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Eight dead in clashes at Interior Ministry

Ahmed Dawood & Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, Aug. 1 — The Ministry of the Interior has regained stability after sporadic clashes broke out on Tuesday between dozens of police and soldiers in the office of Interior Minister Abdulqader Kahtan.

Major General Ali Saeed Obaid, spokesman of the Military Committee, said that eight soldiers were shot from both sides and 25 others were wounded.

Obaid confirmed to the Yemen Times that "the Military Committee captured several police soldiers that participated in the clashes and is now investigating the matter."

He pointed out that a committee, comprised of Major General

Ali Nasser Lakhsha'a, vice-Minister rior Minister's office, were shot and of the Interior, General Fadhl Al-Oawsi, Commander of the Security Central Forces (SCF), Brigadier Rizq Al-Jawfi, Sana'a Security Chief and Major General Saeed Ali Obaid, was formed to investigate the matter, in accordance with President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's orders.

He added that the committee met on Tuesday night and on Wednesday afternoon; details would be provided after the meeting.

Fadhl Abubaker, a soldier in the ministry, said that the police opened fire at around six o'clock on Tuesday morning. The soldiers were forced to retaliate.

He indicated that several soldiers of the ministry, among them Muaad Al-Mesbahi, an officer in the Inteothers wounded during the clashes.

For his part, Mohammed Al-Harazi, a resident, said that machine guns and grenades were used in the clashes. He added that the clashes intensified at nine o'clock in the morning and calmed down at

The Ministry of Interior's building was looted by civilians after 12 o'clock when the clashes ended.

Nasser Al-Harbi, a resident, said that the police soldiers and the SCF soldiers who controlled the building allowed residents to enter it and loot whatever they wanted. Residents were seen emerging from the ministry carrying furniture.

The government and the Supreme Security Committee condemned the clashes. They asserted that what happened was the result of a group of soldiers advocating storming the ministry in order to create disorder in the country.

The ministry reported that the police soldiers have no demands; they stormed the ministry to advance their interests.

The government denounced the storming and said that it aimed to create chaos, hinder political development in Yemen and obstruct the implementation of the Gulf Initia-

Hameed Al-Ahmar, a leader in the Islah Party, said that the clashes occurred because the state did not pay attention to the demands of the revolutionary youth to dismiss former president Ali Abdullah Saleh's



Stability was restored after sporadic clashes on Tuesday.

relatives from state departments.

"It is unacceptable that Saleh's relatives are still controlling the presidential palace, the airport, military camps in Sana'a and other state departments after five months of the transitional period," said Al-Ahmar in a press release on Tuesday.

In return, the General People's Congress (GPC) asserted in a statement that Saleh has no relation with

the clashes that took place within the Ministry of Interior.

The statement read "the GPC isn't an ideological party that arranges clandestine groups among military and security forces because it is against the law and the institution."

Moreover, the GPC hoped that the problem would be solved according to the law in order to avoid blood-

Ethiopians stage protest at refugee camp

Ahlam Mohsen

SANA'A, Aug. 1 — Hundreds of Ethiopians living in Kharaz refugee camp peacefully demonstrated in front of the Administration and Accommodation compound on Monday, demanding repatriation back to Ethiopia, according to the U.N. Refugee Agency, UNHCR. Demonstrators blocked the entrance and exit to the compound, temporarily blocking U.N. staff and their partners from entering or leaving the camp.

Deteriorating economic conditions and a worsening food crisis has meant increased hostility towards African refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in Yemen. Yemeni security forces forcibly removed 300 Ethiopians from Dhamar Governorate to Kharaz refugee camp in Lahij Governorate five weeks ago. Protests first broke out three weeks ago

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when the recently arrived Ethiopian camp residents were informed after being screened that they were not to be granted refugee status by UN-

"Following screening of the migrants, UNHCR determined that they were not persons of concern to UNHCR. The office has been working with the Government, the Ethiopian Embassy and IOM to resolve the situation. Meanwhile, UNHCR has been providing food and temporary shelter," UNHCR External Relations Officer, Teddy Leposky, said.

Subla Chalchisa, a 23-year-old Oromo-Ethiopian refugee arrived in Sana'a from Kharaz camp in two weeks ago.

"I came from Kharaz, I came to see my sick sister," Chalchisa said. "They didn't give us anything in Kharaz, they should be on our side, but they are not. Conditions are

Super...

very bad there, a child died shortly before I left."

Meanwhile in the capital, refugees continue to sleep on Sana'a's streets after an allegedly violent removal from prison. Yemeni security forces threw tear gas canisters into cells and beat refugees with steel bars before throwing them into vans to be dispersed around the city, according to the refugees. The refugees were imprisoned after an 11-month demonstration outside UNHCR's Sana'a

The former prisoners, mostly Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees, are demanding Yemeni citizenship, repatriation outside of Yemen, or repatriation back to Ethiopia, where many fear persecution from the Ethiopian government. Refugees outside the Human Rights Ministry told the Yemen Times that they

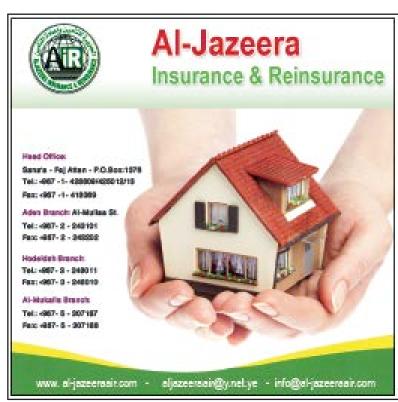
in Ethiopia if they are repatriated, but that that option is preferable to the status quo. Whilst widespread, this conviction is not shared by all; Kirubel Lemma, former refugee and well-known member of the Ethiopian community, for example, does not condemn the Ethiopian govern-

Around the world, refugees struggle to survive after fleeing their homes for fear of persecution, famine or violence. Cash-strapped governments like Yemen's, a country where nearly half its population is food insecure, struggle to meet the needs of its refugee community. Last year's U.N. World Refugee Day report shows that developing nations bear a greater burden, hosting 80 percent of refugees. The U.N. urged wealthier nations to share this burden, given their capacity to host and absorb refugees.













Modernized finance project unveiled

Ahmed Dawood

SANA'A, July 31 — Last Monday the Finance Ministry presented the "Public Finance Modernization Project," as well as the Accounting and Financial Management Information System to a huge crowd that included a number of the reconciliation government ministers.

AFMIS is an automated system that helps prepare and execute the public budget of the state in addition to issuing the state's final accounts. The system was first implemented in 2007 in four government ministries. In 2010, the program was expanded to an additional five ministries. The ministries that utilize this system are the Finance Ministry, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Works and Highways, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Petroleum and Mines, Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the Taxes Authority, Customs Authority and

the Yemen Central Bank.

Sakhar Al-Wajeeh, the Finance Minister, said in the inauguration ceremony on Monday that the system would contribute to lowering the operating costs of the state finance administration. The system is expected to contribute to executing the Ministry of Finance program to establish transparency by means of publishing the budget and reports relating on the ministry website; the website currently gives access to many financial documents.

Alwajeeh said they're trying to make the system include all offices in the local and central authorities plus instant connection with the Central Bank so financial accounts are dispatched and received automatically between the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank in accordance with the future plans of the project.

AFMIS aims to provide essential information for the decision makers quickly; it also aims to better

communication between different government administrations and to smoothly exchange information, said Ghailan Mohammed Al-Shayf, the project's executive manager, adding that the system will save time and effort when searching for the documents needed.

The Central Bank of Yemen played a major role in supporting the project; it was supposed to be launched last year; however, events of the last year prevented its implementation.

This system provides large storage capacity for documents and preservation for spare documents; these documents can be retrieved safely when necessary said Ghailan, who added that this system is one of the best database systems in the country.

The system is flexible and easy to use. It provides decision makers with several reports that previously took a long time to prepare. These reports help detect imbalances that need to be addressed.

Amendments made to child-related laws

Samar Qaed

SANA'A, Aug. 1 — Government institutions and civil society organizations related to children are working to make amendments to laws and legislations with regard to childhood so as to be commensurate with the international agreements and conventions in cooperation with UNICEF. It is expected that the mission will be concluded within three months.

Adel Dabwan, the general manager of social defence at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, said the amendments include many laws and issues in terms of child rights. It is stipulated that children ought to be provided with protection against any kind of ma-

nipulation as well as a ban against child soldiery.

Dabwan indicated that the amended laws that will be endorsed are the prime legislative reference for all items regulating child rights.

"I am here to support the team revising child-related legislations and contribute to limiting child abuse such as recruiting, trafficking, violence and discrimination against girls," Dawood Darawei, an Arabian childhood expert said.

He added that "we are concerned to shape the legislations and add some amendments in order to provide social and forensic protection for the child. A national team is in charge of this responsibility; this will be an achievement for child-

hood organizations either in the government or the private sector."

Maryam Ibrahim Al-Shawafi, the general secretary and the executive manager of the Shawthb Foundation, said that Yemen has legislation against such issues, though they are ineffective due to their ambiguity. He cited the examples of acceptable marriage age and the ban on violence against children.

Al-Shawafi called for parliament to endorse these amendments in accordance with international standards and conventions for child rights. He demanded them not to rely solely on their personal convictions to determine the marriage age. It is an issue which remains contentious.

MP survives assassination attempt in Ibb

Ghaida Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, Aug. 1 — Member of Parliament Ali Saleh Qa'asha survived an assassination attempt plotted by armed men in Ibb governorate last Monday.

The armed men opened fire on his car which had stopped behind the Al-Fakhama Hotel. A grenade was thrown towards the car as well, though Qa'asha was not in the vehicle. The perpetrators fled the scene on motorcycle with an accompanied

Anwar Hatim, the forensic department manager in Ibb, said the incident was an obvious assassination attempt, adding that the perpetrators were as of yet unknown.

He said that Qa'asha's car windows were opaque; the armed men mistak-

enly believed that he was inside it.

"Fortunately, Qa'asha was not in the car. The armed men reckoned he was there. Once his car stopped, they moved quickly, firing at the car and hurling a grenade. The driver was injured by shrapnel and he was immediately taken to hospital.. To date, we don't know the motive or the assailants," Parliament security officer,

Human rights organizations condemn violations by Houthis

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, July 31 — Human rights organizations demanded on Tuesday the urgent formation of committees to investigate Houthi violations of human rights in Sa'ada.

Four young men allegedly tortured by the Houthis were taken to the Science and Technology Hospital on Sunday in a critical condition.

Ameen Farhan, one of the tortured young men, said that he was summoned by the Houthis to meet their leader in Joma'a Bani Bahr area when he was in Al-Arish Mosque.

He added that people of Sa'ada are accustomed to summons from the Houthis, saying that "the Houthis consider Sa'ada theirs, particularly due to absence of the state departments there."

Farhan thought he would meet the leader and leave. However, the Houthis robbed and blindfolded him and began to torture him with electric shocks. They hit him with rifle butts in different parts of his body.

Farhan says that he was tortured by seven Houthis. So far, he is unaware of the reason of torture. "I heard nothing from them except death threats," he added. Farhan said that the number of

Farhan said that the number of young men kidnapped and tortured by the Houthis in Sa'ada increased during Ramadan. He stated that "many young men were kidnapped and tortured but their families can't do anything because they are weak."

Abid Mish'al said he was abducted in front of a mosque on Thursday night by armed men affiliated with the Houthis who are identifiable by their names and weapons.

Mish'al added that he was taken to a Houthi prison-an old building



with small dirty cells inside.

Three people used electric shocks to torture Mish'al. They proceeded to kick him for half an hour before he was released.

"They accused me of maintaining an alliance with America and Israel. I'm just an ordinary citizen," he said. Mish'al reported that state departments, human rights organizations and media are completely absent in Sa'ada which enabled the Houthis to dominate over citizens.

Abdulrahman Barman, a lawyer for Hood, the National Organization for Protecting Rights and Freedoms, said that there are many torture cases of the Houthis against residents in Sa'ada.

"Statistics indicate that more than 60 residents in Sa'ada have been tortured by the Houthis, but they have refused to talk to media because they've received death threats," he said.

"The Houthis are attempting to establish a state composed of Sa'ada, Hajja and areas of Hodeida to facilitate transporting weapons,

ammunition and other materiel," Barman said.

A team filed cases for the tortured residents in Sa'ada and referred them to Ali Al-Awsh, the General Prosecutor.

For his part, Ali Nasser Al-Bokhaiti, spokesman of the Revolutionary Powers Forum, said that the revolutionary powers are against human rights violations, but doubted the impartiality of all organizations because they participate in spreading rumors against the Houthis.

Al-Bokhaiti wondered how some human rights organizations issue statements about violations by the Houthis against residents without considering the response of the Houthis, whether confirmation or denial. These organizations must take into consideration the Houthis' opinion too, he said.

"The reports issued by the organizations aren't impartial. A committee must visit the governorate to investigate the alleged violations," he concluded.

Three dead in Ansar al-Sharia attack in Ja'ar

Ahmed Dawood

SANA'A, Aug. 1 — Three soldiers were killed in an attack on the Ja'ar Security Complex in Abyan by Ansar Al-Sharia affiliates on Tuesday night.

First-Sergeant Ahmed Salem told the Yemen Time that "the armed men were on motorcycles. They started shooting at the soldiers and the people's committee's fighters, civilian fighters who back the military, at eleven o'clock. The attack caused the deaths of three soldiers; one more was wounded."

Salem pointed out that the soldiers

attempted unsuccessfully to track the assailants. He added that only a few soldiers and people's committees' members were in the complex.

The Ministry of Defence website

reported that one of the killed soldiers was a security officer in Ja'ar, adding that the ministry is sending armed men to arrest and prosecute the militants.

Ansar Al-Sharia affiliates have resorted to launching surprise attacks on government facilities and security forces throughout Yemen after being defeated in Abyan governorate a month ago.

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Expression of Interest for Supply and Delivery of Vertical Pumps and Submersible Multi-Stage Pumps for Drinking Water

Ref. No. EOI/YEMA/2012/001

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The following are some of the pumps that UNICEF would typically require:

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IMPORTANT: please note that no offer should be submitted at this stage, only the information requested below should be included.

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- Approximate yearly turnover.
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Submit by delivering the envelopes inside the bid box at the reception.

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Report 2 August, 2012

Friday sermons not relevant

Mohammed Al-Samei

emenis have been critical of the performance of imams because of the topics they address in Friday sermons.

They say that the imams do not address the relevant issues from which residents suffer. Moreover, they don't discuss new topics in their sermons.

Fathi Abu Al-Nassr, a Yemeni journalist, said that many imams don't touch on the problems of society or new developments among residents. He added that the core of the sermon ought to be the concerns of Yemenis.

Abu Al-Nassr described imams as "parrots who address expired is-



When asking Yemenis about the performance of imams, many reply saying that they discuss issues irrelevant to Yemeni society and its problems.



"We want imams to discuss our problems, discuss government decrees and oppose oppression."

sues." He pointed out that they are one of the most important reasons behind the ignorance of society.

Although some imams attempt to address different issues, they are discouraged by society members who refuse to discuss such topics.

Khaled Al-Hada'i, an imam who appears in various mosques in Sana'a, told the Yemen Times that many imams don't shed light on local problems; instead they address religious issues.

He explained that bringing discussion of current affairs to the sermons is a slow process due to the complicated situation in Yemen and lack of awareness among residents.

He clarified that the imams who address new issues may find it difficult because majority of religious individuals find it a violation of religion.

He added that a positive change can be seen in sermons, but that it requires a greater awareness among citizens, which will take time.

He said that some imams try to address new issues in their sermons but customs, intolerance and the media hinder them.

Irrelevant sermons

"Imams deliver religious sermons that don't take residents' problems into consideration and don't attempt to find solutions for these problems," Mossa Al-Namrani, a human rights activist said.

"The imams of mosques, located in poor neighborhoods where garbage is accumulating everywhere and lack of sanitation and electricity, keep talking about the Al-Aqsa mosque and its problems without paying attention to the local problems of the residents in these poor neighborhoods," he added.

Al-Namrani said that the real problem is the absence of training for the imams; this is the responsibility of the government, specifically the Ministries of Education and Endowment.

Al-Namrani asserted that it's important to teach students in schools how to think of their own needs and the needs of their society. Moreover, training programs like public speaking skills and community psychology skills must be provided for imams and taught by professionals.

Focusing on historical issues

Even historical speeches are weak in Yemen and suffer the same problems as the religious sermons.

"The imams focus on historical issues that don't relate to reality whereas the liberals engage in discussing issues related to the American and European situation," Mojeeb Al-Homaidi, an Islamic researcher, said.

"The sermons in Yemen lack the ambition to bring about a religious speech that really addresses the problems and reality of society.

Repeated sermons

When asking Yemenis about the performance of imams, many reply saying that they discuss issues irrelevant to Yemeni society and its problems.

Abdulwahed Al-Awbali, a 34year-old Yemeni, said that imams pay no attention to the concerns of citizens. He added that people need religious education, but the imams are uneducated.

He said that it is not possible for someone who memorizes verses of the Qu'ran and the Hadiths to deliver sermons written by another or taken from books.

Delivering a sermon needs practice and continuous training, he SANA'A BRITISH SCHOOL



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said. The concerned authorities must perform their role in guiding imams to particular aims and strategies away from politics.

He affirmed that religious speeches must be able to effectively guide the people and teach them certain values.

He pointed out that it is rare to find an imam that really draws attention. If people were asked about the imam delivering the sermon, the majority would not know about him.

Heaven and hell

Ali Abu Lohom, a youth activist, said that about 10 percent of imams address the problems of residents and the political situation in Yemen. The rest talk about heaven, hell, prayers, alms and other things widely known about. He said it was due to a lack of deeper knowledge.

"We don't need imams to tell us about our religion because we know about it. We want them to discuss our problems, discuss government decrees and oppose oppression," he



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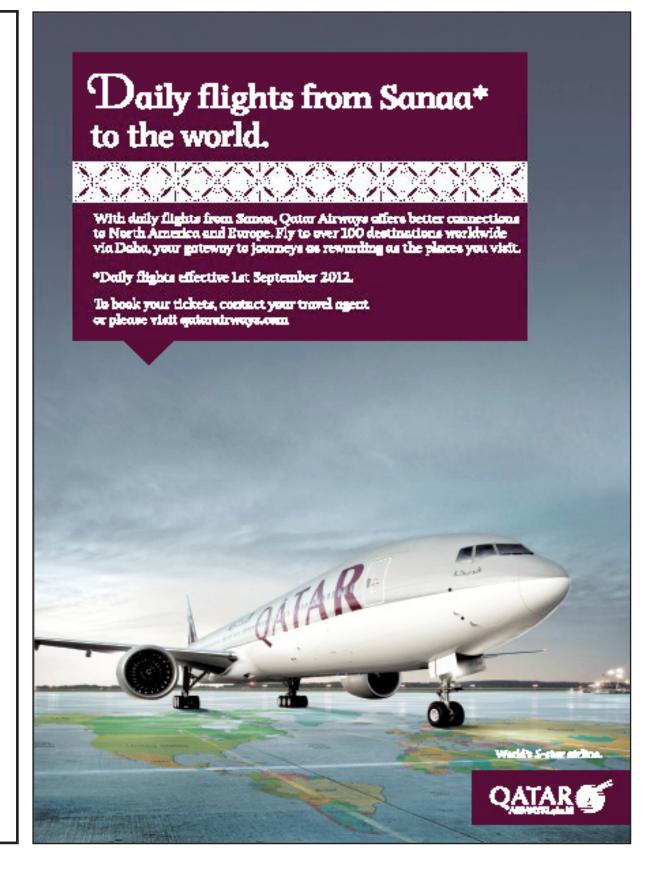
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TIMES

Politics disguised as religion

Samar Qaed

oexistence and the values of sectarian tolerance differ between the Zaidi Shiite sect and the Sunni Muslims. Political speeches have been lined with doctrinal instructions as an attempt to spark off sectarian conflicts and disputes.

Wadhah Abdu Al-Bari Taher, a researcher at the Yemeni Center for Studies, said that many religious figures at all levels incite violence, hate and dogmatism.

"We are now in a very complicated phase due to bad curricula. If this problem is not seriously addressed, the situation heralds a genuine catastrophe."

Doctrinal conflict is political at its core. Religion masks this conflict, according to Sharf Al-Deen Al-Murtadhi, the founder of Wahi Al-Thaqafi (The Educated Inspiration) Forum.

"The former regime took Salifism as a religious ideology; the Houthis embrace the religious Zaidi ideology. Thus, each political side has become glued to a particular religious



In many occasions the religious fatwa in Yemen was manipulated for political purposes as seen in 1994 and the six Sa'ada wars which ensued from doctrinal sensitivity.



orientation. Essentially, it is not a doctrinal conflict; it is political. The core of this conflict is religion or doctrine."

Some think that Yemen has become a fertile ground for political and sectarian imbalances, with the absence of a strong state and an onslaught of political and doctrinal disputes.

Salman Al-Amari, a researcher with Islamic Movement Affairs, stated that this problem lies with the absence of constitutional law. He suggested all the conflicting parties and the civil society organizations must agree on the political and national identity of civil society organizations.

He added that some attempts have been made to fuel the conflict. Foreign forces attempt to nourish the disputes.

Doctrinal Conflicts

Many researchers agree that the sixyear Houthi war has contributed to a stalemate towards peaceful change. Democracy was further weakened during the last years of former president Ali Abdullah Saleh's reign.

This has served to boost support for the Houthis and Al-Qaeda; they are increasingly able to attract religious youth, living in an armed society teeming with illiteracy and poverty.

Yahyia Al-Dailami, sheikh and scholar, opined that people need to comprehend the doctrines and parties with which they are affiliated.

"The parties have to point out their fundamental intellectual ideologies. These parties are not supposed to enforce their doctrinal way; the living standards of people are to be cared for instead."

For his part, Al-Murtdha Al-Mahtwari, a scholar, said the religious parties don't serve God and Islam; they serve the party and seek wealth to be able to dominate.

He said what is occurring is due to worldly conflicts which have nothing to do with religion at all.

"When you tell them 'God says', people respond with 'the party said' or 'the sheikh did'."

Al-Mahtwari called for readers to not to believe preachers who shed crocodile tears. These preachers intend only to raise funds or invite people to elect a particular person and attack another one. They are selfinterested, leaving Yemen divided, said Al-Mahtwari.

On many occasions the religious fatwa in Yemen was manipulated for political purposes as seen in 1994 and the six Sa'ada wars which ensued from doctrinal sensitivity. Each person is adherent to his viewpoint thinking that defending the doctrine is the way to survive.

Khalid Al-Madani, an activist of Al-Somoud Youth Movement, said that there must be particular fixed ideologies in the partisan doctrinal work which nobody is allowed to contravene; a fatwa shouldn't be used to the advantage of politics so that doctrinal conflicts are not instigated

He went on to note the abuse of religion in the past few years; there must be devoutness and piety in those who issue fatwas because they can trigger deaths and polarization within the country.

Coexistence is possible

However, there are fewer doctrinal arguments in Yemen than in other Islamic countries.

Mohammed Azzan, an Islamic researcher, said that most of the Sunni doctrine is taken from Shaafa'i trend, while most of the Shiite belief is taken from Zaidi trend. There were no disagreements between these doctrines. Each sect accepted each other's beliefs which enabled them to live together and perform their prayers in the same place.

Azzan pointed out that the problems in Yemen worsened because of political, regional and international influences which found a way to achieve their aims doctrinally.

Therefore they worked on heightening the conflict and weakened the mutual understanding that was found before. Furthermore, they raised historical disagreements, which are of a political nature, connected them to religion and creeds and used media to facilitate that.

"After that, the Wahhabi trend infiltrated into the Sunni society and the Twelve trend, Imami Shiite Islam, infiltrated into the Zaidi society. Yemenis started to undergo either trend," Azzan said.

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"With passage of time, doctrines became a mix of religion and politics. They became military camps where followers of each trend gathered to fight followers of another. This indicates that doctrines in Yemen are victims of partisan policy and regional interests," he added.

The idea of coexistence is related to the dynamics of power, according to Saeed Jaber, an Islamic researcher.

Jaber said that "the fight is only to gain authority. So if this problem is solved, I think, many doctrinal disputes will be settled too because many political disagreements hide behind doctrine and religion."

Jaber added that the state must be impartial. It is supposed to have no relation with any doctrine and let people follow the doctrine they want.

Separating politics from doctrines

Researchers believe that there are political conflicts and doctrinal conflicts; some parties try to mix them and direct this conflict to a political-doctrinal conflict.

"The problem, in my opinion, isn't because the political-doctrinal conflict in Yemen has its roots solely in local issues. It is important to understand the context of international and regional interests, as it is connected to what is going on in neighboring countries. The issues are not separate."

Jaber added that the solution is to separate doctrine from the state because unlike political issues, the religious issues are agreed upon.

"The legislative issues are passed by majority in the parliament. Therefore, there is no separation between religion and state but between the state and different doctrinal sects," he added.

A unified Islamic base

Researchers agree that one of the solutions to overcome the doctrinal conflict is to agree upon a particular political-Islamic methodology to be the base of ruling, agreed upon by

all people. Another solution is fully to separate religion from state so that the political conflict cannot involve religion.

Al-Ammari said that if the state's presence is reasserted, Yemenis will be able to live together and stop the fighting amoung each other.

"I'm worried that the situation will deteriorate further and doctrinal clashes that have no end will break out due to absence of the state" Al-Ammari added.

Abdullah Sa'tar, head of the Social Department of the Islah party, said that it will better for all doctrines to reach common ground.

"It is not possible for any party in a modern state to insist on its opinions; we need to discuss issues to reach agreement," he added.

Sa'tar explained that doctrines did not exist at the time of Prophet Mohammed, but today many sects and disagreements have emerged. Therefore, it is not suitable to direct the youth towards them.

Doctrinal education

Jaber asserted that it is responsibility of the state to monitor religious education so that children won't become victim to extremist groups.

Jaber pointed out that Al-Qaeda mainly attracts ignorant and uneducated young men.

Mojeeb Al-Homaidi, an author and a researcher, said that what must be agreed upon is to resist coercion by any party and give freedom of thought for all doctrines.

"We have to encounter Islamic emirates and prevent them from imposing their doctrinal domination on the society by military and economic power. Everyone has the right to believe in whatever he wants but what is important is that he doesn't force anyone to follow his beliefs," Al-Homaidi added.

"I agree with what Hassan Hanafi, an Arab thinker, said: the reason behind emergence of religious groups is the absence of a strong state and popular policy. Therefore, it is normal that these groups will emerge because the regimes are weak."

CORAL HOTEL



إختيار شركات مكافحة الآفات برنامج الاغذية العالمي للأمم المتحدة

يقوم برنامج الأغذية العالمي التابع للأمم المتحدة في اليمن بمراجعة و تحديث قائمة الشركات والمكاتب التي تعمل في مجال مكافحة الأفات الزراعية والقوارض، والرش الوقائي، وعلى الشركات المهتمة والمؤهلة، تقديم طلب مع إرفاق جميع وثائق و بيانات الشركة و التراخيص ذات الصلة، خلال فترة أقصاها نهاية دوام يوم الاربعاء الموافق 15 أغسطس 2012، و يطلب من الشركات المعتمدة لدي برنامج الاغذية العالمي للأمم المتحدة، تقديم طلب مع إرفاق جميع الوثائق و التراخيص ذات العلاقة خلال الفترة الموضحة أعلاه علماً بأن المطلب الوارد من قبل الشركات بعد هذا الموعد لن يأخذ بعين الأعتبار، و ينبغي تقديم الطلب إلى مكتب البرنامج في صنعاء على العنوان التالي، مع كتابة «شركات و مكاتب مكافحة الآفات الزراعية» ، علماً بأن الشركات التي سيتم قبولها في القائمة هي فقط التي سيتم دعوتها للمشاركة في المناقصات.

برنامج الأغذية العالمي فيلا رقم 22 ، شارع نواكشوط ترقم 214100 - 01

المكتب الرئيسي - صنعاء

على الشركات الراغبة تقديم طلب إلى البرنامج، و أرفاق جميع الوثائق و المستندات ذات العلاقة.

"United Nations World Food Programme – Selection of Potential Pest Control Companies"

The United Nation Word Food Programme, Republic of YEMEN is currently reviewing its short-list of potential pest control companies & up date the shortlist of companies that works in the field of fumigation, control of rodents & spraying.

Interested and qualified companies are requested to submit a company profile and supporting documents such as references, copy of company registration or relevant authorization. The deadline is Wednesday August 15, 2012. Applications received after this date will not be considered. Companies who are already short listed by The United Nation World Food Programme are requested to submit it again along with the supporting documents. Applications should be submitted to the following address, with reference «Pest Control Companies». Please note that only short listed companies will be notified and receive request for offers.

The World Food Programme

Villa no. 22 Nouakchott Street , Tel . 01-214100/1

Sana'a office

Interested companies are requested to submit a request together with other supporting documents to the WFP office located at the above indicated address.



2 August, 2012 Feature 5

More support needed for widows and orphans



Over 70 orphans were invited to an Iftar hosted by the Orphan's Development Foundation.

Amal Al-Yarisi

ushra Al-Raimi, a widow, makes many sacrifices to raise her daughters. She wakes up every day and strives to earn a living for her and her five daughters to subsist.

Her husband died six years ago leaving his responsibilities behind; she has had a difficult time managing after her spouse's death.

Al-Raimi said, "We became helpless after my husband passed away. No one is sympathetic to us. My husband was the backbone of the house and now I am all alone."

A lot of mothers suffer the same situation Al-Raimi does, when their husbands die, their wives are left with the responsibility of the family. Many widows suffer from depression when they see their children fatherless.

Um Abdu Al-Rahman, whose husband died two years ago, feels tortured when she sees children with their fathers while her two kids, Jalal and Abdu Al-Rahman, are deprived of the same experience.

"I am now father and mother to my kids. No one takes care of them but me," she lamented.

She started to learn to sew for a living; however, her financial situation has sharply deteriorated following the death of her husband.

Um Abdu Al-Rahman said she tried many times to get involved in the Charitable Orphan Association for supporting orphans; however, she has encountered hurdles. She kept trying and eventually started to receive some support. They promised to give her a small sum of money, but they actually only folthrough with some food materials before Ramadan and YR16,000 over four months.

Her husband used to be an accountant in an electricity company and received YR20,000 monthly. This money helped her cover the rent for their small two room house.

Taqia Mahmood, a widow and moth-

er of seven children, says she has a hard time providing for the needs of her children; such as clothes, school fees and food, particularly now as everything is more expensive during Ramadan.

"We have no source of income to rely on. We only have what we get from the Orphans Foundation," she said

Mahmood only wants to live a good life with her children. She said she joined the Orphans Foundation which provided them with aid, but this aid stopped last year.

Supporting the orphans and improving their skills

The Orphans' Development Foundation invited more than 70 orphans for an Iftar organized by President

Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's office. It aimed to increase support for orphans and widows.

Doctor Mohammed Hasan, general manager of the foundation, said they're taking care of orphans and helping them to improve their life and job skills.

He said the foundation adopts orphans after their parents die and takes care of them until they turn 16; after that they start vocational training.

Hasan said, "During the training period, the children learn skills enabling them to make money for them and their families and to be positive members of society."

He added that the foundation tries to make orphans able to participate in developing society through their skills and occupations. Mahmood said she was very happy to be invited to the Iftar. She and other orphans saw that there were people standing by their side to support them spiritually and financially.

Um Abdulrahman said that training orphans to acquire skills will help them in the future and enable them to start working and increase their income.



JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Oxfam, an international NGO, works with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering. Oxfam has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancies for its Programme.

Human Resources Officer (I position)

Location: Sana'a
Contract Duration: 5 months

The role

You will support the recruitment and induction processes in collaboration with the Human Resources Manager, ensure completeness of recruitment documentation, maintain recruitment/capacity planner, support clarifying job profiles and staff benefits issues, and ensure HR recruitment processes, starters and leavers; performance management; pay and benefits reviews are completed. You will be supporting Line Managers and HR staff on HR business processes and adhere to the standards required, managing HR system and personnel records in accordance with OGB standards across the programme, monitoring HR policies/procedures, making monthly payroll and social security sheets, maintaining the filing system for all staff, providing Health and Safety advice and proactively carrying out risk assessments, including issues around staff health and welfare.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with at least three years of demonstrable progressive experience in HR . The ideal candidate will have demonstrated communication skills and the ability to work well as part of a team. Any additional experience in emergency relief would obviously be an advantage, proving your resilience and ability to maintain teamwork under pressure. You will have excellent oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic, and will possess good computer skills.

To appl

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in this position, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for and the Location of the position **in the email subject**, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk.

Closing date for applications is **08th August 2012**

Please apply immediately as we will be interviewing suitable candidates before the closing date

Soccer tournament proves popular during Ramadan

Ashraf Al-Muraqab

n addition to fasting, Yemeni youth tend to participate in a soccer tournament held each year during Ramadan.

The Ramadan tournament is very popular among people of different ages. Some sport analysts consider this tournament to be a way to discover talented soccer players and get them involved in national soccer teams.

At the start of Ramadan, young men and teams from different charitable assemblies in different governorates as well as teams from different neighborhoods in Sana'a participate in the Ramadan tournament and compete with one another for a month to become the champions and win the cup.

The Ramadan tournament was launched on the first day of Ramadan at the Al-Ahli stadium in Sana'a, which has hosted this tournament 28 times before. 16 soccer teams will participate in this year's tournament.

Redhwan Al-Sanabani, head of the committee organizing the tournament, said that it is held in

Ramadan because most sport activities halt during the month.

He pointed out that involving teams from schools, neighborhoods and charitable assemblies distinguishes this year's tournament from the rest.

Lo'ai, a participant in the tournament, said that "I benefit a lot from this tournament. I invest my time, improve my skills and practice my favorite hobby."

Abdullah Hajer, the tournament's coordinator, said that the tournament is held in Ramadan because people have an abundance of free time because of summer holiday.

"We receive participation requests according to age, and split the groups into categories of 10 to 16 and 16 to 25 years old," Hajer added.

Abdullah Jaber, secretary gen-

Abdullan Jaber, secretary general of Al-Ahli Club, said that the club hosts the tournament each year in its stadium because it pays attention to support sports activities, particularly in Ramadan because they are completely halted during the month.

He pointed out that the Ramadan tournament is very popular

and many young men participate to improve their skills and talents. Senior players also participate in the tournament in order to preserve their fitness.

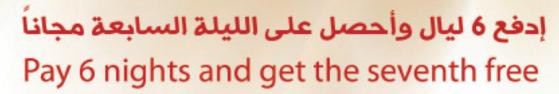
He indicated that the tournament should be supported by the Ministry of Sport and the Soccer Union because it helps improving the quality of the game. He called upon the Ministry of Youth and Sport and the companies to support this tournament to do so.



16 soccer teams will participate in this year's tournament, held at the Al-Ahli stadium in Sana'a.



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2 August, 2012

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__ مستشفى الكويت

طيران اليمنية

السعيدة .1/070707

الإماراتية

الإثيوبية

التركية

السعودية

القطرية

طيران الخليج

فندق شمر

معهد يالي معهد التي

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المتحدة للتأمين

روضة واحة الأطفال

مدارس صنعاء الدولية

مدرسة التركيه الدوليه مدرسة منارات

_{قدس فلاي} سكاي للسفريات والسياحة

العالميه للسفريات والسياحه

مدرسة ريـنبو

خبرة في مجال كهرباء الريف، اجادة اللغة

مدرس متخصص في مادة اللغة العربية
 والانجليزية للمدارس الحكومية يرغب في اعطاء

دروس خصوصية بأسعار مناسبة.

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فندق موفمبيك

الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)

طيران الأردنية - صنعاء

فندق ميركيور صنعاء

فندق لازوردي فندق تاج صيدة رزدينس العالمية للفندقة - صنعاء

المعهد البريطانى للغات والكمبيوتر

الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين

فندق شهران - صنعاء

شركات طيران

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٠١/٢٨٦٠٠٦	بنك سبا الأسلامي
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براتون ۱۱/۵۸۹۰۶۰	فرع شب
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عدن تـ ۰۲/۲٤٥٦۲۱ لحدیده ۰۳/۲٦٦۹۷۰ نعز ۰٤/۲۰۰۷۸۰	! i
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عدن تـ ۲/۲۶۵۲۱. لحدیده ۲/۲۰۱۹۸۰ غوز ۲۰۰۵/۰۰ نور ۲/۱۹۸۸ لوکلا ۲۰۲۲۲۱/۰۰	FecEx.
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عدن ت۲۲۰۲۹، اعدیده ۲/۲۰۱۹،۰۰۰ اعز ۲۰۷۸،۰۱۹،۰۰۰ ب ۲۰۲۹،۱۹۸۰ امکلا ۲۰۲۱،۱۹۰۰ امکلا ۲۰۲۱،۱۹۰۰ امکار ۲۰۲۸،۱۹۰۰ امکار ۲۰۲۸،۱۹۰۰ امکار ۲۰۲۸،۱۰۰۰ امکار ۲۰۲۸،۱۰۰۰ امکار ۲۰۲۸،۱۰۰۰	Federal Russes UPS
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عدن ت۲۲۰۲۹، اعدیده ۲/۲۰۱۹،۰۰۰ اعز ۲۰۷۸،۰۱۹،۰۰۰ ب ۲۰۲۹،۱۹۸۰ امکلا ۲۰۲۱،۱۹۰۰ امکلا ۲۰۲۱،۱۹۰۰ امکار ۲۰۲۸،۱۹۰۰ امکار ۲۰۲۸،۱۹۰۰ امکار ۲۰۲۸،۱۰۰۰ امکار ۲۰۲۸،۱۰۰۰ امکار ۲۰۲۸،۱۰۰۰	Posteral fingress UPS DHL
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عدن ت ۲۲۱۲۹۲۰ عدد ۲/۲۰۵۷۰۰ عز ۲/۲۰۵۷۰۰ پر ۲/۲۰۵۸ ۱۵/۲۰۲۱۵۰۰ شیوه ۲۲۲۲۱ ۱۵/۱۰ ۱/۲۰۲۲۵ ۱۵/۲۰۲۱۰ ۱/۲۰۲۲۹ ۱۵/۲۰۲۲۹ ۱۵/۲۰۲۲۹ ۱۵/۲۰۲۲۹ ۱۵/۲۰۲۲۹ ۱۵/۲۲۲۹ ۱۵/۲۲۲۹ ۱۵/۲۲۲۹ ۱۵/۲۲۲۹ ۱۵/۲۲۲۹ ۱۵/۲۲۲۹ ۱۵/۲۲۲۹ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۹ ۱۰/۲۲۲۹ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۹ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۹ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۹ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۹ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۹ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۹ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۸ ۱۰/۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲۲	UPS DHL مركز الندى للخدمات العامة M&M Logistics & Aviation Services العالمية للشدن - صنعاء
عدن ت ۲۲۲۲۹۲۰ عددیده ۲/۲۰۵۹۲۰ غز ۲/۲۰۵۷۸۰ غز ۲/۲۰۵۷۸۰ اسکلا ۲۰۲۲۱۹۰ اسکلا ۲۰۲۲۱۹۰ اسکلا ۲۰۲۲۱۹۰ اسکلا ۲۰۲۲۱۹۰ اسکلا ۲۰۲۲۱۹۰ اسکلا ۲۰۲۲۱۹۰ اسکلا ۲۲۲۲۹۱۹۰ اسکلا ۲۲۲۲۹۱۹۹ اسکلا ۲۲۲۲۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹۹	UPS DHL مركز الندى للخيمات العامة M&M Logistics & Aviation Services العالمية للشمن - صنعا،
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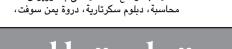


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- سنتين، دبلوم كمبيوتر، دورات طباعه عربي/



النحمة



عجائب وغرائب

حكمت العدد

قرر رجل سويدي في ال ٦٤ من العمر مقاطعة سوبر ماركت محلى بعد أن رفض المحاسب بيعه السجائر من دون تقديم بطاقة تعريف

اللسان ليس عظاما لكنه يكسر العظام

نكتت العدد

زوجان متقاطعان لايتحدثان مع بعضهما, كتبت الزوجة على ورقة: اريد أن ازور اهلى. فرد عليها الزوج في نفس الورقة: اقعدي في البيت. فاحضرت الزوجة ورقة اخرى وكتبت بخط كبير: اريد ان ازور اهلي. فكتب لها الزوج بخط اكبر: الترفعي صوتك على.

أب وإبنه مجموع عمريهما الان ٥٠ وبعد ٥ اعوام يكون عمر الاب ضعب عمر الأبن. فكم عمر كل منهما الان؟

هل تعلم

الحلول بالمقلوب

ان العنكبوت لايرى فريسته وانما يستدل على وجودها ومكانها بواسطة الاهتزازات الصوتية التي تصدرها شبكته والتي تصل الى عشرة الاف هيرتز

same William الشيعة

صحوب ۲۰۰ تیما ۵۱



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			من الدول القريد من الباتورا 1) في الفائية الكريمة متيطا مع ساتورة يقسى الانتخاذ المتقدية من الانتخاذ القائمة. والمثلثة الكانية إبادر مورا لمارا الكانفة السابقة. والمزولة القدمة المهيومة في الموازل المعنى الكانوية على أطراف. ويتباذل التباشل الراضي القارب من ذلك الدائرة المعنى على ماردها ويتباذل التباش.
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النظريقة 8 مواسلة الوحدة 8 graph. معفلقته تالملح

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الله فليطيث وميسالة تجيزي حيل ٥٠ اشرة ل كوكب الشوق - مسؤول - دول الرئيس ٧- شفار الما - لواب الما - عكس تلكب - علم مؤكد الما ال- فكمن المسيط أم) - مشبقة موال الوروبية أم) - مكتلفعة ٥ موس مسرياتها ، تعويلامشين - معرسوشاد - متيتماثية 10- منية ومنية ليا - تتحصاليا - ناوق النيخاليا

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أولاد البلد - اجرة (م)

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۵۲ و ۵۱

نة، هقفلا مُملكاا

لممجناا

Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper

Yemenis accuse the MBC channel of scoffing at them

Mohammed Al-Samei

he series 'Wi-Fi', broadcasted by MBC TV, has aroused the resentment of Yemenis as some viewers have taken certain scenes to be scoffing at them.

The series presented Yemenis as a group of militants who spearhead terror cells and behave stupidly and frivolously.

Many Yemeni critics think that the series is employed to portray Yemenis slanderously as terrorists. It looks down on their costumes and traditions, particularly the jambiya and the country's addiction to qat.

The state-run 26 September newspaper hinted that a cluster of lawyers intend to take MBC to court



on the basis of the Ramadan series 'Wi-Fi' that displayed Yemenis in a derogative way. The channel allegedly attempted to convey the message that Yemen is the genesis of terrorism and Yemenis have no objective in life except for explosions

and chewing qat.

In one of the episodes, an actor was displayed putting on Yemeni clothes and a jambiya; he held the role of a person planning a suicide operation. A second actor asked him "Are you chewing?" The first

actor, exhibiting himself as a Yemeni, said he would make a bomb that none could detect.

Jamal Jubran, a Yemeni writer, wrote in Lebanon News that "if we mull over the issue, we will figure out that Yemeni programs are the reason behind the promotion of this image."

He went on to say that the series 'Hami Hamak', broadcast on Al-Saeeda, is one of the dramatic productions that exhibit Yemenis as stupid and anarchic characters that always complain in grubby clothes.

"In the end, these works succeed in projecting Yemenis in a feeble light."

Abdulhafit Al-Faqeh, a viewer, indicated that the series is an insult to Yemenis and is calling for the MBC channel to apologize.



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