

## Inside: ▶



**5**  
First Deputy Minister: Fishery resources squandered and ministry not in control



**7**  
One Yemeni policeman: a victim of the terrorist game



**8**  
Women at Change Square: Changes of conviction, thought, and manner

# Details of Abyan attacks emerge

By: Abdurrahman Anees & Muaadh Al-Maqtari

ABYAN, March 7 — At least 150 soldiers died, while another 40 were left injured, as a result of intense fighting with the Ansar Al-Shariah group in Dofus last Sunday.

However, reports on the exact death toll have varied. While AFP sources stated that 185 soldiers from the Yemeni military were killed, different local sources in Abyan have come up with death tolls of 190 and 150. In any case, with continuous battles being fought, the numbers of dead and injured are expected to rise.

That armed men from Ansar Al-Shariah seized weapons and tanks from their opponents only served to increase the military's death toll.

### Details of Dofus attacks

According to eyewitnesses, elements of the Ansar Al-Shariah group who had controlled Zunjubar and Ja'ar in Abyan since May 2011 reached the 39th Armored Brigade's artillery and canon base in Dofus at 4:00 AM on Sunday.

The military base - located at the Al-Alam checkpoint - is responsible for guarding the 119th and 115th brigades, both of which are stationed on the road to Aden.

Eyewitnesses said that when the armed militants approached the base, military leaders had already left the area. The armed men began their violent attack on the 39th Brigade. In the end, the soldiers had aborted their positions and left their weapons and tanks behind, which the militants soon seized.

At the same time, Ansar Al-Shariah militants attacked 115th and

119th brigade forces stationed at Dofus in the East Kood district, not far from Zunjubar.

The two brigades fought with the armed men, but were surprised by intense shelling which appeared to come from the 39th Brigade, already overcome by armed militants.

Leaders from the two brigades, under attack from two directions, signaled for relief from Aden. Reinforcements only arrived hours later at 10:00 AM. The Dofus position was regained at 3:00 PM, following a violent battle which lasted five hours.

A Southern Military Region source who requested anonymity said the effort to regain the Dofus position had been directly supervised by the United States military advisors.

The source indicated that airstrikes destroyed all the weapons seized by the armed militants. However, even if the armed group did not maintain control of the seized tanks, they still have 55 soldiers as prisoners among them, more than ten officers.

For their part, Ansar Al-Shariah sources said their militants gained control of one tank, anti-aircraft guns, Katyusha missiles and launchers, one canon, various other arms, and a store of ammunition.

### Morgues crowded with corpses

A medical source at Basohaib Hospital stated that the hospital's morgue and other rooms were crowded with corpses after casualties were received from Dofus on Sunday morning, before adding that even the hospital's meeting hall was crowded with bodies.

Dozens of the troops' bodies from

the Dofus massacre remain inside the Yemeni Economic Corporation's refrigeration unit of the Yemeni Economic Corporation. Due to a lack of available space, Basohaib Hospital had been unable to receive them.

### Suspicious of collusion

Since last Sunday's attack, some have pointed fingers at former Military Commander of the Southern Region Mahdi Maqwala, who was set to hand over his position on the same day.

Sunday had been set for the position to be handed over from Maqwala to his successor, Major General Salem Qatan. Maqwala was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, while Qatan had received the position of Military Commander of the Southern Region by Republican Decree on Friday March 2.

According to military sources, the suspicions of military collusion with the armed groups exist but lack certitude and proof. In any case, there appears to have been a neglect of duty particularly by the Armored 39th Brigade.

One popular local leader, Mohammad Badaib, said that dealing with Al-Qaeda is extremely complicated, and pointed out that differences among some military units represented one of the causes behind a failure to defeat such Al-Qaeda-affiliated forces.

Badaib said that last Sunday's attacks came as a consequence of Maqwala's firing by new President Hadi. In his opinion, the firing had negative consequences, as he claimed Maqwala proceeded to hand over huge quantities of weapons and strategic military positions



Ansar Al-Shariah still detaining 55 soldiers as prisoners among them, more than ten officers.

to the Al-Qaeda militants.

Badaib, a leader for the Southern Movement, said that Central Security paid the highest price in the week's last casualties, as the number of its soldiers killed in a single day - Sunday - reached 89. 70 of the soldiers had been killed inside a dining hall after being held for 15 hours.

Badaib quoted a high-ranking military source as saying that the corpses of over a 100 corpses had been placed inside refrigeration units at the Yemeni Economic Corporation.

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary

Clinton meanwhile issued a statement in which she condemned the Al-Qaeda affiliated group's attack against the Yemeni military, and said that Al-Qaeda in the Arab Peninsula doesn't care for the souls of human beings. At the same time, Clinton did not mention the issue of security.

### The last deadline

Prominent Al-Qaeda leader in Zunjubar Jalal Balaidi, also known as Abu Hamza, said his group had given the Yemeni government a ten-day deadline in which it must withdraw its forces from Zunjubar.

The deadline was given after news reports stated that military forces planned to launch intensive strikes against the group's positions in Zunjubar and Jaar.

In a statement published by the website Aden Al-Ghad, Balaidi said the Ansar Al-Shariah militants were ready to declare a victory, and that they will proceed with a "flowing river" plan. Details or explanations of what this plan would involve were not provided.

Balaidi also demanded that the government should promptly compensate displaced local citizens for their damages.

# UK Minister: Fighting Al-Qaeda is not only through military

**ALSAEED TRADING COMPANY**  
A Yemeni Closed Stock Company  
Yemen's Largest Exporter of FMGG products.  
Yemen, Tel: P.O. Box 5551  
Tel: 0537 (4) 232227 (10 Lines)  
Fax: 0537 (4) 232055 / 232162 / 232052  
E-mail: info@alaeedtrading.com  
Website: www.alaeedtrading.com

Interview by: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, March 5 - British Member of Parliament, Alistair Burt, currently the parliamentary under secretary for the Middle East and North African region has just concluded a short visit to Yemen this week.

Being the first foreign minister to come to Yemen since the elections, his visit was meant as a demonstration of the UK's continuous support

for Yemen's transitional process that officially started with the presidential elections last month.

During his visit he met with Yemeni officials in the coalition government including President Hadi, as well as with youth groups and other political stakeholders that were not part of the political transitional process.

"I was happy to see that the government is very alert to all economic, political and security issues," said the minister. "The UK stands ready to continue its support to Yemen bilaterally and through the Friends of Yemen process which will be meeting next month."

On the challenges the country is facing Burt admitted that Yemen has a lot of challenges to face in the upcoming phase. One of the main concerns is security, which the UK has supported the Yemeni government in strengthening, although he would not mention the details of such support.

"Fighting Al-Qaeda is not only through military confrontation, but there is a longer process through the national dialogue and the involvement of everyone in the political transition," said Burt.

Although he said Yemen's security is a matter for the Yemeni authorities, the violence that occurred last week in southern areas of the country is a clear indicator that terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda are going to respond strongly when pressure is put on them.



Alistair Bur With president Hadi

"But this [military and civilian casualties resulting from fighting Al-Qaeda] does not mean the Yemeni government will be deterred from taking on this challenge," he insisted, adding that president Hadi has been clear about his strong intentions of fighting Al-Qaeda, an intention the international community is in full support of.

However, the inclusion of all stakeholders through the national dialogue remains a question of time. As Burt explained, it is too early in the process to talk about specific mechanisms or the structure of the dialogue.

"I engaged with those protesting youth and others who are outside the political process for now, to get a sense of where they want the country to go through the national dialogue," he said.

From his observations he realized that some of those groups feared that they will not be included in the dialogue, however, from his meetings with officials and political decision makers he is convinced that there is agreement for inclusion. Details of how and when are still not known, and is not something "the international community will dictate" according to the British minister.

**YEMEN TIMES**  
بالعربية

رئيس الوزراء «اليمن سيكون بخير إذا قادته امرأة»  
تفاصيل ما جرى في أبين

اقتن نسختك المجانية من  
يمن تايمز بالعربية مع هذا العدد

# Al-Qaeda attempts to disrupt Yemen's transition period

By: Ahmed Dawood

SANA'A, March 7 — Saeed Ubaid Al-Jemhi, a Yemeni expert on Al-Qaeda accused the terrorist organization on Monday of working to disrupt the power transition deal which could lead to a new regime of security and stability.

"Security and stability is the first enemy for Al-Qaeda. When the organization [Al-Qaeda] felt things are changing towards a stable Yemen, it hurried in operations to confuse the new regime headed by Hadi," he said.

The death toll from the attacks against the Yemeni army was raised on Tuesday to 139 soldiers across a number of different military units in Abyan.

The recent attacks by the armed militants against Abyan army bases have been widely condemned both domestically and internationally, with statements demanding a swift response to reduce Al-Qaeda activity in area.

The US condemned the attacks in Abyan last Sunday, stressing its continued support of the newly elected president of Yemen and the Yemeni people in their endeavor to achieve a better future for their country and to pursue its fight against terrorism.

The US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, conveyed in a statement last Monday her condolences to all the families, friends, and loved ones of the victims of the brutal assault.

She considered the assault to be an act demonstrating the utter indifference and apathy towards human life shown by Al-Qaeda towards the people of the Arabian Peninsula.

Catherine Ashton, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the Vice-President of the European Commission, on Monday also denounced the recent attacks in Abyan. She stressed that the EU is determined not to allow the violence to hinder the process of power transition in Yemen.

Ashton said in a phone call with President Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi on Tuesday that the European Union will continue to support the ambitions of the Yemeni people to reach a better and brighter future, so that the Yemeni people will be able to build a democratic, civil, safe, and inclusive state. She affirmed the EU's firm backing of the efforts of President Hadi to move forward in this transitional phase in Yemen.

She also reaffirmed the EU's bid for all parties concerned in the political process of Yemen to engage sincerely in the upcoming national dialogue and to discuss constitutional reforms. She stressed that the EU understands the dire need to confront Yemen's economic challenges, and that it is ready to provide aid and support to help Yemen fulfill its objectives.

Ashton considered the presidential election held in Yemen to be a

defining moment in this transitional phase, pointing out that Yemenis had expressed through the election an overwhelming response indicating that they want the beginning of a new era.

She also said that President Hadi realizes the tremendous challenges awaiting him, and that he informed her that the national dialogue will pave the way for a permanent reconciliation via political and economic reforms.

## Call for investigation

The opposition coalition known as the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) said in a statement released on Wednesday that "what happened in Abyan was plotted by some groups at this critical period of Yemen's history." They demanded President Hadi investigate "those who plotted this crime and bring them to court."

Judge Hamoud Al-Hitar, the former minister of endowments and a member of the dialogue initiative with Al-Qaeda's members in 2006, has condemned the recent incidents in Abyan. He demanded that the president and the interim government, as well as the military and security commission, form a neutral committee with members outside the armed and security forces to investigate these events, and to announce the results of the investigation to the Yemeni people so that they are aware of what is going on.

He also said in a press statement

for Al-Sahwa.net that those terrorist operations and the severe damage inflicted on public and private property, which enabled the supporters of Al-Shariah to control a large amount of heavy and light weapons, cars, equipment, and ammunitions, raised the alarm for a great danger that should be urgently rectified.

He added, "if some of the armed forces and security forces are not able to protect themselves and their military bases, and maintain the weapons they hold and those under their care, how can these people protect the nation and its citizen?"

He stressed the need to take all necessary actions to recover the weapons controlled by extremist elements, eradicate all terrorism, and take legal actions against the perpetrators of those crimes, those who helped them, and those who intentionally failed to perform their duty — according to Islam and the law — to deter them and others and preserve the security and peace of the country.

## Attempts to disrupt Yemen's transition

Saeed Al-Jimhi, an expert on Al-Qaeda in Yemen, said that Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) which is based in Yemen is trying to take advantage of this time before the new Yemeni regime, which has a wide popularity in the country, consolidates its power.

He told the Al-Quds Al-Arabi



Armed militants in Abyan felt things are changing towards a stable Yemen so they hurried an operation against army bases to confuse the new regime headed Hadi, says the expert.

newspaper that AQAP lives in a state of anxiety and fear because of the acceleration in the implementation of the GCC Initiative for the transfer of power in Yemen. Almost half of the initiative has so far been completed, and this has prompted Al-Qaeda into rapidly carrying out several large terrorist operations.

"The terrorist operations of Al-Qaeda are self-motivated, but they are a result of the anxiety and fear of what will happen next. So it [Al-Qaeda] attempts to take advantage of this transition phase," said Al-

Jemhi.

He said that Al-Qaeda is very concerned by the radical political changes in the country and has tried to take advantage of the remaining elements of the former regime to implement its desired operations before conditions change.

He explained that Al-Qaeda attacked the institutions of the former regime which it accuses of being the agents and dependents of America. They want to legitimize their operations by moving away from the popular revolution.

## One soldier killed, four injured in Shabwa

By: Mohamed Al-Samei

SHABWA, March 7 — Unidentified men believed to have links with Al-Qaeda attacked a military vehicle in the Nusab district of Shabwa governorate on Tuesday.

The armed men fired a rocket

propelled grenade at the vehicle, killing one soldier and wounded four others. One is in critical condition and has been moved to Sana'a for medical treatment. The three other wounded were admitted to Attaq Hospital in Shabwa a source close to the hospital said.

Soldiers later clashed with the armed men injuring two of the armed militants.

A local source in Shabwa said that armed men driving a Toyota vehicle had been taking a tour around Nusab district for days. Locals had reported the suspicious

activity to the military commander in the area, Colonel Mohammad Al-Jumae, but "he paid no attention."

The anonymous source accused Al-Jumae of being "busy doing business" at the expense of the area's security. Other citizens who

spoke with the Yemen Times said that insecurity is growing within the governorate. The car which targeted the soldiers had been able to move freely in the area after being reported to the police.

The Secretary General of Shabwa's local authority, Abd Rabo

Hashla, confirmed to the Yemen Times the death of one soldier and the injuring of four others, one having been admitted for medical treatment in Sana'a. He said that the attack carried the marks of Al-Qaeda, but that this had not yet been verified.

## Vacancy Announcement

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites competent Yemeni Nationals to apply for a consultancy with its "Local Governance Support Project (LGSP)". LGSP (Local Governance Support Project) is designed to assist the Government of Yemen in transforming the existing local authority system into a local governance system as articulated in the Local Governance Strategy approved by the Cabinet in 2008.

The project is located at the Ministry of Local Administration and implemented jointly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the Government of Yemen.

**Post title: National Consultant for an Improved System for Non-Recurrent Expenditure Transfers to Governorates and Districts**

**Duration:** 4 months (90 working days)

**Duty station:** Sana'a, YEMEN (with frequent trips to governorates)

### Objectives of the assignment:

The main goal of the review is to improve the existing system and mechanisms for transfers for non-recurrent expenditures, particularly central grants and joint revenues, to ensure transparent and just resource allocation and to allow for equitable socio-economic development.

The specific objectives of the review include:

- Improve the understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of the existing allocation system for non-recurrent expenditure transfers and identify its strong and weak features from the point of view of its efficiency and effectiveness for equitable, pro-poor and gender sensitive local development;
- Formulate the principles, procedures and mechanisms for a system of intergovernmental transfers for non-recurrent expenditures, including allocation formulae for governorates and districts, that would enhance the strong features of the existing allocation scheme and would address its limitations and bottlenecks;
- Align the principles and mechanisms of allocation of financial support with other funding mechanisms for capital investments, such as the SFD, to ensure optimal allocation of resources;
- Identify the policies, laws and other legal acts that need to be amended to introduce a new system of intergovernmental transfers for non-recurrent expenditures at the governorate and district level and develop draft legislative amendments for submission to the Cabinet and parliament.

### Responsibilities:

The review will consist of four phases:

1. **Situation analysis:** The main objective of the situation analysis is to assess the existing system, procedures and mechanisms for central-local transfers for non-recurrent expenditures, particularly central grants and joint revenues, including the allocation formula to ensure transparent and just resource allocation and to allow for equitable socio-economic development.
2. **Design of an improved allocation system for non-recurrent expenditures to LGUs:** This phase will focus on the development of a grant allocation system that would address the issues, limitations and bottlenecks identified in the course of the situation analysis as described above. This phase will involve a careful and comprehensive analysis of best international practices and formulation of recommendations on an improved allocation system for non-recurrent expenditures at the local level.
3. **Proposals on aligning the allocation system with other capital investment funds:** This phase should lead to the development of proposals about the coordination and integration mechanisms between the central government allocation and funding for capital investment provided by other capital investment funds, such as SFD.
4. **Legal analysis and drafting:** This phase will include identification of the legal and regulatory acts defining the existing allocation system for non-recurrent transfers, mechanisms and procedures as well as legal formulation of the improved allocation system for non-recurrent transfers. The proposal developed during the second phase will need to be formulated in legal terms according to the Yemeni law drafting practices.

### Qualifications:

- Master's Degree in Economics, Public Finance, Law or similar. An advanced degree would be an asset.
- At least five years of experience in public finance at the central and/or subnational level, with focus on intergovernmental transfers and public finance management.
- Previous experience in analysis and evaluation of public financial management systems.
- An excellent knowledge and understanding of regulation and good practices pertaining to public financial management in general and intergovernmental transfers in particular in various country contexts;
- Familiarity with the relevant laws and regulations in the Republic of Yemen, as well as familiarity with the competences and the work of the Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of Finance as well as local government units at the governorate and district level;
- Excellent writing skills; ability to express complex legal and public financial management issues in a clear, comprehensive and instructive manner in writing;
- Excellent research and analytical skills;
- Good IT literacy, including word processing, use of database information, and the Internet.
- Fluency in English and Arabic.

### Only applications received through the email will be accepted

Interested candidates are requested to submit a Letter of Interest containing the following information:

- Explaining why the candidate is the most suitable for the work.
- Provide a brief methodology on the approach to the work and how it will be conducted (max.300 words), with the exact number of working days required for completion of the assignment.

Applications must be sent by email to [vaccancy@lgsp-ye.org](mailto:vaccancy@lgsp-ye.org)  
Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.  
The deadline for receiving the applications is 18 March 2012

## Vacancy Announcement

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites competent Yemeni Nationals to apply for a consultancy with its "Local Governance Support Project (LGSP)". LGSP (Local Governance Support Project) is designed to assist the Government of Yemen in transforming the existing local authority system into a local governance system as articulated in the Local Governance Strategy approved by the Cabinet in 2008.

The project is located at the Ministry of Local Administration and implemented jointly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the Government of Yemen.

**Post title: National Consultant/Consultancy Firm for Assessment of the Existing System of the Ministry of Local Administration MOLA to Measure and Evaluate Performance of local governance units (LGUs)**

**Duration:** 25 days

**Duty Station:** Sana'a, governorates/districts of Yemen

### Objectives of the Assignment:

The main goal of the assignment is to inform the future measures to improve the capacity of MOLA to measure and evaluate the performance of LGUs in the areas of (1) Administrative performance (institutional development/ good governance), (2) Development and service delivery and (3) Gender.

### The specific objectives of the assignment are:

- To document the current System of MOLA to Measure and Evaluate the Performance of LGUs
- Identify strengths and weaknesses of the current system to measure and evaluate the performance of LGUs, in general and from a gender perspective in particular.

### Responsibilities:

Under the direct supervision of the LGSP PEM Specialist and the overall supervision and guidance of the LGSP Project Manager and the LGSP Chief Technical Advisor, the Consultant/Consultancy Firm, in close coordination with the MOLA (particularly the Local Government Performance & Evaluation department of MOLA, Sector for Women Development of MOLA), is required to undertake the following tasks:

1. Develop a detailed work methodology and work plan including methods/tools/ time frame and get it cleared from MOLA/LGSP
2. Document the existing performance measurement and evaluation systems for LGUs and the extent to which such systems meet the competences and responsibilities of MOLA under its present mandate.
3. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the current systems to measure and evaluate the performance of LGUs in general and from a gender perspective, in particular.
4. Produce a report on the entire effort, sharing it with MOLA and LGSP, receiving feedback and produce and submit a final report after modifications.
5. Submit a task report on the entire assignment.

### Qualifications:

- Degree or equivalent in Development Studies, Public Administration or related field. Courses in Performance Measurement and Evaluation would be an advantage.
- 5 years of relevant experience in performance measurement and evaluation, with focus on government systems.
- Experience and knowledge about gender mainstreaming in performance measurement and evaluation will be an added value
- Experience in conducting similar and related assessments in the past.
- An excellent knowledge and understanding of performance measurement and evaluation in various country contexts.
- Excellent writing skills; ability to express complex issues in a clear, comprehensive and instructive manner in writing.
- Excellent research and analytical skills.
- Good IT literacy, including word processing, use of database information, and the Internet.
- Fluency in English and Arabic.

### Only applications received through the email will be accepted

Interested candidates are requested to submit a Letter of Interest containing the following information:

- Explaining why the candidate is the most suitable for the work.
- Provide a brief methodology on the approach to the work and how it will be conducted (max. 300 words), with the exact number of working days required for completion of the assignment.

Applications must be sent by email to [vaccancy@lgsp-ye.org](mailto:vaccancy@lgsp-ye.org)  
Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.  
The deadline for receiving the applications is 18 March 2012

# Prime Minister: "Yemen would be better off with a woman leader"

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, March 7 – On the occasion of the International Day for Women, a conference entitled "Advocating for women's rights and empowerment among new changes" was organized by the Yemeni Women's Union (YWU) and funded by the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) on Wednesday.

"The most efficient leaders of Yemen were women, and I know that Yemen will be better off with a woman leader," said Prime Minister, Mohammed Salim Baseudwah at the inauguration. "I am saying this not as a compliment but because I have seen how much Yemeni women have suffered and yet handled the challenges with strength and wisdom."

However, keynote speeches by the director of the YWU, Ramzya El-Eryani, and UNDP Director of its Regional Bureau for Arab States, Amat Al-Alim Al-Soswa, asked for more than just words from the new government.

"This is the only day in which women are unanimously celebrated all around the world," said El-Eryani.

She called for all stakeholders in today's political scene to take notice and prioritize women's issues, especially since they have been the most vulnerable segment of the society throughout the conflict.

After reading the UN Secretary

General's statement for the occasion, Al-Soswa conveyed the complaints of the youth and women to the Prime Minister, whose greatest concern was being left out in the real political process of the national dialogue and other transitional mechanisms.

"Women need to be represented strongly in all the sessions and committees, and this should not only be a priority of the coalition government, but also of the Friends of Yemen international support group," she said.

In retrospect, the prime minister called on Yemeni women as they proved their worth during the uprising, to also contribute strongly to the transitional period. He praised the high turnout of women in the presidential elections last month.

"However, it remains in women's hands to identify their role and how they want to play it in the time to come, so they need to step up and work together in a serious and effective manner," said the prime minister.

### What women want from the new government

A survey was conducted among 6,000 women in the YWU's branches, working women and those active in public places.

Women's highest demand in the political sector was better democracy, freedom to participate and the protection of human rights. In the economy, the strongest de-

mands were for reduced prices, reforming infrastructure and equal compensation.

In the health sector the strongest demands were for free birth delivery services, the availability of adequate health centers and of reproductive health services.

Educational materials, books and teaching tools were at the top of women's demands in the education sector followed by improving the educational environment.

As for the most significant challenges Yemeni women faced, the surveyed women reported discrimination and negative attitudes towards women as the top challenges, followed by violence and hindering traditions.

Women complained that in politics there is a systematic undermining of their role due to stereotypes and the traditional attitudes of the male dominated society. However, many of the women's main concerns were economic, as around half of the surveyed women complained of high prices and the inability to avail themselves of basic needs, especially with the shortage of income generation opportunities for women.

Moreover, many women complained of cultural problems, and how there are no proper cultural outlets that would enable Yemeni women to explore their potential and improve their personal and professional abilities. Finding women who would re-



Heads of the 21 branches of the Yemeni Women's Union handing to the prime minister a signed copy of the women's demands resulting from a nationwide survey.

spond to the questionnaire was not a problem compared to the reluctance in providing personal information such as name and address, according to the team behind the survey.

"Also it took a long time to get

the information since the researchers needed to carefully explain the questions to the respondents," said Wafa Ahmed Ali, head of training and projects at the Yemeni Women's Union and team leader of the survey.

The results of the survey were discussed and debated at the YWU general assembly prior to the conference, resulting in a signed document of demands that was presented to the prime minister at the launch of the conference.

## Air force personnel to escalate strike action

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, March 7 – Thousands of soldiers, pilots and officers of Yemen's Air Force are continuing their sit-in, demanding the overthrow of the Commander of Air Forces, General Mohammed Saleh Al-Ahmer.

The soldiers vowed to escalate their actions by holding marches to vital areas. A soldier told the Yemen Times that soldiers and officers may march to Sana'a International Airport to put pressure on a defiant Al-Ahmer to resign.

The Gulf-brokered initiative for power transfer stipulates that the Yemeni army and security apparatus would be restructured. However, thousands of air force soldiers and officers started their protests against Al-Ahmer earlier this year.

Since the beginning of their sit-in two months ago, Al-Ahmer has refused to respond to protester demands.

"He still maneuvers and thinks that we are going to be frustrated, and that's why he has refused to quit," said Belal Al-Suhbani, a first



Air force personnel said that they will march soon to Sana'a International Airport.

lieutenant in the air force. "His departure is inevitable. It's just a matter of time."

Al-Suhbani told the Yemen Times that the air force protesters are going to escalate their actions by holding marches into unan-

nounced places. They are keeping the destinations secret for security reasons.

He indicated that all soldiers and officers who are still on strike did not receive their recent salaries because of their participation in the

sit-in. "Unfortunately, random arrests have been made against some innocent soldiers. Some of them didn't even go on strike," he said.

### Backbone of the army

Al-Suhbani explained that the regime is afraid that the commander of the air force will be forced to step

down. "The air force is the backbone of Yemen's army," he said. "If we succeed in ousting Al-Ahmer, the family regime will lose their control of the army."

According to Al-Suhbani, soldiers and officers of the air force are marginalized and unappreciated.

"The air force leadership supports and promotes soldiers and officers who were working according to personal loyalty," he said. "Those who really love their country and avoided personal loyalty are accused of terrorism and treason."

"It's time for the air force to dismiss corrupt leaders and welcome eligible officers," he said.

## Manager of Yemen Oil Company resigns

By: Mohammed Al-Samaei

SANA'A, March 7 – Sources at the Yemen Oil Company have revealed to the Yemen Times that the head of the company, Omar Al-Arhabi, resigned last Monday and left the country for medical treatment in Jordan.

The media officer at the company, Mansour Al-Naqash, said that Al-Arhabi is not responsible for the

attack against one of the company's employees by armed men on Tuesday. The employee had planned with his colleagues to organize a sit-in demanding their rights and an end to corruption at the company.

Al-Naqash considered what has been published on some websites about the attack as completely false, adding that there was no reason for Al-Arhabi to engage in such illegal acts.

He added that the administration of the company had formed a committee to tackle the situation of employees at the oil company and had begun an investigation into the attack.

Abdul-Jabbar Zafoor, an employee at the Yemen Oil Company, had earlier said that armed men loyal to Al-Arhabi had prevented him and his colleagues from going to the cabinet to hold a sit-in.

## Possible attack on power lines

By: Mohammed Al-Samie

SANA'A, March. 7— Darkness returned to Sana'a and other governorates after unknown persons bombed power lines in Marib governorate on Wednesday, said representatives of Yemen's Public Electricity Corporation.

Khaled Rashed, head of the corporation, told the Yemen Times


that a team has thus far been unable to repair the lines, as it has been unable to determine where the attack occurred.

Power supply lines have remained vulnerable to sabotage by armed tribesmen over the past months. During these months, power outages have lasted up to 20 hours a day.

Over the last few weeks, elec-

tricity output has greatly improved, allowing Yemenis to feel optimistic an improvement that came in conjunction with the holding of the early presidential election.

In recent days, sheikhs from Marib have agreed to protect power lines. They vowed to kill anyone acting against the public interest.



### Tender Notice for implementing Behavior Change campaign for family planning and HIV/ AIDS

**Project:** Reproductive Health (RH) and Support to Basic Health Services (Consulting Services for Social Marketing (SM) of Contraceptives through the Private Sector) in Yemen

**Contract no. BMZ Nr:** BMZ Project No. 2007 65 230

The Government of Yemen through the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), has received funding from Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) through sustainable programming fully coordinated with the MoPHP. The expected results include increased availability and demand for subsidized modern contraceptives. It will be implemented in Sana'a, Aden, Hadramout, Ibb, Taiz, Dhamar, Hodaidah, Mareb, Hajjah, Al-Mahweet, Amran, Lahj and Abyan for three years during April 2010 - March 2014. Suggested BCC activities for year 2 are:

Family Planning campaign					
Activity	Conduct Health Education Sessions	Conduct workshops for Religious Leaders	Conduct workshops for School's Social Counselors	Conduct Family Planning classes for students in secondary schools	Produce and broadcast 24 Radio spots in Yemeni radio stations
No of activities	2400	12	12	480	24
HIV / AIDS campaign					
Activity	workshops for PLHA in Aden and Sana'a on stigma, HIV prevention, and health and nutrition		Conduct Peer education program for youth		workshops for Religious Leaders
No of activities	3		120 workshops		2

Note: Other relevant and innovative activities are welcomed. All activities mentioned above may change or transferred to other governorates. The target governorates for family planning activities are (Sana'a capital, Sana'a, Taiz, Amran, Almahweet, Damar, Lahj, Abyan, Aden, Hajja, Ibb, Mareb, Alhodaidah, Hadramot) for HIV activities (Sana'a and Aden)

**The needed information under this call is:** (i) Organization background that shows the capability and experience to perform the project components(ii) initial proposal (iii) budget, (iv) Monitoring plan with activities timeline, (v) estimated number of beneficiaries and (vi) geographic location.

Interested parties may apply by 22 March 2012 to:

**Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development**  
**Next to AL-Deewan Restaurant, Sana'a**  
**E-mail : fuad.alkhayat@yamaan.org**

أجمل التهاني وأزكى التبريكات نرفها

للعرّيس / حمود محمد محمد الصعر

بمناسبة دخوله القفص الذهبي

ألف ألف مبروك

المهنتون

العميد الركن / محمد عبدالله الصعر

ماهر محمد عبدالله الصعر

يوسف محمد عبدالله الصعر

أكرم محمد عبدالله الصعر

الأستاذ / علي محمد الصعر

حسين علي محمد الصعر

محمد علي محمد الصعر

أمين يحيى حسين الصعر



## JOB VACANCY

A reputable organization is looking for multiple Project Development Assistants to be based in Sana'a for its community engagement programming in these urban areas.

**General functions:** Under the direct supervision of the Coordinator, and overall supervision of the Program Manager, the incumbent will be responsible for relationship building and grant activity development for a community engagement program in Sana'a, Taizz and Aden; in particular, the incumbent will:

1. Identify potential partners through networking and outreach, and work closely with them to design and develop grant concepts and activities that fit within program objectives;
2. Develop and finalize multiple grants, on an ongoing basis, in a fast-paced and highly changeable environment;
3. Provide technical assistance to partners as required, during the grants' preparation and implementation stages, working closely with appropriate Sana'a-based staff;
4. Evaluate activity progress, and coordinate with partners, and relevant Sana'a-based staff to ensure that monitoring, real-time reporting, evaluation and final reports are provided and are satisfactory.

### Required Qualification and competencies

- Bachelor's degree, with at least three years of relevant professional experience in project design, development and management of community development projects;
- At least three years of field experience in working with local organizations in assessing their technical and programmatic capacities, and in working closely with these actors on project design and implementation of small activities;
- Proven knowledge of local and international NGOs and community-based organizations in Yemen, as well as key governmental actors and stakeholders;
- Demonstrated analytical ability and understanding of local and regional context, with the ability to think creatively to develop appropriate activities;
- Strong experience in monitoring, reporting and evaluating multiple activities simultaneously;
- Personal commitment, drive for results, efficiency, flexibility, respect for diversity;
- While the position is based in Sana'a, must be able to travel as needed between urban areas, and to other areas if needed;
- Good level of computer literacy;
- Fluency in Arabic required. Proficiency in English preferred but not required.

Interested candidates should send complete resume and cover letter in English with job reference within one week from the publication date of this job advertisement via email to: [pda.engagement.vn@gmail.com](mailto:pda.engagement.vn@gmail.com). Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

## The Leave Our Streets Organization

The Leave Our Streets Organization is a new civil society institution that has been created with the aim of enhancing the role of civil society in creating a culture of human rights, safe democratic practices and civilized behavior.

We share the aspirations of the Yemeni people towards building a civil state of good values and civilized practices. We believe in the GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism, calling for the mobilizing of national efforts to remove tensions and signs of armed parties and protest camps from streets. We wish to secure the return of homeless citizens to their houses and for the guarantee of freedom of movement, so as to prepare the conditions for a safe and peaceful transfer of power.

We believe in the adherence to UN Security Council Resolution 2014 on Yemen, which called for the application of international humanitarian and human rights law. We want citizens to enjoy their rights and be able to practice their basic freedoms, for women and children to be protected, the removal of armed groups from the proximity of populated areas and the renunciation of violence.

The organization has been created in response to the great scale of suffering brought about by protests against local communities, and the severe losses endured by local entrepreneurs which represent a serious violation to humanitarian rights. It is also in response to national and international reports depicting the horrible injuries of Yemeni victims brought about by weapons carried in the streets that pose a threat to the national security and to peace.

### The key goals of our organization are:

1. Removing permanent protests from the streets and preventing any new security checkpoints.
2. Removing sandbags, barricades and any other signs of the military from cities.
3. Removing armed militias from cities and banning any armed group from entering cities.
4. Banning the carrying of guns in streets, markets, and populated areas.
5. Combating bandits between cities and governorates.
6. Combating any harmful activities or practices against the environment, public or private interests, or the violation of human rights.
7. Raising a culture of human rights based on respect for the law and others' rights and freedoms.

إرحلوا  
عن شوارعنا



LEAVE  
OUR STREETS

[www.leaveourstreets.org](http://www.leaveourstreets.org)

# First Deputy Minister: Fishery resources squandered and ministry not in control (PART 1)

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

The Republic of Yemen possesses a coastal strip 2600 kilometers long, rich with fish and marine life. It possesses 182 islands, including Kamaran, Zoqar, the larger Hanish, the smaller Hanish in the Red Sea, and the archipelago of Socotra, which includes Abdu al-Kuri, Darsa and Samha in the Arab Sea.

Yemen's territorial waters contain more than 350 fish species, contributing to one of the country's major economic sectors.

The fishery sector comprises between one and two percent of Yemen's Gross National Product, contributing (according to informal estimates) more than two billion dollars annually.

Mr. Abdullah Ba-Sonbol, Deputy Minister of the Fishery Resources said 2011 was an exceptional year, with country-wide crisis causing income from fish to be very low.

The ministry will create a new mechanism that ensure the double of annual income of fish and tight monitor that guarantee not washing away fish by foreign ships that infiltrate to the Yemeni territorial waters.

For further details on this issue, the Yemen Times conducted an interview with First Deputy Minister Abdullah Ba-Sonbol:



First Deputy Minister of Fishery Wealth, Abdullah Ba-Sonbol

**Mr. Abdullah Ba-Sonbol, can you evaluate the current condition of the Fishery sector? What procedures have been taken to maintain the fishery resources in our territorial waters and to exploit them in an appropriate way while preventing foreign companies or pirates from depleting Yemen's fish stocks?**

First of all, I would like to thank the Yemen Times for giving us this opportunity to shed light on some issues, and on the ministry.

A meeting was held today with ministry employees, leaders of the General Union of the Labor Syndicate, and the General Syndicate of Fish Workers. The aim of the meeting was to ease the concerns of employees before the early presidential elections in Yemen, in order to provide an opportunity to the minister to address some of the demands required by people in the current revolutionary context. These demands will be met after the presidential elections are held.

As for your questions regarding investment in the fishing sector or Yemen's fishery resources, it is carried out according to a systematic agreement approved by the cabinet presidency and work is well-ordered under this agreement - for all people, whether Yemenis or foreigners.

In this regard, we have about 12 companies that fish according to this agreement in the financial sense. All these companies fish in the Arab Sea and all are Yemeni but use foreign vessels - Egyptian, Thai, and so on, with Yemeni crews and technicians.

These companies fish according to the conventional fishing agreements, and the existing vessels do not exceed 16-18 boats. Every company has 2 boats, and the largest company has 4 boats.

Ultimately, they work according to conventional agreements, under fishing law and with the approval of the cabinet presidency. A number of observers are on board the vessels. Additionally, there is a control device through satellites. It is connected with the ministry's operations process, and through it the movement of the boat is known. The device is placed inside the vessel. When the boat disappears, it is then asked that the device be turned on.

**What about illegal fishing?**

A: Regarding illegal fishing, it is an issue that is frequently raised... there are many countries and companies that fish in Yemeni territorial waters, and we receive information from Yemeni fishermen and other sources about the presence of boats or unidentified ships.

The ministry is unable to access these boats because it does not have boats that can pursue and capture them. This task is officially under the charge of the Coastguard, the Naval Forces and the Coastal Defense according to the law and order. Unfortunately, we are still un-

able to impose our control on our state coasts.

Therefore, we are as a ministry tasked with monitoring those boats that have licenses from the ministry and are under our control and observation; but those boats that have no licenses and which illegally fish, this is the responsibility of the Coastguard - we can't access such boats or take any action against them. We have no tools or capacity that may help us reach them. Our satellite device cannot disclose anything, as they have no electronic chips.

This is what is largely raised about the issue...there are unidentified companies fishing in our territorial waters, but their nationalities are known. We receive notifications and in turn notify the Coastguard, Naval Forces and Marine Defense, but we often don't receive responses.

Nevertheless, the Coastguard has captured several boats, which were referred to the courts, where appropriate measures were taken against them. They were fined with about 50,000 to 60,000 dollars per boat under the law.

**What are about protocols signed by some foreign states to fish in Yemeni territorial waters?**

As for protocols with foreign states on fishing, there are some agreements and protocols that were signed with Arab states and with China, but the protocol signed with China was suspended following the issuance of a new law 2006 which added many constraints. They had wanted to work according to the previous law as the later law has conditions and constraints that preserve Yemeni rights, which is not desired by the Chinese and others.

“

**In Hodeidah, we can't control fishing, as some associations and fishermen attempt to evade the payment of funds to the government and unload at places other than those specified by the ministry.**

**Did the Chinese look for specific species of fish?**

They wanted to fish all species, but the new agreement put constraints on that; they considered it unproductive to continue and preferred to suspend their activities. Egyptians also have fishing protocols in the Red Sea. They suspended fishing in

2006 as they viewed the new agreement of 2007 as useless because the agreement prevented the unloading of fish in anything but Yemeni ports. The Egyptian boats used to fish and unload cargo in their own ports in violation of conditions and agreements.

**What about Yemeni fishing boats?**

As for Yemeni fishing companies, there are accords signed between them and the ministry, but they suspended fishing three years ago in spite of the agreement. However, they have continued to pay fees. I do not know the reasons behind their suspension of fishing activity. The problem may be that they don't have boats or that the new agreement wasn't productive. The new agreement stipulates that the companies must have boats and Yemeni laborers, and have equipment as they were dependent on renting large vessels from abroad.

**How much revenue does Yemen gain from fishing annually? Last year, for example.**

We cannot depend on the past year because of the events Yemen witnessed. But we could depend on 2010 and 2009 - 2011 was affected by the recent protests and fuel crises.

**But didn't the Ministry of Fishery Resources issue a statement and present figures?**

Yes, but those figures and exports were affected by the product when compared with past years, particularly regarding conventional fishing....there are many fishermen who suspended their activities due to a lack of fuel.

Selling fish in markets comes with particular licenses and conditions, and fish are exported through the General Institution of Coastal Fishing, which oversees arrangements. In the past, there was a waste of fish, so we allowed time for natural conditions to restore themselves in spite of facilities given to Yemeni fishermen.

We have no problem with companies, if their boats are licensed and they unload in Yemeni ports, according to the Yemeni regulations. At Yemeni ports, there are devices and many authorities that oversee unloading, whether at Aden's Al-Saad port or at other ports in Al-Mukalla.

In Hodeidah, we can't control fishing, as some associations and fishermen attempt to evade the payment of funds to the government and unload at places other than those specified by the ministry.

Thereby, the state loses its share of the product, as well as data about fishing resources. All information we receive comes from those centers where employees are present. What takes place at other places we consider smuggling - we don't know the quantities and where they have gone. This is a problem from which we suffer a great deal, and one

which requires appropriate coordination with special services such as security, police and coast and border guards.

**What role is played by the Coastguard in controlling Yemen's coasts?**

The Coastguard is supposed to pursue, check and secure all vessels that fish from Yemen's territorial waters, whether they have licenses or not. They have the right to apprehend any boats that don't have licenses from the ministry.

As for controlling smuggling at coasts and ports, this is a task for the Coastguard. We have coordination with them, but it is not ac-

tive enough. Coordination with the Coastguard and naval defense forces should be strengthened. We should construct a specific mechanism for such coordination, and form a joint operation room or committee to coordinate tasks for the concerned authorities - the Ministry of Fishery Resources, the Coastguard, naval forces, the Marine Police, and other authorities concerned with the protection of fishery resources.

**What are the obstacles that impede coordination with these authorities?**

A lack of boats, meteorology stations and radars are among the main obstacles. The Coastguard, for instance, faces problems. It can't cover all secure areas and covers only a portion of the Red Sea islands, and meanwhile has no responsibility for other islands and ports, as they fall under the charge of Aden Gulf marine forces.

The creation of an operations room requires substantial funds; we hope the country's situation soon changes for the better. Coordination is very important, particularly with information and an exchange of views, as we can't control and capture illegal boats without coordination.

**It has been alleged that corrupt officials stole billions of dollars by way of unlicensed fishing; many reports indicate that those officials possess abilities and great potential, but that they disregard the ministry and all other state authorities. How do you reply?**

Hugely corrupt officials do exist. In fact, I told you that there are 12 licensed companies and fewer than 20 vessels. That means that the largest company has no more than 4 fishing boats. If large amounts of fish are illegally caught, violators

are subjected to penalties under the law. In every boat, there are two observers. I can't say that they don't take bribes. Using satellite devices, we can monitor whether or not there is anything against the law. A committee in charge of unloading would hold the boat accountable.

We monitor using the electronic chip; if the owner of the boat withdraws the chip with the aim of circumventing laws, this will be followed up on and the owner will be held accountable or forced to return to the port.

**Back to those officials steeped in corruption... Some leaders - from the Islah Party, for example - have boats. What is that about?**

I told you about the Yemeni Corporation for Fishing. Its boats do not fish in the sea, and it belongs to Sheikh Abdul-Majeed Al-Zindani. There was an agreement about their work, as the company continues to pay fees even while its activities have suspended. All its boats were rented. They have suspended their work for three years. In the past, they didn't have more than five boats according to the license and agreement provided by the ministry.

**How many tons allowed for all vessels, whether local or foreign boats?**

The total cargo should not be more than 700 tons, but the net cargo is 120 tons. The mission of a fishing boat takes 20 days; then it goes to unload at the port and return out to fish again.

Most caught fish are exported abroad, such as squid and other species, according to export regulations. The export of fish is regulated and has special conditions, and most fish are sold at local markets according to supply and demand.

**14 now Register**

جَامِعَةُ الْبَلَدِ وَالْمَدِينَةِ  
مركز اللغات الدولي

Term No.	Start	Finish
14	17 <sup>th</sup> March, 2012	18 <sup>th</sup> April, 2012
15	28 <sup>th</sup> April, 2012	17 <sup>th</sup> June, 2012
16	9 <sup>th</sup> June, 2012	11 <sup>th</sup> July, 2012

## Vacancies

Opportunities for qualified and experienced teachers of English as a second language. ILC-UST invites qualified teachers to apply for the following posts:

- \* **Academic coordinator**  
Minimum Requirements:
  - Bachelor degree in English. Ph.D or MA is preferred
  - Three years experience in the field of teaching ESL/TOEFL
  - IELTS, TEFLI, TOEFL or CELTA, Certificates increase your chances of being accepted.
  - Two years experience in administrative works
  - Worked as academic coordinator in one of the institutes or educational organizations
- \* **English language teachers**  
Minimum Requirements:
  - Bachelor degree in English, Ph.D or MA is preferred
  - Three years experience in the field of teaching ESL/EFL
  - IELTS, TEFLI, TOEFL, CELTA, Certificates increase your chances of being accepted

**Contact us:**  
**Address:** Yemen, Sana'a, Ribat st., close to Ekleel Al-yemen school  
**Phone No.:** +967 1 533472/4 - 711221755  
**Fax:** +967 1 533474  
**Email:** [ilc@ust.edu](mailto:ilc@ust.edu)  
**Website:** [www.ust.edu/ilc](http://www.ust.edu/ilc)

# Yemen's Houthi movement and the revolution

By: Madeleine Wells  
Foreign Policy  
Feb. 27, 2012

Walking last month into the Shabaab Al-Sumud tent in Yemen's Maydan Taghayr – Change Square – I was greeted by eager faces and talkative qat chewers. “We love Americans,” a Houthi supporter nodded his head vigorously, and, in doing so, revealed an enormous poster on the tent flap behind him on which the group's infamous slogan was inscribed: “God is Great, Death to America, Death to Israel, a curse on the Jews.” Seeing my eyes widen, he offered, “We hate American policies, not people. The roots of the slogan lie in America's war on the Iraqi people and support for Israeli policies against the Palestinians. Let me tell you what it is that the Houthis want...”

Even the dedicated observer of Yemeni affairs can be forgiven for not fully grasping the complexity of the country's political milieu during this shaky revolutionary period. Researching Yemeni politics, one often feels stuck in an intractable game of telephone. Part of this is the grammar of how information spreads in the Middle East, which is often informal and decentralized. But part of it can be related to the political ecology of the country and the palpable gap between the geographical center and periphery. The history of the political evolution of the Shiite “Houthi” rebels of Sa'ada province is no different. Unraveling what the Houthis want may indicate how other independent and marginalized groups, like the southern separatists, will navigate a post-Saleh Yemen. The political integration of the Houthis is one among the myriad problems faced by newly minted President Abed Rabbo Mansour Al-Hadi, who underwent his official installation ceremony today in Sana'a. An assessment of Houthi interests also suggests a larger difference than we realize between the opposition movements in cities like Sana'a, Taiz, and Aden, and the supporters they claim to represent in rural areas.

Even before the mass protest movement calling for Ali Abdullah Saleh's immediate ouster began heating up last spring – long before dozens of provincial officers quit their post or before there were battles between security forces and protesters from the Saudi Arabian border to Aden – Yemen's central government exercised very limited control over vast swaths of Yemeni territory. In many provinces, the Yemeni army has occupied little more than walled military garrisons, and officers often had to ask permission from local sheikhs before embarking on missions. However, Saleh's regime has regularly attempted to brutally impose authority over many of these regions. One area in which this strategy backfired is the northwest most province of Sa'ada – a rugged region in northern Yemen along the Saudi border. Starting in 2004, the war between Yemen's central government and the rebels, called “Houthis” after their assassinated leader, has displaced upwards of 300,000 people, destroyed Zaidi religious sites, and disrupted age-old systems of tribal conflict mediation. The on again off again conflict has spilled over into Hajja, Amran, and Al-Jawf provinces, and even incited a brief Saudi air campaign in 2009. Throughout the war, Saleh's

regime arrested and forcibly disappeared people from Yemen's northern provinces and Sana'a thought to be connected to the Houthis, clogging the judiciary system and the jails with hundreds of prisoners related to this conflict.

As my co-authors and I argued in a 2010 RAND report, the violence in the north damaged “entire communities and local economies... [causing] first-order effects in the realm of human security and possible negative consequences for the resilience of cultural norms that might, in other cases, diminish conflict.”

Saleh rallied support for the war first by casting the Houthis as proto-Hezbollah foot soldiers for Iran – a spurious claim dismissing that Houthis are Zaidis and follow a doctrine quite different from Iranians and Lebanese Shiites – and then by painting them as separatists and terrorists. Despite the Houthis' rather unsavory slogan, their early stated goals included regional autonomy, not separatism, and freedom of religious Shiite education, which made them the enemy of radical Sunni Salafis and Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). While those worried about Houthi secessionism have pointed to their long-standing and recently renewed links with the southern secessionist Hirak movement, the Houthis describe themselves as independents in a rapidly changing political process, not secessionists. There are still basic military garrisons and border guards in Houthi-controlled areas in the north, but the Houthis are at peace with these forces. If they wanted to secede, the argument goes, they would have expelled the remaining forces last year. Indeed, after the protest movement began last February, Saleh withdrew his fighting garrisons from the region in order to concentrate on his tough luck in Sana'a. Seeing an opportunity amidst the chaos, the movement's charismatic leader, Abdalmalik Al-Houthi, immediately sent unarmed Houthi supporters down to Sana'a to participate in the revolution.

**“Houthi supporters have yet to form a political party and step beyond the merely tactical alliances in Change Square.”**

## Houthis in Sana'a's change square

On the one hand, city-dwelling, college-educated twenty and thirty-somethings sit in several pro-Houthi tents at Taghayr 24/7, watching generator-powered Al-Arabiya, and waxing rhapsodic about democracy, equality, and justice. A few of these youths have been arrested for supporting the Houthis, and some have even visited Sa'ada. But for the most part, the pro-Houthi Shabab Al-Sumud (literally “Steadfast Youth”) tent is frequented by Zaidi youth from urban areas like Taiz and Sana'a who have limited to no experience with actual war. For them, the movement appeals to a sense of social justice; it offers one

among many new outlets to express disenchantment with the regime's repressive apparatus.

When asked about the Houthi's goals in the revolution, Shabab Al-Sumud youth leader Ali Al-Imad emphasized that the group is inherently religious, not political, with Zaidi revivalist roots. Indeed, the Houthi movement stems partly from a reaction to increasing Salafi presence in historically Zaidi-controlled Sa'ada in the 1980s. At the same time, Imad pointed to the importance of the group's political front. Houthis believe that “Islam and politics are fundamentally compatible,” and hope to get involved officially in Yemeni political life, that is, if they feel that political progress reflects the spirit of the revolution as “democratic and free.” In this vein, they were among the first to boycott the Saudi-penned, United States-backed Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) agreement for Yemen because as Imad put it: “We are anti-oppression, for freedom of expression, and against American invasions and foreign influence. The GCC agreement is none of these.”

## Houthis mobilizes against Islah party

Beyond the Southern Movement, the Houthis in Change Square have formed a number of coalitions with parties of diverse political bends. In early January they joined in a coalition with the Baath party and the Union of Popular Forces (a Zaidi party) against the Al-Islah Islamist party; they have had links with the Socialists (Hizb Al-Ishtiraki) for the past several years; and they allegedly held talks with the Joint Meeting Parties last month. A fuss was recently made about Al-Houthi's letter of support for the newly formed Zaidi “Ulema-led” party, Al-Umah. But Al-Houthi and Imad have made it quite clear that this party does not represent them either. All of these alliances are tactical, suggested Imad, and when the Houthis are ready to participate in politics, they will create their own party.

Much of this information tracks with press office releases and speeches by Al-Houthi. Al-Houthi met with officials from the European Community this month and promised UN envoy Jamal Bin Omar in December that his supporters would indeed form a political party and participate in the forthcoming national reconciliation dialogue. During a packed February 3 celebration of the prophet's birthday (Mawlid Al-Nabawi) – a holiday repressed by Saleh during his war on the North – Al-Houthi called for the creation of a civil state in Yemen. Al-Houthi's media outfit, Ansar Allah (Supporters of Allah), also released several key conciliatory statements, on their willingness to accept Ali Muhsin Al-Ahmar's apology for the Sa'ada wars and suggesting that despite Houthi opposition to the election, polling centers in Sa'ada were operational and the rights of voters would be protected.

On the other hand, there remain troubling indicators in and around Sa'ada suggesting the Houthis are neither so moderate nor so democratically inclined. Despite some rhetorical support for the country's political transformation, their rather vehement boycotting of the GCC process – including last Tuesday's referendum – their increasingly hard-handed style of rule in the north, and smoldering sectarian violence sets them apart from other



opposition groups.

First, Houthi reticence until now to meaningfully engage in political life through the elections and forming a party suggests they remain uncertain about their political motives. The Houthis and other independents are right in emphasizing that last Tuesday's uncompetitive, one-candidate elections were merely procedural. What will be significant is a change in institutions, including military restructuring, judicial and constitutional reforms that give the state autonomy from previous factions within it. Yet, despite Al-Houthi's statement that the group would not prevent the voting process, reporting suggests only one polling station was open in Sa'ada last Tuesday, and voters in the area were allowed to forgo dipping their fingers in ink for fear of Houthi retribution. A massive march held in Sa'ada city to boycott the elections, and reports of Houthis storming the Islah party headquarters to tear up Hadi campaign posters and replace them with posters about boycotting the election, is evidence of voter intimidation and the silencing of non-Houthi supporters.

## Houthis to engage in the political process

Further, Houthi supporters have yet to form a political party and step beyond the merely tactical alliances in Change Square. Indeed, given the patterns of patrimonialism in Yemeni politics, links to the central government are perhaps the only way to bring the requisite reconstruction money to the devastated northwest. As a contact in Sana'a whose brother fought with the Houthis asked, “What do they want out of the revolution, if not political parties?”

Second, while the relative security, electricity, and increased social services are a step up from a near decade of battles with the government, anecdotes suggest that Sa'ada today is being run with an iron fist. For example, the strategic city of Dahyan, commonly referred to as the “Zaidi Najaf” for its historical religious importance, has a 6 p.m. curfew for women, and non-Zaidis are not allowed to live in the city. An interviewee whose family is from Dahyan noted that the Houthi “Death to America, Death to Israel” slogan is sung at every prayer by men who pump their right fists in the air like Hezbollah. Anti-American rhetoric remains pervasive in Houthi statements. In past few

weeks, the Houthis have started an online campaign to expel the US ambassador from Yemen, and further internationalized their propaganda by supporting Syrian President Bashar Al-Assad and publicly condemning the burning of Qurans by US soldiers in Afghanistan. While the northwest has always been extremely conservative and wary of outside interference, it is unclear how such Zaidi fundamentalism and xenophobic rhetoric can be conducive to integration into a larger Yemeni democratic process.

Finally, while Al-Houthi consistently argues that the group has no political goals and is only temporarily controlling the northwestern provinces until a more appropriate figure can assume control – US Ambassador to Yemen Gerald Feierstein

**“When asked about the Houthi's goals in the revolution, Shabab Al-Sumud youth leader Ali Al-Imad emphasized that the group is inherently religious, not political, with Zaidi revivalist roots. Indeed, the Houthi movement stems partly from a reaction to increasing Salafi presence in historically Zaidi-controlled Sa'ada in the 1980s.”**

recently expressed concern “about conflicts between Houthis and others in the north and a fairly aggressive effort on their part to expand their territory and their control.” Fear of Houthi encroachment upon pockets where residents do not support them has recently led to spats between Salafi Sunnis at the Damaj madrasa in Sa'ada, with hundreds dead from both sides since last fall. Sectarian fighting between pro

and anti-Houthi tribes last month spread to the province of Hajja and displaced an estimated 2,000 people, adding to the nearly 200,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) there from previous rounds of fighting. The sectarian nature of these conflicts threatens to evolve into a proxy war in a way that the previous battles between the Houthis and the government of Yemen did not. The immense scale of online propaganda about the conflict suggests increased Saudi interest and thus Sunni internationalization of what used to be a highly localized conflict. On the Shiite side, recent reports about an intercepted Iranian ship carrying mortars and weapons for Houthi re-supply have led to new speculation about Iranian exploitation of the conflict. The ratcheting up of rhetoric about Iranian links to the Houthis – essentially depicting them as foreign – without hard evidence is an impediment to Houthi political integration and that should be avoided.

Ultimately, despite so much speculation about what the Houthis want, it is not clear they actually know. Those sympathetic to the Houthis have argued that the revolution has changed them – it has encouraged the once defensive movement to put down its arms, begin to articulate its goals, and come to terms with a political process – however slowly it is progressing. This may have serious benefits for them in the future, including autonomy, lasting security, and much-needed reconstruction. According to their detractors, however, we should look to fighting on the ground in Sa'ada and Hajja, as well as Houthi reticence to take part in the mainstream operations of the changing political scene, as evidence of the group's nefarious modus operandi. Perhaps neither extreme is the case. In the wake of humanitarian crisis, sectarian tension, and persistent paranoia about Saudi and US intervention, Sa'adans are more likely simply trying to rebuild their communities, and redefine themselves and their place in the Yemeni state, and vis-à-vis the international community. This contrast between the context of the center and the periphery may explain some of the disconnect between Houthi rhetoric and Houthi action. Indeed, while the youth movement preaches unity, democracy, and peace, Abdalmalik Al-Houthi has thus far proven non-committal to the institutional paths needed to achieve these things.

**YEMEN TIMES**  
www.yementimes.com

First Political English Newspaper  
in Yemen. Founded in 1991 by  
Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661  
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276  
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen  
Letters: ytreaders.view@gmail.com

ADVERTISEMENTS:  
Tel: +967 (1) 510306  
Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com

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

CEO  
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Senior Reporter  
Mohammed bin Sallam

Managing Editor  
Ali Saeed

Head of Design Dept.  
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

## Editorial Staff

Sadeq Al-Wesabi  
sadeqalwesabi@hotmail.com

Ali Ajlan  
aliajlan.yt@gmail.com

Ahmed Ali Daood  
daood2009@gmail.com

Yasser Ezzi  
newyasser@hotmail.com

Shatha Al-Harazi  
shatha.yt@gmail.com

Garnet Roach  
garnet.yt@gmail.com

Mohammed Al-Samei  
alsamei77@gmail.com

## Offices

Taiz Bureau:  
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf  
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156.  
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157  
P.O. Box: 5086, Taiz  
Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

## Subscriptions

For subscription rates and related information please contact Majdi Al-Saqqaf, Subscription and Distribution Manager, on 268661/2 ext 204 or mobile: 711998995, email: majdi\_saqqaf@yahoo.com

## Policies:

- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.  
- Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length.  
- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.  
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices

# One Yemeni policeman: a victim of the terrorist game

By: Ali Saeed

**N**asr Ali Ahmed Ali Al-Faqih, a Yemeni policeman who thwarted an Al-Qaeda operation in 2005 targeting the UN office in Sana'a is now in Egypt seeking asylum.

"Yemen's intelligence officials rewarded me with three assassination attempts for my achievement," the victim told the Yemen Times.

The policeman is now suffering from permanent disabilities due to the "on purpose accident" he sustained in Jul. 7, 2009 after he escaped three assassination attempts carried out by unknown armed

forced him into the situation. He also claimed that six families in his area of Al-Wahda, Hiziya, south the capital Sana'a, as well as in Al-Sunaina and Al-Alkhafji, were making explosive belts and other bombs.

The belt had been fastened to the frightened boy's body at his family home in Sana'a. He was told to go directly to the target and that if he deviated, he would be blown up.

"The boy also told us that some officers from the Republican Guards, the central security forces and the first armored division were members of their cell and they had military officers in Hajja, Shabwa and Abyan," Al-Faqih said.

people who would ask me to stop accompanying Nasr."

He recalled for the Yemen Times details of the accident involving himself and Nasr: "We were in the same vehicle and the driver drove fast throughout the journey. We asked him to slow down, but he [the driver] replied that another Hilux truck was following and had intercepted him."

"At around 6:00 pm, in Dabr Khaira (25 km to the south of Sana'a), our vehicle overturned after the Hilux truck sideswiped it," he said.

"I think this accident was purposefully caused by Al-Qaeda since it took place after threat calls, but the government never did its job, including medical treatment for us and an investigation" Al-Mahdi said.

"Before the accident I received another call from a private number telling me that I would serve as a lesson to other security officers," he explained. "In the end I fled the country amidst these threats and an inability to do my job properly after the accident."

Following the accident, Al-Faqih was refused medical treatment at the police hospital in Sana'a, so his family was forced to pay for private treatment at the Saudi-German hospital.

## No investigation

Despite the threats and the assassination attempts against Al-Faqih, the deputy minister of interior for security, Mohamed Al-Qawsi Ali Al-Qawsi declined to carry out an investigation into the cause of the accident, according to Al-Faqih. The Security Chief of the capital Sana'a at the time, Mohamed Al-Zumani also refused a letter from the former interior minister, Dr. Rashad Al-Alimi on Al-Faqih's need for treatment and his critical condition.

When the Yemen Times contacted Abd Al-Rahman Al-Rahbi, the traffic officer who wrote the report on Al-Faqih's accident, he said he could not find the report copy or comment on what caused the accident.

## Manipulated prosecution

Al-Faqih also accuses the prosecution office in Sanhan, southeast Sana'a of manipulating his case. The prosecution gave false information to the court, he said. "They did not bring the driver who caused the accident to justice, claiming they did not know his address."

Until now the case is still in the hands of the prosecution with written orders from the former attorney general Dr. Abdullah Al-Ulufi and Dr. Ali Al-Awash, who currently holds the position, to the prosecution office in Sanhan to take legal action, but nothing has yet been done.

Nasr Al-Faqih's brother, Sadeq, told the Yemen Times that he received calls from unknown people "to resolve the issue," claiming they offered him YR two million to close the case.

Sadeq said: "We accuse members of Al-Qaeda and their men inside the prosecution and security organizations of being behind all these assassination attempts."

Abd Al-Wasa' Al-Nidari, the judge authorized to investigate the case, told the Yemen Times that "the problem has been solved cordially".

But when challenged with Sadeq's claims that the case has not been resolved, Al-Nidari refused to comment any further. "I can't give you any information about this," he said. "He [Sadeq Al-Faqih] should contact me."

Sadeq has been seeking publicity for his brother's case in a bid to bring him justice. "I ask all human rights organizations, the UN and human rights activists to act quickly and protect my brother," he pleaded.

In April 2011, Nasr Al-Faqih traveled to Cairo for treatment and applied for asylum at the UN Refugee Agency. His application

has not been yet fully accepted, despite being at risk in Yemen and possibly even in Egypt, after men stormed his room in Cairo, searching through his belongings.

## Terrorism game

In 2006, a year after Al-Faqih halted the terrorist attack on the UN building in Sana'a, 23 Al-Qaeda members broke out the capital's political prison under mysterious circumstances. The Interior Ministry distributed the men's photos with instructions to arrest them on sight. However, Al-Faqih claims he caught three of the escapees, but once in custody, General Ghaleb Al-Qamesh, chief of political security, instructed the policeman to release them.

"He [captured Al-Qaeda member] got his cell phone out of his pocket and called Al-Qamesh who spoke to me and said let them go," Al-Faqih told the Yemen Times "But I asked for a letter from my boss to

let him go and within minutes I received a call from the security chief in Sana'a to release him.

"One of the members also told me that they broke out of the political prison after they had a closed meeting with president Saleh and his top officials including his two nephews Tareq Mohamed Abdullah Saleh and Amar Saleh. Saleh told the members to leave on the condition they would not conduct any operations in Yemen. If they really wanted jihad they could do it outside of Yemen," Al-Faqih said.

He added that "the member I caught also told me that the escaped members told Saleh they were willing to fight and Saleh told them 'when the Americans come to Yemen all of us will fight together'."

Abdulghani Sufyan, assistant officer at Ulaya Police Station in Sana'a, where Al-Faqih was working "Nasr is on sick leave due to the accident he had, caused by some thugs."

"I'm one of his colleagues and he [Nasr] is really one of the noblest officers taking on many dangerous tasks."

He went on: "The government was supposed to stand with him and investigate those who caused the accident, but the government really let him down and left him to his family to treat him from their own budget."

## Urgent Protection

Nasr's brother told the Yemen Times that the whole family live in permanent fear since he received threats trying to stop him reporting Nasr's case to the press – or face the same fate as his brother.

"Now my brother is abroad with no one to take care of him and we are here under pressure and in fear of any revenge attacks after talking to the press," Sadeq said. "I ask all human rights activists and the UN in particular to look after us since our lives are now at risk."



Policeman Nasr Ali Ahmed Ali Al-Faqih, after the accident which caused the loss of his right eye and his smell sense.



Nasr Ali Ahmed Ali Al-Faqih's ID card.

men. However, he accuses Yemen's political intelligence of sending men after him after he foiled the UN building blast. After several attempts to speak to the office of political security in Sana'a, they declined to comment, saying only that "it is difficult to investigate such incidents".

Al-Faqih, who is now seeking asylum, detailed how he caught a teenage Faysal Abdul-Aziz Al-Arifi wearing an explosive belt in Shumaila Public Market in the capital, while on duty. Al-Arifi was heading to blow up the UN office in Sana'a.

Initially, Al-Faqih thought he was bothering women. "I saw him looking left and right in a strange way, so I stopped him and asked him 'why are you looking at women?' He replied: 'are you from the police station?'"

"I attempted to approach him but he told me not to touch him. I asked why and he replied: 'it is not good to tell you on the street,' asking to meet with political security forces."

When questioned further, Al-Arifi told him: "I'm one of the followers of Abu Masa'b Al-Zurqawi [former leader of Al-Qaeda in Iraq, killed in a US airstrike in June 2006]."

"I doubted that he was drunk or drugged, but he showed us the explosive belt strapped around his body and said his family had prepared him to blow up the UN building in 60m Road," Al-Faqih recalled.

The 17-year-old told Al-Faqih that he had come looking for the police because he didn't want to die – he said his father's wife had

Following Al-Arifi's statements, the Counter Terrorism Unit stormed the houses he had talked about, confiscating explosive belts and devices.

## Death threats

"But five months later I received a threatening call from an unknown number, saying that I would serve as a lesson to all policemen for what I did in preventing the blast," Al-Faqih said. "And on the following evening, while I was going out of Al-Sham restaurant in Shumaila, five unknown men clashed with me and attempted to stab me with a jambya, but I managed to escape on a motorbike."

And then the assassination attempts came one after another; the second was carried out by four armed men who fired at him while as was returning from duty, but he survived. The last was the "accident" on the Ibb-Sana'a Road while Al-Faqih was traveling from his village to Sana'a in a shared taxi. He says he repeatedly asked the driver to slow down but the Land Cruiser eventually went off the road. He suffered the loss of his right eye, a broken jaw and also lost his sense of smell, according to his medical records.

Taher Al-Mahdi, a soldier from Nasr's village in Ibb told the Yemen Times that he has known Nasr since childhood and that they grow up together and joined the security personnel at the same time.

"We used to work together and we also caught the terrorist together," said Al-Mahdi "After that, I would receive phone calls from unknown

## Job Vacancy

### Director (PAU)'s Project Administration Unit

Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA-World Bank) and multi-donors grant towards the cost of the Basic Education Development Project (BEDP), Fast Track Initiatives (FTI) and Secondary Education Development Girls Access Projects (SEDGAP) and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this to payment under the contract for the above mentioned post.

Ministry of Education seeks applications for this post from Qualified and experienced candidates of Yemeni nationals

The Director of the PAU will head a team of highly-qualified professionals hired to manage Donors funded projects and ensure that fiduciary requirements of all the donors are fully complied with. He/she will also assist and cooperate with MOE in overall project management. The PAU Director will report directly to the Minister of Education and will work closely with all sections/ units of the MOE, Governorate Education Offices (GEOs) and District Education Offices (DEOs) of MOE involved in the projects. He/ She will act as the secretary of the Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC).

#### Specific tasks:

#### The Director's main tasks would be to:

- Build an effective, efficient and highly motivated team ;
- Direct, coordinate and supervise all PAU staff in the performance of their respective duties and ensure the efficient functioning of the unit;
- Assist and support the Implementation Teams at Central and Governorate levels;
- Foster teamwork and transfer of know-how to the MOE and its field offices.
- Insure adherence to the provisions of the Financing Agreement (FA);
- Manage the central procurement and financial management aspects of the project according to the agreed-upon work plan;
- Monitor governorate-level procurement and financial management aspects of the project;
- Finalize projects annual work plans and budget before the start of the fiscal year and submit it to MOE/IMSC for review and approval;
- Prepare quarterly project management reports (PMRs) for the MOE- IMSC and DPs, summarizing project implementation and financial status in both Arabic and English;
- Ensure maintenance of project accounts and timely preparation of interim evaluation and financial statements;
- Oversee monitoring and evaluation processes and activities;
- Consolidate Annual Reports after the end of the fiscal year, summarizing the major outputs of the project;
- Liaise with International Development Association (IDA), facilitate missions, follow-up on agreed upon action plans;
- Work in a transparent way with all concerned with project implementation; and
- Solving problems which may face working teams in implementing work plans

#### Personal skills / attributes

- Leadership qualities;
- Superior interpersonal and communication skills;
- Teamwork mentoring and developing skills;
- Client orientation; and
- Analysis, evaluation and reform skills and result oriented.

#### Qualifications and Experience

- A minimum of Master degree in Engineering, Education, Business Administration, Economics, or any other related field;
- A long professional experience in project management;
- Familiarity with project management/ project planning tools;
- Familiarity with World Bank procedures and regulations;
- Strong interpersonal skills and ability to lead and mobilize staff;
- Strong oral and written capabilities in both Arabic and English;
- Capability to use computers and software applications;
- Ability in developing strategies, plans and action plans;

Interested whose qualifications, experiences and skills meet the post requirements must submit their CVs, along with application letter and supporting documents, during the official working hours Saturday through Wednesday (8:00 am till 3:00 pm) to the following address: Ministry of Education headquarters, Sana'a Arab League Street, Habra Zone, Minister's Office ,or send by fax to : 01 252731 or via the following e mails:

dr\_razaq66@yahoo.com and anaalhomam1@edpau.org

Deadline is 4 April, 2012.

# Women at Change Square: Changes of conviction, thought, and manner



After participating in the revolution, many women became bolder and more courageous in expressing their opinions freely, and have changed their values and principles.

By: Mohammad Al-Samei

**T**hikra Al-Wahidi, a human rights activist, has stayed in Change Square for a long time, and has taken part in the revolutionary activities since they began. Nearly one year has passed since the beginning of the revolution, and Al-Wahidi still frequently goes back to the Change Square.

She learned many things during the revolution that have helped her to become more bold and courageous.

"During my long stay at the square, I became closer to people, and coexisted with various ways of thinking that covered a wide spectrum," Al-Wahidi told the Yemen Times.

Al-Wahidi can understand people

now better than anytime before, and she took advantage of the revolution to prominently emerge as a journalist and activist. The revolution provided her with many chances that she only dreamt of before the revolution.

The revolution changed the convictions of many Yemeni women who took part in it through the activities they performed in the squares. Many women became bolder and more courageous in expressing their opinions freely, and have changed their values and principles.

"All the things previously not permitted became more desirable. In the revolution, I became able to document and monitor," she added.

Even though her family was worried about her, family members have viewed the changes positively as they have seen her confidence de-

velop during the revolution.

## Participating at Change Square caused divorces

Aidah Al-Qubati, a young female activist, remembers some tragic stories that occurred to female friends at the field hospital in the Change Square.

"My friend was studying at Sana'a University. She loved the revolution and took part in many of its activities," Al-Qubati told the Yemen Times. "But she could not harmonize her participation in the revolution with taking care of her husband and child."

Al-Qubati said that her friend stayed at the Change Square for three months. The square became part of her life, she could not abandon it. However, her relations with her husband who rejected his wife's

permanent activities in the revolution started to worsen.

"She came to me with tears were pouring down her face. Her husband had decided to divorce her as she could not meet all of his demands due to participating in the revolution," Al-Qubati said.

She remembers another one of her friends that was frequenting the square without the knowledge of her husband, who is affiliated with the General People's Congress. The husband came to square and started shouting that he was looking for his wife. He verbally abused his wife in public and divorced her due to her participation in the revolution.

"The revolution has changed many aspects of the community. Women took a large part in the revolution," Dr. Sabah Al-Khaishani, professor of media at the University



of Sana'a said.

"The revolution changed many things for women, to the extent that women became bolder and more able to discuss their opinions inside the family. Though some women were silent and unable to participate, they were still much affected and their convictions were altered," the professor said.

"Yemeni women started actively participating in public activities. They did not only take part with the party they belong to, but they engaged themselves with many general activities," said Al-Khaishani, who has been involved with many activists in Change Square.

"Though some female activists were subjected to threats and other problems, the revolution uprooted the culture of fear and made women more bold and daring."

"The revolution encouraged women to participate in all the activities they desired. Women became able to discuss topics inside their families and in the Change Squares," she said. "The revolution led to a partnership in dialogue and discussion between men and women."

"My nieces changed their convictions after they visited Change Square, and had their own attitudes about the current political situation. Even the manners of children were positively developed," she added.

The revolution impacted strongly on the minds of women participating in the change such that they continually follow the news of the revolution at home. Many women's beliefs, even those less educated, were changed generally by the revolution.

"The revolution reflected on

women's way of thinking generally. Their voices became heard at all levels," Dr. Najat Sayem, associate professor of psychology at Sana'a University said. "They became more daring, more able to discuss and debate."

"Generally, the revolution has brought about remarkable changes for Yemeni women, even those women residing in remote areas have become able to express opinions and freely debate" said Sayem.

Sayem noted that the revolutionary period has not given sufficient indicators to evaluate those changed convictions. She pointed out that the media played an important role in the change of convictions, though there are also emotional changes that resulted from witnessing the revolutionary scenes.

## Negative impacts

Not all changes caused by the revolution were positive; some negative things have also prevailed inside the Yemeni community.

"Some parents suppressed their daughters and deprived them from going to school. Some educational limitations were shaped inside families in case daughters became more daring in their demands of their families. This matter is rejected by some families," said Sayem.

She points out that some female revolutionaries were behind the distortion of values in Yemen's community and produced a bad stereotype of women in the revolution.

"Some women uttered indecent words, and this created a negative view inside the community about women participating in the revolution," Sayem noted.



"The revolution reflected on women's way of thinking generally. Their voices became heard at all levels."

## JOB VACANCIES

A Yemeni trading company working as an exclusive dealer of premium commercial vehicle and heavy construction machinery brands would like to invite qualified foreign or Yemeni nationals to apply for the following vacant positions:

- Service Manager**  
**Qualifications and Experience**
  - University or technical degree in Mechanical Engineering.
  - Minimum experience of 10 years in vehicles and heavy construction machinery mechanical engineering.
  - Strong team leading skills.
  - Strong command of English Language.
  - Very good computer skills.
- Mechanic**  
**Qualifications and Experience**
  - University or technical degree in Mechanical Engineering.
  - Minimum experience of 5 years in vehicles and heavy construction machinery mechanical engineering.
  - Good command of English Language.
  - Very good computer skills.
- Electrician**  
**Qualifications and Experience**
  - University or technical degree in Electrical Engineering.
  - Minimum experience of 5 years in vehicles and heavy construction machinery electrical engineering.
  - Good command of English Language.
  - Very good computer skills.
- Head of accounts department**  
**Qualifications and Experience**
  - University degree in accounts.
  - A strong financial accounting background with minimum experience of 5 years as head of accounts dept.
  - Experience of managing teams with a range of capabilities.
  - Strong finance and computer system skills.
  - Good command of both Arabic and English Languages.
- Accountant**  
**Qualifications and Experience**
  - University degree in accounts.
  - Good financial accounting background with minimum experience of 5 years as an accountant.
  - Good finance and computer system skills.
  - Good command of both Arabic and English Languages.

### Application Process

Interested candidates are requested to send their applications along with their CVs to:  
Email: emacommercial@y.net.ye Fax: (+967 1) 209502



**The Red Sea Detergent Co., Ltd**

extends its warmest congratulations and best wishes to the Yemeni people on the success of the early presidential elections in which

**Marshal**

**Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi**

Abdu Rabo Mansour Hadi gained the confidence of the people as a President of the Republic of Yemen, wishing him success to lead our homeland toward progress and prosperity.

Mohammad Ali Saleh Al-Hashidi  
Chairman of the Board Council

Abdul-Wahab Ali Saleh Al-Hashidi  
Director General

Ebraheem Mohammad Ali Al-Hashidi  
Deputy Director-General

تتقدم شركة البحر الأحمر للمنظفات المحدودة

بأحر التهاني وأصدق التبريكات إلى الشعب اليمني الكريم

بمناسبة نجاح الانتخابات الرئاسية المبكرة

والتي نال فيها ثقة الشعب المناضل المشير /

**عبده ربه منصور هادي**

كرئيس للجمهورية اليمنية

مستبشرين خيراً بحسن قيادته لسفينة الوطن

وإيصالها إلى بر الأمان

سائلين الله له العون وللشعب اليمني الكريم التقدم والإزدهار

محمد علي صالح الحاشدي - رئيس مجلس الإدارة

عبد الوهاب علي صالح الحاشدي - المدير العام

إبراهيم محمد علي الحاشدي - نائب المدير العام



# Bura'a: Yemen's last tropical forest endangered

By: Maaad Al-Maqtari

One of the last remaining Arabian forests, Bura'a Reserve, hides between the sea and the desert in the shelter of the magnificent granite Jabal Bura'a mountain overlooking the Tehama plain onto the Red Sea.

Bura'a Reserve lies about 50km north-north-east of the coastal city of Hodeida, in the governorate of the same name. The road from Hodeida to the reserve runs in the same direction as taken by migrating birds. It climbs up to an altitude of 2,200m above sea level before reaching the Rejaf valley that meanders majestically through these mountains.

However, the area has paid dearly because of a recently built tarmac road that crawls through the heart of this pristine forest. The construction has destroyed up to 30 percent of the forest, disrupted the local water supplies and damaged the unique local fauna and flora.

I arrived at the reserve at 8am on a Monday early this year. The atmosphere felt rather touristic as we were greeted by a band of monkeys on the outskirts of the forest. They had lost their fear of humans, and even baby monkeys were frolicking on the tarmac. The scene impressed upon me the ruthless spread of human activity that threatens to devour the remaining wilderness. I felt a pang of pain in witnessing the depletion of one of the few remaining forests in Arabia.

I entered the forest with a few dozen other visitors. The deeper

we went, the more monkeys we saw. Our group ignored the eco-friendly wood shacks that would soon be full of picnicking family. By noon the high temperatures had been softened by a breeze through the trees and the cool streams running through the forest.

As beautiful as the multitude of colorful butterflies that surrounded us, the visitors could not wait to go on further and discover the jungle. The ecotourism that Bura'a Reserve represents attracts those who feel suffocated in the cement human jungles, even as that those human jungles threaten to destroy Bura'a Reserve itself.

At the concrete and steel gate to the reserve stood the Mohammad Al-Bajali and Abdul Qader, who handed out tickets to visitors for a nominal price. The management of the reserve appears to be a mess. The guides do not seem capable of explaining to tourists the remarkable biodiversity of the woodland that surrounds them.

The tarmac path inside the reserve, the construction of which has destroyed a considerable part of the vegetation cover, already seems degraded by the rains. The 'management' occupies a small room at the gate. They run the reserve in coordination with the Public Environment Protection Authority (PEPA) and the Al-Bajali area charity.

Ahmed Bilal is in charge of the arboretum that was established by PEPA to protect biodiversity. He tells us that the forest is more beautiful in the summer with its green cover and migrating birds that stop here to mate.

Photo courtesy of Maaad Al-Maqtari



Surveys and studies have reported about 315 types of plants divided among 83 species.

Bilal believes that his internationally recognized forest is one of the largest in the Arabian Pen-

insula. This claim is supported by the vast biodiversity the forest contains. That biodiversity used to be even greater before the impact of climate change and the effects of human interference.

## An atlas of biodiversity

An accurate description of the biodiversity of Bura'a Reserve is hard to provide, as detailed studies are few and infrequent. Bilal chose to frame his descriptions with the words 'about' and 'approximately' as he escorted us through the woods.

According to Bilal, surveys and studies have reported about 315 types of plants divided among 83 species, of which 63 are rare at the local and regional levels. He added that there are plants exclusive to this area including abrus botte, aloe pendens, centaurothamuns maximus and commiphora kataf.

Efforts have fallen short in growing the 35 plants species that are deemed endangered here. Bilal mentioned that the reserve has become a place to visit as a source of information on healing herbs, and that many plants here are seen as potentially useful in alternative medicine and medical research.

Bird studies have listed about 93 different species, of which 32 are sedentary and 17 are of African origin. According to studies conducted by PEPA, the woodland has at least nine species of mammal, including such rarities as the striped hyena, the white-tailed mongoose and the African lynx.

There are numerous hard-to-classify reptiles with at least 13 known reptile genera represented. These include the large Yemeni monitor lizard (also called the snake hunter). The cobra snake also inhabits the reserve, along with many fresh water reptiles. According to Mohammad Al-Bajali, they ran out of snake bite antivenom early last year.

So far, five amphibians and two fresh water fish species have been recognized in the reserve. Unfortunately, the attempts at classification were halted a few years ago, so there is virtually no information on the many insect species that live in the Bura'a Reserve.

Al-Bajali blames the tarmac road that was put through in 2004, and the subsequent logging, for the disaster that threatens the forest's very existence. In addition, the vehicle emissions are causing serious damage to the reserve's biodiver-

sity. According to a sign in the forest, the road was built with funding from the World Bank. It is unclear whether they assessed the environmental impact of the project.

PEPA's fourth report on the state of the environment in Yemen indi-

to its list of World Network of Biosphere Reserves. It is the second Yemeni protectorate to be included in the World Heritage registration after the island of Soqatra.

The reserve covers about 4,200 hectares and is named by UNSECO



The reserve is at risk due to road construction.



In Oct. 2004 UNESCO announced the Bura'a region a location that was part of the world's human heritage.



Many Yemenis travel to the Bura'a reserve for environmental tourism.

cates that the road that was built through one of the densest areas of Bura'a mountain. It resulted in enormous environment damage, wiping out about 20-30 percent of the forest. It also caused wells and stream to be clogged by waste from the road work, and has made it easier for lumberjacks to reach the rare trees of the Rejaf valley.

The human incursion also brought along with it a vegetable invader. The prickly pear (Opuntia) is a cactus that threatens Bura'a Reserve's biodiversity. It has invaded the reserve, crawling everywhere and depriving other plants from of nutrients, strangling the native flora. Monkeys have also contributed to the spread of this pest by adding its egg-shaped fruit to their diet, and thus spreading its seeds further into the forest.

Efforts were made to get rid of the plant, but they failed due to being too limited to make a difference.

## Recognition of biodiversity

In Oct. 2004 UNESCO announced the Bura'a region a location that was part of the world's human heritage. This recognition led to it being declared a reserve in 2006. In 2011 UNESCO added the reserve

as one of 57 locations that are maximum importance to birds. It includes about 12 percent of Yemen's rare flora, including 209 highly significant plants.

Last year the Bait Al-Bajali Charity was founded to conduct local community activities. The charity helps manage the reserve, and the local people benefit from the ecotourism that the forest has brought to the area. The original owner of the forest, Master Al-Bajali, is said to have given the forest to the local people in the early 19th century on the condition that it was not to be destroyed, and that violators of the forest be fined.

As one of the last remaining forests of Arabia, and being one of Yemen's most biodiverse areas, Bura'a Reserve should be protected for future Yemenis to experience. The forest has already suffered much by the introduction of a tarmac road through its heart, and the pollution and logging that followed it.

All parties concerned should work hard to preserve the remaining wildlife, including the removal of solid waste from the road construction, setting up competent management, growing endangered plants and banning motor vehicles from entering the reserve.

# Fluctuation in propane gas prices

By: Mohammed Al-Samei

Yemenis have expressed their dissatisfaction with the fluctuating price of cooking gas that varies across governorates.

The Yemen Gas Company states on its website that the official price of a single propane gas cylinder is YR 1,200 (about 5.5 USD), however, city residents told the Yemen Times that a cylinder costs them YR 1,400-1,500, while people in rural areas said that they are charged YR 2,000.

Locals in Aden governorate said that they get their cooking gas from street vendors with a cylinder selling for between YR 1,500 and YR 1,800. A local of Taiz told the Yemen Times that he recently bought a cylinder for YR 2,000, while in Hadramout governorate people can buy one for YR 1,400.

Yemenis call for the unity gov-



The propane gas is still sold in the black market at different prices since April 2011.

ernment to lower the price of cooking gas and to provide people with basic services. Many Yemenis are

optimistic about the new unity government and expect that it will reconsider the price of cooking gas

and fuel.

In previous months, Yemen witnessed a serious shortage in the

availability of cooking gas. Gas cylinders could only be obtained on the black market and the price of a cylinder reached YR 5,000. In reaction, many Yemenis held rallies and protests calling for the price of cooking gas to be reduced. Some protesters blocked their streets in protest of the shortage.

Economists have indicated that providing people with cooking gas at a reasonable price is a high priority in Yemen. Chairman of the Studies and Economic Media Center, Mustafa Nasr, told the Yemen Times that he considers the Yemen Gas Company and the Oil Ministry responsible for lack of cooking gas, the fluctuation in the prices and the flourishing black market in gas.

"It's one of the complicated problems that Yemen is facing," he said, and called for the Oil Ministry and Yemen Gas Company to provide people with the sufficient supply of cooking gas.

## Prices of cooking gas cylinders across Yemen

Governorate	Price in YR
Sana'a	1,400
Aden	1,800 - 1,500
Taiz	2,000
Hodeida	1,700
Hadramout	1,400
Raima	2,500 - 3,000
Marib	1,500
Lahj	2,200
Shabwa	1,500
Hajja	1,600 - 1700
Mahwit	2,000
Al-Baida	1,700 - 3,000
Sa'ada	1,300 - 1,400
Dhamar	2,400
Ibb	1,500 - 2,500
Al-Jawf	1,600

# Strikes keep courts closed and threaten airport shutdown

By: Ahmed Dawood

Since the signing of the Gulf Initiative on Nov. 23 last year, Yemen has witnessed many sit-ins and protests at various government institutions demanding, among other things, that corrupt officials leave.

These protests have occurred in key public sectors such as the military, the judiciary, education, and health. The momentum of the protests have caused them to be dubbed the 'revolution of the institutions'.

After Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi was sworn in as Yemen's new president the rallies dwindled. The remaining protests include those of

the judges, air defense force personnel and sanitation workers, all of which have had an impact on the people.

The judge's strike that started two months ago has caused people to complain that their cases are suspended, or are not being considered.

Judge Sarem Al-Deen Mufadhhal, a member of the Judicial Forum in Sana'a, told the Yemen Times that all courts in Yemen remain closed due to the strike.

According to Mufadhhal, judges are demanding the setting up of a new Judicial Council to replace the current one chaired by Issam Al-Samawi.

They are also demanding amend-

ments to current legislation to give Yemen's judiciary complete independence from the executive, administrative and security authorities. The also want the judicial authority's budget be adapted so as to meet all its members' needs and provide them with a decent living.

The judges suspended their strike during the week of the new president's election in order to ensure a smooth and unobstructed electoral process, but resumed their strike on Feb. 25.

Many citizens feel angry and frustrated by the continued strike. Faisal Saleh said that he has been trying to file a suit for two weeks in vain.

"I hope that the problem will be

settled soon so that people can follow-up their cases," Saleh said.

A strike by cleaners in Sana'a and other governorates last month led to the accumulation of garbage on many streets, threatening an environmental and health disaster. The pungent stench was unbearable.

The workers are threatening to recommence their strike if they are not granted permanent contracts and given their financial entitlements.

In Ibb to the south of Sana'a, cleaners threw garbage on the streets last week and refused to carry out their duties until their demands are accommodated.

Strikes spread to the armed forces causing fractures within some

military camps, but most of these protests were promptly dealt with. However, the largest protest, that by air force personnel, continues.

Air force personnel began their strike in early January, demanding that the Commander of the Air Forces, Mohammed Saleh Al-Ahmar, step down. Al-Ahmar is also the former president's half-brother. Two months on, their demand is still unfulfilled.

The most noticeable effect of the strike was operations at Sana'a International Airport being put on hold for an hour during the first sit-in on Jan. 22. This forced authorities to reschedule some flights to Aden International Airport.

Strikers were persuaded to move

out of the airport, and relocated themselves to Al-Siteen Street, not far from the then vice-president's house.

The protestors warn that they will march on Sana'a airport and Al-Dailami military air base unless their demands to remove Mohammed Al-Ahmar are taken seriously.

In Mahwit, traffic police remain on strike despite their former chief Col. Mohammed Al-Jaboubi being replaced with Mohammed Naji Al-Ammari.

A policeman said that people in the governorate are suffering because the traffic office has been closed for a month and because of the unstable and inappropriate appointments.



نتقدم بخالص العزاء والمواساة إلى

الأستاذ/ محمد راشد الخضمي  
وجميع أخوانه

لوفاة المغفور له بإذن الله تعالى والده

الحاج/ راشد ابراهيم الخضمي

سائلين المولى القدير أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع  
رحمته ويسكنه فسيح جناته  
وأن يلهم أهله الصبر والسلوان

وإنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

الأسيفون

نعمان الخضمي، مرشد الخضمي، ابراهيم يحيى ابراهيم،  
الوكيل/ أحمد يوسف، أحمد الحكمي



World Health  
Organization

VACANCY NOTICE NO. 2012/1

## VACANCY

TITLE  
GRADE  
OFFICIAL STATION (COUNTRY)  
ORGANIZATIONAL  
LOCATION/UNIT

: Financial Assistant  
: G-5  
: Yemen  
: Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO)  
: Office of the WHO Representative,

### OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME:

To provide financial assistance to WRO Yemen

### THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE WILL:

Under the general supervision of the head of the office and the administrative officer, the incumbent performs administrative support functions as indicated by the requirements and the structure of WRO. He performs the following duties:

- Takes care of the monthly imprest returns including calculation and payment of salaries, overtime, travel per diem accrued annual leave payments, fellows stipend and project local costs.
- Checks and verifies payment of utilities against receipted bills and operates petty cash disbursements.
- Checks and verifies local cost reports received from projects before submitting to BFO/EMRO, keeps proper record of credit and expenditure of the projects.
- Assists WHO staff and nationals participating in meetings in their travel arrangements.
- Provides administrative assistance to international staff in obtaining different documents from local administration.
- Receives correspondence related to his field of work and ensures timely reporting and proper filling.
- Provides logistic assistance including procurements of supplies and equipment.
- Performs other duties as requested.

### QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED:

- Completion of university degree with further technical training and knowledge in accounting, office administration and computer system.
- Minimum Five years experience in similar functions.
- Very good knowledge in English and Arabic.

### CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS:

20 March 2012

### APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE IN WRITING (ON FORM WHO 1.2) AND SENT TO:

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

TEL: 01 252213  
FAX: 01 251612

ONLY CANDIDATES UNDER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION WILL BE CONTACTED FOR INTERVIEW AND TEST.

ANY APPOINTMENT/EXTENSION OF APPOINTMENT IS SUBJECT TO WHO STAFF REGULATIONS, STAFF RULES AND MANUAL.

# إعلانات صبوبة

## شركة النقل البري الدولي

وعبر مكاتبها .. أن تصومكم

وإيمانكم بكم على ركب أسطرها الحديث وإيمانها المتطوّر وعلى سبط الرافعة لدعوتكم التي رافقتنا لشهد الزمان معنا صابرا ومسا، إبتداء من: صفا، الفيضة - الكلا - سيهون - شوهة - والعودة الفيضة - الكلا - عدن - لهر - والمكس

صنعا، الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١  
الضوم، الفيضة، ٠٥/٦١٠٣٩ - المكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦ - سيهون، ٠٥/٤٨٣٤٢ - شوهة، (صتق) ٠٥/٢٠٧٥٧

### كيفية للاعلامات الشخصية (كل الاعلامات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع  شراء  إيجار  استئجار   
طب وظيفة  وظائف شاغرة  غير ذلك

نفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

نص هذا الكوبون وإرساله إلى صحيفة بين تايزز بن فاكس ١٨١٧١ أو على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعا لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (٠١ ٢١٨١١١/٢٣)

### مغري، 77089017، 711172805

#### سيارات

- للبيع: سيارة BMW موديل 91 بحالة جيدة، جيد عادي لون أسود. 736265253
- للبيع: مرسيدس 500 موديل 2006 زرقاء كاملة المواصفات، هايدروليك. 737665552، 777245778
- للبيع: هونداي سوناتا 2005 بيضاء، جير عادي بحالة ممتازة، مليون ريال. 712003957، 734558373
- سيارة أودي A 80 موديل 1994م للبيع للإستفسار: 711774584
- للبيع: سيارة بيجو موديل 1991 بسعر 1.750.000 قابل للتفاوض. محمد أحمد 771533817

#### عقارات

- شقة للإيجار: ثلاث غرف نوم + مجلس + حمام + مطبخ، للتواصل: 712020841 - 733670361
- شقة للإيجار: أربع غرف نوم + مجلس + حمامين + مطبخ، للتواصل: 712020841 - 733670361
- للإيجار في مدينة الأصبحي: دور ثاني 771303310 - 733287268

### يأخوّن عن وظيفة

- بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية، دبلوم محاسبة سنتين، دبلوم كمبيوتر، دورات طباعة عربي / إنجليزي، دوره فوتوشوب 773090508 - ali-mahjif@yahoo.com
- طلال عبدالواسع، حاصل على بكالوريوس محاسبة، دبلوم سكرتارية، دروة يمن سوفت، خبرة في مجال كهرباء الريف، اجادة اللغة الانجليزية. 770166950
- مدرس متخصص في مادة اللغة العربية والانجليزية للمدارس الحكومية يرغب في اعطاء دروس خصوصية بأسعار مناسبة. 734519454
- سمير سعيد الأصبحي، بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب (جامعة صنعا)، إجابة اللغة الإنجليزية، صنعا شارع تعز للتواصل: 734519456
- 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 الامداد الدوائي والمخازن والكمبيوتر. 770934957
- بكالوريوس محاسبة تقدير جيد جدا، خبرة في المسابك والمراجعة والادارة المالية، أنظمة يمن سوفت المحاسبية، اجادة استخدام الكمبيوتر، اجادة اللغة الانجليزية. 733913209

### M&M Logistics & Aviation Services

العالمية للشحن - صنعا

#### مستشفيات

- مستشفى الثورة
- مستشفى الجمهوري
- المستشفى الالمانى الحديث
- المستشفى الاهلي الحديث
- مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا
- مستشفى الكويت

#### شركات طيران

- طيران اليمنية
- السعيدة
- الإماراتية
- الإثيوبية
- الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)
- التركية
- السعودية
- القطرية
- طيران الخليج
- طيران الأردنية - صنعا

#### فنادق

- فندق ميركيور صنعا
- فندق شمر
- فندق موفمبيك
- فندق لازوردي

### البنك القطري الدولي

بنك اليمنى للانشاء والتعمير  
بنك سيبا الاسلامي  
بنك كاليون  
يوناييتد بنك ليميتد  
بنك كاك الاسلامي  
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

#### تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget)  
يورب كار  
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

#### مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر  
البريد السريع

#### شحن وتوصيل

صنعا ٠١/٤٤١٧٠٠  
عدن ٠٢/٢٤٥٦٢٥  
الحدية ٠٤/٤١٩٨٨  
اب ٠٥/٢٣٢٢٦  
شبه ٠٥/٤٠٧١٩  
سيهون ٧٧٧٨٨٢٦  
بلحاف ٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨  
سقري ٠١/٤١٦٧٥١  
UPS ٠١-٤٤١٠٩٦٧٨  
DHL

### 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

#### البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج  
بنك التضامن الإسلامي  
البنك التجاري  
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل  
بنك اليمن الدولي  
البنك العربي  
بنك التسليف الزراعي  
البنك المركزي  
بنك الامل

#### الوزارات

رئاسة الجمهورية  
رئاسة الوزراء  
وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق  
وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
وزارة الثورة السمكية  
وزارة الثقافة  
وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات  
وزارة الدفاع  
وزارة الزراعة والري  
وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل

## استراحة العدد

### كلمات متقاطعة

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

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

### الكلمة المفقودة

ك م ل

### أعواد الثقاب

حرك عدد ثقاب واحد تصبح المعادلة الرياضية صحيحة

عجائب وغرائب  
حكمة العدد  
نكتة العدد

### الحلول بالمقلوب

٥١ + ٣١ = ٨٧

٥١ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣  
٣١ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣  
١١ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣  
١٠ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣  
٩ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣  
٨ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣  
٧ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣  
٦ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣  
٥ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣  
٤ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣  
٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣  
٢ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣  
١ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣ (٤) ١٣٣٣٣

## Frenchman sues Google for infringing on his privacy

A very strange lawsuit has been filed by a French man against the huge US search engine company Google on charges of catching him urinating in his garden by Google's Street View cameras.

The images were broadcast via the popular street view option on Google Maps.

The man was demanding that Google remove the photo from the

Internet and pay him 10,000 USD in damages.

"My client was caught in the privacy of his own home with the gate closed in Western France," His lawyer Jean-Nokl Bouillaud said, pointing out that an image of him urinating in a hidden corner of his home had been broadcast by Google.

He added that his client became an object of ridicule among his neighbors and friends after the publication of his picture, indicating the

he lives in a very small village where everybody recognizes each other.

Street View allows users to see a ground level panoramic view of some locations on Google Maps, based on still photographs taken by specially equipped vehicles.

Unfortunately, the man who is in his 40s, was urinating under a tree in his garden when the cameras caught him without his knowledge.

Source: maktoob.news.yahoo.com



## Indonesian government pays husbands' salaries to wives to reduce infidelity



The provincial government of northern Indonesia's Gorontalo has decided to deprive male civil servants of their salaries and instead hand it over to their wives in an attempt to combat marital infidelity.

Spokesman of the province, Rifly Katili, stated that men could not control their behavior when they had too much money in their hands, and engaged in love affairs outside

of marriage.

"I am sure when the salaries of 3,200 civil servants are put into the accounts of their wives, infidelity will absolutely disappear," he said.

He affirmed that this decision was supported by 90 percent of male civil servants in Gorontalo, pointing out that they voluntarily transferred their salaries to their wives when the government first suggested the idea.

Source: maktoob.news.yahoo.com

## Onions bring happiness and pleasure



Chocolate is no longer the food that causes happiness. A study conducted by British researchers has revealed a list of more nutritional foods that bring happiness and pleasure to human beings, with onions coming at the top of the list.

The study confirmed that onions are the food that brings most happiness and pleasure, followed by carrots, beans, bananas and potatoes.

This study was published by the Daily Express and included 100 basic foods to see how they bring happiness with low prices.

It is strange that onions was the favourite of respondents in a list of delicious foods that included chocolate, potatoes, and cakes. The myth that chocolate is the secret of happiness has been dashed.

A new medical study conducted by Swiss researchers found that onions have natural compounds that are effective in strengthening bones and protecting against osteoporosis.

The researchers at the University of Berne in Switzerland reported that the compound is effective in reducing fragility in old age.

Source: maktoob.news.yahoo.com

## Dutch traffic police to turn a blind eye to traffic violations



"The misfortunes of some people are to the benefit of others."

The owners of cars in Holland are to be considered the beneficiaries of a warning issued by the Dutch police to the Interior Minister.

Police gave a deadline of Monday to respond to their demands to prepare new regulations on salaries and pensions, threatening to stop writing traffic tickets for vehicles that violate traffic laws. They said

they would not move except in serious cases.

Dutch media reported that the unions threatened the security and justice ministers that they will embark on their strike if the ministers do not offer them proposals of better contracts.

The police demand an increase in salary of three percent and improved financial compensation for early retirement.

Source: Alsharq Al-Awsat Newspaper

## Yemeni photographer selected for finals in National Geographic photo contest

Yemeni photographer Abdul-Azeez Omar has been selected for the 2012 finals of the 'Capture Life in Motion' photography contest organised by the National Geographic Magazine and National Geographic Abu Dhabi TV.

Omar, who is known as Zizo, is among the most prominent cameramen of the Yemen News Agency, SABA. The winning photos will be printed in the National Geographic Al-Arabiya Magazine and shown on National Geographic Abu Dhabi TV.

The first prize winner is to receive photography supplies and books worth 5,000 USD.

The second and third prize winners will have their photos showcased on TV, and will receive photography supplies and books worth 2,500 USD and 1,500 USD respectively.

The title of the competition reflects movements in life such as flying birds, playing children, an emerging sunrise, or a sunset slipping below the horizon.

The challenge of the contest lies on catching images that express movement. It does not require high-imaging techniques, but truthfulness and simplicity in the expression of the living movement.

Source: Al-Thawra Newspaper

## Al-Bustan Luxurious Suites - Sana'a

**SERVICES AND FACILITIES:**  
 ROOM SERVICE: 24 HRS ON CALL SERVING LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL DISHES.

**COFFEE SHIP (PALMIRIE):** ALL DAY DINING ROOMS FACING THE SWIMMING POOL, SERVES BUFFET WITH ALA CARD MENU, FRESH PIZZA WITH LIGHT MEAL DURING THE MAIN MEALS INTERVAL.

**HOME MADE YEMENI FOOD:** TYPICALLY PREPARED AND COOKED BY YEMENI FEMALES IN THE YEMENI TRADITIONAL COOKING RANGE

**WEDDING PARTIES ARRANGEMENTS:**  
 OUR STAFF HAS THE EXPERIENCE TO ARRANGE AND PREPARE TO CATER FOR WEDDING PARTIES COVERING BOTH FEMALE DINNER OR MEN LUNCHEON WITH THE REAL HOME MADE FOOD.

**BANQUETS:** OUR SEMINAR ROOMS ARE EQUIPPED WITH THE AUDIO VIDEO SYSTEM FOR MEETING OR SEMINARS.

**LAUNDRY:** COMMERCIALY EQUIPPED TO EXTENDS SERVICES FOR HOTEL AND OUTSIDE GUEST

**AL MAJLAS:** SPECIAL FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT IN THE OPEN AIR WHERE FAMILIES CAN ENJOY THE FRESH AIR AND EXPERIENCE THE GATHERING ENVIRONMENTS WITH MOON AND STAR LIGHTS. SERVES LIFE ORIENTAL GRILL WITH VARIOUS TASTE OF SHISHAH

**AL MAJLAS GRILL Opening on 8/March /2012**



For more info: Contact us at:

Tel: +967 1 433200/9 - Fax: 00967 1 433883 - Mobile: +771221689  
 www.albustansuites.net / info@albustansuites.net



**SEAFOOD NIGHT EVERY THURSDAY**

Where you can enjoy a Night of fun with family  
 MENU:  
 fresh variety of seafood,  
 happening every thursday:  
 from 7:00pm till 11:00pm  
 Charge:  
 USD\$30 per head  
 children from 1-6 years old (free of charge)  
 children from 6-12 years old (50% charge)



**FRIDAY BRUNCH AND BARBECUE: HAPPENING EVERY FRIDAY:**  
 It's a good way to start your weekend with family and friends,

**BRUNCH**  
 from 12:00 am to 5:00 pm  
 from 7:00pm to 11:00pm  
 charge  
 USD\$25 per head  
 children from 1-6 years old (free of charge)  
 children from 6-12 years old (50% charge)

