

Fulfill your Dreams a Scratchful of Surprises



YR 50,000

YR 500,000

YR 1,000,000



a Scratchful of Surprises is a new offer from SabaFon for prepaid and postpaid subscribers

- Recharge with one Extra card during the month to enter 10 draws on 10 cash prizes of YR 50,000 .
- Recharge with two Extra cards during the month to enter 3 draws on 3 cash prizes of YR 500,000
- Recharge with three or more Extra cards during the month to enter the draw on a cash prize of YR 1,000,000
- That's not all ! Even more from SabaFon, recharge with two Extra cards or more to enter the grand draw on a Porsche, Vera Cruise, or Santa Fee car every month
- The line must be registered under the name of line user
- Prize must be received by the winner himself
- Prize to be received within 3 days from day winner is contacted by the company

Increase your winning chances with every recharge of Extra scratch card
For more information, please send 80 to 211 for free

سابافون
SABAFON GSM

Heritage meets communication

www.sabafon.com

Yemen's first and largest mobile operator.

Economic Opportunities Fund (EOF)
Presidency of Council of the Ministers - Sana'a, Yemen
Economic opportunities Programme (EOP)

International Marketing Firms Required (ICB)

The Government of Yemen represented by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation has received a Grant from (IFAD) and co-finance from Islamic bank for Development and European Union toward the Economic Opportunities Fund. EOF was created by the Presidential decree # 183-2010 dated 25/09/2010 as a public-private partnership entity working to improve the economic status of poor women and men in rural areas.

The EOF is managing the Economic Opportunities Programme (EOP), a rural development programme financed by the Government of Yemen, the European Union, the Islamic Development Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The goal of the Economic Opportunities Programme (EOP) is to improve the economic status of poor rural women and men. Its objective is to create sustainable economic opportunities for poor women and men in the programme areas.

The main outputs of EOP will be the targeted precious commodities (coffee, honey, vegetables, fruits and handicrafts,... etc) that are aimed to get their positions at high value regional and international markets with high revenues and profits margins for both Yemeni exporters directly and reach indirectly the targeted producing associations composed of poor rural farmers.

Therefore, the EOF is seeking to contract a "Professional Marketing Company" specialized in marketing of agricultural commodities through their wide marketing networking at the countries around the world which known by seeking such EOP's commodities in a wide demand along a year, in addition to has an efficient marketing channels/tools for targeting such high value markets at the targeted countries whether the markets are factories, hypermarkets or big wholesalers.

The marketing process will be developed in close collaboration with the relevant staff of the Economic Opportunities Fund, EOP's exporters and other involved stakeholders.

Respective Companies whether they have their presence at Yemen or not are requested to submit their proposals for the required services within the below specified period. The proposal should include technical and financial proposals in separate sealed envelopes.

The request for proposal (RFP) is to be obtained by the eligible qualified firms, up on a written request to be addressed to EOF, the Interested Marketing Companies/firms may obtain further information by lodging to EOF website www.eofyemen.org or by contacting EOF at the below address during official hours (08:00am-04:00). (Sat-Wed)

Economic Opportunities Fund (EOF), Sana'a.
 Hadda Street, Previous Building of TOTAL Co.
 Near German Embassy
 Tele: 00 967 433919 / 18
 E-mail: procurement@eofyemen.org or ceo@eofyemen.org

The deadline for submitting proposals is 25th of March 2013, 3:00 pm.

بشرى سارة

لجميع الطلاب الراغبين في مواصلة دراستهم الجامعية أو العليا
 أو دراسة اللغة الإنجليزية في الخارج

المعرض الماليزي للتعليم العالي

بمشاركة نخبة من أكبر الجامعات الماليزية

في الفترة من ١٢ - ١٤ مارس ٢٠١٣م

في فندق سبأ (تاج سبأ)

يتم استقبال الطلاب والزوار:

من الساعة ١٠:٠٠ صباحاً - ١٠:٠٠ ظهراً
 ومن الساعة ٤:٠٠ عصرًا - ٩:٠٠ مساءً

المنظمون

EXPAM SCES

للاستفسار

٧٣٤٢٦٢٣٤٠ - ٧٧١٢٠٤٧٣٩ - ٧٣٣٠١٤٤٧٧



نادي ضباط الشرطة Police Officers Club



يفتح أبوابه للجميع



رياضة وترفيه



مساج وعلاج طبيعي



قاعة خاصة للمؤتمرات والفعاليات



قلعات ومساحات خضراء خاصة بالعائلات



استضافة المناسبات والحفلات

صنعاء - شارع كلية الشرطة
 الاستعلامات: 01 241230
 تليفاكس: 01 517108

• قاعة خاصة للعائلات
 • مسبح شتوي بمواصفات خاصة
 • صالة رياضية خاصة للتدريب البدني عالية المواصفات
 • نادي صحي متكامل
 • كادر تدريبي عالي المستوى

• استعداد تام للحفلات الداخلية والخارجية
 • تقدم أفضل وأشهى المأكولات اليمنية - الشرقية الغربية
 • طاقم خاص لخدمة زبائن VIP
 • مراسم وبروتوكولات دولية
 • قاعة خاصة لكبار الضيوف ورجال الأعمال VIP

احجز نسختك الآن



أسس لربوية
 لإنتاج طفل إيجابي

د. محفوظ باشموس:
 العشى
 الليبي
 الأسباب
 والعلاج

د. سميرة المشطوي:
 أمراض
 الوراثة
 وزواج
 القرابة

د. محمد السقايف:
 الخناق
 أخطر
 أمراض
 التنفس
 لدى
 الأطفال

اعرف
 مرضك
 من
 رائحة
 نفسك

Family & Development
 مجلة الأسرة والتنمية
 العدد: ١٧ - ٢٠١٣م

رئيس التحرير: مكتب
 نساء
 معنقات ..
 ومستقبل
 قارع

براءة نازفة
 خلف القضبان
 أطفال
 السجينات

9 أفكار
 تعزز
 علاقتك
 بأبنائك

تمرين
 لاكتساب
 مهارة
 التركيز

مدرسة نزع النموضفة
 هل ينهي شوقي
 مأساة طلابها؟

ضحيا
 طقوس
 عيد
 الحب

Family & Development

The 1st Yemeni enlightening, cultural, social and developmental
 magazine focused primarily on family and development

الموقع على الإنترنت: www.al-osra.net

مجلة الأسرة والتنمية

YouTube www.youtube.com/alosraMag

E-mail: alosrayemen@yahoo.com

المركز الرئيسي: الجمهورية اليمنية - تعز

حوض الأشراف - جوار مكتب اليمنية

هاتف: +967-4- 217156 ، فاكس: +967-4- 217157

ص. ب: 55534 تعز

Displaced by Sukhoi 22 plane crash, Ma'een residents receive government compensation

Story by Amal Al-Yarisi
Photo by Bassam Al-Ashmori

SANAA, March 10 — A committee assigned by the Ministry of Public Works and Highways began a survey Saturday of the Sukhoi 22 aircraft crash site near the Change Square of Ma'een District to verify the reports made by the Secretariat Compensation Committee.

Over six houses were damaged by the military aircraft, which plummeted to the ground on February 22, killing 11. The Secretariat agreed to compensate those whose homes were damaged by the crash and so far has made good on his promise, granting an initial YR500,000 or about \$2,300 in compensation to 15 families, Mujahid Al-Khalidid, the general manager of Ma'een said.

The Compensation Committee assigned Waleed Rafe and Abdurraqeb Ata, managers of the public works office, to hire local contractors. The buildings will be repaired as soon as possible, Al-Khalidid said, but did not specify when that recon-



Compensation offered to families of the six destroyed homes is expected to sustain them for six months.

struction would begin. In the meantime, the compensation is expected to sustain those displaced by the damages for up to six months.

Abdulkhaleq Mohammed's three-floor house sustained damages. He is content with the compensation. "The Secretariat cooperated with us," Mohammad said, "I'm optimistic

that my house will be repaired."

Mustafa Al-Shamiri, another displaced tenant, agreed that the Secretariat has been cooperative—and he, too, received compensation—but remains skeptical that his home will be rebuilt.

"I wish the government would fulfill its pledges of rebuilding and

repairing the houses," he said.

Yahia Taj Al-deen has not received any compensation. He said the first floor of the six-storey building, where he is the landlord, was damaged.

"The sewer pipes in my house were completely destroyed," Al-Deen said. His tenants left. He's lost all of the money that he would otherwise have collected from their rent, he said.

The Russian-made aircraft that fell to the ground last month was running routine military operations over this residential area when a technical malfunction caused the pilot to lose control of the plane, a recent fact-finding committee found. Three months prior, another military plane crashed in the Hasaba area of Sana'a.

Despite the fact that Yemeni President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi has issued statements calling on the military to find alternative areas for training, far from residential areas, no new plans have been announced.

Government roles out increased security in anticipation of NDC

Story and photo by Amal Al-Yarisi

SANAA, March 10 — A tightened security campaign that targets all governorates nationwide began on Saturday.

The campaign is being streamlined under the auspices of the Military Affairs Committee in preparation for the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), beginning March 18.

In Sana'a General Ali Saeed Obaid, the spokesperson of the Military Affairs Committee, said the city has been divided into four areas, each managed by a security official, who will ensure that checkpoints throughout the city are confiscating unlicensed weapons and vehicles.

Anyone carrying an unlicensed weapon will be apprehended, Obaid said, calling for local cooperation.

Citizens have criticized previous security campaigns in the city for



Officials say the increased security presence will be "operating around the clock" in preparation for the National Dialogue Conference.

discriminately applying regulations. Locals complain influential persons receive preferential treatment.

"We call on sheikhs to cooperate with us, given the difficulties we face when we deal with them," said Abdulbari Al-Amiri, a checkpoint

security guard in Sana'a, adding that some tribal leaders feel like they are exempt from undergoing checks such as these.

Despite such criticisms, locals are generally pleased with the increased measures. Qasim Rasheed, a Sana'a resident, called the campaign a "positive step."

Rasheed said that he hopes the security checkpoints stay in place, even after the national conference ends.

Elegant Apartments for Rent in Sana'a
The Tower Apartments (IMC Realty) are located in a quiet neighborhood. One block from the Sitten street, 15 minutes from the Sana'a International Airport, a short walk from the newly built Government Center, walking distance to shopping areas. Great views from every unit.
Real Estate Agents are welcome
For further details please call us on
+967 711178889
733581505, 771181505
Or visit our website
http://www.imc-realty.com

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

Dr. Fuad Al-Salahi to the Yemen Times:
"If we want to achieve stability build a state and call the dialogue a success, there should be logical remedies for the Southern issue."

Turn to page 4 for the interview

مقابلة حصرية
الدكتور فؤاد الصلاحي ليمن تايمز:
جهات قبلية وعسكرية في صنعاء لا تريد للحوار أن ينجح
نص المقابلة في صفحة 4

أسمنت الوطنية
شركة البناء والتنمية

National Cement Bozzolana
Works on:

- Reduce the corrosion of iron used in the buildings.
- Resistant thermal cracks and fissures in buildings.
- Increase the resistance of the building to store salts and acids.
- Increase the strength of concrete particles cohesion.
- Increase the life span of the building because of the increased age of building materials.

Less Cost Long Age

Tel : +967 (2) 510800 +967(2) 510800
فاكس : +967 (2) 510840 +967(2) 510840
P.O.Box: 10001 lah
www.nccyemen.com Email:ncement@nccyemen.com

Subscribe to win...
With Jawaher Al-tijari Program 2013
48 Luxury Cars
and more than **3000** valuable prizes

Free Call Number :800 8000
Land line :01-299988

البنك التجاري اليمني
Yemen Commercial Bank
البنك الذي تثق به
The Bank You Trust

Yemeni detainees in Guantanamo Bay receive special government committee

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, March 10 — Human rights advocates say they are gaining ground in their fight to secure the return of Yemeni citizens detained at the U.S.-owned detention facility, Guantanamo Bay.

Last Wednesday, activists and relatives of Guantanamo detainees met with officials to establish a ministerial committee dedicated to negotiating with U.S. powers responsible for the prison located in Cuba.

The committee consists of representatives from the Interior Ministry, the National Security Bureau, HOOD Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms and relatives of detainees.

Abdurrahman Barman, the head of HOOD, a local non-profit that follows the issue, said a Yemeni delegate, in coordination with the U.S administration, is preparing to visit the prison in order to monitor a reported hunger strike in one of the prison's blocks that began about a month ago.

Yemenis comprise the majority of Guantanamo's detainees — 116 nationals have been detained since



Although the U.S. Department of Justice has acquitted 58 Yemeni prisoners but no one has been released.

the facility opened in 2002.

Not everyone is convinced the committee will make headway with this international and controversial issue.

"Relatives of the arrestees deem this step an attempt to calm them down," said Nabeel Al-Hela, the brother of a Yemeni who has been imprisoned for 13 years.

"Yemen is unwilling to receive the arrestees who have been acquitted by the U.S administration," he added, referring to the 58 detainees that Barman says have been cleared by U.S. officials for a prison transfer.

U.S. officials could not be contacted by press time to comment on the matter.

Benomar calls Dubai meeting with Southern leaders 'fruitful'



Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, March 6 — United Nations special envoy to Yemen Jamal Benomar arrived in Sana'a on Sunday, a day after he met with Hiram leaders in Dubai to negotiate their participation in the National Dialogue Conference to

begin March 18 and to put an end to recent clashes in the South.

Hiram, also known as the Southern Movement, has repeatedly threatened to boycott the conference.

Benomar told media outlets the outcome of the meeting was fruitful and positive.

After the meeting in Dubai, Hiram participants issued a statement.

"We agree the Southern issue will only be solved peacefully," they said. "We will exert our best efforts to prevent acts of violence."

A key reason Hiram's presence at the NDC is still uncertain is the diverging opinions among its leaders.

Some remain locked in ideas of secession, while others have shown willingness to consider federalism as an option for state formation, to be debated at the conference.

"We said previously that we won't participate in the dialogue unless it's a dialogue between the South and the North," said Dr. Abdu Al-Ma'tari, a spokesman for a faction

Security guards fired from US Embassy protest severance, demand compensation

Story and photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, March 6 — Dozens of protestors have been standing outside of the massive, heavily-guarded United States Embassy since Saturday, when the embassy fired 25 Yemeni security personnel. The protestors, some of whom had been working for the embassy for up to five years, say that their contracts had been violated.

Protestors said that they don't know why they were fired. Their rights, both as workers under Yemeni law and in accordance with the contracts that they signed with the embassy, have been denied, they said.

Before their dismissal, the security guards at the embassy earned around \$400 to \$800, or YR86,000 to YR172,000, a month.

"Unfortunately, circumstances have required the U.S. Embassy Sana'a to eliminate a number of positions," Lou Fintor, a spokesperson for the embassy told the Yemen Times in a written statement.

"Those affected by this reduction have already been notified individually—both in writing and in person. The embassy is working diligently to provide comprehensive assistance to all those affected. This includes job counseling, assistance with alternative employment, and the full extent of all benefits allowed under Yemeni law," Fintor said. Though promised severance pay from the embassy, the guards have yet to receive any money.

demanding secession.

While those in the South continue to debate their terms and conditions leading up to the NDC, others are growing more uneasy about the international community's involvement following Benomar's meeting.

"We don't know the outcome of the NDC yet but what the International Community wants will be carried out," said political analyst Ghamdan Al-Yusfi. "I think Yemenis are the least influential part in the NDC."



The labor office in Sana'a has promised protestors to involve the Yemeni government in their case against the embassy.

Abdulsalam Al-Sanabani, the investigation coordinator in the Labor Office in Sana'a, said his office has been following the case and that they will be sending a report to the Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Yemeni law guarantees them prompt compensation, Al-Sanabani said.

"We worked as security guards of the embassy. We've been receiving our salaries from the U.S. Department of the State for 4 to 5 years," Akram Al-Arami, spokesperson of the fired guards, said.

"We were surprised by our dismissal. We don't know the reasons," Al-Arami said. "The embassy told us that the U.S. Department of the State has gone bankrupt and wants to reduce the workforce."

The embassy employs over 450 Yemeni security personnel, in addition to their American staff.

"I turned down many job offers to accept this position at the embassy. Now? They fire me without prior notice," Al-Arami said.

Mohammed Al-Duba'ai, another protestor, said he and other fired guards would continue to protest. They will set up tents and block streets in front of the American embassy, Al-Duba'ai said.

The United States Embassy is located in a huge, fortified compound on the northeast corner of the city. Since the revolution two years ago, the United States has increased the amount of aid they have dedicated to Yemen by millions, now pledging \$345 million towards development projects.

Fertile valley in Dhamar threatened by ongoing water depletion practices



Arbitrary consumption of water in Jahran Valley leads to well depletion by three meters each year.

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

DHAMAR, March 6 — Randomly-dug water wells in the Jahran Valley of Dhamar governorate are now numbered at 1,000, according to officials.

An area known for its agricultural productivity, the number worries local experts as water supplies are being depleted at unsustainable levels, said Colonel Ahmed Ali Obad Al-Saqri, the official manager of Jahran District.

Water levels are decreasing by three meters each year due to random consumption and are shrinking much quicker due to modern machinery.

A majority of the water is being used for qat planting, a crop widespread in Yemen, but

controversial due to its high water consumption.

Although, Yahya Mijahid Ibrahim, the project coordinator in the local council, said "digging in Jahran Valley is not permissible," farmers in need of water for their plants continue to do so.

To save the dwindling water supply, the Water Resources Office in Dhamar is creating workshops to educate farmers about water usage and implementing a scheme that is growing in popularity — uprooting qat plants and replacing them with coffee.

While qat-elimination advocates praise the technique, others question its practicality, saying farmers rely on qat for income. Coffee replacement campaigns are also often criticized as "elitist."



The Heads of Mission Spouses Association (HOMSA), a local organization that works with women and children, hosted a benefit lunch on Wednesday to raise money for children suffering from cancer.

'Yemen's forgotten citizens,' Muhamasheen community anticipate participation at NDC

Story and photos by Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Though Yemeni, they typically live on the edges of society, often called "pariahs" in their own country. They're distinguishable by their dark complexions and African heritage and locally, they're still derogatorily referred to as the, "Akhdam" – literally "servants."

But activists from this community, one of Yemen's poorest, call themselves another name: Muhamasheen, the "marginalized ones"—and intend on presenting demands at the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) this month. Although still unofficial, the conference's Preparatory Committee say the Muhamasheen



Members of the Muhamasheen community see the National Dialogue Conference will be a chance to gain political clout.

are slated to be granted at least one seat from the 62 that will be distributed by President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi.

"We're Yemenis and have rights as citizens," Ali Abdullah Saleh, a Muhamasheen activist, said.

Per a seat allocation plan, decided on by Yemen's U.N. Special Envoy Jamal Benomar, the Muhamasheen fall into the category of underrepresented groups that require presidential appointment. Other groups assumed to make the list, include artists, religious scholars and the Jewish community.

Saleh believes that participating in the NDC will be a step forward for his impoverished community.

"We have visions about the constitution and the civil state," Saleh said. "First, we have to say that we're here. We aspire to change our lives; we don't want to live on handouts anymore."

The revolution two years ago

which toppled President Ali Abdullah Saleh has encouraged previously marginalized groups like the Muhamasheen to organize within their communities. Last April there was a 4,000-strong strike of Sana'a street sweepers, the majority of whom belong to the Muhamasheen community. After the streets became clogged with trash, interim Prime Minister Mohamad Basindawa entered negotiations.

"We're not greedy," Saleh said. "We only want a crumb of Yemen's wealth."

Abdulla Rashed, another Muhamasheen from Sana'a, is not optimistic. He doesn't imagine his community will fare well at the NDC.

"No one will take them seriously," Rashed said.

In Sana'a, most Muhamasheen live in crippling poverty, in overcrowded shacks on the outskirts of town. Muhamasheen attend school,

but children often follow in their parents' footsteps, earning around \$3 dollar a day, scraping by on the streets of Yemen.

They've lived in Yemen for as long as anyone can remember – local legends hold that they arrived as pre-Islamic invaders from Ethiopia— and number over a million, but they've never held equal access to education, health services, employment or been able to participate in national politics, they say.

Out of the 565 seats in the upcoming meeting, the number dedicated to the Muhamasheen will be small, either one or two. By contrast political parties like the General People's Conference, previously headed by former president Ali Abdullah Saleh, and their opposition the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) have been granted the lion's share.

Fuad Alawi, the head of Anti-Discrimination Sana'a Organization, stressed the importance of establishing a formal political party for the Muhamasheen; thus far the community has been only loosely organized.

"[Establishing] a political party will empower them and enable them to gain political positions," he said.

Ali Al-Muqri, the award-winning Yemeni novelist who highlighted the Muhamasheen's plight in his book, "Black Taste, Black Smell," told the Yemen Times that he has serious doubts about the NDC's aims.

"The government has no serious intention of improving the situation of this community," he said.

"I think their presence will be nominal," he added.

Still invisible

Boshra Al-Amri, a journalist and human rights activist, said that the Muhamasheen remain invisible, both to the government and in the

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL



PROVIDING A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION FOR 35 YEARS

A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

Beautiful purpose-built facilities on a spacious 34 acre site in a countryside setting. Sports facilities include soccer and softball fields, basketball and tennis courts. Large indoor multi-purpose area for volleyball, basketball, badminton, gymnastics, table tennis, musical and dramatic productions. Bus service available.

Main Campus

- Performance-Based curriculum for 5 years of age through secondary school
- Personalized education/small class sizes run by highly qualified & experienced teachers
- Over 40 computers available for student use, and computer instruction for all ages
- Extensive after school activity program involving music, art, craft, drama, & sports
- Advanced Placement (AP) college level courses available for qualified students
- Graduates attend American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities

SIS Pre-School

- Specific age appropriate experiences for 2, 3 and 4 year olds
- Attractive premises near the French Embassy including a garden and play area
- Certified experienced British teacher assisted by paraprofessionals
- School hours are from 7:55 a.m. to 12:00 noon (Saturday through Wednesday)
- Arabic program from 12:00 noon - 2:30 p.m.

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen
Email: sanaa@Qsi.org

Phone: 370 191-2 Fax: 370 193
Website: www.qsi.org



Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA)
Member of Quality Schools International



Much of the impoverished community live on around \$3 day.

private sector. This should change, she said.

The NDC ought to include the Muhamasheen, as well as other typically marginalized social groups in the country even if they do not have political clout, Al Amri said.

Eighteen-year-old Muhamasheen Raheel Mohammed hopes to see the government make efforts in the future to educate children from the underserved community.

"Our children have been disgraced. Some have been killed in cold-blood," she said. "We want [the children] to be well-educated.

We don't want our children to be beggars and plastic can collectors anymore."

While some Muhamasheen have been talking about this month's conference, for others it's abstract. They're too busy struggling to make a living.

"We have no idea about our participation in the NDC," said Mohammad Al-Marzooqi, head of the Cleaning and Sweepers Syndicate, which is made up of Muhamasheen workers.. "We're not sure if we'll be included in the NDC or not."

Becoming a proud Land Rover or Range Rover owner is now easier than ever.

- Trade in your current car, of any brand, for a Land Rover or Range Rover
- Trade in guarantee on your new car
- Five-year warranty or 150,000km

For more information, please call 735 000 888.

Al Rowaishan Investment: Hadda Street, Sana'a



Dr. Fuad Al-Salahi to the Yemen Times:

'If we want to achieve stability, build a state and call the dialogue a success, there should be logical remedies for the Southern issue.'

Like many academics, Dr. Fuad Al-Salahi, a sociology professor at Sana'a University, has opinions about the upcoming National Dialogue Conference (NDC). Set to begin March 18, Al-Salahi is hesitant to say the conference will kick off successfully. He says many obstacles still stand in the way of implementation, including the government's inability to fully address issues in the South.

Unlike many optimists, Al-Salahi takes issue with the view he says many have – the dialogue will change Yemen overnight. He says even after the conference, Yemen faces a long road ahead.

Interview by Mohammed Al-Samei
Photo by Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Just days from the commencement of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), some say it will be delayed. What is your opinion?

Generally speaking, Yemen cries out for dialogue because the country is going through an incomparable situation. There is security and military chaos and many stifling economic crises. Government institutions are unstable. An active role of state institutions is needed. This situation requires a dialogue and stability. Stability needs political reconciliation between political stakeholders in the country. The dialogue will not only be devoted to the issues highlighted in the Gulf Initiative.

Dialogue is essential so the inclination towards violence is limited. Democracy cannot be established without a culture of dialogue among people and political parties. There is a lot of optimism because people think the dialogue will push Yemen toward development overnight. This is not true. Dialogue is only the first preparation towards stability.

Will the situation become stable and will security be restored once the conference is held?

There are some things that invite the delay of the dialogue. There are internal political powers that encourage violence. There are also regional powers that do not want the dialogue to be held. However, if the NDC is going to be held on March 18 as scheduled, this will help create reconciliation among political parties. One of the principles of the dialogue is to accept one another and rely on a variety of opinions.

Some say the majority of political parties will join the NDC, leading to a calm situation.

The first session will be exploratory. Everyone will feel each other out - what the Houthis think, what the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) and what the civil society organizations think.

There are some opinions in Yemen that those who represent the NDC are not representatives of the revolution. Revolutionary youths are absent from the NDC because the bulk of attendees are political party representatives. The parties have nothing to do with the revolution.

Many of the revolutionary youth are affiliated with parties that had a leading role in the revolution.

Very few, when you look at the names. The youngest one was 45-years-old. So, where are the youths?

For example, I came across some youth on the Houthis' list. Those youth were active in the revolution.

The number of youth remains limited. In fact, independent youths were the backbone of the revolution, not partisan youth. The independent youth are hopeful and ambitious to achieve a civil state.

The dialogue stakeholders should accomplish the goals of the revolution, build a civil state, establish equality and the rule of law. Aden and Tehama's grievances or those of any other governorate should be addressed.

What are the steps that should be taken prior to the launch of the NDC, particularly when it comes to the Southern Movement (Hirak)?

The Southern Movement sides with dialogue. But, there are steps that should be taken before the dialogue - procedural steps that create trust such as an apology made by President Hadi for the 1994 War. Also, the committee set-up to discuss land disputes should make decisions regarding the return of looted land. This should take place prior to dialogue in order to build trust with the Southerners. The prisoners under the Southern Movement should be released. This will consolidate trust and send the message the government is heading towards a political dialogue that excludes no one.

Do you think President Hadi's visit to Aden is fruitful in terms of communicating with the Southern Movement?

Neither the presidency nor the government has declared the results

“

This government takes the same approach as the former regime - it isn't transparent.

of the visit. But, let's examine these results. This government takes the same approach as the former regime - it isn't transparent. But, we know President Hadi went to Aden because the situation was turbulent. There is no justification for the clashes that took place on Feb. 21. Unfortunately, there are some political powers that want to flex their muscles and exert themselves in all cities and governorates. They want to send a message that their voice is loud. The Southern issue is key to political dialogue and peace



Dr. Fuad Al-Salahi is a sociology professor at Sana'a University.

in Yemen. If we want to achieve stability, build a state and call the dialogue a success, there should be logical remedies for the Southern issue.

Some political analysts say there will be presidential decisions and procedures aimed at reassuring Southerners and involving them in the NDC. What is your opinion?

Why have these decisions and procedures been delayed to the last moment before the dialogue? Why were these procedures and decisions not made in order to prepare for the dialogue? I don't know what the expected outcomes are. Is it an apology for the 1994 War? Will the detainees who protested peacefully in Aden be released? The land issue and post-war destruction are very big issues. President Hadi insists on the success of the NDC. On his visit to Aden, he met with leading Southern figures that represent the South. He wants the first sessions of the NDC to succeed at least. I think the first session will be held in Aden.

It is said that some political parties participating in the NDC do not want it to succeed?

At present, there are many hurdles that lie ahead of it. Some tribal and military figures continue to attempt to foil the NDC because they think chaos is advantageous. Yemen has been a block for regional conflict. There is Qatari, Saudi Arabian, American and Iranian interference. There are some internal and external powers that do not want the dialogue to succeed or begin on time.

If the NDC and its opening session are held in Aden on time, in the presence of all parties, or even most of them, citizens will be optimistic. They will see political, tribal and military bodies, as well as Hirak, are eager to achieve stability and support the building of a civil state at the same time.

If the opening session is held in Aden, will that be the first

step to solve the Southern Issue?

It will not solve the Southern Issue but rather build trust with Southerners and Hirak. I hope President Hadi will issue an apology this week for what happened in the 1994 War in order to build a real trust. In doing this, Hadi will promote his popularity and earn societal respect.

There are different opinions about issues to be discussed at the NDC. What are the most prominent issues you want to be discussed at the conference?

There is a disagreement on that.

“

We want a unified country based on a parliamentary regime and multi-regional federalism, which promotes popular participation at a local regional and national level.

First, who are the parties involved in the NDC? The bodies taking part in the NDC do not understand the real issues and are not representative of the revolution. They are not even affiliated with 10 percent of the revolution.

Second, what are the agendas to be discussed at the conference? There are 13 points of discussion including cultural and social issues which [should be solved outside the NDC].

The Preparatory Committee for the NDC, the General People's Congress (GPC), the Islah Party, and the Joint Meeting Parties (JMPs) have presented long-term issues like marginalized groups' rights and early marriage. [Although] these issues need to be addressed and require political awareness, the real dialogue should be focused on building a state and whether Yemen can continue as a unified country. Will a parliamentary regime and multi-regional federalism be a solution for current problems? Will the situation continue with the same structure without any change?

State building will be a prominent issue at the conference

It should be discussed on the first day for two reasons. It is the most glaring aim of the 2011 revolution and without the revolution, the NDC would not exist. The former regime was a major problem in Yemen, and now there is mass confusion. The state will be a prominent issue, but what kind of state? We want a democratic and institutional state based on law.

The NDC will achieve this aim?

The role of the state is currently absent. There are unofficial checkpoints, chaos and attacks on electricity power lines. We want a unified country but what is unity? We want a new formula for unity. The current formula has not worked since the 1994 War.

We want a unified country based on a parliamentary regime and multi-regional federalism, which promotes popular participation at a local, regional and national level.

You support dividing Yemen into two or more regions?

Not two regions because this is considered separation. I suggest we establish three regions, composed of seven governorates each. Sana'a, Aden and Taiz will be the capitals of these regions. Moreover, we can also divide it into five regions composed of four governorates, since there is a capital and a harbor (Sana'a and Aden).

Regions will enable citizens to participate in politics through elections. They will be able to vote for local councils and [other bodies] which will have mini-parliaments. They will participate at the state level through a federal parliament that allows parties and residents to hold each other accountable. Yemen is not an exception, this system exists in 35 countries worldwide.

How will a civil state work, considering many want Islamic Sharia law?

Some parties and powers spread fear about a civil state. The civil state isn't against religion. It has functioned in Europe. When feudalism collapsed [in Europe], there was a need to change the relation between the state and society. At the time, religious reform movements emerged in Europe because the church controlled political, civil and religious divisions.

In Arab societies, there are no religious associations that claim [this kind of] control, rather there are political powers that want to impose their agendas in the name of religion by issuing fatwas (a legal, religious pronouncement).

Religion flourishes in a civil society and ensures tolerance and equal citizenship, but some political parties distort this concept. These parties want to protect their interests in Yemen. Yemen needs a civil society to eliminate tribal and sectarian disputes that date back 50 years.

“

The other challenge is whether leading political stakeholders will agree on the nature of the state and governing bodies.

Do you think current political parties are satisfied with the civil state?

Some parties don't believe in equal citizenship. [Many] minority groups in Yemen are marginalized.

What are the foundations of a civil state?

A civil state will apply the rule of law, ensure equal citizenship, will be self-governing, divide wealth equally and is based on merit, not legacies.

What are the most important challenges facing Yemen?

I don't know if Hadi is able to control the political process and the NDC. The Gulf Initiative countries and the U.N. will have to play a vital role in assisting with this. Divisions in [many] cities between armed groups have led to violence, like what happened in Aden on Feb. 21.

The other challenge is whether leading political stakeholders will agree on the nature of the state and governing bodies. Some believe Hadi is just a transitional president. They are preparing for his successor in 2014.

There's an economic challenge because politics are not separate from the economy. Stability and political compromise cannot exist in a bad economic situation. People cannot nourish themselves with politics nor a dialogue. All they want is a government that reduces negatives for them - such as food prices - and supports the rights of consumers in Yemen. If residents have basic services, they will trust the government. They will see the state is seriously supporting dialogue and political stability.

الدكتور فؤاد الصلاحي ليمن تايمز:

جهات قبلية وعسكرية في صنعاء لا تريد للحوار أن ينجح



حوار: محمد السامعي
تصوير: صادق الوصابي

هناك جهات قبلية وعسكرية في صنعاء لا تريد للحوار أن ينجح بل لا تريد للحوار أن يبدأ، لأنها تحقق مصالحها من خلال الفوضى السائدة حالياً، هكذا يقول الأستاذ الاجتماعي السياسي في جامعة صنعاء الدكتور فؤاد الصلاحي الذي أضاف في حوار مع يمن تايمز أن الشعب اليمني يتصور أن الحوار سينقل اليمن إلى التطور بين عشية وضحاها، وهذا تصور غير صائب.

الصلاحي اقترح أن يقوم الرئيس هادي بخطوات إجرائية تخلق الثقة لدى الجنوبيين مثل أن يصدر قراراً يعتذر فيه عن حرب ٩٤ باعتبارها حرب خاطئة، فقرار الاعتذار سيعزز شعبيته وتقدير المجتمع له.

ويشير الصلاحي إلى أن هناك أحزاب وقوى زرعت تخوفاً من الدولة المدنية، مؤكداً أن اليمن أكثر الدول العربية بحاجة إلى الدولة المدنية لكي تخرج من الصراعات القبلية والطائفية والذهبية التي لا تزال سائدة في اليمن منذ ٥٠ عاماً.

لم تبق إلا أيام على موعد انطلاق مؤتمر الحوار الوطني، هناك من يقترح التأجيل، وهناك من ينظر إلى أهمية انعقاد المؤتمر في الظروف الحالية، كيف تنظر أنت لذلك؟

هناك من يقول إنه في وقت انعقاد المؤتمر ستكون معظم الجهات والمكونات السياسية في مؤتمر الحوار وبالتالي ستشهد الأوضاع ولن تحدث أي أزمات في البلد؟

ربما الجلسة الأولى ستكون استكشافية، كل واحد يستكشف ماذا عند الآخر، ماذا عند الحوثيين وماذا عند المشترك وماذا عند منظمات المجتمع المدني.

هناك آراء موجودة في الساحة تقول إن الذين سيمثلون إلى الحوار ليسوا ممثلين للثورة فشبّاب الثورة غائبون في مؤتمر الحوار لأن غالبية الحاضرين هم ممثلون للأحزاب، والأحزاب لا علاقة لهم بالثورة.

كثير من شباب الثورة هم منضمون لأحزاب شريكة أساسية، في الثورة؟

قليلون جداً، أنا نظرت للأسماء، أقل واحد عمره ٥٥ سنة، أين الشباب هنا؟!

مثلاً في قائمة الحوثيين أنا قرأت عدد من الأسماء لشباب فاعلين في الثورة...؟

صحيح، لكن يظل عدد الشباب قليل جداً، الأصل أن الشباب المستقل كان عماد الثورة وليس الشباب الحزبي، وهؤلاء لديهم أمل، وكان طموحهم أن يصل إلى دولة مدنية، الشباب لا يريدون الانتصار على أحد داخل الساحة، طالما أن هناك غياب للشباب في مؤتمر الحوار، على المتحاورين أن ينفذوا أهداف الثورة، والوصول إلى دولة مدنية، إلى مواطنة متساوية، إلى دولة قانون، أن يكون هناك انتصار للمظلومية التي تعرضت لها عدن وأبناء تهامة وكثير من المحافظات.

ماهي الخطوات التي يفترض أن تتم من أجل التهيئة للحوار ودعوة الحراك للمؤتمر؟

الحراك هم مع الحوار، لكن هناك خطوات لا بد أن تتم قبل الحوار خطوات إجرائية تخلق الثقة، مثل أن يصدر الرئيس هادي قراراً يعتذر فيه عن حرب ٩٤ باعتبارها حرباً خاطئة، وأن يكون هناك أمور مستعجلة من اللجان التي تم تشكيلها والتي أوكلت لها التحقيق في نهب الأراضي في الجنوب، وأن يتم اتخاذ قرار بإعادة قدر كبير من الأراضي العامة والخاصة المنهوبة قبل الحوار ثم تستمر اللجنة في عملها حتى يتم خلق ثقة مع الجنوبيين، ومن الضروري إطلاق المساجين من الحراك، هذه ستعزز الثقة أن الدولة والحكومة متجهة إلى حوار سياسي يضم الجميع ولا يقصي أحد.

زيارة الرئيس هادي إلى عدن هل كانت نتائجها مثمرة فيما يتعلق بالتواصل مع الحراك الجنوبي؟

عملياً الرئاسة والحكومة لم تعلن عن نتائج الزيارة، لكن نستشفها كتخليل سياسي، الحكومة مستمرة بنفس نهج الحكومات السابقة بأنها لا تعتمد الشفافية ونشر المعلومات عما حدث؛ لكن نعلم أن الرئيس ذهب إلى عدن؛ لأن الواقع كان مضطرباً عندما قتل عدداً من المواطنين في ٢١ فبراير، لم يكن هناك مبرر للصدام في ذلك اليوم لكن هناك قوى سياسية في الساحة تريد أن تستعرض عضلاتها وتقول إنها موجودة في كل المدن والمحافظات

بشكل عام، اليمن بحاجة ماسة إلى الحوار لأن الظروف الصعبة التي تمر بها البلد استثنائية، هناك فوضى أمنية وعسكرية، أزمات اقتصادية كثيرة، عدم استقرار مؤسسات الدولة، أزمات اقتصادية خانقة... هذا كله بحاجة إلى تفعيل مؤسسات الدولة وتفعيل أنشطتها، هذا يستلزم الحوار، وهذا الأمر يتطلب الاستقرار، والاستقرار يتطلب توافقاً سياسياً بين كل الأطراف في البلد لأن الحوار ليس مهمته فقط مناقشة القضايا المرتبطة بمجالات المبادرة الخليجية كما يرى البعض، فالمبادرة عملت هدنة بين الأطراف المتصارعة، وأحالت موضوع الحوار إلى القوى السياسية لكي تمر من خلاله كل الترتيبات والإجراءات السياسية لبناء الدولة.

ومن هنا فالحوار مطلوب حتى نقل النزوع إلى العنف داخل الساحة اليمنية. لا يمكن ترسيخ الديمقراطية دون ثقافة الحوار بين الأحزاب والناس في المجتمع، مع ذلك هناك قدر كبير من التفاؤل داخل المجتمع، يتصور الشعب أن الحوار سينقل اليمن إلى التطور بين عشية وضحاها، لا؛ هو خطوة أولى نحو الترتيب للاستقرار.

هل ستشهد الأوضاع في البلد وسيحفز الانفلات الأمني والعنف وقت انعقاد المؤتمر؟

كنت أريد الوصول إلى هذا النقطة، فهناك مؤشرات تدعو إلى تأجيل الحوار، وهناك قوى سياسية تثير قدر من العنف في الداخل، وهناك قوى إقليمية لا ترغب بالحوار في هذه اللحظة لأن كل مجموعة إقليمية لها تابعين في اليمن، لكن إذا تمت الترتيبات للحوار وعقد في الثامن عشر من مارس كما هو محدد له أتصور ربما في البداية سيخلق توافقاً أولياً بين القوى السياسية، فمن الدلالات السياسية للحوار أننا نتقبل بعضها البعض ونعتمد على تعدد الآراء.

صنعاء» لأن الأقاليم ستمنح المواطن هوية كبيرة، ومشاركة كبيرة سياسياً لأنه مشارك في الحكومة المحلية انتخاباً وتصويتاً في المجالس المحلية والحكومات المحلية، لأن الحكومات المحلية سيكون لها برلمانات صغيرة، ثم على مستوى الدولة الوطنية الكبيرة سيكون هناك برلمان فيدرالي ومجلس شورى وبالتالي سيتنافس الأحزاب والمواطنين على هذه العملية، وهذا الأمر موجود في أكثر من خمسة وثلاثين دولة في العالم، نحن ليس استثناء.

هناك حديث كبير حول الدولة المدنية وسط تخوفات من بعض الجهات التي تريد تطبيق الشريعة الإسلامية... أنت كيف ترى؟

أنا أتصور أن هناك أحزاب وقوى زرعت تخوف من الدولة المدنية، الدولة المدنية ليست ضد الأديان. هناك تجربة في أوروبا، ودور الكنيسة في السلطة السياسية والمدنية عندما انهار النظام الإقطاعي، وكان لا بد من تغيير طبيعة العلاقة بين الدولة والمجتمع وظهرت حركة الإصلاح الديني في أوروبا لأن الكنيسة كانت مسيطرة على الجانب السياسي والمدني والديني.

لكن في المجتمع العربي لا توجد هذه المؤسسة الدينية التي تدعي السيطرة ولكن هناك قوى سياسية تريد أن تفرض نفسها على الساحة اليمنية وأن تقول بأنها هي من تجب أن تمثل الدين عبر فتاوى. لكن عملياً الدولة المدنية هي الدولة التي ينتعش فيها الدين والتدين، يبرز التسامح والمواطنة المتساوية وهي التي تحفظ للدين مكانته، إلا أن هناك جهات سياسية تريد أن تشوه هذا المصطلح بأفكار ومعاني خاصة بها وحمولات تاريخية، فهي تريد أن تحافظ على مصالحها الأساسية، فاليمين أكثر الدولة العربية بحاجة إلى الدولة المدنية لكي تخرج من الصراعات القبلية والطائفية والذهبية التي لا تزال سائدة في اليمن منذ ٥٠ عاماً.

هل باعتقادك كل الجهات السياسية راضية عن الدولة المدنية الحديثة؟

هناك قوى سياسية لا تؤمن بالمواطنة المتساوية، وهناك إقصاء للمهمشين والأقليات.

ماهي الأسس التي تقوم عليها الدولة المدنية الحديثة؟

هناك خمسة أسس لها، أول شيء أنها دولة تعتمد على الدستور والقانون، ودولة مؤسسات ومواطنة متساوية، لا يمكن أن تكون هناك مواطنة إلا أن يكون هناك دستور وقانون، والدولة المدنية هي دولة تنموية لا تتسول الآخرين، دولة تنتج الثروة، وتوزع الثروة بالعدل، وأخيراً هي دولة تقوم على العلم وليس على الخرافات.

أبرز التحديات السياسية التي تواجهها اليمن في الوقت الحالي؟

لست أدري ما مصادر القوى التي بيد الرئيس هادي التي يمكن أن تمكنه من ضبط إيقاع العملية السياسية وضبط مؤتمر الحوار، لذا سيكون هناك دور حقيقي للدول الراعية للمبادرة الخليجية والأمم المتحدة، فاستمرار انقسام المؤسسة العسكرية واستمرار الفوضى في المدن والجماعات المسلحة قد يخلق بؤرة عنف قوية كما حدث في عدن يوم ٢١ فبراير، والتحدى الآخر هو مراكز القوى في البلد هل هي متفقة على طبيعة الدولة وعلى طبيعة النظام السياسي؟ هناك من يرى أن هادي يجب أن يكون رئيساً لفترة مؤقتة، وهم يستعدون لخلافته في ٢٠١٤. وهناك تحدي اقتصادي لأنه لا تسير السياسية إلا بوجهين سياسي واقتصادي، لا يمكن أن يكون هناك فوضى أمنية وعدم اتفاق سياسي والوضع الاقتصادي سيء، الناس لا يأكلون سياسة ولا حواراً نريد حكومة تقلل من التأثيرات الاقتصادية على المواطنين من أعباء شراء السلع ودعم حقوق المستهلك في الجمهورية، إذا وجد المواطن الخدمات البسيطة ستخلق لديه نوع من الثقة من أن هناك حكومة ونظام جاد في دعم الحوار والاستقرار السياسي.

الموضوع، الخلاف على قضيتين في البداية، أولاً من هم المتحاورون، فالموجودون في الحوار الآن ليسوا أصحاب القضية الأساسية، وليسوا أصحاب الثورة ولا يمثلونها ولا يمثلون الثورة بنسبة عشرة في المائة.

الأمر الآخر: ما هي الأجنحة؟ هناك ١٢ محوراً للنقاش، هذه قضايا اجتماعية ثقافية، الأمر الذي لا يخلق أملاً بنجاح الحوار وجدديته، عندما ذهب لجنة الحوار وقيادات المؤتمر والاصلاح والمشاركين الذين قامت الثورة ضدكم في الأصل، وضعوا قضايا اجتماعية طويلة المدى مثل قضايا المهمشين وزوجات الصغيرات، هذه قضايا طويلة بحاجة إلى تنمية ووعي سياسي، الحوار الحقيقي هو حول بناء الدولة، هل سنستمر في دولة موحدة أم دولتين، هل سنعتمد على دولة اتحادية بنظم برلماني وفيدرالية متعددة الأقاليم كحل للإشكالية الحالية والصراع القادم أم سنستمر بنفس تركيبة النظام دون تغيير.

مسألة بناء وشكل الدولة سيتم النقاش حولها في مؤتمر الحوار كقضية من أهم القضايا؟

هو المفروض أن يتم نقاش هذه القضية في أول يوم لسببين، الأول: أن ذلك الهدف الرئيسي والهام من أهداف الثورة، لأن الحوار أتى بعد الثورة، فلولا الثورة لما أتى الحوار. السبب الثاني أن النظام السياسي السابق والذي خرج الشباب ضده كان من أهم أزمات اليمن. نحن اصبحنا الآن أمام فوضى عارمة، لا بد من إعادة الاعتبار للدولة، لكن السؤال ما هي الدولة؟ نحن نريد دولة ديمقراطية، دولة القانون والمؤسسات.

ولهذا الهدف سيتم عقد مؤتمر الحوار الوطني؟

الدولة الآن بهذه الصورة غير موجودة، هناك تقطعات في الطرق، وهناك فوضى، واعتمادات على الكهرباء، نريد دولة موحدة، لكن ما هو الاتحاد؟ نريد صيغة جديدة للاتحاد، الصيغة الحالية للدولة أثبتت فشلها عام ٩٤، نريد دولة اتحادية تعتمد نظاماً برلمانياً على فيدرالية متعددة الأقاليم. هنا تنسج المشاركة السياسية للشعب من خلال المستوى المحلي في الحكومات والأقاليم المحلية، ومستوى مركزي وطني. هذا الأمر سيعزز الثقة بالدولة وبالجمهورية المشتركة والاندماج الاجتماعي والوطني.

أنت مع فكرة الأقاليم أو الاقليميين فيما يتعلق بشكل الدولة؟

ليس إقليمي من ثلاثة أقاليم أو خمسة، لأن الإقليميين عودة إلى التشطير، لكن لو وضعنا ثلاثة أقاليم، إقليم عاصمته عدن وإقليم عاصمته تعز، وإقليم عاصمته صنعاء، كل إقليم فيه سبع محافظات، أو خمسة أقاليم، في كل إقليم أربع محافظات، واعتماد أن هناك عاصمة وميناء تجاري «عدن

الدكتور فؤاد الصلاحي

وأن صوتها هو الصوت الأعلى، هذا أمر لا يمكن أن يؤدي إلى حل وحوار لأن القضية الجنوبية هي مفتاح للحوار السياسي والسلم في اليمن، إذا أردنا تحقيق الاستقرار وبناء الدولة ونجاح الحوار يجب أن تكون هناك معالجات منطقية للقضية الجنوبية.

محللون يقولون أنه سيكون هناك قرارات وإجراءات رئاسية قريبة، تهدف إلى طمأنة الجنوبيين وبالتالي دعوتهم للحوار؟

ولماذا يتم تأجيل ذلك إلى الساعات الأخيرة قبل الحوار؟ لماذا لا يبدأ من الآن حتى يكون هناك تهيئة لهذه العملية؟ لأعرف ما هي القرارات المتوقعة، هل الاعتذار عن حرب ٩٤ والإفراج عن المعتقلين والمظاهرين السلميين الذين يفترض أن يتم إطلاقهم حينما كان الرئيس في عدن؟ لكن قضية الأراضي وما لحق بعدن من ممار بعد حرب ٩٤ مسألة كبيرة جداً. الرئيس هادي مصر على نجاح المؤتمر، وربما بعد زيارته لعن وعقد لقاءات عديدة مع القادة الميدانيين

إذ بدأ الحوار في وقته الحقيقي، وإذا بدأت الجلسة الافتتاحية في عدن وبحضور كل الأطراف أو حتى غالبيتهم سيؤدي ذلك إلى خطوات تفاعلية، ومن ثم سيقدّم إيجاباً للمواطن بأن النخب السياسية والقبلية والعسكرية والحراك لديهم أمل كبيرة بأن هناك شيئاً يتجه إلى الاستقرار ودعم مسار بناء الدولة في الوقت.

لو انعقدت الجلسة الافتتاحية في عدن هل سيكون ذلك خطوة أولية في حل القضية الجنوبية؟

ليس حل القضية الجنوبية، بل خلق ثقة مع الجنوبيين والحراك الجنوبي، وقبل هذا أتمنى من الرئيس هادي إصدار قرار بالاعتذار عن حرب ٩٤ وأتمنى أن يكون هذا القرار هذا الأسبوع ليس عشية المؤتمر حتى يتم خلق ثقة حقيقية، وهذا الأمر ليس فيه سوى إدراك من الرئيس لخطأ يتم تصحيحه وسيعزز شعبيته وتقدير المجتمع له.

ما هي أبرز القضايا التي ترغب أنت في مناقشتها في مؤتمر الحوار، فهناك تباين في وجهات النظر حول القضايا التي يفترض طرحها؟

الآن السائد في الساحة، ليس الخلاف عن هذا

لست أدري ما مصادر القوى التي بيد الرئيس هادي التي يمكن أن تمكنه من ضبط إيقاع العملية السياسية وضبط مؤتمر الحوار، لذا سيكون هناك دور حقيقي للدول الراعية للمبادرة الخليجية والأمم المتحدة

هناك قوى سياسية تريد أن تفرض نفسها على الساحة اليمنية وأن تقول بأنها هي من تجب أن تمثل الدين عبر فتاوى.

لكن عملياً الدولة المدنية هي الدولة التي ينتعش فيها الدين والتدين، يبرز التسامح والمواطنة المتساوية وهي التي تحفظ للدين مكانته، إلا أن هناك جهات سياسية تريد أن تشوه هذا المصطلح بأفكار ومعاني خاصة بها وحمولات تاريخية، فهي تريد أن تحافظ على مصالحها الأساسية،

زيارة الرئيس هادي إلى عدن هل كانت نتائجها مثمرة فيما يتعلق بالتواصل مع الحراك الجنوبي؟

عملياً الرئاسة والحكومة لم تعلن عن نتائج الزيارة، لكن نستشفها كتخليل سياسي، الحكومة مستمرة بنفس نهج الحكومات السابقة بأنها لا تعتمد الشفافية ونشر المعلومات عما حدث؛ لكن نعلم أن الرئيس ذهب إلى عدن؛ لأن الواقع كان مضطرباً عندما قتل عدداً من المواطنين في ٢١ فبراير، لم يكن هناك مبرر للصدام في ذلك اليوم لكن هناك قوى سياسية في الساحة تريد أن تستعرض عضلاتها وتقول إنها موجودة في كل المدن والمحافظات

Taxis in Sana'a: 46,000 and counting



Unemployed men turn no further than Sana'a's crowded streets to find a job shuffling residents around. It costs no more than \$23 to get a taxi license.



At noon, the effects of the city's 46,000 taxi licenses are inescapable - traffic is jammed and horns noisily sound in chorus.

Story and photos by Bassam Al-Ashmori

In a country where unemployment is at 60 percent, there is one place where men can still find work: behind the wheel of a taxi. In the past 17 years, 46,000 licenses have been issued to taxi drivers and there is no end in sight.

The Automatic Issuance Center, which works under the Ministry of Interior has set no ceiling on the

number of license issued, either to private or commercial vehicles.

"This is an attempt to limit unemployment," Colonel Abdulkareem Al-Jaefi, the general manager of the traffic department in Sana'a said.

If a Yemeni wants to drive a taxi, all he has to do is hold a valid driver's license.

The price of a taxi license is YR5,000, or around \$23.

Isam Al-Usaimi drives a taxi in Sana'a. Eight years ago he graduated from a vocational

institute, learning how to install air conditioners. He couldn't find any work. Then, four years ago, he started driving a taxi.

"I borrowed YR1 million [around \$4,500] to buy a taxi and eke out a living for myself and my family," Al-Usaimi said. Now, he makes around YR2,500 a day, less than \$12. During holidays, he can earn up to YR9,000, almost \$42.

Al-Usaimi owns his taxi, but other drivers rent taxis for around YR2,000, about \$10 or YR3,000, about \$15, a day.

Some taxi drivers hold other, part-time jobs to supplement their income. It's common also for university students to drive taxis when they're not in class.

Ramzi Abdulla, a university student and part-time taxi driver, says that he has few options other than driving a cab.

"I have [no other job] I can do. I can't expect to be employed immediately after my graduation."

All of these taxis on the streets have unintended consequences. Traffic piles up during rush hour. In

areas of the city where the streets are particularly busy—like Hadda Street and Bab Al- Yemen—cars slow to a crawl.

The number of taxis on the road makes it harder for people to get from place to place, Jameel Dahaq, who lives in the Mosaik neighborhood, says.

"I'm always late to work," he said. "I'm frustrated. I can't get to my office early. Taking a taxi doesn't help."

Students graduating from secondary schools and universities

can't find work elsewhere, Ahmed Saeed Shamakh, an economics expert who works at the Yemen Central Bank, says. Driving a taxi requires no schooling and relatively little investment.

As it stands, there is no mechanism in place to limit or even keep track of the number of drivers that are on Sana'a's streets, either commercial or private. On top of those 46,000 taxi licenses, there are around 125,000 private cars in the city, at least, and thousands of buses and motorcycles.

Hello Tomorrow 

Fly Emirates daily to Algiers

Say hello to Algeria, our latest destination in Africa. Emirates flies non-stop daily from Dubai to Algiers from YER 152,900*.

emirates.com/ye

In-flight entertainment with over 1,400 channels + 30 kg baggage allowance

*Taxes and conditions apply. Fare is inclusive of all taxes. Book by 20th April 2013 for outbound travel between 1st March and 31st May 2013. No service fee applies when booking online. Additional restrictions apply. For more information contact your local travel agent or Emirates on Tel: 01 444488 or emirates.com/ye

Yemen at the midpoint to its new future

Wael Zakout
Menablog.worldbank.org
First Published March 6

This month marks the midpoint of the transition process in Yemen. The peace agreement brokered by the Gulf Cooperation Council was signed in November 2011, but the actual implementation of the process began with the election of Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi in February of last year as president of the Republic of Yemen and head of the national reconciliation government. As agreed upon in the peace initiative, the transition will include: a national dialogue that brings together a broad geographic and political cross section of the country, the drafting of a new constitution

and conclude with new parliamentary and presidential elections. The two year transition is due to be completed in February 2014.

The formal transition process has three important political, security and economic components. Much has been said about progress on the political and security fronts. I want to focus today on economic developments. The picture at this stage is mixed. There is good news and not quite as good news.

Let me start with the good news. First, at the macro level, things are stabilizing. The Central Bank of Yemen reported an increase in foreign currency reserves to \$6.2 billion, from a low of around \$3.7 billion that was reached at the height of the crisis. This is partly the result of a \$1 billion deposit made by Saudi Arabia but also due to improved

management by the Central Bank. The currency is stable at around 215 Yemeni riyals to the U.S. dollar. Inflation is also under control. The International Monetary Fund expects a growth rate of around 4.4 percent this year, compared to a mere 0.5 percent last year and a contraction of around 19 percent in 2011, the year of the political crisis. Finally, the Central Bank recently reduced interest rates to 15 percent. While this is still high, it is much lower than the 22 percent of only six months ago.

Donor and government funded projects are now progressing. Almost all donors have now returned to the capital, Sana'a and a large number of contracts are currently being awarded. The projects being launched are not focused on the capital alone but in cities and

villages throughout Yemen. Roads are being repaired, schools are being built, streets are being cleaned, airports are being constructed and a major tunnel project on the road from Sana'a to Hodeida is under bidding. Soon the government will start building an expressway that will connect Aden to Taiz. There are many other projects at the design and bidding stage.

Not only have donors returned to Sana'a and projects come back to life, but an additional \$7.5 billion was pledged to Yemen at conferences last year in Riyadh and New York. These new funds will finance priority projects over the next three years. There have been extensive discussions between the government and donors as to which specific projects the new pledges will finance, and some of the promised funds have already started arriving. On Feb. 14, the World Bank's board of directors approved a number of grants to Yemen totaling \$206 million and the first installment of a pledge of \$400 million in additional support. Other donors are also moving to fulfill their commitments. Saudi Arabia has already reached an agreement with the gov-

ernment on the allocation of most of their pledge of \$3.25 billion.

Now for the news that is not quite as good. First, not all donors are delivering on their pledges. While Saudi Arabia has moved quickly by depositing \$1 billion with the Central Bank and aligning most of its promised funding with specific projects, some countries have neither delivered on their pledges, nor started the conversation with the government on the destination of the funds.

Second, while things are improving, both at the macro level and with the pace of government and donor financed projects, overall economic activity, especially as it relates to the private sector, has not improved enough to make a difference in either the jobless rate or poverty levels. More than 50 percent of Yemenis are still under the poverty line. Food insecurity is still very high and high malnutrition levels, especially among children, persist.

Lastly, the government has not made progress in the implementation of their commitments made with donors at last year's conference, nor formalized with the sign-

ing of the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF). It has taken the government almost five months to agree on the establishment of the Fast Track Mechanism, a critical agency that will ensure the rapid absorption of donor funds and their distribution to earmarked projects. It will probably be a few more months yet before it is fully operational. There also has not been significant progress on key policy actions itemized in the MAF. These include measures to improve governance and promote anticorruption, reforms to the power sector and the business environment, and the building of partnerships with Civil Society and private sector.

Where do we go from here? The government needs to accelerate the establishment of the Fast Track Executive Bureau and launch serious efforts to implement the commitments made at the donor conference in Riyadh, or their credibility will suffer. The donors in return need to deliver on their pledges, and deliver quickly. There is no time to waste on either side.

Wael Zakout is the country manager for the World Bank in Yemen.

Arab revolutions have made women worse off

Moha Ennaji
DailyStar.com.lb
First Published March 6

Though women across the Middle East participated actively in the Arab Spring protests that began in late 2010, they remain second-class citizens, even where popular uprisings managed to topple autocratic regimes. Indeed, the Islamist governments now in power in several countries seem more determined than the despots that they replaced to keep women out of politics. In conducting interviews with women in the region, I am struck by their pessimism. They fear the loss of their rights. They see economic disintegration all around them, raising the possibility of a further increase in violence. As social bonds fray, they feel increasingly vulnerable. More than once, I heard them express the view that things were better before the revolutions.

Female representation in parliaments and cabinets after the Arab Spring has been either absent or meager, and women activists fear Islamist parties will implement reactionary policies that discriminate on the basis of gender. In Egypt, for example, the Freedom and Justice Party, which dominates parliament, claims that a woman cannot become president. Egyptian women were heavily represented in the protests that brought down President Hosni Mubarak's regime in 2011, but they have been largely excluded from any official decision-making role ever since.

In Morocco, while there were eight women in the previous Cabinet, today there is only one in the Islamist-led government. In January, the Islamist-dominated parliament adopted a decree lowering the age of marriage for girls from 18 to 16, a major setback. Moroccan fem-

inists have protested vigorously, but to no avail.

Parliamentary representation for women has also taken a hit. Women hold less than 1 percent of seats in the current Egyptian parliament; previously, they held 12 percent. In Libya, a first draft of the electoral law reserved 10 percent of seats in the constituent assembly for women, but the quota was later abandoned.

In Tunisia, the election in 2011 brought 49 women into the 217-seat Constituent Assembly. But 42 of these women are members of Ennahda, which regards Shariah (Islamic law) as the source of legislation. Longtime Tunisian activists fear that Ennahda, which dominates the assembly, will use the presence of women parliamentarians to restrict women's rights.

The recent assassination of the secular Tunisian opposition leader Chokri Belaid has raised the stakes for women there. Belaid was a voice on behalf of women's rights, and the threat of increased political violence will focus on those who advocate secular equality for all Tunisians, including women.

Unfortunately, conservative forces in the Arab world repeatedly turn against women when political unrest spreads. In Bahrain, several women protesters have been arrested and tortured. In Yemen, the authorities call on male relatives to "tame" their women. In Tunisia, the most Westernized Arab country, women have been attacked at universities and schools, and are being forced to wear the hijab. A woman allegedly raped by two policemen in September 2012 was charged with public indecency when she filed a complaint.

Likewise, in Egypt, women protesters face greater scrutiny than men. Those arrested by the military during the anti-Mubarak protests were subjected to virginity tests as

a form of intimidation. Across the Middle East, Islamist militias have harassed, arrested, raped and tortured women pro-democracy activists. The model of Iran's Islamic Revolution in 1979, which imposed second-class citizenship on women, is frequently cited as a threat in Arab countries now ruled by Islamist parties.

These countries are at a crossroads. Women make up half of the Middle East's population, and any hope of political and economic development must account for that fact. Organizations like the United Nations Development Program have repeatedly issued reports demonstrating the connection between economic decline and oppression of women. Simply put, the Arab countries will not succeed unless women are fully integrated into political and economic life.

In her Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech in 2011, Yemeni political activist Tawakkol Karman, made the point clearly: "The solution to women's issues can only be achieved in a free and democratic society in which human energy is liberated, the energy of both women and men together."

Middle Eastern countries should protect and consolidate women's rights as a way of reinforcing democratic ideas and habits. They must institute the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international laws and agreements in order to eradicate gender-based discrimination and violence. The hope for women's progress is really a hope for a decent society in which development for all is possible.

Moha Ennaji is a professor of cultural and gender studies at Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University and president of the International Institute for Languages and Cultures in Fez.

Yemen International Telecommunications Co. (TeleYemen)
Vacant Announcement

Yemen International Telecommunications Co.(TeleYemen), invites qualified Yemeni national candidates to apply for the following vacant post.

Internal Audit Manager

Primary Objectives:

- Team execute Internal Auditing within the company activities.
- Produces audit report and maintains report systems across management and reports to the CEO, and to Board of Directors.
- Develops audit program for internal auditor(s) to implement and review existing audit program to meet new established system in the company.
- Suggests action to correct weaknesses and lack of control. Check efficiency and knowledge of procedures' implementation.
- Keeps relationship with Leads Internal Audit External Auditors on Internal Control Report to work on finding issues and action taken.

Supervision/Management Tasks

- Prepares Annual Work and Financial Plan/Budget (AWF&P/B) of the IA staff (CEO is authorized by the Board of Directors to approve IA plan).

Internal Audit Conduct

- Review systems and operations to assess the extent to which organizational objectives are achieved and the adequacy of controls over activities leading to such achievement.

Reporting Systems

- Produces audit report and maintain report systems across management and report to the CEO and to Board of Directors.

Requirements:

- Hold at least bachelor degree, specializing in Accounting or other related fields.
- Certified Internal Auditor (CIA).
- CPA is preferable or equivalent.
- At least 5 years experiences in managing of audit.
- Excellent skills in using computer (Word, Excel, E-mail, Internet & PowerPoint).
- Dynamic and pleasant personality.
- Hard-working and high commitment.
- High level of written and spoken English.
- Excellent interpersonal and verbal communication skills.
- Strong communication, soft skills and logical writing capabilities.
- Be able to write report in English and Arabic.

Interested candidates requested to submit their Covering Letter and CV by email to:
Jobs@teleyemen.com.ye

Response will only be made to short listed candidates.
The deadline for application is **Wednesday 20 March 2013.**

teleyemen.com.ye

مركز خدمات الزبائن ١٥٢

YEMEN TIMES
www.yementimes.com

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

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

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

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

Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam

Editorial Staff

Amal Al-Yarisi amal.mansoor12@gmail.com	Bassam Al-Khamiri bassam.alkhameri@gmail.com	Mohammed Al-Samei alsamei77@gmail.com
Amira Nasser amira.nasser2010@gmail.com	Khalid Al-Karimi khalidmohamada@yahoo.com	Nadia Haddash n.haddash@gmail.com

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Managing Editor Assistant
Sadeq Al-Wesabi
sadeqalwesabi@hotmail.com

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Offices

Taiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Tel: +967 (4) 217-157
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

Subscriptions

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

Policies:

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

Millions of leaky, combustible gas canisters sold in local markets

Story and photos by
Samar Qaed

Across Yemen, there are millions of leaky gas cylinders being used—in homes, restaurants and small shops—which could explode at any moment. The Civil Defense Council will launch a campaign this coming week to collect a limited number of the canisters and raise awareness about the dangers that Yemenis face when shopping for gas.

"We desperately need stricter regulations," Ahmed Al-Baraq, a member of the Gas Cylinders Sellers' Assembly said.

Prior to the 2011 revolution, the Assembly had planned to launch a campaign to regulate unsafe gas containers. The popular uprising, however, brought the Assembly's efforts to a standstill.

According to the organization, there were a reported 400 fires in homes last year. Faulty gas canisters were the cause of 50 of them.

There are two kinds of gas canisters: locally made and imported, according to the Civil Defense Council. The majority of faulty canisters are imported; they are made of thinner metal, and weigh around 26 pounds or about 12 kilograms. Yemeni canisters weigh 30 pounds or about 15 kilograms and can last for up to 15 years, according to a 2010 report from the Yemeni Standardization and Metrology (YSMA).

"Gas cylinders [of an unsafe] weight have unfortunately entered Yemen through customs ports," Mohammed Al-Bawsani, from the Yemeni Gas Company (YGC) said. There are 25 models of these lighter, unsafe cylinders, all imported from China, Al-Bawsani said.

The YSMA is responsible for checking all gas canisters which are imported into the country. There are nearly 5 million cylinders used across the country, a report from the Interior Ministry in 2010 found.

That same report found that the majority of those cylinders have dysfunctional safety valves. Noxious fumes, which slowly leak from



Old gas canisters are used in small food stands across Sana'a. If left unchecked, the containers can pose big health threats.

the canisters, could either combust or become poisonous.

In 2010, YGC and the Interior Ministry agreed to ramp up safety regulations at Yemen's ports. Ibrahim Al-Hasr, deputy director of

the technical affairs at the YGC, said that in recent years Yemen has opened its door to shoddy goods, adding that it has proven difficult to stop such goods from flooding the market. Corruption may play a

role, he said.

"Importers have strong relationships with state officials; we can't prevent these imported goods from entering the country," Al-Hasr said.

The YGC allocates \$1 million each year to maintain gas cylinders. Replacing and maintaining 5 million gas cylinders will cost the company \$140 million, according to Al-Bawsani, a sum they do not have. The majority of faulty cylinders

will go unrepaired.

The Civil Defense Authority is cooperating with the Yemeni Gas Company, looking—somewhat fruitlessly—for ways to protect citizens from these poorly regulated, faulty gas canisters.

Abdulkareem M'iad, director of the Civil Defense Authority, said if they had the resources, this problem could be solved by assigning inspectors at gas-filling stations. But those resources are not avail-

able.

In the meantime, they're just trying to raise awareness.

Examine your gas canister closely. If you notice a leak, the Civil Defense Authority advises, close the safety valve on your gas cylinder tightly. Open your windows and doors; let the gas dissipate. Do not turn on an electric fan, as this could cause sparks, leading combustion. Do not light matches or smoke cigarettes inside.



YEM LUB
Yemen Esso & Mobil Lubricants Marketing

اليمنية لتسويق زيوت إسو وموبيل (يملوب)

فرصة وظيفية

تعلن اليمنية لتسويق زيوت إسو وموبيل (يملوب) عن فرص عمل لمندوبي مبيعات في مدينة المكلا

* على أن تتوفر في المتقدم الشروط التالية:

1. أن يكون يمني الجنسية وحاصل على البطاقة الشخصية
2. أن يكون حاصل على شهادة جامعية
3. يفضل ان يكون لديه خبرة 2-3 سنوات في المبيعات
4. حسن المظهر وقدرة على التواصل والتعامل مع الآخرين بفاعلية
5. معرفة جيدة باللغة الانجليزية وقدرة على استخدام الكمبيوتر
6. أن يكون لديه رخصة قيادة
7. توفير الضمانات المطلوبة
8. يفضل ان يكون سكن المتقدم في نفس المدينة المتقدم لشغل الوظيفة فيها.

للتقديم يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية إلى:
فاكس رقم 01 469145 أو
Email: info@yemlub.com

آخر موعد للتقديم 2013/3/31م

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Post Title: Driver (for Yemeni nationals only)
Duration: One year, renewable
Duty Station: Sana'a
Level: G2 - Fixed Term

Responsibilities:
Under the direct supervision of the National Administrative and Finance Officer in Sanaa the driver is responsible for the following official duties:

- Drive the office vehicles for the transportation of authorized personnel (project staff, missions, consultants, OCHA staff etc);
- Use office vehicles for the purpose of work implementation only and not for other personal purposes;
- Responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of the assigned vehicles (safety functions, engine oil, water, battery, brakes, tires etc)
- Perform minor repairs and arrange for other repairs when necessary and ensures that the vehicle is kept functional and safe;
- Maintain vehicles clean;
- Ensure that passengers wear seatbelts;
- Maintain logs on official trips, daily mileage, gas consumption, oil change, greasing etc;
- Report accidents immediately, and provide as detailed information as possible, which should be documented and submitted to OCHA;
- Collects and delivers mails or documents;
- Ensures that the steps required by rules and regulations are taken in case of involvement in an accident;
- Performs any other duties as required.

Qualifications:

- Primary education
- Driver's license

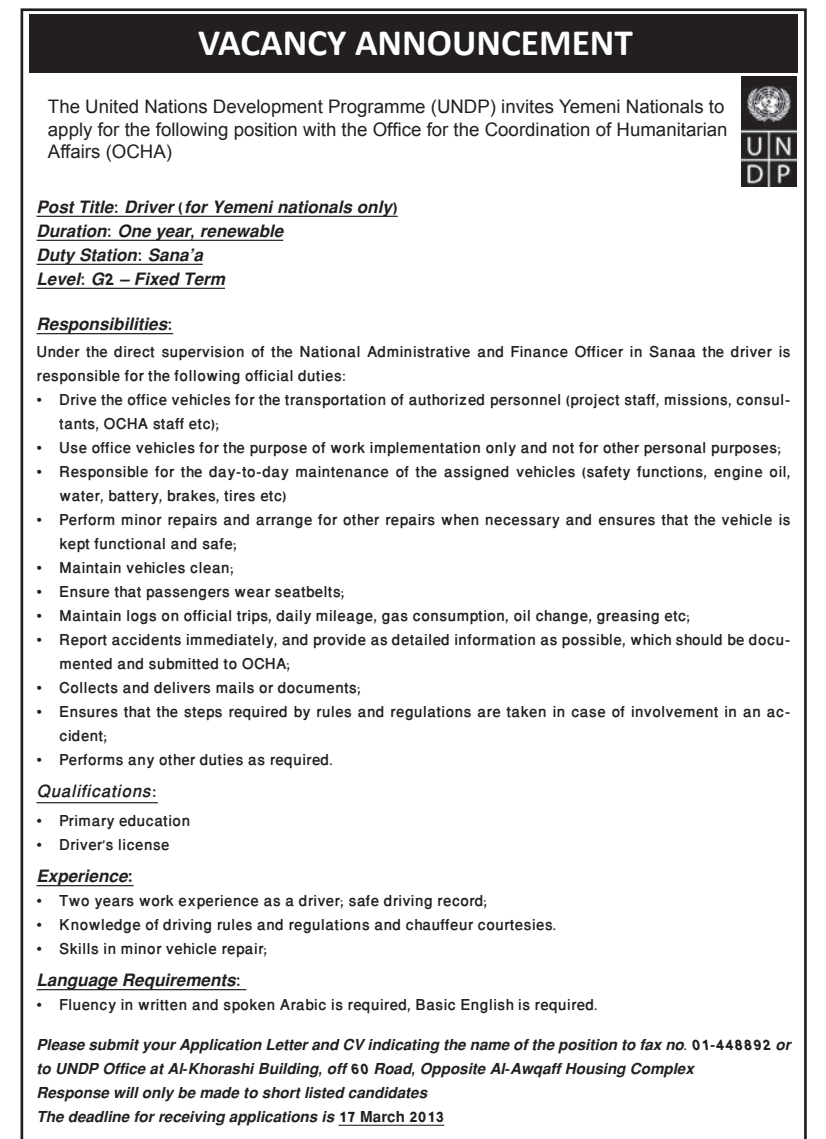
Experience:

- Two years work experience as a driver, safe driving record;
- Knowledge of driving rules and regulations and chauffeur courtesies.
- Skills in minor vehicle repair;

Language Requirements:

- Fluency in written and spoken Arabic is required, Basic English is required.

Please submit your Application Letter and CV indicating the name of the position to fax no. 01-448892 or to UNDP Office at Al-Khorashi Building, off 60 Road, Opposite Al-Awqaf Housing Complex
Response will only be made to short listed candidates
The deadline for receiving applications is 17 March 2013



YEM LUB
Yemen Esso & Mobil Lubricants Marketing

اليمنية لتسويق زيوت إسو وموبيل (يملوب)

فرصة وظيفية

تعلن اليمنية لتسويق زيوت إسو وموبيل (يملوب) عن فرص عمل لمندوبي مبيعات في مدينة المكلا

* على أن تتوفر في المتقدم الشروط التالية:

1. أن يكون يمني الجنسية وحاصل على البطاقة الشخصية
2. أن يكون حاصل على شهادة جامعية
3. يفضل ان يكون لديه خبرة 2-3 سنوات في المبيعات
4. حسن المظهر وقدرة على التواصل والتعامل مع الآخرين بفاعلية
5. معرفة جيدة باللغة الانجليزية وقدرة على استخدام الكمبيوتر
6. أن يكون لديه رخصة قيادة
7. توفير الضمانات المطلوبة
8. يفضل ان يكون سكن المتقدم في نفس المدينة المتقدم لشغل الوظيفة فيها.

للتقديم يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية إلى:
فاكس رقم 01 469145 أو
Email: info@yemlub.com

آخر موعد للتقديم 2013/3/31م

شركة النقل البري الدولي
 وعبر مكاتبها ..
 .. أن تصفوكم

وتزوم بكم على ركب اسط ولها المحدث ورمالها المتطهه وعالي
 بساط الراحه دعوكم الى زماننا لشهد الرمال مها صياها وهسا، ابدأ، من،
 صفا، الفيطة - المكلا - سيون - شبوه - والهودة
 الفيطة - المكلا - عدن - نجر - والفكس

صنعاء الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
 الفروع، الفيطة، ٠٥/٦١٠٣٩ - المكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٨٣٤٢ - شبوه، (صق) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

Job Seekers

- A teacher of math, physics, chemistry and biology in English seeks a job. 735694439
- Male, bachelor in press and media, good written and spoken English, computer literate, seeks to work only in the afternoon. Aden, 735869554
- Bachelor degree in English,

- experience in teaching and dealing with different levels. Ready for tuitions, low rate and excellent teaching. 713481271.
- Bachelor in English. Diploma in computer, experience in marketing, seeking a job in a company or a factory. 733576664
- Recycling of papers and plastics consultant for training workshop of almost 20 kinds of products.

- 711701322
- Excellent English, logistic and operation experiences, administrative skills, internet skills. esaamhamadi@gmail.com, 739882744
- Maged Mohammed, Dental Technician-experience for 8years, Diploma of technical conditioning & cooling, Connect:773899026 / 700215989
- Bachelor of English, Diplom of Computer, Experience of trade Correspondence. Connect: 700541634
- Bachelor degree in English. Experience in teaching and dealing with different levels. Ready for private lessons, low rate and excellent teaching. 713481271
- Hussein Mbarack, Yemeni, Diploma, English secondry, Computer skills, Experience: Translator, Reservation 770018223

Trans Global Logistics & Services Ltd.

We bring your World Closer

- Air/Sea/Land forwarding.
- Packing/Land Transportation.
- International door to door services.
- Warehousing /Logistical planning.
- Customs clearance/Local Visa /Documentation handling.
- Import LCL consolidation.

Tel:-967-1-444226/440460
 Fax:-967-1-445696
 P.O.Box 16884, Sana'a Rep.of Yemen
 Email:transglobal@yemen.net.ye
 Email:transglobal2@yemen.net.ye
 Website:www.transglobalyemen.com

FIVE STAR LOGISTICS CO LTD

INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDER

WEEKLY LCL SERVICES FROM INDIA/CHINA/ EUROPE /JEBEL ALI TO HOEDEIDAH AND ADEN PORTS ON VERY COMPETITIVE RATES.

OUR SERVICES: AIR/SEA FREIGHT IMPORT/EXPORT , CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, LAND TRANSPORTATION, INTERNATIONAL DOOR TO DOOR SERVICES, PACKING & WAREHOUSING, PROJECT CARGO HANDLING, DOCUMENTATION, PROCESSING OF EXEMPTION/ EXCLUSIVE IMPORT PERMITS, HANDLING OF CHARTER AIRCRAFT.

Tel:00967-1-450238/239 Fax: 00967-1-450894
 Aden: 00967-2-221994 Fax: 00967-2-221995
 EMAIL: SALES@FSTARLOGISTICS.COM
 INFO@FSTARLOGISTICS.COM
 WEBSITE: WWW.FSTARLOGISTICS.COM



Coupon for Free Classified Ads.
(All Personal Ads All Free of Cost)

For Sale Required
 Available For Lease
 For Hire/Rent Job Require
 Situation Vacant Others

Details: _____

Contact Address: _____

Please cut this coupon and send it to
Yemen Times
 Fax: 268276 or P.O. Box 2579 - Sana'a
 For more info. call 268661/2/3

Coffee Break

Sudoku **Easy** **Intermediate** **Difficult**

Chess

Solutions

White plays and wins in the 4th move

IMPORTANT Numbers

Electricity problems 177, Emergency Police 199, Fire Brigade 191, Water Problems 171, Telephone enquires 118, Accident (Traffic) 194, Foreign Affairs, 2025447, Interior Affairs 2527017, Immigration 2507613, Inter-City Bus Co. 262111/3, Ministry of Communication 325110/1/2/3, Radio Station 282061, Tourism 254032, TV Station 332001/2, Red Crescent 203131/3, Tel-Yemen 7522202, Y.net 7522227

AIRLINES

Continental Airline 278668/283082
 Egypt Air 273452/275061
 Gulf Air 440922
 Qatar Air ways Fax: 506038, Tel:506030/5
 Royal Jordanian 01 446064/5/8

BANKS

Yemen Gulf Bank Tel. 967-1-260823 Fax:260824 02 - 270347 fax 02 - 237824
Shamil Bank of Yemen & Bahrain Tel. 264775, 264702. Fax. 264703, 503350
Yemeni Banks:
 Central Bank 274314/1
 Yemen Commercial Bank Tel: 01 277224 Fax: 277291
 International Bank of Yemen 01 407030
 Arab Bank 01 276585/2

CAC Bank 01 563813
 Al-Amal Bank 01-449731
 Qatar International Bank 01-517544
 Yemeni Bank for Reconstruction and Development 01-271601
 Saba'a Islamic Bank 01-286506
 Calyon Bank 01-274371
 United Bank Limited 01-407540
 CAC Islamic Bank 01-538901
 Yemen and Kuwait Bank for Trade and Investment 01-209451

CAR RENTAL

Budget Tel: 01 309618 / 506372 Fax: 01240958
 Europe Car Tel: 01 270751 Fax: 01 270804
 Hertz Sana'a: 01 440309 Aden: 02 245625

CAR SHOWROOMS & SPARE PARTS

FORD/HYUNDAI 267791
 MERCEDES-BENZ 01 - 330080
 NISSAN Hodeidah: 200150/49 Sana'a: 400269 203075
 OPEL / GM 02 - 346000
 SUZUKI 445362/3
 TOYOTA

COMPUTER EDUCATION AND INSTITUTES

Computer Education Aden: 02-237199
 Infnit Education 01-444553
 NIIT Quality Computer Education 207025/26
 British Institute for languages & Computer 266222 - Fax: 514755
 YALI 01-448039
 ALTI 01-274221
 Exceed 01-537871
 MALI 01-441036
 Horizon 01-448573

COURIERS

FedEx
 Sana'a 01 440 170 Aden 02 245 626
 Hodiadh 03 226 975 Taiz 04 205 780
 USP 01-416751
 DHL 01 441096/7/8

FREIGHT FORWARDERS

Al-Nada Center for General Services Tel: 967 1 431339 Fax: 431340 alnada2@yemen.net.ye
 M&M Logistics & Aviation Services 01 531221/531231
 Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders 407905
 World Link 01 444550/441935
 YEMPAC Cargo 01-447126
 Mas Freight International 01-424971
 Mareb Travel and Tourism - Cargo Division 01-441126
 Sas Cargo Services 01-472192/3
 World Shipping 01 260746 / 267929

HOSPITALS

Modern German Hospital 600000/602008 E-mail:felixpene@hotmail.com Fax. 601889
 Al-Jumbury Hospital 01 274286/87
 Hadda Hospital 01 412981
 Al-Thawra Hospital 01 246967/66
 Al-Junaid Hospital 01-424765
 Al-Ahli Modern Hospital 01-444936
 Science and Technology Hospital 01-500000
 Al-Kuwait Hospital 01-283283
 Sadui-German Hospital 01-313333
 Azal Hospital 01-200000

HOTELS

L'AZURDE suites hotel 01-432020/30/40
 Versailles Hotel 01-425970/1/2
 Sheraton Hotel 01 237500

MOVENPICK HOTEL

01 546666 Fax: 01 546000
 Sheba Hotel 01 272372
 Relax-Inn Hotel 01 449871
 Gulf Tourist Hotel and Suits 01-630494
 Mercure Hotel 01-212544
 Shammur Hotel 01-418546
 Universal Hotels 01-440305/7-14
 Shahran Hotel 01-417320

INSURANCE COMPANIES

UNITED INSURANCE Tel: 01/555 555
 Free Number: 800 55 55
Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.)
 Sana'a 272713/874 Aden: 243490-242476
 Taiz 250029 Hodeidah 219941/4/6
Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206129/8/13 Aden: 255668 Taiz:240927/34 Hodeidah: 219545/8
Yemen Islamic Insurance Co. Sana'a 284193, 5 lines, Taiz: 258881, Aden: 244280
Yemen Insurance company Sana'a: 272806/ 272962/43, Aden: 247617 Taiz: 250345, Mukalla: 304292, Hodeidah: 261839/17
 Aman Insurance 01-214093

RESTAURANT

Al-Shaibani Restaurants Super Deluxe Tel: 01 505290 01 266375 Fax:01 267619

SCHOOLS

Rainbow Pre-School Tel: 414026 / 424433
 Juniors' Oasis kindergarten

MINISTRIES

Tel: 01- 440840 - Mobile 734522225
Sana'a International School Tel: 01 370191/2 Fax 370193
 International Turkish Schools 01-419330-1, 737999199 Taiz 205593
 Al-Majd Yemen School Tel: 206159
 Manarat Schools 01-410011
INTERNATIONAL TURKISH SCHOOLS
 Al-Jandul Supermarket. 01-422610
 Happy Land supermarket 01-444424
TRANSLATIONS
 Urwa Wautqa Int. Auth. Trans. Arabic-English-French -German-Russian-Italian- Spanish-Polish-Dutch- Iranian-Turkish-Eriterea-Amharic. Tel: 01-240515
TRAVEL
 Sky Travel & Tourism 01-535080/83 02-221270
 Falcon Holidays 444118
 Falcon Business Center 446250
 Al-Nasim Travel 270750
 Universal Business Travel Center 441158/9/60 Qadas Fly 01-280777
UNIVERSITIES
 American World University, Rep. by IS academy Tel. 01 - 535700 - 733061203 Fax: 535702
 University of Applied and Social Science Sana'a: 412442 Fax: 412441, Aden: 234533 / 234960
 Queen rwa University Tel: 449971/2
 Sana'a University Tel: 250553/4/5 Tel:675567 Fax:675885
 Alandalus University

Presidency 01-290200
 Prime Minister 01-490 800
 Ministry of Public Works and Highways 01-545132
 Ministry of Awqaf and Guidance 01-274439
 Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research 01-535031
 Ministry of Fisheries 01-268583
 Ministry of Culture 01-274640
 Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance 01-294579
 Ministry of Defence 01-276404
 Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 01-282963
 Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour 01-262809
 Ministry of Legal Affairs 01-402213
 Ministry of Public Health and Population 01-252211
 Ministry of Youth and Sports 01-472913
 Ministry of Industry and Trade 01-235462
 Ministry of Justice 01-236512
 Ministry of Tourism 01-220050
 Ministry of Expatriates 01-402254
 Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals 01-202309
 Ministry of Internal Affairs 01-289577
 Ministry of Transport 01-260900
 Ministry of Human Rights 01-444831
 Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 01-331460
 Ministry of Local Administration 01-227242
 Ministry of Information 01-274008
 Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation 01-250101
 Ministry of Education 01-252732
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs 01-537914
 Ministry of the Interior 01-332701
 Ministry of Finance 01-260365
 Ministry of Transportation 01-2022257
 Ministry of Water and Environment 01-418289
 Ministry of Electricity 01-326196

To have your number listed please contact: 268661 - Fax: 268276

KENWOOD
CREATE MORE

Mixer
Hand Mixer
Blender
food processor

Taha Anam
Customer Service: 04 221510
facebook.com/taha.anam

المستشفى التخصصي
صمان - الأزد
حاصل على الاعتماد الدولية
والوحيد الحاصل على جائزة المسك للتميز

يساهم المستشفى بقيمة 100 دولار من تكلفة تذكرة المريض

فصص: +96265697425
البريد الإلكتروني: info@specialty-hospital.com
البريد الإلكتروني: info@Trustedpartners-yc.com

مخبر: +96265001111
مستشار: +9627-1-212650
موبايل: +962-714253391

SPEKTRON Multimedia Projectors

Spektron Projectors & You!
Spektron... Empowered by Innovation!

ASHIBAMI AGENCIES
وكالتنا السياحية
Headquarters: 530000, 206713
Hadda branch: 429555, 414503
E-mail: ashibami@y.net.ye

TRAVEL DIARY

'Our Yemen,' a journey back home

Sahar Noman

We would like to summarize our impressions of a trip we took to Yemen, both to the capital Sana'a and the city of Aden.

I hadn't been to Sana'a for more than 20 years when I recently ventured there with my son. I found Sana'a to be a very busy city. Although we only stayed for three days, we were able to visit the famous Bab Al-Yemen. We strolled freely and admired the beautiful historic architecture as we wandered through narrow alleys, which are full of traditional stores and kiosks. They are brimming with products famous in this part of the world, such as dates, currants, raisins and the well-known coffee-grain drink, bun.

There were many other products tempting to the eye. We explored the spice market, Souq al Baharat and a large qat market. In the afternoons we managed to squeeze between the busy qat shoppers, frantic to get their daily afternoon supply of the leaf as chewing time drew near.

We were very impressed and welcomed by locals. A young man approached us as we were admiring the architecture of buildings and began informing us about the



The travelers pose in front of a shop in Sana'a as the writer returns to Yemen for the first time in 20 years.

history of such structures in the surrounding area. He willingly became our professional tour guide for the rest of the visit.

In Bab Al-Yemen we ate for the first time, the famous Yemeni dish, Salta. It came out sizzling and was served in a stone bowl, haradha. We even bought back a bowl for family we had left behind.

Another highlight was visiting a silversmith in Souq Al-Fidha where I bought some jewelry, which I knew I will be proud to wear and show off in London.

On our fourth day, we headed to Aden,

where I was raised as a child. There is a lot we can say about Aden, the beautiful city on the sea. Aden is my eye candy.

During our stay in Aden, we went to the various sea shores and ate the famous local dish called mukhbaza made of bread, fresh fish and hulba (chutney). We followed up this delicacy with a glass of tea served in a tumbler glass.

We then visited family and friends whom my son hadn't seen since he was a child. So his first challenge was to prove he was a Yemeni true and through. That means he had to chew qat. I was excited to see the effect it had on him.

"It is good mum, it will help me stay awake and do my assignments for university," he said.

This means my son, who was raised in London, can adapt to his

Yemeni roots. His knowledge of the Arabic language gave him confidence to use public transport and wander the streets of Aden freely.

He realized that the most important features of any community are the social interactions people have and the human connection they offer. He witnessed firsthand the saying, "Al Eyman Yamani Wa Alhikma Yamania," a hadith from the Quran that blesses this country. This is what Yemeni people are all about.

In a short period of time, my son was able to see what his father and I have always said about Yemen. This is our Yemen.

العالمية للسياحة
UNIVERSAL TOURING COMPANY
برامج سياحية الي
Malaysia ماليزيا
Turkey تركيا
Email: touring@utcyemen.com - www.utcyemen.com 773 500 700 - 01454368

SHARP

هي الأقوى والأكثر مبيعاً في العالم

ألات التصوير شارب
تلبية جميع مستلزمات عالم التصوير الرقمي

شهره واسعة بفضل جودتها ومثانتها وإنتاجيتها العالية

شركة ناتكو لتقنية المعلومات المحدودة

natco
Information Technology

01-218121
01-218233/2
01-454475
01-454473/74
E-mail: natco.bis2@y.net.ye
04-285097
02-243482
03-205857
05-314973

SHARK ENERGY DRINK

الطاقة الحقيقية

250 ml (8.4 fl oz)

www.metcofrading.com

Ibrahim Ali A. Eshack Corporation (IAESCO) COELIMO مؤسسة إبراهيم علي عبدالله إسحاق (إيسكو)

Generating sets from 1 Kva to 3000 Kva
Industrial generating sets
Marine generating sets
Gas generating sets
Tower lights
Air Compressor (industrial)

Global power projects (from 1m to 30 m)
Power Rent
Construction machines
Water pumps
Bearings (Automotive and industrial)

After sales service Tel: 777308608

Sana'a 60 St. in front of city max Web site: www.iaesco.com Email: info@iaesco.com
Tel: +967-1-490551/2 Fax: +967-1-450553 - Direx: Tel: 777-306-600 Branches: Hodeidah Tel: 03/230151 Soer: Taiz & Aden

Printed by Yemen Times Est. for Press, Printing & Publication
صنعت في مطابع مؤسسة ياسين تايمز للصحافة والطباعة والنشر