

Yemeni army accused of recruiting child soldiers

By: Amira Al-Arasi

SANA'A, Nov. 16 — The Yemen army and armed opposition recruit underage soldiers according to SEYAJ, a Yemeni organization for the protection of children

"The situation is beyond control and there are thousands of Yemeni children in the army, which is a breach of all international conventions," said Ahmed Al-Qurashi the director of the organization at a press conference on Wednesday. "This happened because we have been silent for too long."

Responding to similar reports, the Ministry of Defense recently announced that it would immediately release all underage soldiers from its ranks. However, SEYAJ has demanded an investigation into the recruitment process stating that it has evidence of the names and cases of remaining child soldiers.

The organization has also launched an awareness campaign highlighting the problem of child soldier recruitment through mass communication and events.

"I found that I am not good in school and instead of staying useless at home I decided to join the army," said Abdu Al-Abbal who has been in the army since he was 17 years old. "When I joined I found that there were many my age and even younger than me but we all got the same training and treatment."

Although he understands the risks of joining the army he is happy with his position and says that his family approves as well. "The army gives us shields and training and they give us food and blankets - I feel safe and content. I even get my daily qat from the army," added Al-Abbal.



Marwan Al-Emad, a 19 year-old soldier with the deflected first armored division, said that he was recruited in 2009.



Ahmed Saglan, 18, joined the central forces a month ago. He is the only one earning a wage for his family.

One of the main problems of identifying child soldiers is the lack of, or counterfeit, ID cards. Marwan Al-Emad, who clearly looks younger than the 19 years he claims to be, said that he joined the opposition army protecting the revolution's Change Square in Sana'a.

"Three of my seven siblings are in the division. My three brothers and I believe that we made the right decision. I feel like a man and that I can defend myself or my family when needed," he said. However, he admitted that the minimal salary of a soldier, which does not exceed USD 150, does not go far. But he hopes that once the revolution

is successful there will be more respect and care for the soldiers.

The recruitment process on either side of the conflict is far from flawless and according to Major Hassan Sabra, Central Security VIP protection officer, there are measures that can be taken without completely eliminating child soldiers.

"However, the economic conditions of the country have forced some much younger boys to want to join the army and we do receive applicants as young as 13 years old. We train them and equip them and when an armed conflict occurs we keep them in the rear lines for their protection," he said.

Ninety-four killed since UN resolution 2014

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Nov. 16 — Ninety-four Yemenis were killed and over 800 injured since UN Resolution 2014 was issued on October 21, statistics from the SWC, an initiative for the support of women and children, have shown.

According to representatives of opposition-held field hospitals located near Change and Freedom Squares across Yemen, these numbers are preliminary. The amount of missing people and unreported injuries remains unknown.

Taiz has been the scene of a dis-

| Governorate | Deaths including women and children | Injuries | Homes destroyed | Other material losses | Displaced families |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| Taiz | 51 | 266 | Over 103 | 5 public institutions and 5 mosques and one hospital | Over 250 |
| Sana'a | 24 | 415 | Over 20 | NA | Over 100 |
| Hodeidah | NA | 17 | NA | NA | NA |
| Aden | NA | 5 | NA | NA | NA |
| Arhab, Nihm and Bani Jarmouz | 19 | 71 | 21 | Two mosques, two community wells, 12 shops, 17 vehicles, two public markets and a gas station, Arhab University | 90 |

Conflict and killing has not stopped in Yemen since the UN resolution 2014.

proportionate amount of deadly violence, with more than fifty deaths in the past three weeks. Also, more than 400 families were displaced as they were forced to leave homes in armed conflict zones.

Tentative reports show that over the last three weeks in Yemen, 124 homes, seven mosques, six public institutions (including one hospital), two community wells, and 17 vehicles were effectively destroyed.

Moreover, the Taiz governorate has been under siege almost without exception throughout the last three weeks, with entry points closed and people not allowed to enter or leave.

A new trend is also reflected in the rising number of female casualties. Last week saw the killing of three

women, with an additional seven injured, after the women's section of a mosque was struck in Taiz.

Compounding the situation, deliberate electricity cuts and water shortages have severely affected the livelihoods of millions of Yemenis.

Fluctuating fuel prices - caused by the manipulation of fuel distribution and the lack of state control - have also disturbed the lives of Yemeni citizens, said the SWC.

UN resolution 2014, which was issued on 21 October, called on President Ali Abdullah Saleh to sign a GCC-backed initiative to transfer power following 10 months of political protests calling for his departure. The UN is set to review the situation on Monday, but to date, Saleh has shown no signs of stepping down.



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AQAP expands in south Yemen

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

ABYAN, Nov. 16 – Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), which is using Yemen as its operational base, has taken over a town in Abyan governorate after an armed battle with state security on Tuesday.

The Yemeni army has been fighting for control of Abyan, in the south of the country, since March this year but according to locals, the AQAP militants seem to be winning.

"There are so many displaced people who fled their homes due to intensive shelling between the state and the Islamists," said Muna Mohammed a local of Ja'ar town in Abyan, which was under the control of AQAP since May. "They are exercising what they believe as Sharia law and it is scaring us."

The locals also commented that there are surveillance planes, which they suspect to be American, passing over the governorate.

The latest town to fall into



An AQAP checkpoint which reads 'Ansar Al-Sharaia' and translates as 'Jurisprudence supporters' – an indication of the Islamic Sharia rule in Abyan, or rather the terrorist group's interpretation of it.

the hands of the terrorist group overlooks the Gulf of Aden, making it a strategic location.

AQAP had already taken over towns in the neighboring governorate of Shabwa, such as Azzan, by the end of last month – just three weeks after US unmanned drones killed American-born Yemeni cleric Anwar Al-Awlaki.

Moreover, only two days ago the three French aid workers who were kidnapped in May were released through Omani interventions. The aid workers were said to be kidnapped by Al-Qaeda in Sayoun, Hadramout, although tribal sources said that the kidnapping was not an act of AQAP but rather Yemeni tribes. This notion was strengthened by the fact that the kidnapers demanded a ransom of USD 12 million, which would have been unusual for Al-Qaeda.

An unspecified amount was eventually paid to the kidnapers through the support of the Sultanate of Oman and Yemeni businessmen.

Yemeni authorities said on Monday that leaders of the Al-Awlaq tribe, where Anwar Al-Awlaki originated, mediated the release of the foreigners and negotiated with the terrorist group.

Following Al-Awlaki's death last month the group vowed revenge announcing that his legacy would live on through his followers. However, the Yemeni authorities announced the death of 10 Al-Qaeda militants on Wednesday, as a number of the Islamic group's bases in the Abyan capital Zunjubar and the fallen town of Al-Koud were shelled.

The state announced that the killed militants were Yemenis, Somalis and Pakistanis. Unconfirmed sources said there might be Iranians among them as well. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula had already announced in May that it was forming an international army of at least 12,000 militants making use of the instability in the country caused by the uprising.

Arguments over electricity poles threaten lives

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Nov. 15 – Six months after a truck accidentally hit an electricity pole in a residential area of Sana'a, it remains unfixed and threatening people's lives.

The pole, which is in a street behind the Saudi-German Hospital, teeters on the edge of complete collapse. The residents of the area have used a thick cable from an adjacent pole to support it in a bid to avert disaster.

"Even though the truck driver paid YR 80,000 to the Electricity Corporation (EC) on the same day, the person responsible for fixing it took the money and the pole has been like this for six months," said Abdulghani Al-Ghobaisi, the social leader in the Al-Khair neighborhood where the accident happened.

Al-Ghobaisi said that thankfully the accident, on a lively street, happened while the electricity was off or the live power cable could have injured or killed someone.

Residents claimed that the EC has been neglecting its duty by failing to fix the pole but the company argued that a homeowner in front of that pole threatened them so they could not remove it, which would apparently result in a lower street value.

According to Mahmoud Al-Wade'e from the Technical Control Department at the Ministry of Electricity, the pole has not been working for a long time.

"We want to remove that pole as it might fall at any time, but a homeowner threatened us with a machine gun saying that the pole should be fixed not taken off," said

Al-Wade'e.

Al-Wade'e told the Yemen Times that they tried to take the pole down again on Tuesday, but staff were again prevented from doing so.

He said that the EC fined the truck driver the YR 80,000 (USD 350) and that they would use the money for maintenance works.

Al-Ghobaisi, Al-Khair's social leader, confirmed that the owner of the house in front of the pole was the main barrier to the repairs, adding that the residents will continue to feel threatened until "something is done to fix the pole".

"The threat becomes bigger day by day as the wind and the rain make the pole weaker and it might fall on us at any time," said Saleh Al-Mar'abi, a resident of the area.

"If it fell down on someone, it would kill him. We do not know if



The electricity pole was hit in accident six months ago but has no power. However, residents say it could fall at any moment.

it will happen for a woman, a child playing, or a passing car."

However, according to the head of Bani Al-Hareth District Najeb Al-Othari, where the pole is located, other people in the area do not want it to be removed either.

If the pole is removed, he said, the owner of the land where it is situated might build there – something some

of the residents do not want.

"Some of the residents want to use the space and they do not want someone to build on it. If the pole is removed, they will lose the space," he said.

Until the problem is solved between the homeowner and the Electricity Corporation, the pole will remain a danger.

'Saleh maneuvers until the last moment'

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Nov. 16 – Embattled president Ali Abdullah Saleh has said he will hand over power "within 90 days" despite international pressure and continuous protests demanding his immediate departure.

In a recent interview with France24, Saleh accused the opposition parties and the revolutionaries of damaging the country, describing the revolutions in other Arab countries as chaos.

The interview was slammed by many revolutionaries, newspapers, politicians and political analysts who said that Saleh was simply continuing his maneuvers.

He confirmed that he is ready to quit but political analysts said there are no indicators that Saleh will leave power.

Despite the recent visit of UN envoy Jamal bin Omar to Yemen, no new political progress has been made.

However, Bin Omar said that it is possible to reach a compromise between the state and the opposition to find a solution to the 10-month crisis in Yemen.

On October 21, the UN Security Council urged Saleh to sign the GCC deal. Yemeni politicians told Al-Bayan newspaper, in the UAE, that they expect Yemen's file will be referred to the UN Security Council this month, adding that there is

American and European pressure on Saleh to leave.

For their part, Yemeni revolutionaries in different governorates announced that they would escalate their actions until the departure of the regime. They vowed to continue their demonstration all over the country.

Ali Abu Lohoom, a youth activist at Change Square, said that the UN has a real intention of bringing the current situation to a close.

"Saleh exploits the elapsing time without achieving advances in terms of the Gulf initiative endorsement. The international community should impose further sanctions against Saleh's regime. Otherwise he stalls and gives nothing to end the standoff," he said.

"Yemeni revolutionaries have promised not to back off until their demands met," he added.

While Khattab Al-Hemiary, another pro-democracy protester, expects that Yemen's file will be referred to the UN Security Council, he is not optimistic about the decisions of the UN, believing it will not deal with the Yemen's issue seriously.

He ruled out any chance of President Saleh signing the Gulf deal. "Saleh will maneuver until the last moment," he said. "Yemen's revolution will be resolved by the revolutionaries. Yemenis know Saleh well and realize that this tyrant will not leave peacefully."

The Latest Buzz

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

▶ Saudi border security returned over 500 illegal Somali immigrants back to Yemen who were trying to smuggle their way to the more promising Saudi territory during the pilgrimage season two weeks ago.

▶ Reports from Sa'ada in northern Yemen indicate that the Houthi insurgents who have been ruling the governorate are trying to extend their control to other governorates reaching to the Red Sea in the west of the country.

▶ The Yemeni government will create an independent committee headed by Prime Minister Ali Mujawar to examine the allegation of human rights violations reported by the UN Human Rights Commission two months ago.

▶ In a recent official announcement, President Saleh said he would prosecute the culprits behind his attempted assassination on June 3 before he lets go of power.

▶ Volunteers and activists in Aden held a fund raising event for displaced people in Taiz. This event is one of many that the community in Aden has regularly held to support victims of the armed conflict around the country.

▶ A soldier in the Abyan state security unit ran away with an army vehicle after throwing a grenade at a military check point in Aden after a row with security. No one except the fleeing soldier was injured.

▶ Aden revolutionaries marched on a wide protest on Tuesday condemning the massacres in Taiz against protestors and demanding Saleh to immediately transfer power.

▶ The HOOD organization for human rights reported that it has received 78 missing person's reports in Sana'a since the beginning of the revolution. The missing persons were abducted by force by unknown men and have not been found until date.

▶ Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula broadcast the first in a series of videos of its leader Atman Al-Zawahiri, titled "Days with the Imam". In the series, Al-Zawahiri talks about the merits of Bin Laden and narrates incidents of their time together.

▶ Al-Sabeen Police station announced that it captured five thieves in the act of robbing the home of a 45-year-old single Yemeni man before they ran away with over YR five million. This is the latest in a series of robberies that have been increasing across the country because of the lack of rule of law since the uprising.

▶ The already over-extended Yemeni Parliament is said to be recommencing its sessions next Sunday despite the fact that almost one third of its members have resigned or refused to attend.



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Yemen: Back to the dark ages

By: Malak Shaher

Wood fires, oil lamps and candlelight. It's not the dark ages: it's the year 2011, and Yemen is often without power.

Mona Hasan, a resident of Sana'a, said that sometimes she does not feel she lives in the 21st century. After sunset, forced to live in near-darkness, she usually waits only an hour or two before going to sleep.

"No more TV, no more cooking gas, I can't even do my housework. The electricity is usually off for 22 hours a day," Hasan, 40, said.

Hasan said that her family no longer buys candles. "What is the use of candles when they finish but the power is still off? We live like our great grandparents lived."

The mother of four added: "I am not the only one rushing to the power sockets. My daughters and my sons have fights over who can use the sockets as there aren't enough to go around."

Hasan lives on Airport Street in Sana'a, where she receives one or, at most, two hours of power a day. When the power comes back on, she rushes around the house, doing laundry and using the iron or vacuum cleaner.

"One day, I was using the iron

when the power cut off. I was so angry and I tried to think of a way to get the work done. I heated a pan on the stove, put a thin scarf over my husband's shirt, and started ironing using the very hot pan," she said.

According to a report published by the Ministry of Electricity and Power, the cause of this return to a darker age is repeated attacks on power stations. The report states that there have been at least 64 attacks on different power stations between April and October 2011. The Marib Gas Station – which provides Sana'a with 40 percent of its power – has been specifically targeted.

The Minister of Electricity said that grids between Sana'a and the Marib Gas Station were attacked in many places since the uprising to bring down President Saleh's regime began in February.

There are, however, conflicting opinions about the true causes of the power cuts. Since the beginning of the protests, both the government and opposition have been exchanging accusations over responsibility for the electricity crisis. At odds with the Ministry of Electricity and Power's report, opposition members have claimed that power cuts are politically motivated, with both sides blaming the other for attacks on power stations and lines.

Electricity bills

Many Yemenis are complaining that even while they barely receive electricity at home, its cost is on the rise.

"The electricity bill sometimes goes up to YR 21,000, or USD 90," said Nusaiba Ahmad, 33, a housewife in Sana'a.

"We now enjoy nearly four hours of electricity a day, but even so, I cannot understand why my electricity bill goes up when I do not even have a full day's power."

Ahmad said she feels as though she has returned to the time when she was a little girl, when her mother hand washed clothes in a big container.

Afraid that her washing machine will break down due to sudden power cuts, she has not used it in a month.

More than YR 15 billion, or USD 60 million, has been lost from the Sana'a-Marib grid over the past 10 months. Yemen's Electricity Corporation has stated that it was not able to raise the YR 19 billion needed to pay power investors and oil companies, not to mention the funds needed to purchase spare parts and repair grids.

In a recent statement, Awadh Al-Socotri, Yemen's Minister of Electricity, said that the National Bank of Yemen ceased providing the Elec-



Many in Sana'a are forced to make do with just one or two hours electricity a day amid chronic power shortages.

tricity Corporation with employees' wages as a result of the company being unable to pay its bank debts.

Gas shortage

In Sana'a, the prohibitive price of cooking gas is causing people to cut ration its use.

Mazen Hasan, married with one son, tells his wife to reduce the amount of cooked meals in order to make each canister last longer.

"We no longer enjoy food like we used to. My wife only cooks lunch

now."

Um Khaled, of Hodaida – one of the poorest governorates in Yemen – said that the cost of gas canisters keeps on rising. The price of a canister has increased from YR 900 or USD 4 at the start of the year to YR 2,500 or USD 10 today.

"We cannot afford the price of cooking gas, which increased two days ago to YR 2,500," said the mother of five.

She has now resorted to using wood to prepare meals instead of the "very expensive" gas canisters that she can't afford.

No electricity, no refrigeration

The electricity issue has presented yet another problem, as people can no longer keep food in refrigerators.

Heba Saif, 26, a housewife living in Sana'a, said that sometimes the food spoils.

"We bought meat for Eid but could not keep it for the next day so we gave it to our relatives," she said.

Saif said that the electricity doesn't just cause problems for herself or her husband, but added that it causes her children to experience a great deal of boredom.

Saif, who lives with her family in Al-Sunaina, said that she does not allow her son to go out and play with other kids because it is filthy outside. She is also afraid that conflicts could erupt at any time.

"He has become more nervous, he breaks his toys, and he always asks why we don't turn on the TV anymore."

Yemen's microfinance struggles to survive

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

The microfinance sector in Yemen has been facing challenges and difficulties as a result of the economic and political crises, especially in war-torn areas.

Tens of thousands of poor Yemenis have benefited from this vital sector. The performance of the microfinance sector in Yemen was ranked top within Arab countries but this accomplishment has changed after the uprising began earlier this year.

Khaleel Al-Mikhlaifi, research and development executive at Yemen Microfinance Network (YMN) said that they are preparing a marketing campaign with the goal of promoting the importance of microfinance in Yemen.

YMN aims to build the capacity of microfinance practitioners in the country to increase their outreach and help them achieve sustainability. YMN has been serving as a gateway to the country's industry for the exchange of experiences, ideas and technologies while promoting microfinance to stakeholders and raising awareness among the masses.

But as conflict has continued and spread in Yemen, increasing numbers of people are defaulting on



Yemen's microfinance sector was booming before the uprising began.

their loans or having to flee.

Mutahar Al-Sabri, director of human resources at Aden Microfinance Association said that the loan collectors of the association couldn't do their work safely in the districts of Aden.

"Unfortunately, we have suspended our strategic plans. We were preparing to establish more branches in Aden governorate but the current crises has hindered our ambitious plans," said Al-Sabri.

Awatef Abdullah, operation manager at the Self-Help Group

Program in Abyan, told the Yemen Times that their well-equipped office in Abyan governorate was plundered by armed men.

The program's staff fled to Aden after fighting broke out in Abyan between armed men and the military but didn't have enough time to take all the office documents and equipment with them.

According to Awatef, the program is the only one that provides Abyan locals with loans. The number of the beneficiaries from the program is about 60,000 and most of them

are women.

Now, Awatef and the other staff are struggling to work properly. They cannot even move in Aden because they don't know the city well.

"One of the microfinance associations in Aden provided us with a room to continue our work," she explained. "But staff are now displaced from Abyan to Aden. We suffer from psychological, economical and social problems.

"The percentage of re-payment is only one percent these days," she said. "We cannot provide loans anymore. We are just collecting money from our clients. Moreover, we cannot find the whereabouts of the most of our clients.

"We have simplified the payment system to enable our clients to repay the loans easily," she added.

The program, Awatef said, is even struggling to pay staff salaries.

She called for the Social Fund for Development and other concerned organizations to stand with the program to stop its collapse.

"We need operational donations to maintain our success and continue our activities," she said.

In a recent survey conducted by the YMN, about 88 percent of Yemen's microfinance institutions showed that their performance has been hampered by the lack of power and the shortage of fuel.

Sana'a's ATMs: Any time NO money

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

You might have found it funny if your bank manager advised you to keep your money in a hole in the ground, but if you couldn't access your cash, it might be something you really begin to consider.

One banker gave that advice to a client who complained she had spent three days searching for a working ATM in the city. But not a single one, including the ATM at the bank itself, worked. That's how she ended up being advised to find a hiding place in her home instead.

He told her to resort to old-fashioned ways of keeping money, such as hiding it at home or buying gold. "The old way of keeping money at home is better than our bank services," said the banker, with a hopeless look.

"Withdrawing money from an ATM in Sana'a is a daily torture," said a customer of the International

Bank of Yemen, adding that its services were already bad and got worst after the political unrest in the country began 10 months ago.

As the International Bank of Yemen is the main bank dealing with companies, many employees have to receive their salaries through its accounts.

On the Wednesday before Eid Al-Adha, the last working day before banks closed for the holiday, many employees gathered outside the bank waiting for the guards to open the ATM to withdraw their salaries so they could properly enjoy Eid.

Some go to their villages to celebrate it with their families, where they are expected to give money to women and children as an Eid gift. Other Eid expenses include the slaughtering of goats as a sacrifice, buying new clothes and candies.

To cover those expenses, it is important that these who keep their money or receive their salaries through the bank can get their money out when they need it. One

of the customers said this was "a dream that will never come true, whenever I think of withdrawing my money I live a nightmare."

Abd Alwahab Al-Shiekh, branch manager of the International bank of Yemen in Hadda, explained the obstacles the bank faces.

"As the city is divided into two areas, one more dangerous than the other, increasing pressure is put on Hadda as it is a safe area. That weakens the services we offer," said Al-Shiekh. "So whoever needs cash goes to Hadda. We feed the ATMs with money six times a day and each time we put in almost six million Riyals, but it still runs out," he added.

In addition to the high demand on certain ATMs, the power blackouts affecting almost every business in the country are also affecting ATM services too. Once the power is off it takes half an hour or so to restart the machine a problem that is getting worse as power cuts increase.

"Every time I put my card inside the machine to withdraw money I pray first that the power will not go off," said one client at the Shumaila Hari ATM.

Other people have faced problems when the power has cut off while the ATM counts their money. One man told the Yemen Times that his money never came out but he was still charged, and it took him some time before he was able to get his money back from the bank.

When the power goes off in one area, people lose even more time and money trying to find another ATM in an area with power. Sometimes you could go to three or four areas with no success.

"If the bank worked on better communication with customers, we wouldn't suffer so much," said Randa Mohammed a bank client. "If they supplied us with daily information on the areas where ATMs do not work, we wouldn't waste so much time trying to get our money."



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What's holding up the revolution?

By: Jomana Farhat Al-Akhrar

Many Yemenis are aware of international forces that have extended the life of President Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime. But a wide segment of the protesters also believe that the present deadlock has domestic causes that are just as important as foreign ones. For months, Yemenis have joined in on the Arab Spring and watched while their peers in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya have toppled regimes. But recently, gains made by Yemeni protesters have stalled, with the opposition divided over the role of the Islah Party and the Al-Ahmar clan in protests against the regime. The issue of the Al-Ahmar family role is particularly divisive. Critics say the family politically weakens the opposition while supporters say the family deserves credit for helping undermine Saleh's support base. Mohammed Shamiri from Al-Hadida thinks that the opposition parties within the Islah Party, mainly the socialist and Nasserist parties, are "not parties so much as they are political elites, since they have had a supporting role for Ali Saleh." Shamiri said the opposition played a negative role in the Friday of Dignity Massacre, when Saleh's forces killed 52 protesters in Sana'a, signaling that "the protesters were about to bring Saleh down, if not for the interference of the opposition parties in the negotiations that allowed him to regroup. Thus, we've entered the oven of deals and negotiations that continue until today." Yemeni journalist Abu Bakr Abbad agreed, criticizing the excessive weight given to the political opposition. "The shift of the thrust of the rev-

olution from the rebellious youth to a political faction has stripped the revolution of its strong revolutionary dimension, and the youth have become bound to a political game bound to regional and international considerations," Abbad said. By contrast, Abdo Al-Jabari from the Islah Party, defends the political opposition, describing its approach as "very wise" and saying that "Saleh will not be able to intimidate them using lies and trickery" because they have experience in dealing with him. He stresses that the opposition parties' presence alongside the protesters was essential because "a political role is necessary in revolutions". Shamiri, Abbad and Al-Jabari differ in their views regarding the opposition in general, including over the role of the Al-Ahmar clan in the Yemeni resistance. That dispute is the source of the most conflict among protesters. Those who oppose the role played by the sons of Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar, particularly Sheikh of the Hashid tribes Sadiq Al-Ahmar, Islah Party leader Hamid Al-Ahmar, and the defected General Ali Mohsin Al-Ahmar, oppose their joining the revolution because despite having a positive effect in the early stages of the protests, their continued presence has become a burden on the movement. Critics say the family must leave the opposition if it is going to make a step forward. They say Saleh and his relatives have exploited the situation by treating the protests as if they were a war of elimination with former allies turned enemies. "A lot of Yemeni blood has been shed over the years in Yemen, and Ali Mohsin had a big role in spilling it. When he joined the revolution, it was to avoid the wrath of Ali Saleh

and not out of love for the revolution or his belief in it," Shamiri said. He said the family matter "has divided the people into two groups: a group that loves the revolution regardless who is a part of it and a group that hates the regime but also has a score to settle with Ali Mohsin, and this has confused the situation." As for the sons of Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar, Shamiri said that "with their dark past they are part of the problem, since the battle began between them and the sons of the president, and their joining the revolution as well is nothing but looking out for their own interests." Yemeni journalist Mohammed Al-Maqaleh cautioned early on against the Al-Ahmar clan playing any role in the protests. He uses a social networking site to warn against groups co-opting the protest movement. "Anyone who thinks that their participation has helped the revolution is wrong, and whoever denies the reality that the joining of these monsters has sent many who had joined the revolution over to the side of Saleh is also mistaken," Al-Maqaleh wrote. He continued: "Some say that it's not necessary for us to call for all of them to go at this stage but rather once Saleh and his family are gone. However, I think the opposite. We will never have a better opportunity, and we must use this destruction and chaos to make sure that it does not repeat again. We must not prolong the sufferings of the Yemeni people. They all must go." By contrast, Yasser, an activist, defends the importance of the Al-Ahmars among the protesters, despite his being from the South, which has suffered greatly at the hands of the Al-Ahmar clan. Yasser advocates realism in examining their role.

"The Al-Ahmar clan joining the revolution was a big source of help and support, and it made Ali Saleh lose his nerves and composure to the point that he sent a message at home and abroad saying that what is happening in Yemen is not a revolution, but rather a power struggle between him and the Al-Ahmar clan," Yasser said. Yasser also said that the political leanings of the Yemeni youth make a difference. "Who funds them, and who has supported them throughout these months of protests? Who provides them with media coverage of the revolution that is very powerful and has had a role in awakening the Yemeni public?" Yasser asked. As for the concerns raised by their presence alongside the revolution and evidence of relationships with foreign powers, Saudi Arabia in particular, Yasser said this is nothing to worry about. He points out that the Yemeni protests and the active participation of the youth in them succeeded in laying the foundations of a modern civil state, and that the youth will remain in the square until a fully sovereign civil state is realized. This stance is shared by Abdo Al-Jabari, a member of the Islah Party. He admits that many are skeptical about the Al-Ahmar clan joining the revolution and recognizes that there are "those who say that they are part of the regime or were on the regime's team." But Al-Jabari stands with his party. "We came out to the streets to establish a civil state that ensures the rights of citizenship for all, and anyone who has been wronged by the Al-Ahmar clan should come and bring them to court under the protection of the state that we are calling for," he said.

West must not forsake Yemen

By: Tawakkul Karman Gulf News

Western vigils took a new direction when thousands of young people went on to the streets. They reached their climax with the fall of the Egyptian president, Hosni Mubarak, when millions of Yemenis called for the departure of Ali Abdullah Saleh. Many in the Arab world were worried about our uprising. Everyone knew that the country is awash with weapons. It was feared that the revolution would descend into violence and distort the image of the other Arab uprisings. But the Yemeni revolution surprised everyone with its astonishingly peaceful nature. This peacefulness exposed the unrestrained brutality of the regime toward the revolutionaries. They met the bullets of the regime with bare chests, preferring to guard their revolution rather than be lured into the quagmire of violence. A thousand martyrs fell and thousands more were injured, yet not one revolutionary raised a weapon in the face of the butchers. What is truly regrettable, though, is that the world has not shown the least interest in what the Saleh regime does with Yemen and its revolutionaries. Despite this huge number of martyrs, despite the transformation of the country into a huge prison where citizens struggle to get even a drink of water for their children, and despite the use of heavy weapons against civilians, Saleh's regime did not even receive a token verbal condemnation from the United Nations or other world governments - despite our calls to impose sanctions. Yet harsh sanctions were imposed on other regimes that committed lesser crimes. We in Yemen look forward to a clear stand from the UN, world governments and civil society organizations in condemning the violence of Saleh's regime. We would like to see definite measures to deter him from the violence he is perpetrating against his people and halt the actions of security forc-

es that are led by his son and nephews. They have demonstrated in the clearest manner how instruments of the state can be commandeered in the interests of an individual. Today we need a concerted international effort that would result in freezing the assets of the ruling family, which are estimated at USD 10 billion. Saleh and his relatives plundered the public coffers during the last three decades of his abuse of power. And there must be no let-up in the pursuit of members of Saleh's regime for the crimes they have committed against peaceful demonstrators, which can be classified as crimes against humanity. It is the duty of the European Commission and member states of the European Union to uphold the principles of human rights and the rejection of corruption. In the same vein, I call upon them to show similar concern for the suffering of the revolutionaries in Syria, where the machinery of President Bashar Al-Assad's regime produces a daily harvest of dead and wounded. This is a moment of truth for the values of freedom about which our region has heard so much from the international community, without having access to them. Now our peoples have awakened to break the chains and seize our destinies. The least we desire from the institutions of the free world, and especially the US and the countries of the European Union, is that they appreciate our struggle for freedom. We want them to discharge their responsibilities towards vulnerable people and support them in the face of the cruelty of rulers who continue to kill. But perhaps the most basic error of the international community is to describe what is happening in Yemen as a political crisis and not a revolution. The Yemenis insist it is - not by words only, but with their blood, which the regime continues to shed. I ardently call upon the free people of the world to examine what is happening in my country and Syria especially, and to honor their responsibilities to confront rulers who do not hesitate to carry out the most heinous crimes against people who have the temerity to demand their natural rights to freedom and dignity.

Detoxing Yemen's UN Resolution 2014

By: James Gundun Palestine Chronicle

Over three weeks have elapsed since the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously passed resolution 2014. Addressing Yemen's 10-month revolution, the resolution calls for Ali Abdullah Saleh to sign a power-sharing agreement drafted by the Saudi-bankrolled Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The White House quickly heralded the UNSC's "unambiguous signal to President Saleh that he must respond to the aspirations of the Yemeni people by transferring power immediately." Except resolution 2014 is opposed by Saleh and protesters alike. Not every part of the resolution is rejected by Yemen's mass of revolutionaries; many clauses outside of the GCC are welcomed, but several key terms remain cloaked in ambiguity. The notion of an immediate transfer of power conceals the GCC's extended time frame, which encourages Saleh to remain in office seven months after its introduction. The initiative stipulates a 30-day grace period after transferring executive authority to his vice president, Abdo Rabbo Mansour Hadi, followed by a two-month transitional period. Hadi would select an oppositional figure to form a "unity" government with Saleh's ruling party, the General People's Congress (GPC), while Hadi would oversee Saleh's security apparatus. His son, nephews and half-brothers would retain their posts atop various agencies until an election is held. The UN itself adheres to no timeline or sense of urgency, only scheduling a review after 30 days. As the


GCC's initiative prolongs Saleh's rule, so too will resolution 2014. Beyond the prospect of a delayed power transfer and "unity" government, the GCC's immunity clause has accumulated a hoard of condemnation from Yemen's revolutionaries. Although resolution 2014 calls for all perpetrators of violence to be held accountable, it essentially requests that Saleh's regime investigate and police itself. The UN's unanimous decision did transmit a clear signal to Saleh and to Yemen's revolutionaries. The strongman believes, somewhat justifiably, that he can make global powers dance to his tune. Yemen's Coordinating Council of the Youth Revolution of Change (CCYRC) warned days later: "The August body of the United Nations was coaxed into believing that the treacherous document called the GCC initiative is the only solution to get Yemen out of the current political debacle. Nothing is further from the truth." Nobel laureate Tawakkul Karman hoped to shine some clarity on the UN's actions during a recent trip stateside. After failing to block resolution 2014 through street protests and a meeting with Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, Yemen's pre-eminent female activist traveled to Washington for consultations with Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and House Speaker John Boehner. But US policy remained unchanged after her meetings. Having put on her diplomatic face for Clinton, the Nobel laureate waited several days before dropping a rhetorical bomb in *The Guardian*: "Perhaps the most basic error of the international community is to describe what is happening in Yemen as a political crisis and not a revolution," Karman wrote last week. "The


Yemenis insist it is - not by words only, but with their blood, which the regime continues to shed." Western and Gulf officials recently played up rumors of an imminent signing by Eid Al-Adha, a "one week" tactic employed for the last three months, and continue to hint at a signing in Riyadh. A "financial freeze" has been introduced not as sincere punishment, but to force a resolution under the GCC's terms. Although Saleh insists that he will obey the UN's favorable resolution - meaning he won't - the international community must edit the document to reflect Yemen's revolution. The GCC's initiative within resolution 2014 requires immediate clarification; its immunity clause must be removed in accordance with international law. Karman has spearheaded the popular demand for an ICC warrant, and even the oppositional Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) now rejects immunity for Saleh and his inner circle. Involved diplomats contend that the clause is needed to lure him out of power, but this argument has demonstrably failed to produce Saleh's exit. "The best thing the Yemenis can do is to arrest him and put him on trial," said spokesman Mohammed Al-Qahtan. Yemen's election cycle must also be scheduled to favor the rising civil movement, not Saleh's party and the unrepresentative JMP. Mainstream analysts generally argue that snap elections provide the only exit to Yemen's "political crisis," however this scenario leads to unstable outcomes: a compromised election or the retrenching of traditional political lines. Yemen's popular coalitions require at least six months to organize new parties, in line with Tunisia and Egypt's election

schedules. Forcing a poll within 2-3 months (or weeks) is a blatant attempt to manipulate the results. Furthermore, Saleh's GPC intends to select Hadi as its candidate for transitional president, a move that aligns with Washington's personal grooming. The ruling party cannot be allowed to field a candidate that has served as Saleh's proxy throughout Yemen's revolution. Hadi staunchly defends his president, at one point saying "he is part of solving the problems in Yemen," and recently returned from the US with a familiar promise: "He will sign the Gulf initiative and the mechanism for its operation in the near future." Yemen's revolutionaries have witnessed their struggle disappear behind a variety of competing narratives: Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), a tribal hijacking, civil war. The international hijacking of Yemen's revolution is no less significant. Here all veto-wielding members of the UNSC have united behind the GCC's illegitimate proposal, advancing regime alternation over regime change. Political negotiations remain shrouded in back-room contacts between Saleh's regime, the JMP and major foreign powers, freezing Yemenis out of their own future. UN resolution 2014 must be purified before its implementation. As it is, the document would poison Yemen's revolution and commit a flagrant abuse of international law. James Gundun is a political scientist and counterinsurgency analyst. His blog, *The Trench*, covers the underreported areas of US foreign policy. He contributed this article to PalestineChronicle.com. Follow him on Twitter @RealistChannel.

SKETCHED OPINION

By Hajjaj



 www.mahjoob.com

‘All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood’.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
article 1

Yemen works to stay polio-free

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

More than four million Yemeni children under the age of five were immunized as part of a new campaign to keep the country free of the virus.

Under the slogan of "Yemen without Polio", the three-day house-to-house campaign by the Ministry of Health and Population, in conjunction with the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, began on Monday to immunize 4.4 million children.

In 2009, Yemen was officially declared a polio-free country after implementing 11 national campaigns.

However, this achievement doesn't mean that children will not be infected with the disease anymore, according to the Ministry of Health. The disease might spread again from infected countries in Africa and Asia or from those who come back from pilgrimage.

Up to 40,000 workers were involved in the campaign to cover all districts of Yemen, about 3,300 religious imams were recruited to convey messages of the importance of the vaccination and 666 observers were sent to targeted areas.

In addition to the polio vaccination, the campaign provided children with vitamin A to boost their immune system.

The National Center for Health and Population said there are



Polio can cause irreversible paralysis in a matter of hours and in some be fatal, says the WHO.

fears that the disease will spread again through the large number of pilgrims travelling to Mecca.

The disease can cause irreversible paralysis in a matter of hours and some cases are fatal, according to WHO.

The Ministry of Health called for Yemenis not to deprive their children of immunization, urging them to stay at their homes to wait for immunization teams or go to the nearest immunization center.

According to UNICEF, high levels of routine immunization are the best form of defense against reinfection, with particular focus on the poorest communities.

Dr. Ghada Al-Haboob, head of Yemen's National Expanded Program on Immunization, said that the campaign's success depends on active social participation and media coverage.

However, she explained that there are many difficulties affecting the

performance of the immunization program such as the current security situation, an increase in fuel prices and chronic power shortages.

Dr. Ali Jahaf, head of family health at the Ministry of Health said polio is a disease that doesn't respect national borders.

"As long as one child in the world remains infected with polio, all children are at risk of exposing to the disease," he said.

Generator fumes leave 19 dead

By: Malak Shaher

Having received decreasing amounts of electricity since April, Yemenis have found an alternative power supply: generators.

However, this alternative is far from healthy and may cause respiratory diseases, if not asphyxiation. This is especially true when people use gas to operate their generators.

This week, a family of 19 died in Sana'a from suffocation after putting a generator inside their house to protect it from the rain.

Gas leaked out while they were sleeping, giving them no chance to escape. The family members' bodies remained there until neighbors reported to the police that a smell

was coming from the house.

Ignorant of its ill effects, some do not know that gas is dangerous if inhaled and that it can cause numbness, fainting and, eventually, death by asphyxiation.

Many in Sana'a try to save money by filling generators with gas instead of oil. They get more hours of electricity, and for a cheaper price.

Zulikha Ahmad, a housewife in Sana'a, said that she prefers to use gas because it is cheaper than oil. She keeps the generator in the backyard, but said that the smell is suffocating.

"I get more hours of power. I do not like the smell, but it is less expensive to operate generators with gas than with oil," said Ahmad. She added that most of the people she knows have generators.

According to business owners, thousands of people like Ahmad have been buying generators in Sana'a since April.

Ez Al-Deen Badri, an accountant at the Sodani Center, which sells electronics and spare parts, said that the shop has been selling only generators for more than a month.

"The situation became more serious, with more people buying generators day by day. It has become everyone's dream - even the poor ones," said Badri. He added that the last time they sold a refrigerator was a month ago.

Badri said that after filling it with the contents of one gas cylinder, a generator can operate for a week if used four to five hours a day.

According to Badri, more than 15 generators are sold each day. He

added that at least 20 people ask about generator prices daily and 80 percent of the store's sales now come from selling them.

Asma Abdulla, a schoolteacher in Sana'a, said that for some people, generators "disturb the air, even if they themselves don't own one."

Abdulla herself does not own a generator, but says that her neighbors' generators "create such a bad smell and so much noise" that she cannot sleep.

"I miss the days when I used to open the window to breathe fresh air," said Abdulla, adding that she can do nothing to make her neighbors stop using the generators at night.

"The smell and the noise make me just close the window in anger."

Fresh challenges for migrants in Yemen

By: IRIN

Thousands of Africans continue to seek refuge in Yemen, despite continuing conflict and increasing xenophobia.

Some know the risks, but believe Yemen will still be better than the war and food crisis they left behind. Others do not know or understand the situation, say analysts.

Accusations by both the government and the opposition that African migrants are engaged in the conflict in the capital, Sana'a - an allegation widely reinforced by local media - have fuelled the situation.

The ongoing conflict has also affected the ability of aid agencies to help them. Yet September saw the highest number of new monthly arrivals - more than 12,000, an average of 400 a day - since 2006, bringing the total of new arrivals from January to September to 72,111, according to the UN Refugee Agency, UNHCR.

Other impacts

"Smugglers are taking advantage of the lack of proper governance resulting from the overall insecurity in the country," said Sarah Saleh, deputy country director of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), which helps new arrivals on the Yemeni coast. With a smaller government presence, new arrivals are landing in more locations and more frequently - making it difficult for aid agencies to locate and assist them.

These challenges have been compounded by a fuel shortage, linked to the political crisis, which has limited the movement of aid agencies and their ability to



Women refugees from the Horn of Africa camp out near the UNHCR office in Sana'a.

operate generators amid electricity shortages.

Refugees and migrants who come to Yemen by boat from the Arabian Coast are normally transported to Kharaz camp through the Abyan governorate, but agencies have been forced to take a longer, safer route, which has slowed the frequency of transportation and forced newcomers to stay in transit centers longer than usual.

The route from Ahwar to Kharaz, for example, used to take two to three hours; now it can take eight hours, Saleh said. The trip from Mayfa'a to Kharaz - normally seven hours - now takes up to 17 hours, according to Nasser Salim Bajanoob, head of the Society for Humanitarian

Solidarity (SHS), which transports new arrivals from reception centres to the camp.

"Operationally, things have become exceedingly difficult," Saleh said. "We're all frustrated, to be honest. People do not wait for the trucks to take them to Kharaz [camp]. Sometimes, they say 'to hell with it' and they just go on foot."

Stuck at the border

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), more than 12,000 migrants are stuck in the border region, unable to enter Saudi Arabia - due to increased smuggling fees and tightened security - and unable to return to Sana'a. The IOM has evacuated

more than 6,000 in the past year. But since September, flights have been grounded, leaving migrants in a "critical" condition at the border.

"They are threatened physically. Sometimes they are assaulted, beaten, robbed," said IOM.

"In some cases they have no means to feed or take care of themselves," Edward Leposky, UNHCR public information officer in Yemen, said. "Some are sick, hungry, dehydrated, living in open areas and exposed to the elements."

Zeinab Hassan, a 26-year-old Ethiopian who had camped out in front of UNHCR in protest of the refugee situation for four months despite her pregnancy, said she did not have shelter, water, sanitation or maternal healthcare.

Despair

"Everyone is more desperate at the moment," said Jonathan Gray, head of the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) sub-office in the southern city of Aden. The refugees, he added, were following the lead of Yemenis and others across the Arab world in using protests to air their grievances.

Some asylum-seekers want to go back home, according to DRC's Saleh. "A lot of them are saying they want to go back to Somalia, which is in many cases actually worse than Yemen."

The experience has taken quite a psychological toll on them, Gray added. "A lot of Somalis will say 'wherever we go, we're involved in war'."

And yet more keep coming. "It is a real challenge to get the message to the grassroots level that Yemen is not a viable option," the IOM's

HEALTH WATCH

By: Dr. Siva



This weekly column disseminates health information to readers in Yemen and beyond. Dr. Siva currently works at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Lifestyle diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests. Complementary medicine and naturopathy are his passions.

Fenugreek (hulba, methi)

Yemenis love "hulbas" with their breakfast. Fenugreek (hulba) is the small stony seed from the pod of a bean-like plant. The seeds are hard, yellowish brown and angular. In India and Yemen they are available whole and dried, or as a dull yellow powder, ground from the roasted seeds. In the US and the West, it's available in capsule and tincture forms.

Fenugreek is one of the world's oldest medicinal herbs. It has a variety of uses. It's a boon to nursing mothers. It increases breast milk production like no other medicine in the world.



When dry it is warm and penetrating, becoming more pronounced when the seeds are roasted. Ground, they give off a "spicy" smell. It has a powerful, aromatic flavor and bittersweet taste.

Fenugreek seeds are ground and roasted and used to flavor to Indian curry. The seeds are also soaked and then powdered and used to make lip balm and tonic. The seeds can be used to make tea, which can reduce fever and menstrual pains, or they can be used in an ointment to treat skin infections. The seeds have also been used to increase libido in men. Ground seeds are often used to give a maple flavor to sweets and candies and sometimes cattle feed.

Fenugreek's leaves (methi), which are high in iron, are used in salads. Indians prepare a wonderful dish with fenugreek leaves and potatoes and eat it with chapattis. Taken internally, fenugreek is used to treat bronchitis, coughs, respiratory problems, sinus conditions and to increase milk supply. Fenugreek is often cited as a natural remedy for migraines.

Fenugreek and breastfeeding: Fenugreek seeds contain certain hormone precursors that increase milk supply. Scientists do not know for sure how this happens. Some believe it is possible because breasts are modified sweat glands, and fenugreek stimulates sweat production. It has been found that fenugreek can increase a nursing mother's milk supply within 24 to 72 hours after first taking the herb. Once an adequate level of milk production is reached, fenugreek can be discontinued.

Fenugreek can be a wonderful help for women with breast milk supply problems, but there are also precautions that you should take into account.

Peanut or chickpea allergy:

Fenugreek belongs to the same family as peanuts and chickpeas, and may cause an allergic reaction in susceptible individuals.

Diabetes or hypoglycemia:

Fenugreek reduces blood glucose levels. It also reduces blood cholesterol. Dosages higher than recommended may result in hypoglycemia in some mothers. If you're diabetic, use fenugreek only if you have good control of your blood glucose levels.

Asthma:

Fenugreek is often cited as a natural remedy for asthma. However, inhalation of the powder can cause asthma and allergic symptoms.

Abnormal menstrual cycles:

Fenugreek promotes menstrual flow. But it may cause breakthrough menstrual bleeding, so use fenugreek with caution if you have a history of abnormal menstrual cycles.

Osteoarthritis:

It is used abundantly in "Ayurvedic medicine". If you have osteoarthritis of the knees, soak a tablespoonful of fenugreek seeds in water overnight and take every morning on an empty stomach. It's supposed to increase the lubricating fluid inside the joint, thus reducing the pain.

Fenugreek seeds for mastitis or engorgement:

Steep several ounces of seeds in a cup or so of water. Let the seeds cool, and then wash them. Place on a clean cloth, warm, and use as a poultice or plaster on engorged or inflamed breasts to ease the pain.

Mouth ulcers:

Soak some fenugreek seeds and chew them in the morning and evening for mouth ulcers.

Hair loss:

Fenugreek is a very good natural remedy for hair loss.

Constipation:

Fenugreek is a good laxative. One of my Yemeni friends who was suffering from chronic constipation that could not be relieved by any medication says that his bowels are moving smoothly after he started taking hulba in the evening.

Fenugreek tea is a good herbal tea. Boil a teaspoon of whole fenugreek seeds in water for 15 minutes and drink three or more times a day.

Fenugreek sprouts are another way to eat fenugreek. Soak 1-2 teaspoons of the seeds in water overnight. Pour that water off the next day and rinse seeds with clear water. Cover the fenugreek seeds in a piece of cloth and keep overnight in a warm area. The seeds will sprout in around 3-5 days and can be eaten with salads.

إعلانات صبوبة

شركة النقل البري الدولي

وعبر مكاتبنا .. أن تصومكم

وإزمام بكم على ركاب إسقطها الحديث وإزمامها المتطورة وعلى سباط الزمام ندعوكم إلى زمامنا لشهد الزمام مفا صماما ومسا، إزماما، مفا، صفا، الفريضة - المكلا - سيهون - شبوة - والمهودة الفريضة - المكلا - عدن - لهما - والمكلا

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الفرع: الفريضة، ٠٥/٦١٠٣٩ - المكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦ - سيهون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبوة، (صق) ٠٥/٢٠٧٥٧

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| معهد بالي معهد التي المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر معهد أكسيد معهد مالي معهد هورايون | مستشفى الثورة مستشفى الجهوري المستشفى الالمانى الحديث المستشفى الاهلي الحديث مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا مستشفى الكويت |
| شركات التأمين | شركات طيران |
| المتحدة للتأمين الوطنية للتأمين الشركة اليمنية للإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين شركة أمان الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين | طيران اليمنية السعيدة الإماراتية الإثيوبية الألمانية (لوفتهانزا) التركية السعودية القطرية طيران الخليج طيران الأردنية - صنعا |
| مدارس | فنادق |
| روضة واحة الأطفال مدرسة رينبو مدارس صنعا الدولية مدرسة التركي الدولي مدرسة ممتازات | فندق ميركور صنعا فندق شمر فندق موفمبيك فندق لازوردي |
| سفرات | |
| قدس فلاي سكاي للسفرات والسياحة العالمية للسفرات والسياحة | |
| مطاعم | |
| مطعم ومخبزة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون: ٩١٦٧٦٢ - فاكس: ١٠٠٩٣٥٥٠ - ١٠٥٧٦٦٢ | |

| | |
|--|---|
| البنك القطري الدولي بنك اليمنى للانشاء والتعمير بنك سبا الاسلامي بنك كاليون يوناييتد بنك ليميتد بنك كاك الاسلامي بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات | وزارة الشؤون القانونية وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان وزارة الشباب والرياضة وزارة الصناعة والتجارة وزارة العدل وزارة السياحة وزارة المغتربين وزارة النفط والمعادن وزارة شئون الداخلية وزارة النقل وزارة حقوق الانسان وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات وزارة الادارة المحلية وزارة الاعلام وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي وزارة التربية والتعليم وزارة الخارجية وزارة الداخلية وزارة المالية وزارة المواصلات وزارة المياه والبيئة وزارة الكهرباء |
| تأجير سيارات | مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر |
| زاوية (Budget) يورب كار هيرتز لتأجير السيارات | NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر البريد السريع |
| صنعا ٠١/٤٤١٧٠ عدن ٠٢/٢٤٥٦٢٦ الحديدة ٠٤/٤١٩٨٨ تعز ٠٥/٢٠٢٦٤١ ابن شهبه ٠٥/٢٠٢٦٤١ سيهون ٠٥/٤٠٧٢١٩ بلحاف ٧٧٧٨٨٦٦٦ سقري ٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨ | صنعا ٠١/٤٤١٧٠ عدن ٠٢/٢٤٥٦٢٦ الحديدة ٠٤/٤١٩٨٨ تعز ٠٥/٢٠٢٦٤١ ابن شهبه ٠٥/٢٠٢٦٤١ سيهون ٠٥/٤٠٧٢١٩ بلحاف ٧٧٧٨٨٦٦٦ سقري ٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨ |
| بنوك | شحن وتوصيل |
| بنك اليمن والخليج بنك التضامن الإسلامي البنك التجاري مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل بنك اليمن الدولي البنك العربي بنك التسليف الزراعي البنك المركزي بنك الامل | صنعا ٠١/٤٤١٧٠ عدن ٠٢/٢٤٥٦٢٦ الحديدة ٠٤/٤١٩٨٨ تعز ٠٥/٢٠٢٦٤١ ابن شهبه ٠٥/٢٠٢٦٤١ سيهون ٠٥/٤٠٧٢١٩ بلحاف ٧٧٧٨٨٦٦٦ سقري ٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨ |

باحثون عن وظيفة

- رياض الحمادي، مدرس لغة إنجليزية + ترجمة + كمبيوتر، خبرة 13 سنة تدريس أغلبها في تدريس الثانوية العامة. 734882907 - 772255235
- جامعي لديه مهارات تواصل، مترجم تجاري وإعلامي، خبرة في المراسلات التجارية، يرغب في العمل في معهد لغة أو مدرسة أهلية أو شركة. 735042383
- بكالوريوس ادارة وسياحة، خبرة في مجال الادارة. 733042144
- بكالوريوس محاسبة، دورات في اللغة الانجليزية، خبرة في مجال السكرتارية والاعمال الادارية، تدريس كمبيوتر. 770041715
- بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية يود إعطاء دروس خصوصية مكثفة، خبرة في مجال التدريس لجميع المستويات. للتواصل: 700258937
- بكالوريوس محاسبة، إجابة اللغة الإنجليزية بشكل جيد كتابة ونطقا، دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر خبرة 7 سنوات محاسب. مطلوب عمل في أي مجال مناسب. للتواصل: 733409652
- بكالوريوس هندسة حاسوب، اجادة الانجليزية كتابة ومحادثة، يرغب في العمل في أي مجال وفي أي شركة أو منظمة بتعز. 773238555, ahmed_mab20@yahoo.com
- حاصل على دبلوم برمجة، شبكات سيسكو ومايكروسوفت، دبلوم تسويق وعلاقات عامة،

Important Numbers

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| ١٧٧ | طوارئ الكهرباء |
| ١٧١ | طوارئ المياه |
| ١٩٩ | طوارئ الشرطة |
| ١١٨ | الاستعلامات |
| ١٩١ | الإطفاء |
| ١٩٤ | حوادث (المرور) |
| ٠١/٣٥٢٧٠١٧ | الشؤون الداخلية |
| ٠١/٢٠٣٥٤٤٧ | الشؤون الخارجية |
| ٠١/٢٥٠٧٦١٣ | الهجرة |
| ٠١/٣٢٢٠١١٢ | التلفزيون |
| ٠١/٢٠٣٢١٢٣ | الصلب الاحمر |
| ٠١/٢٧٢٠٦٦ | الإذاعة |

الوزارات

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| ٠١/٢٩٠٢٠٠ | رئاسة الجمهورية |
| ٠١/٤٩٠٨٠٠ | رئاسة الوزراء |
| ٠١/٥٤٥١٢٢ | وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق |
| ٠١/٢٧٤٤٣٩ | وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد |
| ٠١/٥٣٥٠٢١ | وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي |
| ٠١/٢٦٨٥٨٢ | وزارة الثروة السمكية |
| ٠١/٢٧٤٤٣٠ | وزارة الثقافة |
| ٠١/٢٩٤٥٧٩ | وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات |
| ٠١/٢٧٦٤٠٤ | وزارة الدفاع |
| ٠١/٢٨٢٩٦٢ | وزارة الزراعة والري |
| ٠١/٢٦٢٨٠٩ | وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل |

كلمات متقاطعة

15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

1
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14
15

عمومي:
 1- اغنية ل نانسى جريم - مشروب غلاي
 2- ادوية - مجموعات الزهار - مشاهير
 3- في القهوة - ترغيبين - عكس تحلل (م)
 4- ناعم بالروسى (م) - للتعريف - قوة العند - صوت الفتى
 5- لنتنمي - الملك (م)
 6- حمتن - التعليمات (م)
 7- علم منكر - حنك وآزال (م) - علم مؤنث (م)
 8- تغير - سيات - يكسبون
 9- حروفان متماثلان (م) - عكس نم - من الاسماء الخمسة (م)
 10- ترتلو الدول لغيات الرغابية - بطير - حرف اجنبى
 11- من الهمم الموسيقي - من الظهور لاسوتواله - اند الالدين
 12- اكمل - الاذغال - مجلة عربية
 13- مطرب لبناني (م) - وجهه
 14- تصر - الوام - علم مؤنث (م)
 15- العطف (م) - تصريف معما

القي:
 1- من مسرحيات عادل امام
 2- شاعر عباسى (م)
 3- مطرب مصري - يحصلون على
 4- ناعم بالروسى (م) - للتعريف - قوة العند - صوت الفتى
 5- لنتنمي - الملك (م)
 6- حمتن - التعليمات (م)
 7- علم منكر - حنك وآزال (م) - علم مؤنث (م)
 8- تغير - سيات - يكسبون
 9- حروفان متماثلان (م) - عكس نم - من الاسماء الخمسة (م)
 10- ترتلو الدول لغيات الرغابية - بطير - حرف اجنبى
 11- من الهمم الموسيقي - من الظهور لاسوتواله - اند الالدين
 12- اكمل - الاذغال - مجلة عربية
 13- مطرب لبناني (م) - وجهه
 14- تصر - الوام - علم مؤنث (م)
 15- العطف (م) - تصريف معما

الكلمة المفقودة

ل ي ا ل

| | |
|----|---------------|
| 3 | جدح |
| 5 | اجداد |
| 8 | الاحترق |
| 9 | طارق لطفي |
| 10 | الكالسيوم |
| 11 | عمر الشريف |
| 12 | من اجل الحب |
| 13 | اطار موسيقي |
| 14 | في دور الروضة |
| 15 | سقيمة اشترك |
| 16 | المركز القومي |
| 17 | نقابة اطباء |

3
جدح
ضحل
كرة
وعد
4
الدم
جيبوب
سياق
سيما
تيلال
معييل
7
نشيد
ينبع

استراحة العدد

أعواد الثقاب

حرك عود ثقاب واحد لتصبح المعادلة الرياضية صحيحة

٥٥ + ٦٩ = ١٩٣

عجائب وغرائب

أحد القمرين اللذين يدوران حول المريخ يشرق مرتين ويغرب مرتين في اليوم.

حكمة العدد

من يطارده عصفورين يفقدهما.

نكتة العدد

واحد أخذ موعد مع الطبيب بتاريخ ١١-١١-٢٠١١ الساعة ١١:٠٠ راح كاتب في الجريدة « موعد مميز جدا للبيع »

الحلول بالمقلوب

٥٠١ = ٥٧ + ٧١ = ٤٥١
 ٥٠١ = ٥٧ + ٧١ = ٤٥١
 ٥٠١ = ٥٧ + ٧١ = ٤٥١



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Faces from Yemen's revolution

Musa Al-Hamily: Waiting for a new Yemen

By: Amira Al-Arasi

He is barely 16 years old, with just the first signs of a mustache, but the lines on his face add many years to this young man's history. Musa Al-Hamily is determined to topple the regime and has no problem being on the front lines of protests – even if it costs him his life. "I feel that there is no justice or rule of law in my country. My older brother was arrested seven years ago under terrorism pretexts and has not received a fair



trial until now," said Musa. Because of his slight build he is often one of the few protesters carried on others' shoulders on the front lines while he himself carries a flag or anti-regime poster. In a recent protest in October he was among the youth shot at by regime loyalists and received a bullet in his thigh, leaving him disabled. "I don't want to die yet. I want to see Yemen after Saleh, my new Yemen," he said passionately. "I am not afraid of bullets or death. I am afraid to go on living with no rights and under a state that does not respect me as a citizen."

Ali Ahmed Qasim: Feeling dead already

By: Amira Al-Arasi

Ali Ahmed Qasim is one of the older protesters, yet despite being in his mid-50s, he was very active in the uprising. Today he is receiving medical treatment for an injury sustained when pro-regime men attacked him and his son at a recent protest. "I am not a religious extremist and I don't have any political affiliations," said Ali. "I am a simple man who was working as a driver in Saudi Arabia and living well." It was like that until the first Gulf war when he was sent back to Yemen along with 1.5

million Yemenis working in Gulf countries. Today he works as a driver in Yemen and says there is no comparison. "My country kills me a hundred times a day," he said with a sigh. "This regime thrives on the misery of its people and now I am out here to change it along with my son." Ali has attended the protests since the beginning and is very enthusiastic about change. In his life he has seen what it is like to live well and says there is no reason why more than half of Yemenis live in extreme poverty – other than the greed and corruption of the regime. "If I die while trying to change this corrupt regime it will mean that I have participated in giving my



children a better future. I am not afraid to die, I feel dead anyway, as there is no joy in living a life like this, under a bad president who makes the worst decisions for his people."

Building happiness and confidence for Hodeida's children

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Hodeida's Children are some of the most vulnerable and impoverished in Yemen, with limited access to education, health and other basic needs.

And the revolution, which started in February, has resulted in

even more problems for children in Hodeida governorate; the economic situation has massively deteriorated, negatively affecting children's living conditions and their psychological health.

But a project organized by Al-Islah Charitable Association and funded by UNICEF is looking to change that, bringing together over 2,000 of Hodeida's children with

the aim of making them happier, building their confidence and making them more aware of their rights.

The Childhood Protection Project aims to protect helpless children from being abused or mistreated by bringing children together under one roof to express their ideas through drawing, delivering short speeches, telling stories and

playing games.

Faisal Al-Ghushaimi, coordinator of the Childhood Protection Project at Al-Islah Association, said that this project aims to instill confidence in Hodeida's children and teach them moral principles.

"Hodeida's children are more vulnerable to the danger of child abuse. We should organize activities that inspire confidence in our children and make them aware of their rights," he said. "Hodeida's children also are deprived of many services. It's our duty to support those children and give them a chance to express themselves."

The project, according to Al-Ghushaimi, makes children happier and more comfortable. "We noticed that many children felt safe after joining our open days," he said.

"Unfortunately, children in Hodeida are often ill-treated, especially during wars and unrest," he explained. "We aim to protect those children and provide them with safety and psychological support, especially during these critical days."

Al-Ghushaimi has organized many activities for Hodeida's children but he believes that these open days are very important to children who "don't have knowledge of their rights".

The project targeted school students as well as street children. "Unfortunately, most of the children and their fathers had no idea about child rights. We tried our best to give them basic information about their rights to avoid being abused."

He added: "They benefited a lot from this experience. They were expressing their ideas freely and confidently. They were feeling as if they were in their own homes."

Al-Ghushaimi said that he has discovered many talented children. "Those children really need our support and encouragement. They deserve for us to stand with them."

Huda Abdulla Abdul-Rahim,



Giving speeches helps to build the confidence of children in Hodeida.



Open days give children the opportunity to learn about their rights.

eight, took part in the open days.

"I enjoyed playing and drawing," she said. "This place is better than parks because I meet many nice children and play with them in different way," she added enthusiastically.

Anwar Abu Qaed, nine, was also one of the participants who could express himself confidently.

His father encouraged him to join in. "It's a unique concept," he said. "I liked the idea of active participation for the children and their enthusiasm to work together."

"We hope to see more of these activities in our deprived governorate to make sure that there are safe places for our children," he added.

Coming Soon

Arabic supplement with the Yemen Times features

قريباً

ملحق بالعربية يحتوي على أهم المواضيع من اليمن تايمز الانجليزية

