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New mass protest demands implementation of military restructuring prior to dialogue

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, Dec. 19 — The Organizing Committee for the Peaceful Revolution called for a protest to take place on Thursday. Organizers do not want the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) to be held as long as the military maintains a status quo with leaders affiliated with the old regime.

Radwan Mas'ood, a member of the committee, said that the protest guarantees the continuation of the revolution in which millions of Yemenis participated, adding that

"Our revolution won't be in vain and we won't permit any one to spoil it."

According to Mas'ood, the revolutionary youth want to sack all prominent figures of the former regime currently holding office in the army because their presence threatens both the revolution and future stability in Yemen.

Ali Al-Mawshki, an activist in the General People's Congress, said that there is no need to demand the resignation of military leaders such as Ahmed Ali Abdulla Saleh, commander of the Republican Guard.

He added that the youth who demand the removal of military leaders and army restructuring are affiliated with certain political forces that serve their own interests.

Al-Mawshki said that the military restructuring will take place according to the outcomes of the NDC and not prior to it. He pointed out that reorganizing the military before the dialogue will increase disputes between the political forces as it will not involve an agreement between all parties and stakeholders.



Continued on page 2 Protestors could further delay the start of the National Dialogue, calling for military shake up.

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Benomar: If needed the Security Council will carry out sanctions

Ahmed Dawood

SANAA, Dec. 19 — The U.N. Secretary General's special advisor on Yemen Jamal Benomar arrived in Sana'a on Tuesday to follow up on preparations for the National Dialogue Conference (NDC).

This is Benomar's 16th visit to Yemen. After each visit, he briefs the Security Council.

"The Security Council will be considering sanctions against individuals or groups who are determined to hinder the political agreement, and the UN is prepared to create a committee to investigate such allegations if needed," he said, according to Saba News Agency.

Benomar's visit comes at the heels of efforts adopted by Gulf countries, particularly Qatar and Saudi Arabia, to convince the factions of the Southern Movement to partake in the NDC. However, only a small number of these factions indicated interest in taking part in the conference.

The visit also follows the announcement of three parties among the Join Meeting Parties (JMPs), the Popular Forces Union, Al-Haq Party and Ba'ath Party, that they won't participate in the NDC in objection to the representation percentage Binomar allocated to them previously.

Each of these three parties got four seats but they deemed it marginalization and exclusion.

Mohammed Saleh Al-Noa'imi, the political official in the Popular Forces Union, said that they won't participate in the NDC unless their representation percentage are reconsidered again, hoping that Binomar will think this over during his current visit.

Al-Noa'imi added that Benomar's threatens to punish those who hinder the political compromise in each visit, but he hasn't specified



In a meeting with Hadi on Tuesday, Benomar asserted that the Security Council is ready to punish those who obstruct the transition process in Yemen.

who these parties are. To date, the Security Council has done nothing, indicating the importance of disclosing obstructers.

For his part, Tariq Al-Shami, a spokesman for the General Peoples' Congress (GPC), demanded that armed militias be driven out of Sana'a prior to the NDC and that the army is united, adding that the GPC be committed to the Gulf Initiative and its implementation mechanism.

"All must sit together and start the dialogue," he said. Although he resented the conditions some parties demand participation in the NDC.

"We in the GPC refuse such conditions, and hope that Benomar will not allow those to further delay the conference," said Al-Shami.

Abdulla Dawbala, a columnist and a political analyst, said that Benomar will work on persuading

political forces to start the military restructuring and unite the army in preparation for the NDC.

He added that the Security Council had warned before that it will take measures against those who obstruct the transitional political process. But, he believes that this time the threat is serious since there is no time to waste.

In his last report to the Security Council, Benomar said that former President Saleh is still active as the head of the GPC and often behaves as the leader of the opposition. He said Saleh continuously criticizes the reconciliation government even though his party shares half of it.

According to Saba News Agency, Benomar commented in his meeting with Hadi that those who created problems for the national dialogue process are continuing to do so and their actions greatly impact the country's stability.

Street cleaners grant government one month grace period, demand approval of official salaries

Amira Nasser

SANAA, Dec. 19 — The Street Cleaners Syndicate said on Tuesday that it will give the government one month to officially hire all the Cleaning Fund affiliates and endorse their salaries like other public sector employees nationwide.

The Tuesday statement said street cleaners will hold a comprehensive strike nationwide if the government doesn't respond to their demands.

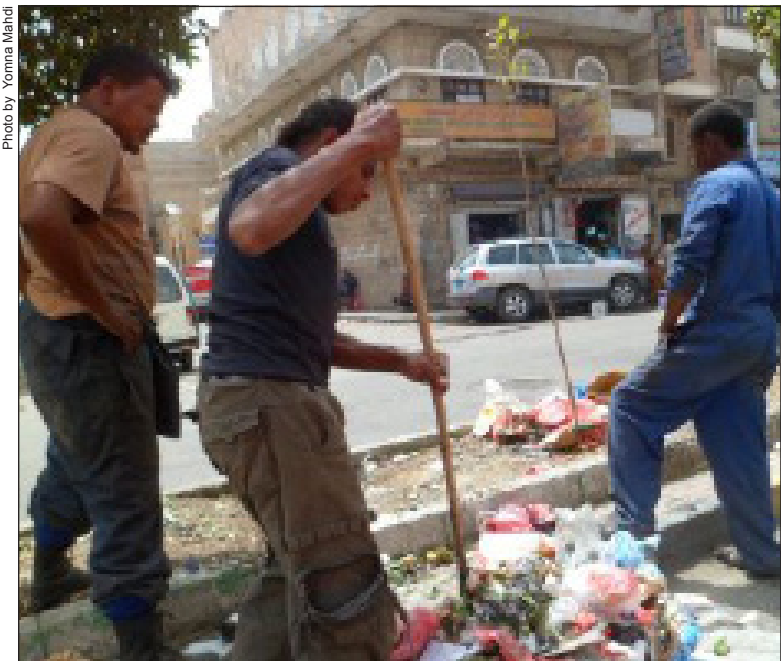
Mohammed Al-Marzooki, the head of the Street Cleaners Syndicate, stated their demands are legitimate, adding that they also want health insurance and a salary increase.

He went on to say the street cleaners who are not officially hired by the government endure job insecurity and unmerited salary cuts. "If sick for more than three days, some of the unofficial street cleaners are fired without warning."

Several months ago, the Cabinet decided to officially recruit street cleaners nationwide but is implementing the decision in phases. Last Tuesday, they set up a committee to follow the progress of the decision.

Al-Marzooki called on the government to hire all the street cleaners immediately. He said that officially hired cleaners currently number 2000. However, the unofficially hired number is closer to 20,000.

For his part, Yahia Al-Mahaqiri, the head of the Technical Committee for evaluating the Cleaning Fund and the street cleaners, said the government is holding indi-



Over 20,000 of street cleaners are still waiting to be officially hired.

vidual governors responsible for officially hiring the street cleaners as soon as possible in addition to implementing the decree of the cabinet.

He concluded that the Street Cleaners Syndicate should make efforts to lobby the government to officially recruit all the street cleaners across the country.

Correction

On Dec. 17 the Yemen Times published a news story reporting that five seats at the National Dialogue Conference had been allocated for Jewish representation. The actual number of seats has not been confirmed by the National Dialogue Preparatory Committee. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.

Petition signed to protect oil pipelines and electricity towers in Marib

Ashraf Al-Muraqab

MARIB, Dec. 19 — Tribal sheikhs in Marib signed a petition on Tuesday against attacks on gas and oil pipelines. The petition stipulates that sheikhs in Marib will pursue saboteurs of oil pipelines and electricity towers, handing them over to the state for prosecution. Marib's Governor, Sultan Al-Arada, commended the move by tribal leaders, indicating it will deter those who aim to hurt the state institutions in Marib.

Sheikh Ahmed Ruqaisan said he signed the petition as electricity and oil are public interests for all Yemeni citizens, stating, "They

should not be attacked." He asserted that the petition will bring increase security to the governorate.

Ruqaisan said that increasing cooperation between Sheikhs and the army will turn Marib into one of the most stable governorates in Yemen.

Signing the petition came after a number of meetings between sheikhs themselves and then between the governor of Marib and the sheikhs.

For his part, Naji Al-Salihi, a journalist in Marib, said Marib sheikhs declared their full willingness to cooperate with the state in order to capture the saboteurs.

He noted that Marib locals condemn attacks against areas of public interests, as this has a negative impact on citizens and the governorate.

The signing of the petition follows repeated attacks on oil pipes and electricity towers in Marib over the past ten days. In reaction to such attacks, the Yemeni government launched aerial raids on locations in Wadi Abeda of Marib.

The General Corporation of Electricity announced that it sustained losses of \$500 million in the past nine months due to attacks targeting the oil fields and electricity towers in Marib and Shabwa.



Marib has been the constant target of pipeline attacks.

Continued from page 1

New mass protest demands implementation of military restructuring prior to dialogue

Mohammed Al-Maqaleh, a political analyst, said that these protests will put pressure on the government to find a resolution for the military restructuring issue if they are not motivated by partisan interests.

Al-Maqaleh said that the Islamic Party controls the revolution and aims to restrict the military restructuring to key figures of the former regime such as the commander of the Republican Guards and Yahia Mohammed Saleh, commander of the Central Security Forces.

He said that restructuring the army requires in depth study and

is not just a matter of sacking some leaders affiliated with the former regime.

He added, "The reorganization means rebuilding a national army to serve the country according to certain standards."

For their part, the Organizing Committee for the Revolution has announced its refusal to partake in the NDC before the implementation of several steps, including the removal of former President Ali Abdulla Saleh's relatives in military and security institutions.

The committee also demanded the provision of care for the families of those who were killed during the revolution as well as the release of revolutionary youth being detained by the former regime and those who have 'disappeared.'

Al-Thawra journalists suspend strike in wake of agreement with administration

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANAA, Dec. 19 — Journalists at Al-Thawra daily state newspaper suspended their strike on Tuesday, after four days. Ahmed Al-Asd, a member of the newspaper's Journalists' Syndicate estimated that 20 journalist participated in the industrial action.

An agreement between the newspaper's Journalists Syndicate and the management resulted in an end to the strike after the management promised to solve the journalists' problems.

Al-Asd told the Yemen Times that the journalists have received the two-month transportation allowance they were demanding in

addition to the one month's writing allowance they requested. This refers to funds that are paid when articles are submitted on top of the basic salary. The rest of the financial demands will be paid at the beginning of 2013 according to the agreement.

He added that the journalists decided to halt the strike until the start of 2013. If their problems go unresolved, they will go on a strike again he said.

"The management's promises are not trustworthy. However, perhaps this time it will fulfill its promises before we hold a strike once again," he said.

Al-Thawra Journalists Syndicate released a statement last Sunday

saying they resorted to striking after their talks with management reached a dead end. The statement accused the management of evading its responsibility with regards to paying the journalists' unpaid wages.

Tawfeek Al-Shinwah, a journalist at Al-Thawra newspaper, said the current leadership of the newspaper is not strong enough. They have been unable to satisfy the needs of workers or care for their interests.

In July, Al-Thawra journalists also held a strike calling for their wages. This caused a one day suspension in the newspaper's production. The strike ended when the administration promised to pay

the journalists their salaries, but the promise remained unfulfilled.

The Yemen Times attempted to reach Al-Thawra newspaper's management but it did not respond.

Abdulrahman Bajash, the editor-in-chief of Al-Thawra newspaper, reportedly handed in his resignation on November 20, but, according to Al-Asd, the Minister of Information, Ali Al-Amrani, rejected it.

Bajash mentioned in his resignation letter that he was appointed at a time when the institution was on the brink of collapse and felt unable to do his job effectively. Bajash also mentioned that he exerted his utmost in order to restore the newspaper and snatched it from its dire situation.

Participants list for NDC due in 10 days with or without Hirak support

Samar Qaed & Mohammed Al-Samei

President Hadi urged the Preparation Committee (PC) for the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) to name the participants for the conference by the end of 2012.

The committee's final report on conference preparations was handed in last week. To make up for two months of delay in the transitional process, Hadi has stressed the need for decisions to be made quickly.

"I want to start the New Year with a positive spirit. The conference should have started mid November, now we want to at least have the names by end of this year," Hadi told the committee.

"The political entities will name their representatives to the conference soon," Dr. Mohammed Al-Ameri, a member of the PC, told the Yemen Times.

The committee will also announce next week a mechanism for identifying the 120 seats for independent youth, independent women and civil society organizations.

All bodies stipulated to participate in the Gulf Council Countries (GCC) Initiative's implementing mechanism have agreed to partake in the NDC, except for many factions within the Southern Movement, known as Hirak.

The 85 seats allocated for these various factions are yet to be filled. There are currently two factions of the Hirak represented in the PC, and with the conclusion of the three day Southern Peoples' Conference last Tuesday, at least two more factions indicated their provisional acceptance to join the DNC. This decision however is conditional. The two factions demand the South be treated as a region that has the right to self determination and that dialogue take place under the supervision of the international community.

Headed by Mohammed Ali Ahmed, a Southern leader, the Southern Conference concluded with a code of ethics for the people in the South and a project designed to recreate a Southern state.

The dominant sentiment at the conference was not in favor of a united Yemen. According to a Hirak activist and participant in the conference, Abdullah Naji, many

attendees talked about a dream to rebuild the Southern state.

Despite the conference's over-tone, some factions of the Hirak boycotted it.

Abdulraqib Al-Hadyani, the editor-in-chief of Aden Online, an online news site focused on Southern issues, says the problem is that there are too many players in the South.

"The international and regional community is working to disassemble the Southern Movement because it is easier to break its resistance to the dialogue if it is divided," he said.

The South has been working on its agenda for a good part of the year. A previous Southern Conference was conducted in May of this year, headed by Amin Saleh and supported by the Al-Rabita movement. The Hirak Peaceful Council Conference also held a conference in September. Another conference for Southern leaders from Hadramout, Shabwa and Al-Mahara in Riyadh is slated for next Tuesday.

Ongoing prep for NDC

Despite the South's questionable participation, preparations for the NDC are still underway. The U.N. Secretary General's special advisor on Yemen, Jamal Benomar is currently in country, working to mobilize political parties, especially the Hirak, and encouraging them to start the conference as soon as possible.

“344 people need to be hired to manage and support the National Dialogue Conference.”

“The southern peoples' conference indicated they would participate in the dialogue provided they were dealt with as an independent people.”



Protestors of the Southern Movement, outside the latest Hirak conference demanding freedom from the North of Yemen.

significant participation from the Hirak, the NDC may be seen as a failure even before it starts.

"We have repeatedly said we will not participate in the NDC because it doesn't concern the South. It is only the business of conflicting political parties in the North," said Abdu Al-Matari, a spokesperson for the Southern Movement Supreme Committee.

To further complicate matters, three parties in the South, the Popular Forces Union, Al-Ba'ath Party and Al-Haq, have since refused their representation percentages in the conference. Each of those parties was given four seats of the 865 seats in total.

Abdullah Ali Sabri, a leading figure in the Popular Forces Union, said his party is still determined to boycott the NDC and will not participate as long as the 20 Points remain unmet.

The 20 points designed by the NDC Preparation Committee to provide serious solutions to southern grievances, were presented to President Hadi over three months ago. They address the after-effects of the 1994 War by improving the circumstances of both military and civilian employees who were marginalized after the war. It is meant to return property that was confiscated by the state and accelerate the military investigations into violations that happened during the revolution in 2011. The points also demand that those who participated in the 1994 War should apologize to Southerners as well as to the residents Sa'ada who were affected by civil unrest.

Despite Southern criticism, Marib Al-Ward, a Yemeni journalist specializing in the political transition's issues, said that the committee performed well in spite of a limited timeframe.

"The decision to delay the NDC was right because the committee simply couldn't achieve its tasks on time," he told the Yemen Times. "The delay was mainly due to the committee providing many opportunities for the Southern Movement's factions to participate, also vacation periods [contributed to this]. So, really the committee is not solely responsible."

Saleh's new role

Ahmed Al-Sabahi, a political analyst, said there are still obstacles standing in the way of success for the NDC besides the South's

“Many Yemeni politicians who fail to realize is that the political landscape is changing, with prospects for shifting alliances.”

noncompliance. He said that the greatest obstacle remains former President Ali Abdulla Saleh, who has continuously attempted to drive Yemen into a constitutional vacuum come the end of the transitional period so he can play a political and security role again.

In the latest UN briefing on Yemen to the Security Council on December 4, Benomar commented on how former president Saleh perceives his new role in Yemen's political landscape.

"Former President Saleh remains active as the leader of the GPC party – and often acts as the leader of the opposition, demonizing the Government of National Unity – despite it being half composed of his own party and allies," said Benomar to the Security Council.

He added that this is a problem with many Yemeni politicians who fail to realize is that the political landscape is changing, with prospects for shifting alliances.

"They continue to view the situation with a perspective locked in the past and in static alliances, rather than looking ahead to new realignments," said Benomar.

Analyst Al-Sabahi added that various other forces are also at-

tempting to prevent the success of the conference as they push ideologies that do not coincide with the majority of Yemenis.

He said the Houthis are one of these groups. They remain hesitant to participate in the NDC as its success will require them to hand over control of Sa'ada and the heavy arms they have accumulated over the last year. If the NDC is successful, they will be forced to become a political party that practices politics freely in society.

A final complication that the NDC will have to reconcile according to Al-Sabahi is that the international community does not present a unified or strong opposition to parties who obstruct the NDC. Although the obstructers are well-known to the international community, they continue to remain ambivalent to them he said. Al-Sabahi speculates that this may be due to the delay in military restructuring. Until Hadi successfully removes Saleh's relatives from controlling the military and security forces, Al-Sabahi thinks it will be impossible to remove him from the political arena, further impacting the NDC and the future of the country.



Caricature in Yemen, a small but powerful art

Nadia Haddash

Increasing numbers of Yemeni youth are resorting to cartoons as a way to reflect on the political and social situation in the country. At a time of transition, cartoonists have been some of the only agents to successfully convey the status of Yemen to a wide audience both here and abroad.

Mohammed Al-Yamani, a cartoonist, is a well-known teacher of caricature at a center he created, called Fantasia.

"Caricature is a critical, ironic art that satirizes Yemeni society and politics. It distorts features on the basis of an intelligent and intuitive idea while using the imagination to ironically depict a situation," he said. "Caricature is not

only a form of art, but it contains thought, intelligence and talent. A lot of people are unaware of this. One caricature often carries several meanings while at the same time being layered with political satire. This makes politicians view the art negatively."

"They don't know one caricature is worth the same as a well-written article," said Kamal Sharf, another Yemeni cartoonist. "In fact one ironic picture can provoke more ideas and thoughts than an article."

Although Sharf said some people scoff at caricatures, calling it a source of entertainment, he praises the power of the cartoon, "I can make my voice and others' heard without restrictions."

Cartoonists' ideas can reach a wide range of people from educated elites, students and scholars, to il-

literate people, said Rashad Al-Samei, another Yemeni cartoonist.

He also hailed caricature as a unique art form.

"Not every painter is able to express his ideas by simple pictures. Caricature allows them to join thought and drawing. In some ways, caricature is an artistic form of journalism. It is a universal art with no language."

Al-Yamani explained that cartoon art first emerged in Yemen in the '70s, with several known artists like Mohammed Al-Shaibani and Aref Al-Badwi. However, political and social restrictions at the time were very tense, which contributed to the limited interest in the art form. Now, with increasingly free media outlets, the use of caricature is on the rise.

The Arab world has made signifi-



cant contributions to this field. Al-Yamani says each state and region in the Middle East has a distinct style and message. This can be seen in pieces like Handala, a character of the Palestinian cartoonist Ali Naji. Handala became a symbol of defiance and identity for Palestine and is now recognized throughout the world.

Like Naji, who was assassinated outside a newspaper where he created satirical caricatures, cartoon-

ist are often persecuted. Due to the powerful capabilities of cartoons to effect change, artists frequently are left to stand alone in defense of their work.

"Though I was exposed to attacks and beating by unknown men at the outset of the revolution because of my caricature, I know the most outstanding cartoonists experienced the same fate particularly in the Arab world. Attacks and beating cannot silence my pen," said

Sharif.

Al-Samei agreed. "These problems are the price for expressing what we believe in. Our attempts to affect political and social corruption through caricature in Yemen has not reached to a level that spares politicians from ridicule."

Al-Yamani and others are hopeful for the future. The cartoonist thinks there is a wealth of talent in Yemen that with a little recognition could achieve global success.



Big demand for reproductive health options met with inadequate offerings and services

Amira Nasser

There are approximately 2,500 reproductive health centers in various governorates nationwide that are supported by the government. Comparative to private sector healthcare, these services are provided for free or heavily subsidized by the state making them easier to access for the majority of the population.

According to a 2003 demographics survey, the number of those requesting contraception and birth control in Yemen has increased to over 30 percent of the population. Other studies estimate higher numbers closer to 50 percent. The drastic increase in people interested in family planning and birth control is indicative of larger changes in the economics of family size, an increase in urbanism and higher levels of education.

Abdullah Al-Kamil, the manager of the reproductive health program at the United Nations Population Fund, said the spread of birth control has reached 29 percent of the population while modern family planning services are available to 21 percent. This remains significantly lower than most other countries.

"It is important to note that a major factor influencing this is that reproductive healthcare and contraception is chiefly available in urban areas, however 70 percent of Yemen's population still resides in the rural areas," he said.

Al-Kamil added that there is still a misconception in society about family planning and birth control. Many continue to focus on the disadvantages of modern family planning tools over the advantages, hindering the spread of effective family planning techniques.

"The side effects could make the female patients worry about using birth control. This happens due to

a lack of appropriate medical instruction in health centers and a lack of choice regarding available options," he said.

Alongside societal misconceptions there are many other factors that hinder the use of family planning tools. These include the lack of reproductive health centers and the inability of some poorer families to pay the cost of medical prescriptions, according to Al-Kamil.

Ibrahim Al-Harazi, the manager of marketing and communication department at Yaman Foundation for Social and Health Development, said the reason behind the lack of focus on family planning is the reliance of Ministry of Public Health and Populations on donations. For example, in 2011 when donor activity focused on crisis prevention, there was a dramatic fall in the availability of birth control and family planning tools, Al-Harazi indicated.

He added that the small amount of birth control and contraception that reached Yemen during 2011 was quickly utilized in addition to all of the reserved stockpiles.

"I am certain that there have not been adequate reserves of these products made in 2012, and that the amount that donors provided didn't satisfy the demand in all governorates," he said.

Haithm Al-Dibiani, a father of a ten year-old girl, said that as soon as his wife gave birth to his daughter, they made the joint decision to use birth control, however when they looked for it, they realized there was an absence of contraception available.

"The contraceptive syringes, pills and implants are all unavailable."

Al-Dibiani said that the implants are the best form of contraception because they are long-lasting and don't have side-effects. Although he looked for implants in various reproductive health center, private hospitals and government hospi-

tals, none were available.

Al-Didiani went on to say, "I have several friends who are pharmacists and friends in health centers. I asked them if they knew where implants were available, however, they all told me that implants are non-existent across the country."

Leila Salam, a mother of three, said she has never had access to implants and was instead used contraceptive pills. She added that she prefers the implants because the pills and other types of contraception have psychological and physical impacts.

"My youngest child is now in infancy, and I would like to use contraceptive pills, but they prevent me from producing enough milk."

Waheeba Ali Abdullah, a midwife in a reproductive health center in Sana'a, said the family planning tools are available.

However, there is a massive shortage of implants and condoms. She also pointed out that the shortage of such tools has doubled due to the unstable situation the country went through last year and the reliance on imported stock.

"There is a great demand for the implants. The Ministry of Public Health and Population promised to supply sufficient amounts of implants at the beginning of 2013," said Abdullah.

She said the ministry receives

دليل المشورة في تنظيم الأسرة



monthly reports from health offices, and supply tools based on demands, but there are certain health centers, particularly those in the outskirts of Sana'a, that continue to have very limited access to these essential tools.

Abdullah confirmed the contraception is provided for free or for a subsidized fee at some reproductive health centers where pills, syringes and condoms are distributed. The implants can cost up to YR500 in the reproductive health centers. However in a private clinic, the cost

can skyrocket to over YR10000.

Ahmed Al-Sharaei, the manager of reproductive health at the Ministry of Public Health and Population, said the ministry's ability to provide birth control and reproductive health access hinges on the support of donors. The ministry itself has not set funding allocations for reproductive health since the '80s.

He added, "The support of the international community for reproductive health has decreased because of the turbulent events the

country passed through last year."

He added, "There was a discussion between the Yemeni government and a foreign reproductive health expert to develop a plan for the provision of the reproductive health tools in the five years to come. The discussion will be finalized in January of 2013."

In closing he said that the ministry aims to provide reproductive health tools and contraception from the outset of 2013. Only time will tell whether this statement becomes a reality.



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



OUR OPINION

Clean city – clean hearts

The date 12/12/12 was a unique day that will not come again for 100 years. This year, we celebrated the day in Sana'a by holding a city-wide cleaning campaign. The campaign was an initiative created by the civil society organization, Yemmena Yabda Min Huna (Our Yemen Starts Here), in partnership with the mayor and the private sector.

Like every good project, it started with an idea. The idea found listeners, and with adequate planning and support, it was turned into a successful project that will be implemented in other cities.

But, enthusiasm quickly faded, and one day's jubilation was followed by the "rest of your life" depression.

It is amazing what a huge impact clutter and dirt can have on the wellbeing of a person or on a nation for that matter. I remember an Oprah episode (yes, I am an Oprah Winfrey fan) where severely depressed people, who struggled to function on a daily basis, realized that a clean home greatly improved their lives.

The Japanese are good role models in this aspect. They have a lot of experience with space management, mostly out of necessity, considering such a large population lives on such a small island. From space-saving sliding doors to beds that fold into the wall, the simplicity and yet elegance of Japanese internal design is admirable. It's no wonder they are often efficient and organized people.

I was driving around Sana'a the day Yemenis decided to clean their streets, and I saw how joyful and full of pride they were. The patriotism witnessed surpasses what we feel as nation on national holidays or even when singing the national anthem. Traditional events or actions that should fill us with national pride are so devoid of meaning that we do not even relate to them anymore. The city's cleaning campaign worked because it was "relevant" to us, our streets, our city and our image as people.

However, the feeling did not last because it was not sustainable. We need to be convinced that cleaning our city, or at least not contributing to the mess, is going to reflect on us directly as individuals first and then as a community. Unfortunately, this is a long process that includes a lot of cultural-change strategies and a shift in the relationship that citizens have with their city.

When Yemenis realize that a clean city means: a better life, less tension, more happiness and better wellbeing for everyone overall, only then will they take an interest in it.

We need to keep our city clean in order to cleanse our hearts and souls.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

A qat-free wedding

Wael Zakout
menablog.worldbank.org
First published Dec. 17

The other day I was invited to a wedding - not a normal Yemeni wedding - but a wedding without qat! This was a novelty I was keen on witnessing, but was unfortunately unable to accept the invitation, as I was traveling outside the country at the time. I was, and remain, intrigued.

This small, baby step is a demonstration of the "New Yemen." In 2011, younger Yemenis, like others across the Arab world, took to the streets to demand better government and a better future with jobs and dignity for all. The revolution is now evolving and is no longer confined to economic and political demands. A social and cultural focus is emerging too; as seen in the growing number of Yemenis voicing their opinions about qat and demanding an end to the habit.

Ever since I came to Yemen in January 2012, people have been asking me what I thought about qat, and whether I had ever tried chewing it. My answer on whether I have ever tried it is a categorical "no." I never have and never will. My thoughts on qat are much more complicated.



Daily chewing causes harm to individuals, families and the nation. As for individuals, people find it difficult to eat or sleep after chewing, which means they are not well rested or fully productive the following day. Also, the percentage of cancer cases has substantially increased, which some attribute to the pesticides used in growing qat and daily chewing. As for families, many households spend around 15 percent of their income on qat. This is higher than the total amount spent on the health and education of their children. Household funds spent on qat means less money for food, which has all too often left

children malnourished.

As for the nation, the cultivation of qat consumes large amounts of precious water, eating into scarce reserves. The aquifer in Sana'a basin that supplies the capital, is being depleted at an alarming rate. Some experts predict that the water in the Sana'a basin may run out within the next 10 years, if there are no serious efforts to slow the depletion rate. Qat also indirectly affects overall productivity by shortening working hours. Government and private sector employees leave their work places early to rush to the qat market and spend the rest of the day chewing with friends. Many counter that qat also delivers benefits. It employs a large number of people (with some estimates that around 10-20 percent of the work force are employed in qat production and distribution). This may be true. But, if you weigh the costs and benefit, the costs by far outweigh the benefits. These benefits could also be achieved with the diversification of agricultural production. Growing fruits and vegetables locally could reduce the bill for imported food, thus reducing the pressure on much needed foreign reserves.

So, is chewing qat a problem? It most definitely is a problem. Yemenis no longer use it in the old,

traditional way. It could, however, return to being the authentic cultural experience it once was. Yemenis need only to go back to their tradition, and chew qat on Thursday afternoons only, making it a family time, where everyone spends time together - quality, get-together family time!

Can the government do something about it? Yes, they definitely can! I would challenge the leadership of the nation, starting with the president, prime minister, parliamentarians, and ministers, to lead by example, and declare that they will only chew qat on Thursday afternoons. It could also be made illegal for government officials, including security forces, to chew qat during working hours. Working hours could also be extended to 3 o'clock, as it was in the past. These new rules should be strictly enforced by the government. Civil society and the private sector should match this commitment, and the international community should encourage it. Only then will I go to a Thursday afternoon gathering, a 'Majlis.' I would welcome the chance to enjoy the family and friends time, but would still not chew qat!

Wael Zakout is Yemen's Country Manager for the World Bank.

Constitutions matter, the Arabs say

Rami G. Khouri
DailyStar.com/lb
First Published Dec. 15

In the next few days we will mark the second anniversary of the start of the Arab uprisings, when Mohamed Bouazizi set himself on fire in Tunisia on Dec. 17, 2010. The balance sheet of change in the Arab world over these two years has been epic and historic, but often turbulent and even chaotic, as citizens continue to shape new governance systems that respect rather than demean them. While countries like Syria and Bahrain are locked in conflict mode, others such as Libya, Yemen, Egypt and Tunisia are navigating tumultuous transitions that focus on building democratic and accountable institutions of state. Perhaps we are entering the "terrible twos" of the age of statehood, when newly configuring governance systems, like 2-year-old children, often act in recalcitrant and troublesome ways. More likely, in my view, we are finally passing through the most critical and defining moment of such democratic transitions, when governments and citizens alike create the constitutions to define their political life for many years to come.

The sharp emotions we witness in Tunisia and Egypt in particular reflect the intense feelings of

citizens who understand in their bones why their new constitutions are important to them and to the development of their country. Here is my list of why these constitutions - and the processes that create them - are so important, and arouse such passions.

First, this is the first national political process in an Arab country in which every major political actor is involved in determining the outcome - the citizens, political parties, the presidency, the armed forces, the judiciary, media, civil society, constitutional drafting committees and Parliament.

Second, the constitution that emerges will shape the national political system and its institutions for decades to come, so citizens and organizations are keen to ensure that their interests are protected.

Third, the constitutional process addresses all the important issues that people care about, including religious-secular balances, the role of the military, the rights of citizens, the protection of minorities, the relative powers of the presidency and parliament, the rights and roles of men and women, and other such critical issues.

Fourth, the new constitutions define both the new rules of the political game in Arab countries and simultaneously express the collective national values of the people, both of which are dear to

the hearts of the newly liberated and empowered citizenries.

Fifth, citizens believe that constitutions are documents that not only define citizen rights and the limits of state power, but also provide mechanisms that will guarantee compliance of all parties on these issues. They must differ from previous Arab constitutions that included impressive language about equal rights for all citizens - but those rights were usually not enforced.

Sixth, the constitutions are widely seen as documents that reflect and protect the gains of the revolutions that overthrew the old regimes, and prevent a recurrence of the former autocracies. They define mechanisms of separation of powers and checks-and-balances that prevent any one group in the country - the military, the Muslim Brotherhood, the old guard, revolutionary youth, or anyone else - from taking full control of the political decision-making system.

Seventh, I spoke recently with the impressive Tunisian scholar, lawyer and constitutional jurist Yadh Ben Achour, who is president of Tunisia's Higher Political Reform Commission that has overseen constitutional reforms after the revolution. I learned also that citizens see the new constitutions as "founding moments" in their national history, and "a point of discontinuity between the old au-

tocratic political culture and mentality of paternalism and authoritarianism, and new democratic values and practices."

Since December 2010, citizens across the Arab world have made three broad demands: social justice, citizenship under the rule of law, and constitutional reforms. Even in countries that have not had massive street demonstrations that overthrow regimes, such as Jordan, Kuwait and Morocco, citizens have demanded changes in the constitutional systems that can enhance their rights and equalities as citizens. Constitutionalism, therefore, is clearly the throbbing heart of the process of real change that millions of Arab men and women have agitated, and in some cases, died for, in the past two years.

Citizens know in their bones that in the new Arab world being born, constitutions matter. They are not just symbolic documents, or copies of European texts, as was the case previously. They define who we are as citizens of sovereign states. They capture our values and guarantee our rights and responsibilities. They limit the power of the state. They affirm our humanity. That is why people are in the streets fighting to make sure this time, after three generations of dilapidated statehood and denied citizenship, these constitutions will have integrity, and make us proud to be citizens of sovereign Arab states.

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The Labor Series (2)

A five part sequence

Every Thursday the Yemen Times takes a look at the construction sector to discuss problems, obstacles and solutions.

Yemen's construction industry at stake

Story and photos by Samar Qaed

Despite being in his late 20's, the lines on Bilal Muhsin's face, a Yemeni worker, show years of hardship and worry. He makes a living from a daily job in the construction business. With his colleagues, he waits for many hours in the hot sun hoping someone will pass by to offer them work.

"In the past we used to get jobs easily because the construction companies and contracts had lots of projects, but now there is hardly any construction going on," he said, wearing torn clothes smudged with paint stains.

Muhsin is one of the approximately 1 million Yemeni laborers who lost their only source of income over the past four years because of deterioration in the construction industry.

The sector, which represents 65 percent of the national economy and provides jobs for more than 3 million Yemenis, is suffering because of exchange rate fluctuation and inflation of raw materials prices.

Yet, according to the General Union for Yemeni Contractors, the over arching reason behind this

slump is that the government did not pay its dues for construction projects.

"The government owes contractors more than \$180 million for state construction projects. The government was late paying before, but the situation has become much worse because of recent events in the country," said Saeed Abdulhaq the general secretary of the Union.

Mustafa Nasr, president of the Economic Media Center, estimates the losses in this sector to be \$80 million since the political crisis began in 2011. He added that while the government worked frantically to cover the salaries of government employees during this period, it should have also paid attention to the construction sector, considering the millions of jobs it provides.

"Like with any crisis, the ones who are most affected are the poorest, who in this case, are the laborers who support their families with their daily wages," Nasr said.

Instability in this industry has also driven over 60 percent of the contractors away. Currently, there are 20 contractors in jail for not being able to pay back money they borrowed from a bank in order to fund their projects.

"400 contractors were jailed at different times for different intervals in the last four years because

There are more than 1,300 Yemeni construction companies that could provide jobs for many of the unemployed if proper attention was given to this sector.

The Yemeni Contractors' Union warns that if the government does respond to requests for money owed, they will take action.



With high hopes, dozens of Yemeni laborers gather in the Al-Qa'a Market area. They have been here since the early hours of the morning waiting for any job that might put bread on the table.

of this," said Abdulhaq.

He added that a lack of security, especially in remote areas has added to the problem. Machinery and equipment has been stolen by armed gangs from many construction sites.

An example of this is the Jahana road project in the Khawlan district in Sana'a governorate. Due to armed conflicts in the area in early 2011, warring tribes overtook many construction sites and seized everything on the premises, forcing contractors and workers to run for their lives.

In an attempt to negotiate solu-

tions with the state, the Contractors' Union held many meetings with the Ministry of General Works and Roads. Earlier this year, a joint committee was created by the Union, the Finance Ministry, the Tenders Authority and the General Works Ministry in order to look into the matter. However, according to the head of the Union, Yahya Al-Dhunain, nothing has happened.

"This is the last chance, if the ministry continues to ignore us, we will hold protests and even hold strikes that will stop government projects in the coming year," Al-Dhunain warned. "The consensus government should fulfill the promises they made to the construction sector and not just give us lip service," he said.

In the past four years, 400 Yemeni contractors have been jailed because they could not pay back bank loans.

Important figures

Estimated jobs in the construction sector	3 million
Construction sector's contribution to the national economy	65%
Number of men who lost their jobs in the last four years	1 million
Percentage of contractors who have left this sector	60%
Money owed to the contractors from the government	\$180 million
Financial losses in this sector in the last two years	\$80 million
Number of Yemeni construction companies	1,300
In the past four years, number of contractors jailed for failing to pay back bank loans	400
Number of contractors currently in prison who defaulted on loans	20
Proposed interest on state debts to contractors	28%
Proposed compensation percentage for damage	23%
Proposed compensation for currency exchange rate fluctuations	10%

Wasted expertise

The million Yemeni construction laborers who are now unemployed, are not the only job losses the sector has face. Another issue is a highly skilled workforce that is migrating to other Gulf countries.

An engineer and member of the contractor's union, Amin Mahdi, says many high level engineers and technical workers are leaving Yemen in order to find better opportunities in Saudi Arabia and neighboring nations.

"The problem is that we could have easily accommodated this expertise in Yemen. We have over 1,300 Yemeni construction companies, and this sector could easily

absorb the workers if it was given fair attention," he said.

This is a sad turn of events for the construction industry which, according to Mahdi, used to be the envy of other sectors in Yemen because it alone represented almost two thirds of the national economy.

"But those days are gone. Now we are waiting for an emergency solution. Otherwise further losses will take place, and the ones who will pay dearly are the citizens," he said.

This is the first part of a two-part report on the construction industry to be continued next week.



A one-time, budding industry, the construction sector has lost 60 percent of its contractors.

Hearing in the parliament on a new press law

Ahmed Dawood

The Media and Culture Committee in Parliament held a hearing on Saturday and Monday to receive feedback from journalists regarding a proposed draft media law for print and online press.

Member of Parliament Abdulmo'az Dabwan, presented the draft for discussion on behalf of the Media Committee.

Feedback from media representatives was welcomed by Yahia Al-Ra'ai, Speaker of the Parliament, who said media affiliates opinions are needed to enrich the bill.

The proposed bill bans government from censoring newspapers or arresting journalists, unless they have an official verdict.

Other highlights of the bill include: a ban on publications that criticize religious dogma, provoke separation, violence or hatred and intrude on the private life of individuals or families. The bill specified a penalty of a maximum of 15 percent of a journalist's salary and 10 percent of a newspaper capital for breaking the proposed law.

The bill also guarantees: freedom of the press, including freedom to issue a newspaper, the right of citizens to get information from whatever newspaper they select, the freedom to get information and not reveal the source, the freedom of independence of press foundations and the right of journalists to express their view.

Several journalists in private, partisan and independent newspa-

pers in Yemen criticized the bill.

Khaled Al-Haraji, deputy chairman of the Board of Directors of Al-Thawra Foundation, said that the bill only addressed newspapers while it was supposed to comprehensively organize visual, written and audio media.

Al-Haraji also criticized the law because it specified that a journalist must be at least 20-years-old, pointing out that this condition is useless because journalists can be professional even if young.

Ali Al-Dhobaibi, an editor at Al-Masdar, an independent newspaper, said the bill has many linguistic errors and some terms are vague and poorly written.

However, he says a new bill is vital and with word by word revision and enough time to be discussed and amend it, it could be implemented.

Though the bill directly affects those in media, many have not even heard of it.

Ibraheem Ghanem, a copy editor at Al-Thawri newspaper, a newspaper affiliated with the Yemeni Socialist Party, objected to some general terms that were mentioned in the bill such as respecting the Islamic Sharia and traditional customs. He thinks this may give authorities reason to arrest journalists.

A few journalists only attended the discussion sessions on Sunday and Monday in spite of inviting all media in Yemen, according to Dabwan.

In spite of inviting large numbers of media professionals, Dabwan said very few attended the



Dabwan and the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate are exerting great efforts to pass the new press bill.

Parliament meetings. However, he is confident in some things that he calls positive aspects of the bill. It stipulates that journalists cannot be imprisoned illegally. The bill also identified the Minister of Trade as the authority responsible for registering media rather than the Ministry of Information, which should streamline the process.

The Trade Ministry requires the registration of print and electronic

newspaper within 30 days, if they fail to do so and do not provide legitimate justification to this end, the newspaper will be considered registered by authority of this law.

"Half of the bill is based on the Yemeni Journalist Syndicate's guidelines and international standards of human rights, political and civil rights," Dabwan said.

Marwan Damaj, Secretary General of the Yemeni Journalist Syn-

dicate, said the bill is a progressive step that will improve government, partisan and private press organizations in Yemen.

Procedures concerning foreign journalists would change as well. According to the bill, they will be able to begin work after getting reporter certification cards from the Ministry of Information, which reserves the right to refuse someone the certification.

Foreign journalists will be able to reside in Yemen and obtain a visa for their families. They will also be permitted to travel throughout the country with permission from officials.

Dabwan presented the bill to Parliament in late March with the backing of the Yemeni Journalists' Syndicate, as a substitute for the current Journalism and Publications Law.



OXFAM

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

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**Employment Vacancy
Marie Stopes International Yemen**

Marie Stopes International Yemen is currently seeking a Security Officer to provide support for delivering high quality sexual and reproductive healthcare in Yemen.

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MSI-Yemen was established in 1998, and delivers high quality family planning services via a growing number of clinics. Each clinic offers a wide choice of modern contraceptive methods, counselling, ante and post natal care, immunizations, and health education to thousands of families across Yemen. We also reach many poor and underserved clients through youth activities including a help line, social franchising of our trained community midwives, and outreach in remote areas. MSIY is a highly respected for its contributions to family planning in Yemen, and is regarded as a leader in overall sexual and reproductive healthcare expertise.

Position: Security Officer
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- 1. Safety & Security monitoring and policy development and implementation**
 - Continually monitor and assess the context and situation to determine the extent of risk and vulnerability of MSIY personnel and resources in all its operations.
 - Provide daily security advice and support to field staff in order to ensure safe passage in the field by monitoring and gathering information on a regular basis.
 - Work closely with an external consultant to develop a robust and cohesive security policy, and implement across all sectors of the programme.
 - Regularly monitor the implementation of all safety and security policies, planning and procedures, ensuring they are well understood and fully adopted by all staff in both head office, and all service delivery channels.
 - Continually provide training on security policies and procedures for all MSIY and Yamaan staff.
- 2. All S&S procedures are in place and functioning**
 - Coordinate individual security briefings for visitors and new staff
 - Approve all transportation and movement plans for both all staff and visitors.
 - Communicate with Yemeni authorities to coordinate the movement of MSIY staff at checkpoints, reducing related risks and delays.
 - Perform regular checks to ensure that MSIY S&S policies and guidelines are implemented.
 - Responding and managing incidents in an effective and timely matter, and reporting it directly to Country Director.
- 3. Providing Planning and coordination support**
 - Review the MSIY contingency plans on a quarterly basis
 - Coordinate and lead the effort for risk assessment reviews and develop process of mitigating risks.
 - Attend the monthly NGO Forum for security briefings, and be their direct MSIY point of contact for queries and regular communication.
 - Develop Country Security Welcome Packs for visitors
- 4. Qualifications and Skills**
 - Strong background and related professional experience in safety, security and emergency preparedness, logistics and planning with an NGO or similar organization.
 - University degree preferably sector related degree
 - Excellent computer skills – including Microsoft Office
 - Excellent written and oral English skills
 - Excellent organizational and coordination skills
 - Highly competent in collating and analyzing advice and information, particularly related to safety, security and emergencies.
 - Specialized training in related topics

Application Procedure: Interested applicants provide a **cover letter** and CV in **English** by December 27th 2012 to sarah.king@mariestopes.org and cc: Ula.khaled@yamaan.org with the subject heading 'Security Officer Position'. Please note that only short-listed candidates will be contacted.



EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT # 44/2012

If you are a committed, creative Yemeni professional and are passionate about making a lasting difference for children, the world's leading child rights organization UNICEF would like to hear from you

Post Title: Administrative Assistant
Contract type: Temporary Appointment
Proposed level: GS-5
Duration: 364 days
Duty Station: Sana'a
Supervisor: Administrative Officer

MAIN DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Under the supervision of Admin officer (NOB), the Admin assistant will perform the following tasks:

- Undertakes administrative arrangements for meetings, workshops, seminars and visitors by coordinating transportation, hotel accommodations, conference room reservations and audio-visual equipment as required.
- Assists in raising contracts, purchase requisitions, FCs for cross sectoral area.
- Issues requisitions to authorities and embassies for all office-related immigration issues, obtaining clearances for travellers, and undertaking protocol duties when required, and establishing good communication network with relevant authorities.
- Issues new staff with SIM cards, mobile phones, ensuring adequate stock and availability of SIM cards and mobile phones. Reviews all phone bills, and follow up with staff for the timely settlement of telephone bills.
- Maintains office cleaning supplies, water and stationeries by checking stock to determine inventory level; anticipating needed supplies; placing and expediting orders for supplies, and verifying receipt of supplies.
- Acts as Petty cash custodian and ensures the replenishment of petty-cash expenses, verifying of documents, and timely payment the small operations services.
- Performs other duties as assigned by the Supervisor.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- Completion of secondary education. A university degree/diploma in business administration is an asset.
- Five years of progressively responsible clerical and administrative work
- Excellent knowledge of Arabic and English languages.

COMPETENCIES REQUIRED

- | | |
|--|---|
| i) Core Values (Required) | ii) Core Competencies (Required) |
| Commitment | Communication |
| Diversity and Inclusion | Working with People |
| Integrity | Drive for Results |
| iii) Functional Competencies (Required) | |
| Analyzing | |
| Applying Technical Expertise | |
| Following instructions and Procedures | |
| Planning and Organizing | |

If you meet the requirements stated above, please send your application, enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from www.unicef.org/employ) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to: yemenhr@unicef.org not later than 02 January 2013. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: www.unicef.org

UNICEF, is committed to diversity and inclusion within its workforce, and encourages qualified female and male candidates, including persons living with disabilities, to apply to become a part of our organisation. UNICEF is a smoke-free environment.

Only short listed candidates will be contacted.



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Full of nutrition and history, Kudam continues to keep Yemeni's satisfied

Story and photos by
Nadia Haddash

Arriving in the Old City of Sana'a, you are instantly bombarded with an array of different markets that produce everything a person in Sana'a could want. Al-Milh, Al-Nidara, Al-Khanjar, Al-Aqeeq and Al-Kudam markets all have niche focuses on producing particular goods. The

last market lies in the Al-Kudam Palace Area, an ancient fortress built in the first century B.C.

Previously known as the Palace of Weapons, it has now been renamed the more docile Palace of Kudam, earning its name from a kind of hard, round bread, specific to Yemen. It was originally baked in the palace area for soldiers and sometimes sold cheaply to the locals. Kudam (or Kudma if you're referring to the singular) remains

a staple of Yemen's diet and is now brought and sold by some locals in the area to generate income.

Kudam is known throughout Yemen as a cheap source of nutrients. Some Yemenis, specifically the poor and military, even count it as a main part of their meal at breakfast and lunch.

Made from a mixture of grain, maize, millet, barley, lentils and wheat, Kudam costs as little as YR 10 each, in bakeries across Sana'a, making it one of the cheapest food options around.

Mohammed Haider Al-Hawati, who has been selling Kudam for 12 years in front of the Weapon Palace said, "The palace distributes a huge amount of Kudam across the city. We (Kudam sellers) have two times to sell our produce, namely in the morning and at lunchtime. In the morning Kudam are eaten with beans. However at lunch they are eaten with soup, fenugreek, yogurt and salta, according to Al-Hawati.

Al-Hawati believes that Kudam was brought to northern Yemen by the Turkish. He said Yemeni's are not the only ones that realize the added value of Kudam. He has many foreigners now visiting his shop to buy it.

With a dry smile, Al-Hawati added, "We eat Kudam because it makes us full for a fraction of the cost of other food, but the foreigners are much more aware of its nutritional value."

Hameed Al-Laei, a baker in Hadda agreed.

"When at work, we have lots of foreigners come to buy Kudam, especially during lunchtime. One of them told me Kudam is one of the healthier foods in Yemen, helping them keep a balanced diet."

Walking through the Old City, it becomes apparent that Kudam lends itself to many different types of food. There are also many wheelbarrows which offer Kudam filled with boiled potatoes and eggs in the Old City.

When asked, a local, Saleh Al-Madhaji said, "It was known that Kudam were the main meal for the Yemeni army. However, the popularity of Kudam reached all locals nationwide. Personally, I am accustomed to eating potatoes and Kudam. It is appetizing. Many others feel the same."

Although Kudam sellers are most noticeable throughout markets of the Old City, they also have a presence in many other traditional markets such as Al-Rwda, Al-Zumr, Shumaila and Taiz Street. With almost all sellers and bakers agreeing that the history of Kudam dates back to the reign of Imam Hameed Al-Deen Al-Matwakil, eating it as part of your staple diet appears to be one of the longest standing Yemeni customs.



Kudam are distinguished from other kinds of bread because of their high nutritional value.



Three Kudam are sold for YR50 in Kudam Palace in the Old City. In other places, one Kudma costs as little as YR10.



Many foreigners from different countries buy Kudam at lunchtime.

HELP US DECIDE!

ساعدونا لنقرر

Every year, The Yemen Times selects a person whom we recognize as being constructively active during the previous year. This person does not have to be a prominent figure, it could be a simple man or woman who gave to his community and helped development on a local or a national scale.

The Yemen Times Person of the Year needs to have a good reputation and respect of the community.

Help us decide.. Cast your nomination to
ytreaders.view@gmail.com

telling us whom you have chosen and why. Don't forget to tell us about how you came to know this person and your contacts so that we reach you to know more.

Don't forget, this is your contribution and recognition of this person. Last date to send nominees is Monday Dec. 31, 2012.



في كل عام تختار مؤسسة يمن تايمز شخصية تعتبرها نشطة بشكل فاعل لأجل اليمن. ليس بالضرورة أن تكون هذه الشخصية بارزة وإنما يمكن أن تكون رجلاً أو امرأة من البسطاء الذين قدموا لمجتمعاتهم وساعدوا في عملية التنمية على المستوى المحلي أو الوطني.

شخصية العام التي تختارها مؤسسة يمن تايمز يجب ان تحظى بسمعة جيدة واحترام بين أفراد المجتمع. ساعدونا لنقرر وارسلوا ترشيحاتكم الى

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وأخبرونا من الشخص الذي اخترتموه ليكون شخصية العام 2012 ولماذا؟

ولاتنسوا ان تخبرونا كيف تعرفتم على هذا الشخص وأن تطرحوا لنا معلومات للتواصل بكم لمعرفة المزيد عنها.

آخر موعد لإرسال أسماء المرشحين هو يوم الإثنين 31 ديسمبر 2012



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طوارئ الشرطة	١٩٩
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الهجرة	٠١/٢٥٠٧٦١/٣
التلفزيون	٠١/٣٣٢٠٠/١/٢
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الفرع: الفيضة، ٠٥/٦١٠٣٩ - الكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٧ - شوبة، ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧ (عق)

عادي بحالة ممتازة، مليون ريال. 773090508
712003957, 734558373

سيارة أودي A 80 موديل 1994م للبيع للإستفسار: 711774584

عقارات

- تقديم دورات احترافية ونوعية في المحاسبة. 770701530
- مركز بناء المهارات بحاجة الي مدربين ومدربات في التخصصات التالية: تغذية وصحة، فنون ادارية وسكرتارية، تصميم ازياء، ديكور داخلي، اشغال عسف شعبية، فخار تجمیل وعناية باليشرة، تصميم اكسسوار ومجوهرات. 734078463, 417728
- البيع: سيارة BMW موديل 91، بحالة جيدة، جيد عادي لون أسود. 777773688, 736336666
- البيع: مرسيدس 500 موديل 2006 زرقاء، كاملة المواصفات، هايدروليك. 737665552, 777245778
- البيع: هونداي سوناتا 2005 بيضاء، جير
- شقة مؤنثة تأثيثا كاملا، شارع القصر. 4
- غرف 3 حمامات، شرفة 70 متر مربع، مطبخ. 777444109
- أرض للبيع في عدن - كريتر موقع ممتاز جوار تليمن على ثلاثة شوارع - ست لبن للتواصل: 712020841 - 733984178
- للإيجار في مدينة الأصبحي: دور ثاني منفصل في فيلا من دورين مكون من صالة دخول و3 غرف نوم ومجلسين و3 حمامات ومطبخ وموقف لسيارتين مع حوش اشجار للفيلا. 733246627
- فيلا للإيجار في بيت بوس مكونة من 3 غرف نوم، ديوان، صاليتين، حمام ومطبخ. 734038000, 777234301

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فرع عدن	٠٢/٢٥٢٤٥٦
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معاهد

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معهد التي	٠١/٢٦٤٢٢١
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر	٠١/٥٥٧٤١٥
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مدرسة منارات	٠١/٢٨٢٠٩١

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سكاى للسفريات والسياحة	٠١/٥٣٥٠٨٠
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مركز أعمال الصفر	٤٤٤١١٨
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مطعم ومخازن الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)	٠١-٤٤١١٥٨/٥٩/٦٠
تلفون: ٩٦٧٦٢ - فاكس: ١٠٠٩٢٥٠٥ - ١٠٥٧٣٦٢	

مطاعم

جمال أحمد الأشطل خريج التدريب المهني	737514999 - 713405946
محمد قاسم العودي، ماجستير ادارة عامة من الولايات الامريكية المتحدة.	7703252447
تمهيدي ماجستير - جامعة صنعاا، لغة انجليزية، خبرة في مجال التدريس، دروس خصوصية لجميع المراحل. 733496587	777584644
بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية، دبلوم محاسبة سنتين، دبلوم كمبيوتر، دورات طباعة عربي/انجليزي، دوره فوتوشوب	711274750

بنك التضامن الإسلامي

عدن: ٠٢/٢٧٠٣٤٧/٨/٩
فاكس: ٠٢/٢٣٧٨٢٤
صنعاا: ٠١/٢٠٣٣٧١
فرع تعز: ٠١/٢٧٧٢٣٤
فرع عدن: ٠١/٢٧٧٢٩١
فرع الحديدة: ٠١/٢٦٤٧٥٥ - ٠١/٢٦٤٧٥٦
مصرف اليمن البحريين الشامل: ٠١/٢٦٤٧٥٥ - ٠١/٥٠٣٣٥٥
بنك اليمن الدولي: ٠١/٤٠٧٠٣٠
البنك العربي: ٠١/٢٧٦٥٨٥/٢
بنك التسليف الزراعي: ٠١/٥٦٣٨١٣
البنك المركزي: ٠١/٢٧٤٣١٤
بنك الامل: ٠١/٤٤٩٧٣١
البنك القطري الدولي: ٠١/٥١٧٥٤٤
بنك اليمنى للانشاء والتعمير: ٠١/٢٧١٦٠١
بنك سبا الاسلامي: ٠١/٢٨٦٥٠٦
بنك كاليون: ٠١/٢٧٤٣٧١
يوناييتد بنك لميند: ٠١/٤٠٧٥٤٠
بنك كاك الاسلامي: ٠١/٥٣٨٩٠١
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات: ٠١/٢٠٩٤٥١

تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget)
بورب كار
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

NIIT تعليم الكمبيوتر: ٠١/٤٤٥٥١٨/٧

البريد السريع

صنعاا: ٠١/٤٤٠١٧٠
عدن: ٠٢/٢٤٥٦٢٣
الحديدة: ٠٢/٢٦٦٩٥٥
تعز: ٠٤/٢٠٥٧٨٠
اب: ٠٤/٤١٩٩٨٨
المكلا: ٠٣/٣٦٦٤١
شبو: ٠٥/٢٠٣٣٦٦
سنون: ٠٥/٤٠٧٣١٩
بلحاف: ٧٧٧٨٨٦٦
سقطرى: ٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨

شحن وتوصيل

مركز الندى الخدمات العامة
فاكس: ٤٣٢٤٠
alnadad@yemen.net.ye
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
العالمية لشحن - صنعاا

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة
مستشفى الجمهوري
المستشفى الاماني الحديث
المستشفى الاهلي الحديث
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا
مستشفى الكويت

باحثون عن وظيفة

- ماجستير محاسبة - 8 سنوات خبرة في (الحسابات - المراجعة - الرقابة) أخرجها رئيس قسم المراجعة - اجادة اللغة الإنجليزية (كتابة - محادثة) - اجادة استخدام الحاسوب - اجادة البرامج المحاسبية (خاصة يمن سوفت) - دورات عديدة في العلوم المالية والمصرفية والإدارية. 737299730 - 714796729
- بكالوريوس تجارة ومحاسبة، دبلوم

كلمات متقاطعة

١٥ ١٤ ١٣ ١٢ ١١ ١٠ ٩ ٨ ٧ ٦ ٥ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١

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١- شحمية تصحبة صرقت بحدانها
٢- معقل خليجي - فقل
٣- قلقة صرمة - فماتتصم انبا - علم مؤنث
٤- ضرب انبا - فارتكة سفيرة انبا - عشرة
٥- ففدحت الوه - ففدحها
٦- نواده - صر - تسق - ففكس مدح
٧- شهر ميلادي انبا - ففصمة براضع
٨- غير وطور انبا - ففصمده انبا -
٩- وانقتد الرباي - ففك - ففتماد الولد ففانين
١٠- في ففم - ففجاب
١١- ففكس ففم - ففتمتده انبا - ففصافه
١٢- فففغير انبا - فففوش - فففودب -
١٣- ففيم ففان انبا - ففك - ففتمتده انبا
١٤- ففناه انبا - ففصافه - ففم ففودت انبا
١٥- ففففان ففففان - ففففان - ففففان انبا

الكلمة المفقودة

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استراحة العدد

النجمة

عجائب وغرائب
في حلوة تهدف لجذب الجمهور نظمت حديقة الحيوان بمدينة وينيلغ الصينية حفل زفاف للقر وونغ 7 سنوات والقرزة زياويا 6 سنوات إلى ان جماعات الدفاع عن حقوق الانسان عبرت عن استيائها من ذلك.

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اذا قدرت على عدوك فاجعل العدو عنه شكرا للقدرة عليه

نكتة العدد
الأول: ماذا تشغل؟
الثاني: في الصباح اشغل مع خالي وبعد الظهر ابحت عن شغل الأول: وماذا يشغل خالك؟
الثاني: خالي في الصباح يبحث عن شغل وبعد الظهر يشغل معي

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الحلول بالملقوب

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