

Tribes clash near Saudi embassy

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, July 18 — Tribal confrontations sparked yesterday morning in front of the Saudi Arabian embassy in Sana'a. The altercation lasted approximately two hours.

A source at the Ministry of Defense who is not authorized to speak with the press said the reason for the clashes was due to a territorial fight between two tribes from Hashid; both of them claimed possession of the land.

The land happened to be next to the Saudi Arabian embassy, which has been closed for some time after the kidnapping of a Saudi consul earlier this year.

The source said that three days ago, a separate rift took place between the two tribes, but no exchange of fire was reported during that meeting.

The confrontation created a state of intimidation among the civilians and by-standers, while armed men roamed the street and

boarded their Toyota Hilux vehicle.

Security forces were heavily spread in the area during and following the clash.

The Defense Ministry source said Interior Deputy Minister Ad-durahman Hanash interfered to resolve the problem; no more information was provided.

The confrontations come at a time of heavy insecurity in the capital city. Numerous checkpoints and increased security details throughout the city are the result of recent acts of violence and threats of violence. Sana'a's streets are not free from armed persons, though the government is working to tackle heightened instability.



The altercation was territorially motivated and tribal.

Benomar presents grim report to UN

Mohameed Al-Samei

SANA'A, July 18 — Jamal Benomar, the U.N. Envoy to Yemen, said in a report to the U.N. Security Council that Yemen currently faces a humanitarian crisis, threats of terrorism, a rebellion in the south of Yemen as well as a host of other problems.

Benomar said in a statement for journalists that President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's efforts against Ansar Al-Sharia have

resulted in tremendous achievements in Abyan.

Regarding the humanitarian situation in Yemen, Benomar said the lack of food security and the malnutrition rate in Yemen are considered some of the worst in the world. About ten million people in the Yemen lack food security and about another million suffer from serious malnutrition.

He noted that only half of the necessary funding has been pledged to address the humani-

tarian demands to support Yemen. About \$340 million is needed to cover the increasing humanitarian needs.

Benomar also expressed concern about obstructions to power transition in Yemen, noting that U.N. Resolution 2051 stipulates that whoever hinders power transition in Yemen must be prosecuted.

Adnan Hashim, a political analyst, suggested that Benomar had a particularly negative view of the situation in Yemen because he

talks more with sheikhs than state institutions.

"The problem in Yemen isn't an economic or political. It is a problem of leadership that political parties, tribes and government facilities lack. There are no real leaders inside state facilities except for a few people but they are under control of tribesmen," he said.

He finally noted that the former regime had made tribes stronger than the state.

Further assistance required for IDPs

Samar Qaed

SANA'A, July 18 — Ahmed Al-Kohlani, head of the executive unit of the internally displaced people (IDP) camps in Sana'a, urged officials and representatives of international organizations represented in Yemen to cooperate to help Abyan's IDPs.

During a meeting with representatives of various international organizations, Al-Kohlani asserted the importance of coordination between organizations, the local authorities and the executive unit to provide assistance to the people

affected by clashes that broke out between Ansar Al-Sharia and the Yemeni military in Abyan and to ensure aid is provided to IDPs in Aden.

Al-Kohlani said moving IDPs from schools in Aden to Abyan has been discussed in the meeting. They could be moved elsewhere so students would actually be able to study in the schools.

Al-Kohlani said IDPs are able to return to Abyan if they desire. A list has been made up for those who want to return to their homes. He said it is important to restore drinking water and electricity to

the area for those who resettle.

Al-Kohlani said international organizations should open branches in Abyan to facilitate their work and providing humanitarian assistance. He said President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi gave orders to use the building previously housing Abyan governorate's compound as a center for the executive unit and for other international organizations providing humanitarian support.

Fathia Abdullah, representative of the U.N. Refugee Agency, said efforts must be exerted to help IDPs go home.

"We established a mechanism

with the government and local authorities to help the IDPs," she said.

Deepa Fakhri, a Red Cross spokesperson, said the Red Cross is providing food and other necessities for the IDPs in Hesn and Jaar areas. If there is a need to work with other organizations, the Red Cross will do it, Fakhri said.

"We work alone depending on the Red Cross's evaluation. The aid is being provided in the Red Cross Office in Aden. Currently, we are working on water project maintenance and distributing power generators in Abyan."

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Concerns about removing Zabid from list of World Heritage sites

Eman Tuhama

SANAA, July 15 – President Abdu Rabu Mansur Hadi ordered the government to take effective and serious actions to ensure that the historic town of Zabid won't be removed from the list of World Heritage sites.

This came after the Yemen's minister of culture launched a campaign to save Zabid from modern, cement buildings spread throughout the city.

Abdullah Al-Medwahi, general manager of Zabid and head of Zabid's local council, said construction spread widely and randomly around Zabid because of last year's uprising and the affect of the uprising on historic buildings.

"We couldn't do anything in Zabid because not only ordinary people are violating the rules but also public figures," Al-Medwahi said.

Al-Medwahi said economic rehabilitation and finding financial resources for residents in Zabid should be stressed. He said that residents violate construction rules because of the lack of traditional building materials and their high prices.

Al-Medwahi said a demand was made to issue a law protecting historic cities and establishing public



A campaign to protect the cultural identity of Zabid launched recently.

prosecution for violations made since 2001, to prove the state is serious toward the matter.

Ali Mutahar, director of Historic Cities General Authority's branch in Zabid, said it is important to implement Hadi's orders to take needed actions. Renovating houses' facades, removing distorts from buildings and paving roads mustn't be delayed, he said.

In addition, Mutahar said the Social Development Fund, in co-operation with Public Works Proj-

ect, collected millions of riyals from the government and other international organizations to start renovating Zabid.

Mutahar said renovations are still in the initial stages. So far, four neighborhoods have been paved.

According to Mutahar, work halted because construction violations are ongoing.

"We can't start renovating the city again unless effective actions to stop violations are taken."

Taiz could relapse into instability

Imad Al-Sakkaf

TAIZ, July 17 – A state of tension has reemerged in Taiz following the deaths of non-commissioned Officer Saleh Al-Awlakei of the Central Prison personnel, his four-year-old daughter and two soldiers; four others were also wounded.

The deaths took place while boarding a Central Prison vehicle. Locals in Taiz fear the renewal of instability experienced in the course of last year's political turbulence.

The governorate of Taiz had seen increased stability since Governor Shawqi Hael assumed office. Life returned to a more normal situation and some services have improved.

A security source said "veiled, armed men riding motorcycles fired a hail of bullets on the car, shooting Al-Awlakei dead along with his daughter and two soldiers."

The source said investigations have found conclusive results as of yet. Nine suspects were detained, accused of being involved in the incident. There are some indications that escapees from the Central Prison engineered the attack as retaliation, according to the source.

The security sources called for locals to cooperate in bring-



Saleh Al-Awlakei was shot dead in an attack on his vehicle.

ing the phenomenon of carrying weapons instability to an end, to ensure that security forces can limit such incidents.

Meanwhile, the Industrial Commercial Chamber in Taiz released a statement condemning the tribesmen's repetitive attacks on Abduljaleel Radman Group Companies. The recent assault occurred this past Tuesday on Jamal Street, when an armed gang attacked the com-

pound of the ARG. The statement also indiSponge Plant and Nana Company stores located on Al-Dabab road to the west of the city, which resulted in a vast material loss.

The ICC warned against such destructive practices, which are economically devastating for commercial companies; it demanded the government immediately take action and capture the perpetrators.

Legal Affairs minister says 'no' to nepotism in government hiring

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANAA, July 18 – Momammed Al-Mikhlaifi, Minister of Legal Affairs, said in the course of the reconciliation government that ministers will not employ relatives by means of nepotism.

He asserted the importance of government officials' efforts to serve the nation instead of their personal objectives and that qualified persons should be chosen for government posts.

On Tuesday, Prime Minister Mohammed Sale Basindwa ordered all ministers to stop recruiting their relatives to critical government positions. Basindwa said ministers

should abide by employment laws when choosing candidates, without any reliance on mediation or nepotism.

He said those who breach the law will be held accountable.

Yemenis expressed approval with the decision, indicating that it is a step on the right path.

Ahmed Al-Zikri, head of the Yemeni Organization for Integrity Promotion, said the decision will curb corruption. He also said the decision embodies government will to implement justice, equality and governance; in terms of employment, eligibility is the sole criteria.

Al-Zikri also said that he hoped

the decision will be supervised so as to guarantee its implementation; he called for the Supreme National for Corruption Combating to make international reports in any cases of infringement.

Mohammed Al-Absi, an employee at Sana'a University, said he thinks the problem is that decisions taken by the government are not implemented. He said the then-prime minister issued a memorandum in 2008 to stop signing contracts with employees, but the decision wasn't implemented. In the same year, 400 unqualified employees were employed by way of nepotism, according to Al-Absi.

Nepotism takes a big share of

employment in state facilities and institutions to such a degree that qualified people are prevented from jobs given to unqualified applicants.

The question now is whether or not this decision includes employ-

ers who got their jobs by way of nepotism.

Al-Zekri said he thinks it is difficult to fire current employees who received jobs through nepotism, pointing out that they will likely keep their jobs.

As for the posts that require highly qualified people, including high-level security and military positions currently controlled by members from the former regime, Al-Zekri said they must be given to people who deserve them.

Advertorial

Turkish Airlines has been named "Best Airline Europe" Again ...

Turkish Airlines scored a resounding success at the 2012 Skytrax World Airline Awards, with air travellers voting the airline as the "Best Airline in Europe," the second year running. Turkish Airlines has been also named by Skytrax as the winner in the categories, "Best Airline in Southern Europe" and "Best Premium Economy Class Airline Seat" for its Comfort Class seats.

According to the results of the 2012 evaluation, Turkish Airlines has been chosen as the winner of the three categories by Skytrax, a globally recognized brand associated with ranking air travel excellence in the 21st century. It provides unique expertise to the world airline and airport industry through its professional Audit and Service Benchmarking programs of Product and Service Quality.

The annual Skytrax survey, polled over 18 million business and leisure air travellers from 100 countries, with the winners of these passengers' choice awards announced at the Farnborough Airshow in the U.K. on July 12, with the awards presented to Turkish Airlines' General Manager Temel Kotil Ph.D. by the CEO of Skytrax, Edward Plaisted.

"Turkish Airlines continues to consolidate its position as one of the world's leading airlines, and the awards they have received to-



day for 'Best Airline in Europe' and the 'Best Airline in Southern Europe' demonstrate their continued popularity amongst passengers. Turkish Airlines Premium Economy cabin product has proved increasingly popular and the award Turkish Airlines collected for the Best Premium Economy Class Airline Seat is a clear reflection of the success of this high quality product," Edward Plaisted of Skytrax said.

One of the fastest growing airline companies, Turkish Airlines has previously received several "Passengers Choice Awards" from Skytrax. The airline has won

Skytrax Awards for the "Best Airline in Southern Europe" for the past two years, and in 2009 the airline received the "Skytrax World Aviation Award" known as the Oscar of the Aviation industry.

In 2010, the airline and its catering partner Turkish DO&CO were recognized for the excellence of their economy class catering, taking the "Best Food, Economy Class" title.

As Turkish Airlines continues to expand, adding three new destinations to its network this past week, more and more passengers will be able to experience this award-winning service.

General tender no. 6 for 2012 from the Public Corporation of Radio and Television



The Public Corporation of Radio and Television announces its interest to introduce the government-financed **tender no. 6, 2012**. The tender includes the following:

- Buying, providing, assembling, operating, delivering and operating a high quality productive television studio along with its equipment to Aden TV channel.
- Anyone interested in this tender must send a written expression of interest to the following address:

The Public Corporation of Radio and Television, near the General Corporation of Projects in the vicinity of the Health and Population ministry, P.O. Box: 2182 Fax: 00976 – 230761. Tel: 0096/ 230752- 231148.

- For buying and receiving the tender documents, bidders must pay \$300 that will not be refunded. The deadline of the documents selling will be on August 8, 2012.
- The bid will be presented in a closed envelope and sealed with red wax to the Tenders and Auctions Committee in the corporation. The project, the tender number and the bidder's name must be written on the envelope, to include the following documents:

1. A bank warranty in effect estimated at \$60000 or a payable check in effect for 150 days starting from the opening of the envelopes with taking into consideration the bank warranty form should be in line with the Supreme Committee for Tenders form otherwise it will not be acceptable.
2. A copy of the registration and categorization certificate in effect.
3. An effective copy of the registration certificate for the general tax purpose on the sales.
4. A copy of the Insurance Card in effect.
5. A copy of Taxation Card in effect.
6. A copy of the Commercial Record in effect.
7. A copy of the work license in effect.

- Foreign companies are an exception with regard to the certificates and cards mentioned above. Legitimate documents released from the nations they belong to are adequate.
- The deadline for opening and receiving the envelopes is 1:00 p.m., on August 15. Later than this date, bids will be turned down.
- The envelopes will be opened in the corporation compound in the director's office, the third story. Bidders or their proxies shall be in attendance. The proxies ought to be officially delegated by the bidders.

Those who intend to take part in this tender can procure some information about it during working hours in the course of the whole period permitted for the buying the tender documents.

Extremism spreading across Yemen

Nadia Haddash

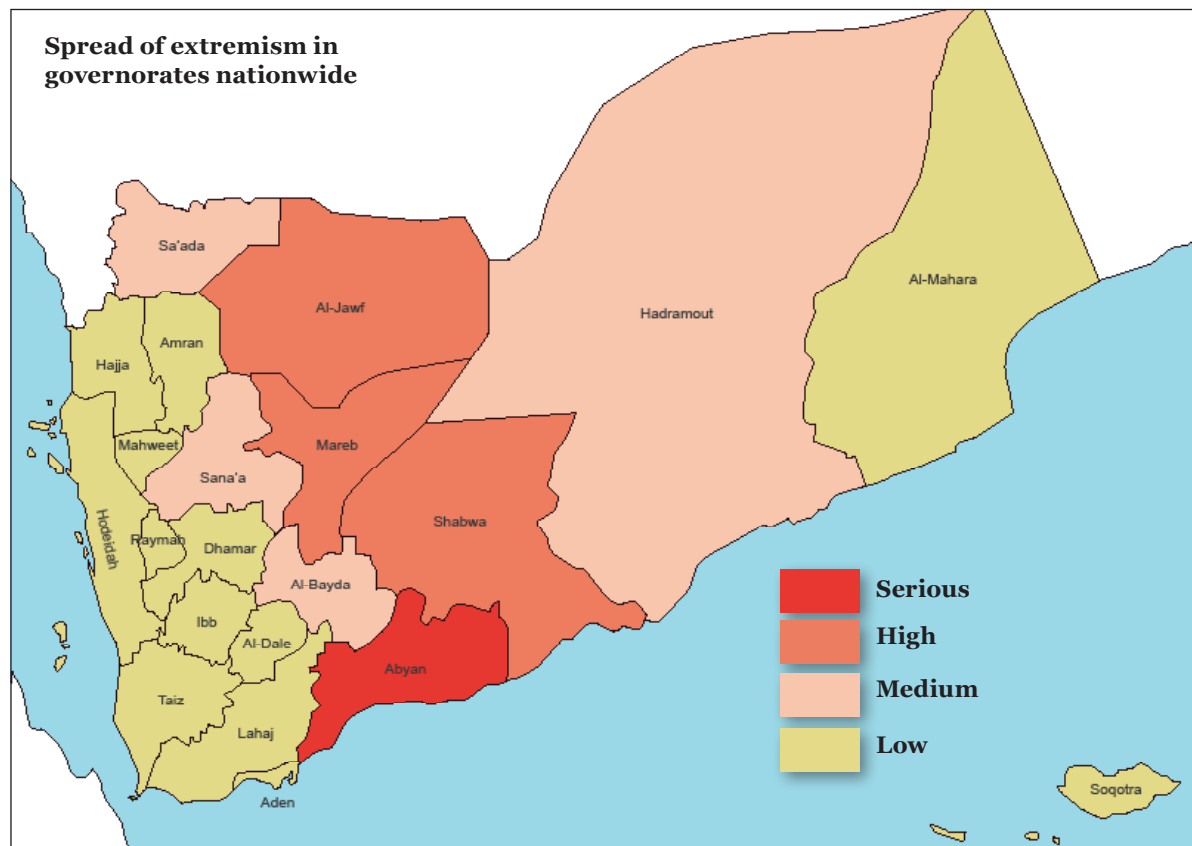
Governorates across Yemen are exposed to Al-Qaeda operations. The spread of extremism can be reflected in the attached chart, compiled according to information provided by Abdulsalam Mohamed, head of the Abad Center for Studies; Ayash Awad, a security expert at the Sheba Strategic Studies Center; and Saeed Obaid, an expert in Al-Qaeda affairs.

Extremists exist, and even thrive, in these areas because of many reasons, including the absence of the state, the lack of tribal control centering in these areas and the mountainous topography.

In terms of the core differences between Al-Qaeda and its affiliate, Ansar Al-Sharia, Obaid said that Al-Qaeda militants aim to accomplish Islamic unity; they are religious men. Their numbers are no more than 1,200 in Yemen. They are dangerous and highly trained with a real ability to execute what they want. Most are more than 20 years old.

Members of Al-Qaeda in Yemen are in agreement with all Al-Qaeda

Spread of extremism in governorates nationwide



branch leaders nationwide, according to Obaid.

By contrast, he said Ansar Al-Sharia, as a group, has no definite

goal; the reasons behind their actions are personal and political.

"The members are a hybrid of prison escapees, failures and be-

lievers in secession," Obaid said. "Their ages fluctuate from between 15 and 18, led by figures who take advantage of the unstable state."

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29 percent of Yemenis drug addicts, of which 3 percent women

Muaad Al-Maqtari

Yemeni females make up just three percent of Yemeni drinking and drug addicts out of a total of 29 percent, according to a recent study conducted by Our Highborn Values for Research. The study said women and youths inclination to drink and

do drugs may trigger physical, psychological and mental disorders for addicts. According to the study, the increasing intake poses tremendous threats to the normal operation of the body; namely, the eyes, skin, teeth and respiratory system. The study warned of further health dangers such as ulcers, blood, palate and stomach cancer, as well as heart and blood diseases.

The study also said some addicts commit crimes and create social instability; hostile encounters occur as a result of taking drugs. It said security forces ought to step up enforcement on smugglers and drug traffickers due to the increasing spread and intake of drugs. Drug addicts are a burden on the community because the addiction costs money and hurts the community

psyche, the study said. Addictions create economic losses because addicts become unable to work; and their families become broke. Furthermore, society has no trust in addicts. It explained that addicts' concentration abilities decrease and they become moody; they deal poorly with people. Most of their families end up sending them to prison.

In the same context, Abdullah Sa'atar, a cleric and head of the Social Authority in the Islamic Islah party, said Yemeni women have been exposed to a network of crimes and drugs. He accused international organizations of spending thousands of dollars so as to defame the women and cast them as perverts.

Al-Sahwa website quoted Sa'atar,

while urging parents in the country to push their sons and daughters to go to religious educational institutions to help graduate a generation memorizing the Holy Quran. He refuted the allegation that religious educational centers foster terrorist attacks, saying political education is the reason behind the suicide bombings that target security figures.

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Refugee women vulnerable to sexual assault

Ahlam Mohsen

A year and a half after fleeing Eritrea following the murder of her husband, 26-year-old Fatima made her way to Yemen with her one-year-old son. Surviving the dangerous sea voyage, several months in Al Kharaz refugee camp and the journey from Aden to Sana'a, Fatima was living on the streets before an Ethiopian woman took her in.

It was there, on 45 Street, that her neighbor, a Yemeni man, raped her.

"My son was in the room, crying. That didn't stop him. I screamed loudly. Someone must have heard me, but no one came."

Vulnerabilities of refugees to sexual violence

Refugees—those escaping war, persecution, famine or drought—often experience multiple traumatic events, from the death or separation from loved ones to the physical and often treacherous journey from home, the overcrowded and potentially dangerous camps and the marginalization and poverty in their country of first asylum. The impact of these events leaves refugees, particularly women and children, extremely vulnerable to abuse. Refugee women are left without the protection of their home state, and, often, their host state. These states themselves can be responsible for the systemic rape and sexual abuse of women in conflict areas. Rape as a tool of war has been documented during conflicts in Bosnia, Rwanda, Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo and more.

In addition to being used as a weapon of war, rape and sexual violence has been "exacerbated by unequal gender relations within communities of concern ... it has been both a cause of forced displacement and a terrible consequence of com-

munity structures that accompanies displacement. It has also been perpetrated by some of the very people who have been entrusted with the task of protecting refugees and displaced persons," according to the U.N. Refugee Agency's (UNHCR) report on refugees and sexual assault, "Sexual and Gender-Based Violence."

Life following sexual violence

The man who raped Fatima left for Saudi Arabia following the crime, and though he has since returned, he has not faced criminal prosecution. Fatima filed a complaint with Yemeni police forces, an action she took with some risk. Although she was granted official refugee status by UNHCR, the Yemeni government—a signatory to the U.N.'s 1951 Convention on Refugees—does not recognize her as such. This leaves her vulnerable to arrest, deportation and even abuse from those in positions of power, such as security forces.

Following Fatima's rape, she immediately went to a state hospital for treatment. The hospital, after having her wait for several hours, asked her to return the next day. She returned and left again, still without receiving treatment.

A couple of months later, Fatima learned she was pregnant with her rapist's child.

"I tried to get an abortion, but no one would give me one. The doctor said because I'd had a C-section with my first son, it was too dangerous."

Her youngest son, now nearly two years old, hangs around his mother's neck, alternating shyly between hiding and peeking.

"If it were just me, I could manage; but how do I take care of my children? The woman letting me stay here has found tenants; we have to be out at the end of the month. The school down the road costs 5,000 riyals. Because we're

Christians, I don't want to send him to the public school. I'm afraid we're going to end up back on the streets. Who knows what will happen to me, to my children."

Protection Challenges

According to the Refugee Council's Vulnerable Women Project, refugee women are more affected by gendered violence than any other female population in the world. The U.N. regards sexual violence as one of the worst global protection challenges. Its "scale, prevalence and profound impact" leaves all refugee women at risk of rape or other forms of sexual violence.

The Vulnerable Women Project reports that up to half a million women were raped during the Rwandan genocide. In parts of Liberia, 90 percent of women and girls older than three suffered sexual violence, while three out of four women in parts of Eastern Congo have survived sexual violence and abuse. Even in the United States, a liberal western democracy, one in three women will be sexually abused in her lifetime, according to the U.S. Department of Justice.

The exact number of refugee women who experience rape or other forms of sexual violence is difficult to calculate.

International instruments aimed at ending sexual violence

Ratified by the U.N. in 1979, the Convention On The Elimination Of All Forms Of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) calls on countries to "condemn violence against women, to create legal and social protection and not to invoke custom, tradition or religion to avoid taking protective and preventative measures."

A joint U.N. report, "Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Key to Achieving the MDGs," outlines key urgent actions, including initiating

a special committee to "look into legal instruments to counter gender-based violence" and to "mobilize resources to support the provision of legal assistance ... for victims of violence."

Gender-based violence and women's rights have only recently been considered human rights issues. Women have historically been, and remain, underrepresented, even in bodies such as the U.N.

"Although the discussion surrounding violence against women has matured significantly, the continued male-dominated status of both international and individual State law effectively prevents the total elimination of violence against women," according to a report by Jennifer Ulrich in the January 2000 issue of the Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies.

"Countries must adopt a discourse that questions the fundamental roots of such violence; those roots, however, extend deep into the international legal scheme and ironically into the instruments that specifically address violence against women," Ulrich writes.

More Violence

In addition to beatings and starvation, refugee women risk sexual violence during their voyage to Yemen. Most refugees leave from Bossaso, Somalia, or from Djibouti. Smugglers are known to rape women while at sea. Others face sexual violence upon arrival in Yemen and, if they make it, at the camps.

Unhealed Wounds

Katiba, 37, sobs as she recounts being raped in a small Somali village by her employer's husband. The rapes started at age 15 and continuing for two years. She had left her family to help bring in money and found work cleaning a couple's home. Nearly everyday, while his wife was out or asleep, the middle-aged man raped Katiba.



According to the U.N., sexual violence is one of the worst global protection challenges and leaves all refugee women at risk of sexual violence.

In 1988, the Somali National Movement (SNM) invaded Somalia from their base in Ethiopia. Hearing rumors about rape and other atrocities committed by both SNM rebels and government forces, Katiba fled the village and set out for Mogadishu—she received word that her parents, three brothers and two sisters were there.

Twenty-four years later, Katiba does not know where her family is. She's been told her mother is dead, killed during the war. Her father is thought to be in Mogadishu, according to news she received six years ago. He is missing both his legs; rebel forces cut them off. She wonders if he's still alive. She has no information regarding her brothers and sisters.

After working various jobs in Yemen, she was hired at the Somali

Refuge Community Development Center (SRCDC), where she works with various members of the Somali community, including rape and sexual assault survivors.

While her rape occurred more than two decades ago, Katiba still suffers.

"I'm still uncomfortable around most men. I really hate most men."

Fearful for her safety, she moves every four to five months with her roommate and best friend, an HIV-positive Somali woman she refers to as "my only family."

Women and children at SRCDC are also important to Katiba.

"Women who've been raped, children without parents, refugees without family, I feel for them so much," she says. "We must find ways to heal and grow together, we can't do it on our own."

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استاد كوير

Street vendors cleared from Sana'a

Story and photos by
Ashraf Al-Muraqab

Since last year, prices of goods have increased in Yemen, predominantly due to the ongoing unrest. Yemenis, therefore, have begun buying goods from street vendors, who generally sell items at lower prices than shops.

There are many vendor stalls in Yemeni markets. In spite of the difficulties they face, vendors insist on continuing to sell wares in the street since they have no alternative work. They cannot afford to be unemployed; they must earn money to provide for their families.

Qasim Al-Raimi, a street vendor, sells vegetables in Bab Al-Yemen. He has seven children living in his village.

"Twenty years ago, I had to work as a street vendor in Sana'a because of my hard financial situation," he said. "So far, I'm still doing the

same thing, making money to cover my family's expenses."

"During those years, I faced arbitrary harassment and violations by municipality employees. I was even imprisoned simply for selling vegetables in the street," he added.

"I experienced the feeling of being tortured when municipality employees attacked me and took the money I'd spent hours earning. Sometimes they took my goods and threw them into their car to be taken to shops until we paid a bribe to get them back. The goods get mixed with other vendors' goods and when we get them back we realize that some of it was lost."

Mohammed Saleh, a teacher in Sana'a, said, "Street vendors are usually young men with high school educations; some of them went to college. They are forced by hard circumstances to resort to this work in order to make money for themselves and their families."

Saleh is demanding the govern-

ment establish special places for them instead of harassing them and removing them from the streets without the offer of a permanent solution.

Mohsien Hussien, a resident whose house is located in an area rife with street vendors, describes the vendors as a chronic headache that prevents him and his family from sleeping.

"I can't get in and out of my house easily because of them," he said. "Moreover, I can't sleep because of the noise they make."

Adel Al-Sharjabi, a professor of Sociology at Sana'a University, said that in spite of the clearly growing economic activity of street trade, research centers continue to ignore it.

He said no symposia or conferences were held to study the security, economic and social problems of street vendors.

"Since there is no certain law to organize the relation between them, security and municipality supervisors continue to aggravate and chase the street vendors."

He said unofficial statistics indicate that there are around a quarter of a million street vendors.

Last week, the government launched campaigns in Sana'a to remove vendor stalls from streets because they are spread widely, particularly after last year's uprisings.

"These campaigns aim to keep the city clean and overcome traffic jams in addition to appeasing residents' complaints against street vendors," Hamza Al-Ashwal, director of the Office of Public Works in Sana'a, said.

Al-Ashwal said some street vendors sell unknown goods that don't conform to standard specifications. They refuse to go to places established by the government, he



Street vendors are often able to sell their products at lower prices than established stores as they have no overhead costs.

claimed.

Arafat Al-Otmi, a vendor, said places established by the government are far away, and residents don't usually go there.

"I can easily sell my goods in streets because residents always pass by."

Trade shop owners also complain about street vendors. They said they want the government to prevent street vendors from setting up stalls in front of their shop.

Murad Ali, owner of a clothing shop on Khawlan Street, said street vendors threaten the work of busi-

ness owners because they have to pay rent and taxes, but street vendors don't; this creates a difference in prices.

Ali said he wants the government to establish special places for vendors and to charge rent and taxes, so they will have to mark their goods at prices similar to those found in established shops.

After campaigns to remove street vendors in the Bab Al-Yemen and Old Sana'a area, street vendors organized a demonstration, marching from Bab Al-Yemen to the Yemeni Cabinet and to the Yemeni Parlia-

ment, demanding that the government find suitable solutions for them.

Sultan Al-Faqi, one of the protestors, said, "The government has to find alternative places for street vendors."

Protesters raised banners condemning what they said were security services violations against them.

Basheer Al-No'man, a street vendor, said that there must be a solution to convince both sides, and this solution lies on the government and the secretary of the capital.



Vendors often set up shop in the street itself.

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OUR OPINION

Welcoming Ramadan

Just around the corner is a very special occasion for Muslims all around the world. The holy month of Ramadan advances on us, bringing with it tranquility, charity, tolerance and a lot of festivity.

Yemenis consider Ramadan a time to bury old disputes and to extend a friendly hand, even to their enemies. When it comes to creating social relations, there is no better time than now.

Unfortunately, for most Yemenis it is also a time for slacking and not working on a practical level. Working hours shorten and move toward the evening instead of bright and early in the morning. Also, many offices actually close entirely, such as legal and judiciary offices—as if legal matters don't need to be dealt with during this month.

One business thrives, however, and that is the business of shopping. The month of Ramadan has become a commercial season, and so-called sales tempt even the poorest people to spend much beyond their budgets.

Politically speaking, this Ramadan is a very critical one. Because just as the month begins, a new phase of Yemen's political transition is created. This is the technical phase of the National Dialogue Conference Preparatory Committee, which should create the structure and the logistical system for the National Dialogue, due to begin at the end of September.

The committee responsible for this is made up of a very diverse group of 25 high-profile Yemeni personalities; many of them working together for the very first time. It is going to be extremely difficult to make them see eye to eye on many matters, and coordinating the work of this group is going to be a very difficult task.

My hope is that the spirit of this month helps bring attitudes and minds together for the sake of having a successful, peaceful transition emerging from a fruitful and inclusive dialogue.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SKETCHED OPINION

By Rashad Al-Samei



Al-Qaeda: Now vying for hearts, minds and land

Dina Temple-Raston
NPR.org
First published July 13

Al-Qaeda has been subtly testing a new strategy. In the past couple of years, the group's affiliates have been trying their hand at governing — actually taking over territory and then trying to win over citizens who live there. It happened with various degrees of success in Somalia and Yemen, and recently in the northern deserts of Mali.

To understand what Al-Qaeda is trying to do, one has to go back to 2005 when an arm of the terrorist group decided to take control of part of Iraq. The local affiliate was called Al-Qaeda in Iraq, and it tried to establish a local caliphate, a local emirate.

“It went horribly wrong,” says Peter Neumann, a professor of security studies at King's College London. “They were abusing the people they were governing. They were imposing very harsh rules, and they were going against tribal structures. Ultimately the local people turned against them.”

Specifically, they turned against Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the leader of Al-Qaeda in Iraq. In his early days in Iraq, Zarqawi focused on Western targets. He bombed the United Nations headquarters in Baghdad's Green Zone and Western hotels in Jordan.

Then he became a master of suicide bombings and started focusing on Shiite civilians. His bombers ignited suicide vests in open air markets and in popular cafes.

Eventually local Iraqis realized that Al-Qaeda's attacks were killing more Iraqis than Americans, and they began to side with the U.S. Tips flooded in to U.S. intelligence forces in Iraq, and a short time later the Americans found — and killed — Zarqawi in 2006.

Need To Connect With Local People

Neumann says that the lessons from Iraq were not lost on Al-Qaeda.

“There was a huge amount of soul-searching going on within the movement afterwards,” he says. “And the conclusion was that Al-Qaeda would have to immerse themselves with the people rather than go against them.”

And Al-Qaeda has tried to do that in Somalia, Yemen and, more recently, Mali. In Somalia, an Al-Qaeda-linked group called Al-Shabab had been holding areas around the capital, Mogadishu, for months, only to be repelled by African Union troops this past spring.

Similarly, the southern part of Yemen — particularly in Abyan and Shabwa provinces — had become Al-Qaeda territory. Yemeni forces, aided by U.S. military advisers and airstrikes, recently drove most of the Al-Qaeda fighters from the area. Mali is still up for grabs.

Even though the groups appear to be on their back foot now, it doesn't change what is clearly a new strategy for the terrorist network.

“There is a tendency in the West to view Al-Qaeda as a straightforward terrorist organization whose only goal is to wreak havoc. I think it is a mistake to think that way,” says Gregory Johnsen, a Yemen

expert at Princeton University. “Al-Qaeda wants to provide a way of life; it wants to implement its own version of Islamic law.”

And to do that, they need something fundamental: land.

Trying To Govern In Yemen

Al-Qaeda's arm in Yemen, known as Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, or AQAP, is the group Johnsen has studied most. He says that in 2011 and 2012, AQAP started taking over towns in southern Yemen — reinventing itself in a matter of speaking by changing its name to Ansar Al-Sharia, or Supporters of Islamic Law. The new group had essentially exactly the same membership as AQAP, but the new name was meant to project a kinder, gentler image.

Al-Qaeda's softer approach came around the same time that the Arab Spring had started. The Yemeni government of President Ali Abdullah Saleh had all but crumbled. The Yemeni military wasn't putting up much of a fight, so AQAP made a land grab.

“They were administering the towns, and really they were essentially the de facto government there,” says Johnsen. “It was Al-Qaeda who was providing services, Al-Qaeda who was providing teachers, and running the police forces and so forth. As difficult as it is to believe, Al-Qaeda was doing a better job of providing services to some of these areas than the Yemeni government had been doing for decades.”

Obama administration officials have a more skeptical view of how well Al-Qaeda governed the areas it controlled, and they say that the

territory was tiny. But given that the Yemeni government had been virtually absent for so long, even a day of electricity or a policeman on duty went a long way.

Not What Bin Laden Wanted

There's a precedent for what Al-Qaeda is doing. Other violent groups have tried to win over supporters by providing social services — a tactic that has been effective.

“That's ultimately the lesson from Hamas,” says Neumann of King's College, referring to the Islamists who govern the Gaza Strip. “Hamas is so difficult to counter as a military force not because of their military strength, but because they are so immersed within the population.”

What's so interesting about the Al-Qaeda strategy is that it defies Osama bin Laden's wishes. Letters discovered in bin Laden's compound in Pakistan show bin Laden telling leaders from the group's arm in Yemen not to attempt to take over territory. Bin Laden said the group didn't have the ability to govern.

Johnsen says the leaders of AQAP have rationalized their defiance today by saying bin Laden's directive has been taken over by events.

That's not to say that AQAP has been able to hold onto some of the territorial gains it has made. The U.S. military has been helping the Yemeni military drive the group from its safe havens in the southern part of the country.

But Johnsen says the group clearly thinks the retreat is only temporary. In letters that AQAP left in the Yemeni cities of Jaar, Shaqra and Azzan after decamping, the group essentially said it would “be back.”

The moral case for drones

Scott Shane
NYTimes.com
First published July 14

For streamlined, unmanned aircraft, drones carry a lot of baggage these days, along with their Hellfire missiles. Some people find the very notion of killer robots deeply disturbing. Their lethal operations inside sovereign countries that are not at war with the United States raise contentious legal questions. They have become a radicalizing force in some Muslim countries. And proliferation will inevitably put them in the hands of odious regimes.

But most critics of the Obama administration's aggressive use of drones for targeted killing have focused on evidence that they are unintentionally killing innocent civilians. From the desolate tribal regions of Pakistan have come heart-breaking tales of families wiped out by mistake and of children as collateral damage in the campaign against Al-Qaeda. And there are serious questions about whether American officials have understated civilian deaths. So it may be a surprise to find that some moral philosophers, political scientists and weapons specialists believe armed, unmanned aircraft offer marked moral advantages over almost any other tool of warfare.

“I had ethical doubts and concerns when I started looking into this,” said Bradley J. Strawser, a former Air Force officer and an assistant professor of philosophy at the Naval Postgraduate School. But after a concentrated study of remotely piloted vehicles, he said, he concluded that using them to go after terrorists not only was ethically permissible but also might be ethi-

cally obligatory, because of their advantages in identifying targets and striking with precision.

“You have to start by asking, as for any military action, is the cause just?” Mr. Strawser said. But for extremists who are indeed plotting violence against innocents, he said, “all the evidence we have so far suggests that drones do better at both identifying the terrorist and avoiding collateral damage than anything else we have.”

Since drone operators can view a target for hours or days in advance of a strike, they can identify terrorists more accurately than ground troops or conventional pilots. They are able to time a strike when innocents are not nearby and can even divert a missile after firing if, say, a child wanders into range.

Clearly, those advantages have not always been used competently or humanely; like any other weapon, armed drones can be used recklessly or on the basis of flawed intelligence. If an operator targets the wrong house, innocents will die.

Moreover, any analysis of actual results from the Central Intelligence Agency's strikes in Pakistan, which has become the world's unwilling test ground for the new weapon, is hampered by secrecy and wildly varying casualty reports. But one rough comparison has found that even if the highest estimates of collateral deaths are accurate, the drones kill fewer civilians than other modes of warfare.

Avery Plaw, a political scientist at the University of Massachusetts, put the C.I.A. drone record in Pakistan up against the ratio of combatant deaths to civilian deaths in other settings. Mr. Plaw considered four studies of drone deaths in Pakistan that estimated the proportion of civilian victims at 4 percent, 6

percent, 17 percent and 20 percent respectively. But even the high-end count of 20 percent was considerably lower than the rate in other settings, he found. When the Pakistani Army went after militants in the tribal area on the ground, civilians were 46 percent of those killed. In Israel's targeted killings of militants from Hamas and other groups, using a range of weapons from bombs to missile strikes, the collateral death rate was 41 percent, according to an Israeli human rights group.

In conventional military conflicts over the last two decades, he found that estimates of civilian deaths ranged from about 33 percent to more than 80 percent of all deaths.

Mr. Plaw acknowledged the limitations of such comparisons, which mix different kinds of warfare. But he concluded, “A fair-minded evaluation of the best data we have available suggests that the drone program compares favorably with similar operations and contemporary armed conflict more generally.”

By the count of the Bureau of Investigative Journalism in London, which has done perhaps the most detailed and skeptical study of the strikes, the C.I.A. operators are improving their performance. The bureau has documented a notable drop in the civilian proportion of drone casualties, to 16 percent of those killed in 2011 from 28 percent in 2008. This year, by the bureau's count, just three of the 152 people killed in drone strikes through July 7 were civilians.

The drone's promise of precision killing and perfect safety for operators is so seductive, in fact, that some scholars have raised a different moral question: Do drones threaten to lower the threshold for lethal violence?

“In the just-war tradition, there's

the notion that you only wage war as a last resort,” said Daniel R. Brunstetter, a political scientist at the University of California at Irvine who fears that drones are becoming “a default strategy to be used almost anywhere.”

With hundreds of terrorist suspects killed under President Obama and just one taken into custody overseas, some question whether drones have become not a more precise alternative to bombing but a convenient substitute for capture. If so, drones may actually be encouraging unnecessary killing.

Few imagined such debates in 2000, when American security officials first began to think about arming the Predator surveillance drone, with which they had spotted Osama bin Laden at his Afghanistan base, said Henry A. Crumpton, then deputy chief of the C.I.A.'s counterterrorism center, who tells the story in his recent memoir, “The Art of Intelligence.”

“We never said, ‘Let's build a more humane weapon,’ ” Mr. Crumpton said. “We said, ‘Let's be as precise as possible, because that's our mission — to kill Bin Laden and the people right around him.’ ”

Since then, Mr. Crumpton said, the drone war has prompted an intense focus on civilian casualties, which in a YouTube world have become harder to hide. He argues that technological change is producing a growing intolerance for the routine slaughter of earlier wars.

“Look at the firebombing of Dresden, and compare what we're doing today,” Mr. Crumpton said. “The public's expectations have been raised dramatically around the world, and that's good news.”

Scott Shane is a national security reporter for The New York Times.

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

Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam

Editorial Staff

Sadeq Al-Wesabi
sadeqalwesabi@hotmail.com

Ali Ajlan
aliajlan.yt@gmail.com

Khalid Al-Karimi
khalidmohamada@yahoo.com

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Managing Editor
Ali Saeed

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Kit Weaver
kit_maw@hotmail.com

Ahmed Ali Dawood
daod2009@gmail.com

Bassam Al-Khamiri

Mohammed Al-Samei
alsamei77@gmail.com

Muaad Al-Magtari
muaaznagi@gmail.com

Offices

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

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- The Republic of Yemen has received a fund from Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development towards the cost of Sana'a Sanitation Project, Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (SWSLC) intends to apply a portion of the funds to eligible payments under the Financial, Administrative and Technical Training Program for the SWSLC staff. The training program shall include:
 - Part I : Technical and Engineering Training (Inside and outside The Republic of Yemen)
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- The Ministry of Water and Environment and Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (Project Implementation Unit) invites eligible International and local Universities, training centers and consulting Com. to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested universities, training centers and consulting Com must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc.). Associated University, training center and consulting Com that have expertise in Local or Arabian training are preferable.

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- Universities, training centers and consulting Com will be Qualified in accordance with terms of Arab fund of Economic and social development, wich are approved by high tenders committee.
- Further information may be obtained from the Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation during working hours at the address below.

Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation
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Al Hasaba - Near the Ministry of public Health and population
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Swedish explorer Mikael Strandberg to the Yemen Times:

"The biggest enemy of Yemen is Yemen itself"



The hardest part of Strandberg's trip was finding shade to avoid being overheating. Temperatures reached as high as 50 degrees Celsius, with an average temperature of 45 degrees Celsius.



Strandberg makes his trips throughout Yemen with help from his "faithful camel."



He never experience difficulties finding food for the camel or water for him and his guides. Nomadic Bedus were extremely hospitable and generous.



Tanya Holm and Strandberg with their camel, Kensington, carrying Explorers Clubs Flag 179. They walked 350 km during the month of June, through sandstorms and extreme heat.



The Bedu always offered Strandberg tea, Bedu coffee, camel milk and food upon arrival.

Story by Sadeq Al-Wesabi
Photos courtesy of Mikael Strandberg

Ignoring all warnings about the dangerous security situation in Yemen, Swedish explorer Mikael Strandberg, 50, is determined to explore all Yemeni cities, tuning out any advice and forewarnings.

"The biggest problem is listening to others," Strandberg said. "Many people were very worried that I would be kidnapped, but nothing happened."

Although he has been to more than 120 countries, Yemen is one of the unforgettable countries in his mind. He truly enjoys Yemen, enough so that he named his only daughter after a well-known Yemeni queen, Bilquis.

Since he was 22, Strandberg made up his mind to be "different" and to dedicate his life to adventurous and exploratory expeditions all over the world.

Recently, Strandberg, who prefers to be called Ibn Battuta, has made his fourth tiring, long trip in Yemen with his "faithful camel." Obliging Yemeni guides, he is crossing over dangerous roads and Bedouin areas.

The most critical moment of his previous trip to Yemen was the oppressive heat—about 50 degrees Celsius.

"We had to drink about three liters of water every hour, so I had to carry 40 liters of water on the camel."

During all of his prior Yemeni adventures, Yemenis regularly asked Strandberg three questions: Where are you from? Why don't you travel by car? Are you a Muslim?

However, he doesn't get bored with Yemenis' curious, consistent questions because he says Yemenis

ask spontaneously, with no bad intentions and no motive to simply annoy him.

Unlike how he feels in other countries, Strandberg said he never feel bothered by Yemenis. He described Yemenis as lively, friendly, helpful and generous people.

In addition to his willingness to travel around all Yemeni areas, Strandberg has another aim: "I would like to portray the positive side of Yemen and give a different perspective to the world about Yemen."

He added: "Yemen is not only war, Al-Qaeda, poverty or starvation. There are many nice things in this country. Unfortunately, there are many negative reports being published globally about Yemen."

In response to such reports, Strandberg is eager to convey a positive message that Yemenis are nice, down-to-earth people.

"I love this country, and I see myself as an ambassador for Yemen because of that. That's why I'm fighting a big battle against everybody writing about war and Al-Qaeda in Yemen."

In providing another perspective about Yemen, Strandberg has urged his friends and relatives to visit the country to get to know the land for themselves.

"There is a big variety of people and a big variety of scenery nature here," he said, proudly describing Yemen. "Yemen is a unique country with fantastic people."

Strandberg is armed with many documentaries, stories, tweets and photos to prove that Yemen is not overwhelmed with terrorists and wars.

"The biggest enemy of Yemen is Yemen itself."

However, it's not enough for Strandberg to visit the most of the areas in Yemen.

"I'm waiting for permission from the Ministry of Tourism to go to Marib and Al-Jawf governorates. I really hope to visit these historic places."

Speaking about his trust in Yemenis, he said, "I feel that I'm safe in Yemen because I trust Yemenis. Nobody has intended to hurt me

and I've never faced any problems in Yemen."

Good things and bad things

For Strandberg, the Old Sana'a is the best place in Yemen, and kebabs with bread and sauce are his favorite foods.

"I like everything in Old Sana'a:

buildings, people, smells, noises."

But Strandberg isn't 100 percent pleased with everything he sees when he visits. What upsets him?

"The unnecessary poverty and the unnecessary inequality and injustice; there is enough money and resources in Yemen to be exploited for all Yemenis."

It highly saddens Strandberg when he sees children who are willing to learn, but they cannot due to harsh circumstances.

He conveyed a message to Yemenis: "You need to interact with more people abroad. Open yourself to the world, educate yourself more, and open up."



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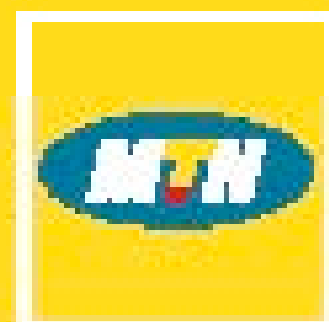
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١٧١	طوارئ المياه
١٩٩	طوارئ الشرطة
١١٨	الإستعلامات
١٩١	الإطفاء
١٩٤	حوادث (المرور)
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١/٢٠٣٥٤٤/٧	الشؤون الخارجية
١/٢٥٠٧٦١/٣	الهجرة
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صنعاء الإدارة العامة ، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١

الفروع ، الفطحة ، ٥٥/٦١٠٠٣٩ - المكلا ، ٥٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦ - سيئون ، ٥٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبوة ، (عنتق) ٥٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

جيد عادي لون أسود. 736336666, 777773688

- 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

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٤٢٧١٤٢٣٢٢٩

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العالمية لشحن - صنعاء

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مستشفى الجمهوري

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مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا

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باحثون عن وظيفة

جمال أحمد الأشطل خريج التدريب المهني قسم تجارة خبرة سنتان، تلفون: 736972453

بسم ناجي، ادا ب لغة انجليزية، مراسلات تجارية باللغتين، دبلوم تسويق، اجادة استخدام الكمبيوتر. 773278107

مدرسة خريجة كلية التربية جامعة صنعاء، عملت لدى المدارس التركية لمدة 4 سنوات، عدة دورات في التنمية البشرية،

اجادة استخدام الحاسوب، تبحث عن عمل اداري. 711274750

محمد قاسم العودي، ماجستير ادارة عامة من الولايات الامريكية المتحدة. 7703252447

تمهيدى ماجستير - جامعة صنعاء، لغة انجليزية، خبرة في مجال التدريس، دروس خصوصية لجميع المراحل. 777584644, 733496587

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

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. 735519454

سمير سعيد الأصبحي، بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب (جامعة صنعاء)، إجابة اللغة

اجادة استخدام الحاسوب، تبحث عن عمل اداري. 711274750

محمد قاسم العودي، ماجستير ادارة عامة من الولايات الامريكية المتحدة. 7703252447

تمهيدى ماجستير - جامعة صنعاء، لغة انجليزية، خبرة في مجال التدريس، دروس خصوصية لجميع المراحل. 777584644, 733496587

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

كلمات متقاطعة

١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠ ٢١ ٢٢ ٢٣ ٢٤ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢٧ ٢٨ ٢٩ ٣٠ ٣١ ٣٢ ٣٣ ٣٤ ٣٥ ٣٦ ٣٧ ٣٨ ٣٩ ٤٠ ٤١ ٤٢ ٤٣ ٤٤ ٤٥ ٤٦ ٤٧ ٤٨ ٤٩ ٥٠ ٥١ ٥٢ ٥٣ ٥٤ ٥٥ ٥٦ ٥٧ ٥٨ ٥٩ ٦٠ ٦١ ٦٢ ٦٣ ٦٤ ٦٥ ٦٦ ٦٧ ٦٨ ٦٩ ٧٠ ٧١ ٧٢ ٧٣ ٧٤ ٧٥ ٧٦ ٧٧ ٧٨ ٧٩ ٨٠ ٨١ ٨٢ ٨٣ ٨٤ ٨٥ ٨٦ ٨٧ ٨٨ ٨٩ ٩٠ ٩١ ٩٢ ٩٣ ٩٤ ٩٥ ٩٦ ٩٧ ٩٨ ٩٩ ١٠٠ ١٠١ ١٠٢ ١٠٣ ١٠٤ ١٠٥ ١٠٦ ١٠٧ ١٠٨ ١٠٩ ١١٠ ١١١ ١١٢ ١١٣ ١١٤ ١١٥ ١١٦ ١١٧ ١١٨ ١١٩ ١٢٠ ١٢١ ١٢٢ ١٢٣ ١٢٤ ١٢٥ ١٢٦ ١٢٧ ١٢٨ ١٢٩ ١٣٠ ١٣١ ١٣٢ ١٣٣ ١٣٤ ١٣٥ ١٣٦ ١٣٧ ١٣٨ ١٣٩ ١٤٠ ١٤١ ١٤٢ ١٤٣ ١٤٤ ١٤٥ ١٤٦ ١٤٧ ١٤٨ ١٤٩ ١٥٠ ١٥١ ١٥٢ ١٥٣ ١٥٤ ١٥٥ ١٥٦ ١٥٧ ١٥٨ ١٥٩ ١٦٠ ١٦١ ١٦٢ ١٦٣ ١٦٤ ١٦٥ ١٦٦ ١٦٧ ١٦٨ ١٦٩ ١٧٠ ١٧١ ١٧٢ ١٧٣ ١٧٤ ١٧٥ ١٧٦ ١٧٧ ١٧٨ ١٧٩ ١٨٠ ١٨١ ١٨٢ ١٨٣ ١٨٤ ١٨٥ ١٨٦ ١٨٧ ١٨٨ ١٨٩ ١٩٠ ١٩١ ١٩٢ ١٩٣ ١٩٤ ١٩٥ ١٩٦ ١٩٧ ١٩٨ ١٩٩ ٢٠٠ ٢٠١ ٢٠٢ ٢٠٣ ٢٠٤ ٢٠٥ ٢٠٦ ٢٠٧ ٢٠٨ ٢٠٩ ٢١٠ ٢١١ ٢١٢ ٢١٣ ٢١٤ ٢١٥ ٢١٦ ٢١٧ ٢١٨ ٢١٩ ٢٢٠ ٢٢١ ٢٢٢ ٢٢٣ ٢٢٤ ٢٢٥ ٢٢٦ ٢٢٧ ٢٢٨ ٢٢٩ ٢٣٠ ٢٣١ ٢٣٢ ٢٣٣ ٢٣٤ ٢٣٥ ٢٣٦ ٢٣٧ ٢٣٨ ٢٣٩ ٢٤٠ ٢٤١ ٢٤٢ ٢٤٣ ٢٤٤ ٢٤٥ ٢٤٦ ٢٤٧ ٢٤٨ ٢٤٩ ٢٥٠ ٢٥١ ٢٥٢ ٢٥٣ ٢٥٤ ٢٥٥ ٢٥٦ ٢٥٧ ٢٥٨ ٢٥٩ ٢٦٠ ٢٦١ ٢٦٢ ٢٦٣ ٢٦٤ ٢٦٥ ٢٦٦ ٢٦٧ ٢٦٨ ٢٦٩ ٢٧٠ ٢٧١ ٢٧٢ ٢٧٣ ٢٧٤ ٢٧٥ ٢٧٦ ٢٧٧ ٢٧٨ ٢٧٩ ٢٨٠ ٢٨١ ٢٨٢ ٢٨٣ ٢٨٤ ٢٨٥ ٢٨٦ ٢٨٧ ٢٨٨ ٢٨٩ ٢٩٠ ٢٩١ ٢٩٢ ٢٩٣ ٢٩٤ ٢٩٥ ٢٩٦ ٢٩٧ ٢٩٨ ٢٩٩ ٣٠٠ ٣٠١ ٣٠٢ ٣٠٣ ٣٠٤ ٣٠٥ ٣٠٦ ٣٠٧ ٣٠٨ ٣٠٩ ٣١٠ ٣١١ ٣١٢ ٣١٣ ٣١٤ ٣١٥ ٣١٦ ٣١٧ ٣١٨ ٣١٩ ٣٢٠ ٣٢١ ٣٢٢ ٣٢٣ ٣٢٤ ٣٢٥ ٣٢٦ ٣٢٧ ٣٢٨ ٣٢٩ ٣٣٠ ٣٣١ ٣٣٢ ٣٣٣ ٣٣٤ ٣٣٥ ٣٣٦ ٣٣٧ ٣٣٨ ٣٣٩ ٣٤٠ ٣٤١ ٣٤٢ ٣٤٣ ٣٤٤ ٣٤٥ ٣٤٦ ٣٤٧ ٣٤٨ ٣٤٩ ٣٥٠ ٣٥١ ٣٥٢ ٣٥٣ ٣٥٤ ٣٥٥ ٣٥٦ ٣٥٧ ٣٥٨ ٣٥٩ ٣٦٠ ٣٦١ ٣٦٢ ٣٦٣ ٣٦٤ ٣٦٥ ٣٦٦ ٣٦٧ ٣٦٨ ٣٦٩ ٣٧٠ ٣٧١ ٣٧٢ ٣٧٣ ٣٧٤ ٣٧٥ ٣٧٦ ٣٧٧ ٣٧٨ ٣٧٩ ٣٨٠ ٣٨١ ٣٨٢ ٣٨٣ ٣٨٤ ٣٨٥ ٣٨٦ ٣٨٧ ٣٨٨ ٣٨٩ ٣٩٠ ٣٩١ ٣٩٢ ٣٩٣ ٣٩٤ ٣٩٥ ٣٩٦ ٣٩٧ ٣٩٨ ٣٩٩ ٤٠٠ ٤٠١ ٤٠٢ ٤٠٣ ٤٠٤ ٤٠٥ ٤٠٦ ٤٠٧ ٤٠٨ ٤٠٩ ٤١٠ ٤١١ ٤١٢ ٤١٣ ٤١٤ ٤١٥ ٤١٦ ٤١٧ ٤١٨ ٤١٩ ٤٢٠ ٤٢١ ٤٢٢ ٤٢٣ ٤٢٤ ٤٢٥ ٤٢٦ ٤٢٧ ٤٢٨ ٤٢٩ ٤٣٠ ٤٣١ ٤٣٢ ٤٣٣ ٤٣٤ ٤٣٥ ٤٣٦ ٤٣٧ ٤٣٨ ٤٣٩ ٤٤٠ ٤٤١ ٤٤٢ ٤٤٣ ٤٤٤ ٤٤٥ ٤٤٦ ٤٤٧ ٤٤٨ ٤٤٩ ٤٥٠ ٤٥١ ٤٥٢ ٤٥٣ ٤٥٤ ٤٥٥ ٤٥٦ ٤٥٧ ٤٥٨ ٤٥٩ ٤٦٠ ٤٦١ ٤٦٢ ٤٦٣ ٤٦٤ ٤٦٥ ٤٦٦ ٤٦٧ ٤٦٨ ٤٦٩ ٤٧٠ ٤٧١ ٤٧٢ ٤٧٣ ٤٧٤ ٤٧٥ ٤٧٦ ٤٧٧ ٤٧٨ ٤٧٩ ٤٨٠ ٤٨١ ٤٨٢ ٤٨٣ ٤٨٤ ٤٨٥ ٤٨٦ ٤٨٧ ٤٨٨ ٤٨٩ ٤٩٠ ٤٩١ ٤٩٢ ٤٩٣ ٤٩٤ ٤٩٥ ٤٩٦ ٤٩٧ ٤٩٨ ٤٩٩ ٥٠٠ ٥٠١ ٥٠٢ ٥٠٣ ٥٠٤ ٥٠٥ ٥٠٦ ٥٠٧ ٥٠٨ ٥٠٩ ٥١٠ ٥١١ ٥١٢ ٥١٣ ٥١٤ ٥١٥ ٥١٦ ٥١٧ ٥١٨ ٥١٩ ٥٢٠ ٥٢١ ٥٢٢ ٥٢٣ ٥٢٤ ٥٢٥ ٥٢٦ ٥٢٧ ٥٢٨ ٥٢٩ ٥٣٠ ٥٣١ ٥٣٢ ٥٣٣ ٥٣٤ ٥٣٥ ٥٣٦ ٥٣٧ ٥٣٨ ٥٣٩ ٥٤٠ ٥٤١ ٥٤٢ ٥٤٣ ٥٤٤ ٥٤٥ ٥٤٦ ٥٤٧ ٥٤٨ ٥٤٩ ٥٥٠ ٥٥١ ٥٥٢ ٥٥٣ ٥٥٤ ٥٥٥ ٥٥٦ ٥٥٧ ٥٥٨ ٥٥٩ ٥٦٠ ٥٦١ ٥٦٢ ٥٦٣ ٥٦٤ ٥٦٥ ٥٦٦ ٥٦٧ ٥٦٨ ٥٦٩ ٥٧٠ ٥٧١ ٥٧٢ ٥٧٣ ٥٧٤ ٥٧٥ ٥٧٦ ٥٧٧ ٥٧٨ ٥٧٩ ٥٨٠ ٥٨١ ٥٨٢ ٥٨٣ ٥٨٤ ٥٨٥ ٥٨٦ ٥٨٧ ٥٨٨ ٥٨٩ ٥٩٠ ٥٩١ ٥٩٢ ٥٩٣ ٥٩٤ ٥٩٥ ٥٩٦ ٥٩٧ ٥٩٨ ٥٩٩ ٦٠٠ ٦٠١ ٦٠٢ ٦٠٣ ٦٠٤ ٦٠٥ ٦٠٦ ٦٠٧ ٦٠٨ ٦٠٩ ٦١٠ ٦١١ ٦١٢ ٦١٣ ٦١٤ ٦١٥ ٦١٦ ٦١٧ ٦١٨ ٦١٩ ٦٢٠ ٦٢١ ٦٢٢ ٦٢٣ ٦٢٤ ٦٢٥ ٦٢٦ ٦٢٧ ٦٢٨ ٦٢٩ ٦٣٠ ٦٣١ ٦٣٢ ٦٣٣ ٦٣٤ ٦٣٥ ٦٣٦ ٦٣٧ ٦٣٨ ٦٣٩ ٦٤٠ ٦٤١ ٦٤٢ ٦٤٣ ٦٤٤ ٦٤٥ ٦٤٦ ٦٤٧ ٦٤٨ ٦٤٩ ٦٥٠ ٦٥١ ٦٥٢ ٦٥٣ ٦٥٤ ٦٥٥ ٦٥٦ ٦٥٧ ٦٥٨ ٦٥٩ ٦٦٠ ٦٦١ ٦٦٢ ٦٦٣ ٦٦٤ ٦٦٥ ٦٦٦ ٦٦٧ ٦٦٨ ٦٦٩ ٦٧٠ ٦٧١ ٦٧٢ ٦٧٣ ٦٧٤ ٦٧٥ ٦٧٦ ٦٧٧ ٦٧٨ ٦٧٩ ٦٨٠ ٦٨١ ٦٨٢ ٦٨٣ ٦٨٤ ٦٨٥ ٦٨٦ ٦٨٧ ٦٨٨ ٦٨٩ ٦٩٠ ٦٩١ ٦٩٢ ٦٩٣ ٦٩٤ ٦٩٥ ٦٩٦ ٦٩٧ ٦٩٨ ٦٩٩ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ ٧٠٢ ٧٠٣ ٧٠٤ ٧٠٥ ٧٠٦ ٧٠٧ ٧٠٨ ٧٠٩ ٧١٠ ٧١١ ٧١٢ ٧١٣ ٧١٤ ٧١٥ ٧١٦ ٧١٧ ٧١٨ ٧١٩ ٧٢٠ ٧٢١ ٧٢٢ ٧٢٣ ٧٢٤ ٧٢٥ ٧٢٦ ٧٢٧ ٧٢٨ ٧٢٩ ٧٣٠ ٧٣١ ٧٣٢ ٧٣٣ ٧٣٤ ٧٣٥ ٧٣٦ ٧٣٧ ٧٣٨ ٧٣٩ ٧٤٠ ٧٤١ ٧٤٢ ٧٤٣ ٧٤٤ ٧٤٥ ٧٤٦ ٧٤٧ ٧٤٨ ٧٤٩ ٧٥٠ ٧٥١ ٧٥٢ ٧٥٣ ٧٥٤ ٧٥٥ ٧٥٦ ٧٥٧ ٧٥٨ ٧٥٩ ٧٦٠ ٧٦١ ٧٦٢ ٧٦٣ ٧٦٤ ٧٦٥ ٧٦٦ ٧٦٧ ٧٦٨ ٧٦٩ ٧٧٠ ٧٧١ ٧٧٢ ٧٧٣ ٧٧٤ ٧٧٥ ٧٧٦ ٧٧٧ ٧٧٨ ٧٧٩ ٧٨٠ ٧٨١ ٧٨٢ ٧٨٣ ٧٨٤ ٧٨٥ ٧٨٦ ٧٨٧ ٧٨٨ ٧٨٩ ٧٩٠ ٧٩١ ٧٩٢ ٧٩٣ ٧٩٤ ٧٩٥ ٧٩٦ ٧٩٧ ٧٩٨ ٧٩٩ ٨٠٠ ٨٠١ ٨٠٢ ٨٠٣ ٨٠٤ ٨٠٥ ٨٠٦ ٨٠٧ ٨٠٨ ٨٠٩ ٨١٠ ٨١١ ٨١٢ ٨١٣ ٨١٤ ٨١٥ ٨١٦ ٨١٧ ٨١٨ ٨١٩ ٨٢٠ ٨٢١ ٨٢٢ ٨٢٣ ٨٢٤ ٨٢٥ ٨٢٦ ٨٢٧ ٨٢٨ ٨٢٩ ٨٣٠ ٨٣١ ٨٣٢ ٨٣٣ ٨٣٤ ٨٣٥ ٨٣٦ ٨٣٧ ٨٣٨ ٨٣٩ ٨٤٠ ٨٤١ ٨٤٢ ٨٤٣ ٨٤٤ ٨٤٥ ٨٤٦ ٨٤٧ ٨٤٨ ٨٤٩ ٨٥٠ ٨٥١ ٨٥٢ ٨٥



Women and university students were well-represented as inventors.

في مكان مميز بصنعا



فيلا للإيجار أو للشراء

٧٧٧٧٧٨٧٨٨-٧٧٧٢٢٧٢٢٧ للاتصال

12 غرفة، 5 حمام، 11 حمام مطبخ، بوفيه، 3 دوح، بحدود المساحة 17 ألفة مساحة الجناح 11.52 متر مربع من جهتي مطبخ على جانبيها واجهته القاذبة مطبخ على صفاء كاملة والواجهة الواجهة على مدخل الفيلا والشوارع العام البناء والتشطيب أكثر من دوحه أولى السعر للإيجار 3 الف دولار شهريا أو للشراء 933 الف دولار كانت سعر البناء الواحد أرض قبل فترة بأكثر من مئة مليون ريال ،

SHARP

هي الأقوى والآنجح والأكثر مبيعاً في العالم

آلات التصوير شارب
تلبية جميع مستلزمات
عالم التصوير الرقمي

Workgroup / Office Type	Models
Pay for Print/CAD Office Walk-up More than 100 users	MX-M1100, MX-M250
Large Workgroup 20-50 users	MX-M650
Medium Workgroup 5-20 users	MX-M700U/N, MX-M620U/N, MX-M503N/U, MX-M453N/U, MX-M363N/U, MX-M283N
Small Workgroup 2-5 Users	MX-M250N/U, MX-M450N/U
Small Office	AR-M120M, AR-M210A, AR-M256/25R
Home Office	AR-M203, AR-M160, AR-5520, AR-5516, AR-203F, AR-M201, AR-M206/207, AR-M151/152, MX-M300D, MX-M160D, MX-M160

A3 Monochrome machines

شهره واسعة بفضل جودتها ومثانتها وإنتاجيتها العالية

Information Technology

شركة ناتكو لتقنية المعلومات المحدودة

مستشار: شارع هادي - 01-2113730/2 فاكس: 01-218120/2
 هاتف: 01-484476 فاكس: 01-484476
 E-mail: natco.his@net.net ص.م: 04-286087
 ص.م: 04-286088
 ص.م: 02-242482
 ص.م: 03-206867 فاكس: 03-206867
 ص.م: 06-314973 فاكس: 06-314977/8