months. And Saleh, who remains in Sana'a, could upend the deal at any time. But he would have to pay a very serious cost, both with the United States and with the U.N. Security Council.

Right now, U.S. policy in Yemen is looking better than it's reputed to be. Les Campbell, Middle East director of the National Democratic Institute and a veteran of Yemeni politics, says, "The U.S. has to a great extent handled Yemen very, very well. They're working very closely with the presi-

dent, but they haven't really alienated the protestors. That's a pretty good feat."

Yemen is still a disaster area. There is an indigenous rebellion in the south, as well as a sectarian war in the north. Rebels regularly attack the electric grid as well as oil and gas pipelines. Jamal Benomar recently said that as many as 700,000 children could die this year from malnutrition. Yemen seems to be running out of everything — above all, oil, its chief export, and water.

But the ultimate source of its problems, as a recent report notes, is not scarcity but political failure. What Yemen needs most is a political system which all factions are prepared to buy into. America's vast investment in Afghanistan has failed because Afghan politics has failed.

There's very little Washington can do about, or around or against, a feckless and corrupt regime. If the White House is pushing all its chips on Hadi, it's because right now he represents Yemen's best chance to survive its current crisis, and for it to begin to rebuild. President Hadi may not be much of a democrat, or even a liberal; but he may be just good enough.

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

Republic of Yemen

Sana'a Water Supply Enhancement Project
Contracts SANCW-8N and SANCW-11
Project Number: 2-YAR-0094

CONSULTING SERVICES

The Government of Yemen has received a loan from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this loan to payments under the contract for Construction Supervision of the Sana'a Water Supply Enhancement Project, Contracts SANCW-8N and SANCW-11.

The services include: review and update of the existing draft design and tender documents (i.e. Contract Conditions, Specifications, BOQ, Drawings, etc.) before tendering, supervision of two contracts and all other related activities under the project. The Project includes construction of water distribution networks in addition to drilling two new wells and provision of service connections. The project duration is expected to be three years.

The Ministry of Water and Environment through the Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (SWSLC) invites eligible consultants to indicate their interest in providing these services. Interested Consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, general qualifications and number of key staff and so forth). Consultants may associate with others to enhance their qualifications.

A consultant will be selected in accordance with procedures set out in the Guidelines for the Use of Consultants under Islamic Development Bank Financing, May 2009, and is open to all eligible firms from IDB Members Countries as defined in the guidelines.

Interested Consultant may obtain further information at the address below between 09:00 am and 13:00 pm local time (GMT+3).

Two copies of the Expression of Interest must be delivered to the address below not later than 13:00 pm local time (GMT+3) on 4th, July 2012

Ministry of Water and Environment

Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation
Sana'a - Al Hasba
Republic of Yemen

Attn: Eng. Ali Jadel

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فنادق	معاهد
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٠٣/٢٠٣٦٦	٠١/٢٧٦٥٨٥/٢
٠٥/٤٠٧٣١٩	٠١/٥٦٢٨١٣
٧٧٧٨٨٦٦	٠١/٢٧٤٣١٤
٥٠/٦٦٠٤٩٨	٠١/٤٤٤٩٧٣١
	٠١/٥١٧٥٤٤
	٠١/٢٧١٦٠١
	٠١/٢٨٦٥٠٦
	٠١/٢٧٤٣٧١
	٠١/٤٠٧٥٤٠
	٠١/٢٣٨٩٠١
	٠١/٢٠٩٤٥١

Important Numbers

الوزارات	رئاسة الجمهورية
١٧٧	٠١/٢٩٠٢٠٠
١٧١	٠١/٤٩٠٨٠٠
١٩٩	٠١/٥٤٥١٣٢
١١٨	٠١/٢٧٤٤٣٩
١٩١	٠١/٥٣٥٠٣١
١٩٤	٠١/٢٦٨٥٨٣
١٧٧	٠١/٢٧٤٦٤٠
١٩٤	٠١/٢٩٤٥٧٩
١٧٧	٠١/٢٧٦٤٠٤
١٧١	٠١/٢٨٢٩٦٦
١٩٩	٠١/٢٦٨٠٠٩
١١٨	٠١/٤٠٣٣١٣
١٩١	٠١/٢٥٣٣١١
١٩٤	٠١/٤٧٢٩١٣
١٧٧	٠١/٢٣٥٤٦٢
١٩١	٠١/٢٣٥١٢٢
١٩٤	٠١/٢٣٠٠٥٠
١٧٧	٠١/٤٠٣٣٥٤
١٩١	٠١/٢٠٣٠٩١٠
١٩٤	٠١/٢٨٩٥٧٧
١٧٧	٠١/٢٦٠٩٠٣
١٩١	٠١/٤٤٤٨٣١
١٧٧	٠١/٢٣١٤٦٠
١٩٤	٠١/٢٢٧٢٤٢
١٧٧	٠١/٢٧٤٠٠٨
١٩١	٠١/٢٥٠١٠١
١٧٧	٠١/٢٥٧٣٢٢
١٩٤	٠١/٥٣٧٩١٤
١٧٧	٠١/٢٣٢٧٠١
١٩١	٠١/٢٦٠٣٦٥
١٧٧	٠١/٢٠٣٢٥٧
١٩٤	٠١/٤١٨٢٨٩
١٧٧	٠١/٢٢٦١٩٦

بنوك

٠١/٢٦٠٨٢٢

بنك اليمن والخليج

مدرسة متفطرة

مدرس متخصص في مادة اللغة العربية والانجليزية للمدارس الحكومية يرغب في اعطاء دروس خصوصية بأسعار مناسبة. 735519454

سمير سعيد الاصبحي، بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب (جامعة صنعاء)، إجادة اللغة الانجليزية، صنعاء شارع تعز التواصل: 734517536

محمد سالم الطهيف، إنجليزي ترجمة، العلوم، 733138531

بكالوريوس صيدلة، دورة توفل من المعهد الأمريكي، خبرة في مجال التصنيع الدوائي لمدة 3 سنوات ونصف، خبرة في مجال

7703252447

تمهيدي ماجستير - جامعة صنعاء، لغة انجليزية، خبرة في مجال التدريس، دروس خصوصية لجميع المراحل. 733496587

بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية، دبلوم محاسبة سنتين، دبلوم كمبيوتر، دورات طباعة عربي/ إنجليزي، دوره فوتوشوب 777584644

طلال عبدالواسع، حاصل على بكالوريوس محاسبة، دبلوم السكرتارية، دروة يمن سوفت، خبرة في مجال كهرياء الريف، اجادة اللغة الانجليزية. 770166950

ماجستير ماجستير - جامعة صنعاء، لغة انجليزية، خبرة في مجال التدريس، دروس خصوصية لجميع المراحل. 733496587

بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية، دبلوم محاسبة سنتين، دبلوم كمبيوتر، دورات طباعة عربي/ إنجليزي، دوره فوتوشوب 777584644

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الكلمة المفقودة

3 المعلق المنع امل

4 ترف تعريف امل

5 دلو قربة امل

6 كيا قربة امل

7 لام قربة امل

8 مهن قربة امل

9 من اصل روسي قربة امل

10 يوسف شاهين قربة امل

11 صحافة عربية قربة امل

12 تخليد الذكرى قربة امل

13 عبقريّة ادبية قربة امل

14 التحفظ الشخصي قربة امل

15 اللغة الثانية قربة امل

استراحة العدد

النجمة

عجائب وغرائب

اعتقد لص ساذج من نيمكسيكو بأنه تمكن من حيك حيلة محكمة عندما قام بسرقة مشروبات من أحد المطاعم وهو يضع كيسا على رأسه لإخفا ملامحه، غير أن الموظف المسؤول تمكن من التعرف على ملامحه بصورة دقيقة نظرا لأن الكيس الذي استخدمه كان من النوع الشفاف.

حكمة العدد

إذا بدأت في تقييم الناس فإنك لن تجد الوقت لتحبهم

نكتة العدد

المدرس الطالبي التام في الفصل من المنطقي أن لا تكون المدرسة لل نوم ولذلك استنتج أنك سهرت ندرس طوال الليل في البيت. الطالب: من المنطقي أن لا تكون المدرسة لل نوم لذلك استنتج أن البيت ليس لل دراسة.

لغز العدد

ماهو الشيء الذي ترمي قشره وتطبخ داخله ثم تاكل قشرته وترمي داخله

هل تعلم

أن الفيلسوف الذي عرف بـ "فيلسوف الإرادة" هو الفيلسوف الألماني شوبنهاور

الحلول بالمقلوب

Confrontations break out between Saleh's supporters and policemen

Muaad Al-Maqtari

SANA'A, May 23 — Two people were killed and several others wounded on Wednesday, May 23 in armed confrontations between former President Saleh's supporters and Anti-Riot police.

Saleh supporters have been camped out in Tahreer Square at the center of the capital Sana'a since last year demanding Saleh remain in office until 2013. Now they are demanding compensation for remaining there in support of Saleh.

Anti-Riot Forces have remained in Tahreer Square anticipating a renewal of clashes.

The confrontations broke out when Saleh's supporters closed Ali Abdulmoghni Street and attacked Gamal

Gameel Police Station, adjacent to the square.

Saleh Al-Haimi, an organizer of the demonstrations, told the Yemen Times that they are demanding YR two billion (\$ 9.3 million). He claimed that Hafedh Mayad, former director of Yemen Economic Company, promised to pay them this sum in return for their camping in Tahreer Square and supporting former president Saleh since the fall of Egyptian former president Housni Mubarak.

For his part, Basheer Al-Asbahi, owner of a clothing shop in Tahreer Square, said that three of Saleh's supporters were wounded by the Anti-Riot Forces' batons.

On Saturday night, fire broke out in the thugs' camps in Tahreer Square. Al-Asbahi said that the fire spread in

several camps before the fire trucks came.

The fires started following a declaration by Saleh's General People's Congress (GPC) that it intends to remove the camps as Saleh has already left office. However, evacuation plans were hindered because the armed camps put forth twenty conditions before leaving, including the recruitment of 20,000 men, the resignation of the Minister of Information as well as the \$ 9.3 million payment.

The main reason behind the evacuation is that the GPC has no funds to give to Saleh's supporters and this sparked arguments between them.

The campers have been accused of the deaths of numerous revolutionary youth during last year's uprising in which hundreds were killed.

Spanish policeman found dead in Sana'a

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, May 23 — Antonio Cejudo, 38, a Spanish policeman working at the Embassy of Spain in the Yemeni capital of Sana'a was found dead on Tuesday, May 22, on mountain overlooking the Hadda area, a luxurious neighborhood in the capital. A source at the Embassy told the Yemen Times.

The circumstances surrounding Cejudo's death remain unclear, as investigations are still ongoing, according to the source at the Embassy who affirmed that a Yemeni forensics team was examining the body.



Antonio Cejudo

The man was found in a remote area, having been shot in the head by a single bullet. His service weapon was found with him, sources reported.

Cejudo, who had been assigned to the security detail of the Spanish Embassy in Sana'a for two years, had been expected to arrive in Spain on Thursday for vacation. He had left behind his luggage and cell phone in his hotel, the ABC Spanish newspaper reported on Tuesday.

Cejudo had recently tested positive for HIV and the result had been notified two months ago, according to the paper.

ADVERTORIAL

On the 10th anniversary, Yemen Islamic Insurance Company prorates earned insurance surplus by nearly 10 percent

In its 10th annual meeting, held to discuss the annual report of the 2011 fiscal year, the general assembly of the Yemen Islamic Insurance Company (YSC) announced that 2011's earned insurance surplus would be prorated by as much as ten percent.

In the meeting, attended by members of the general assembly from big merchant families, Ahmed Abubaker Bazara', deputy chairman of the board of directors, said that over the past ten years the YSC has been determined to develop the concept of cooperative insurance; now on its eleventh year, it is pleased to inform its clients that the earned insurance surplus will be prorated, in spite of last year's dire financial situation.

Bazara' added that the YSC has done its best to produce a balanced policy that satisfies its clients, offers optimal services and obtains higher returns for its shareholders.

"Last year's conflict forced the company to meet the challenge and exert greater efforts to achieve a better

outcome. The gross written premium of 2011 was YR 702.131.690 in comparison to YR 879.549.385 in 2010, which represents about a 20 percent decrease.

The members of the general assembly discussed and validated several documents during the meeting, including the report of the board of directors; the report of the comptroller; financial statements of 2011 interest rates; suggestions of the board of directors regarding interest distribution; quittance of the board of directors and the comptroller; and authorization of the board of directors to appoint a new comptroller for the company.

They also listened to a report from the Shari'a Supervisory Board, read by member of the board Mohammed Senan Al-Jalal. In the report, he asserted the company's commitment to the regulations and legal opinions issued by it. He also confirmed that the insurance arm of the company is in line with Islamic laws.

Abdulqader Ismail, the newly ap-



pointed general manager of YSC, said the company will continue to improve the standards of insurance services and also provide a set of new insurance services to match the needs of both individuals and institutions.

The YSC, established ten years ago, is considered the first insurance company in Yemen to offer different insurance services based on the principles of Islamic laws and needs of this era.

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- Handheld Metal Detector
- X-Ray Inspection System

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OMV

We would like to Present our warmest congratulations to

H.E. Field Marshal, Abdrabbo Mansour Hadi

President of the Republic of Yemen

and to the Yemeni people

on the celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the National Day May 22nd

Many Happy Returns

Mr. Norbert Groeschner
The General Manager and all staff

أسمى آيات التهناتي و أطيب التبريكات
نتقدم بها إلى
فخامة المشير الركن / عبدربه منصور هادي
رئيس الجمهورية
بمناسبة الذكرى الـ 22 للعيد الوطني المجيد
وكل عام والجميع بخير

إدارة و موظفي شركة أو إم في - اليمن
عنهم / السيد نوربرت جروشنر - المدير العام