

## 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 2 weeks 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



Heritage meets communication

[www.sabafon.com](http://www.sabafon.com)

Yemen's first and largest mobile operator.





برنامج حقوقي اجتماعي، يسلط الضوء على قضايا حقوق الإنسان والقضايا الإنسانية بشكل جريء، وي طرح مشاكل وقضايا المهمشين والمعاقين والأيتام والعمال وغيرها من الفئات التي لا تجد صوتاً ومنبراً لها.

**YEMEN TIMES**  
Radio

**88.80** راديو يمن تايمز  
كلامك يوصل

<http://facebook.com/RadioYemenTimes> 01 244 226  
[WWW.RadioYemenTimes.com](http://WWW.RadioYemenTimes.com) 01 244 227

## ADVERTORIAL

## SabaFon hands over another grand prize

The mobile phone company "SabaFon" Conducted last Thursday a fourth drag surprises card in Taiz province, the prize is "Santa Fe" car, in addition to cash prizes .

The Draw was done in the presence of Mohamed al-Shami the Senior Manager and strategy Business Development in Sabafon company , number of department managers , journalists and a large public gathering.

Mohamed Al-Shami assured that the offer is still going on, congratulating the grand prize winners and number of cash prizes , and wishing for all participants to win in the next draws.

The grand prize was handed over on Saturday to Fahd Abdullah Salman Salem in front of the company building in Sana'a.



## REQUEST FOR QUOTATIONS (RFQs)

### CSSW

#### Charitable Society for Social Welfare

#### LETTER OF INVITATION

As a contribution to the CHF/CLP Education sub grant CSSW, in cooperation with CHF, is implementing SCASAA Project, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) The project focuses on 10 Basic Education schools in Abyan and Aden governorates damaged by the recent conflict. A major project activity is that of supporting target schools through the provision of necessary equipment and furniture, including school and classroom libraries.

#### Procurement and supply of Classroom Chairs

Interested vendors are invited to submit the project documents and applications to the project management at the address below:

**Working time ( from 8:00 am to 1:00pm and 5:00pm to 8:00pm)**  
Aden, Al-Mansora, Abdulazez Neighborhood ,Al-Khair Complex, Next to Zaid ben Soltan Mosque

Tel : (02 358 607) or ) 733486412 – 770632143).

Completed responses to the RFQs should be submitted not later than **1:00 p.m**  
**14 April 2013**



الشركة اليمنية للغاز الطبيعي المسال  
YEMEN LNG COMPANY

## وظيفة شاغرة VACANCY

*New horizons  
for your energy*

Where does our LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) come from? From the diversity of our disciplines, the variety of the profiles of our employees, the multiplicity of our cultures, and the equal opportunity for both men and women. It comes from your involvement, your creativity, your desire to operate and to support a 2-train liquefied natural gas processing plant at Balhaf, a gas pipeline, and a harbour on the Gulf of Aden which exports LNG for a lifespan of over 20 years. Your talent is our natural resource.

POSITION	DEPARTMENT	LOCATION	
> RADIO OPERATOR	SECURITY	SANA'A	1 POSITION

Apply online at: [WWW.YEMENLNG.COM/WAS](http://WWW.YEMENLNG.COM/WAS) Closing Date: 17 April 2013





## Saudi king grants respite for foreign workers in the kingdom



Saudi officials began deporting foreign workers right after the law was ratified.



Yemenis have protested their northern neighbor's move, saying they have a right to work and reside in the country.

### Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, April 7 — Saudi Arabian King Abdulla bin Abdul Aziz on Saturday ordered his country's Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Interior to give a maximum three-months notice to the foreign workers who will be affected by Saudi's amended labor law, which was ratified two weeks ago.

Many say this move is in response to a backlash from countries with high numbers of nationals working in Saudi, including Yemen and India. According to labor rights groups in Yemen, an estimated 300,000 migrants will be put out of work by the new law.

The amendment requires all foreign workers to obtain sponsorship from their current employer. Before the new law

migrants could obtain sponsorship from any individual or company regardless of whether they worked for them. The new law also stipulates that those without citizenship cannot open their own business.

The Saudi news agency has reported that those in violation of the law will be deported.

The change has provoked major controversy in Yemen with government officials and rights groups. Over the past two weeks Saudi began deporting violators of the law, including thousands of Yemenis.

Abdulkadir Salem, the deputy minister of the Migrant Affairs Ministry, called the King's extension "somewhat acceptable" because it will thwart the daily deportation of Yemenis.

He also considered the decision

a indication of the Saudi government's willingness to review the repercussions of such a large change and its impact on neighboring nations.

Lawyer and human rights activist Abdulrahman Barman said the extension will only mitigate Yemeni

ire for three months.

Barman criticized the sponsorship system in Saudi Arabia, likening it to slavery.

In published media reports, Saudi Arabia has defended its decision as a way to create more jobs for its citizens.

دهانات  
شيلد  
Shield Paints  
لايقارن فليس له مثيل

شركة مارب اليمنية للتأمين  
MAREB YEMEN INSURANCE CO.

KFC  
pepsi  
pleasureable taste  
منعة الذائق

**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

اليمنية القطرية للتأمين  
Yemeni Qatari Insurance  
Clear Vision

www.yqinsurance.com  
Tel: 967 1 448 340 / 1 / 2, Fax: 967 1 448 339  
E-mail: info@yqinsurance.com  
Sana'a Trade Center, Algeria St.

**EXCLUSIVE مقابلة**  
**INTERVIEW حصريّة**

المحلل السياسي عبد الباري طاهر  
«هناك قوى في الجوار حريصة لأن تبقى اليمن هي اليد السفلى وتزى أن اليمن إذا ما تحول إلى دولة ديمقراطية سيكون لها تأثير على جوارها»  
نص المقابلة في صفحة ٥

Political analyst Abdulbari Taher to the Yemen Times  
**Saleh thought he could destroy the revolution through the tribes. However, tribal powers rejected him.**

Turn to page 4 for the interview

**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.

أسمنت الوطنية  
خريته الجلاء والتخصية

Less Cost .....  
Long Age

Tel : +967 (2) 510800 +967 (2) 510800  
فون : +967 (2) 510840 +967 (2) 510840  
فاكس : +967 (2) 510840  
P.O.Box: 10001 lah  
ص.ب: 10001 الهج  
www.nccyemen.com Email: nccment@nccyemen.com

**Subscribe to win...**

With Jawaher Al-tijari Program 2013

**48 Luxury Cars**  
and more than **3000**  
valuable prizes

In Addition To The Dream House at the end of the year

البنك التجاري اليمني  
Yemen Commercial Bank

البنك الذي تثق به  
The Bank You Trust

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



## Judges continue to strike in capital

Story and photo by  
**Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki**

SANA'A, April 7 – Going into its second week, the Judges Forum, a syndicate for Yemen's judicial officials, says it will remain on strike in Sana'a. Last Saturday a group of 100 judges stopped receiving cases because of 34 self-reported threats on judges' lives over the last two months.

More judges have threatened to go on strike if the alleged perpetrators of these crimes are not prosecuted.

"Our strike will carry on and we will escalate until it reaches all courts of Yemen if the perpetrators continue at large," said Sulaiman Al-Shamiri, a member of the Judges Forum.

As a result of the strike, 11 specialized courts have been shut down including the commercial, traffic and public funds courts. The specialized criminal court and general prosecution remains open.

Influential, high-ranking officials and sheikhs have violated judges, said Judge Ridwan Al-Um-aisi, the information assistant for the Forum, said.



Striking judges have shut down 11 specialized courts.

"[Threats] on judges makes us worry for our lives," said Judge Yahia Al-Anisi, a member of the Supreme Judiciary Council. He said security forces have not helped the situation.

Examples of the threats include one from last week.

According to the Forum, the general manager of Maecen dis-

trict threatened to beat a member of the Capital City Western Court if a family member of his was not released from custody.

Judges are granted judicial immunity under Yemeni law.

Yemen Times contacted the head of the Supreme Judiciary Council, Dr. Ali Nasser Salem, but he declined to comment.

## Rabid dogs in Sana'a leave one child dead

Story and photos by  
**Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki**

SANA'A, April 7 – Ten-year-old Jameel Al-Faqih died on Thursday at a hospital in central Sana'a. He had been bit, just hours before, by a rabid dog.

Doctor Ahmed Al-Ward, director of Anti-rabies Program at the Ministry of Public Health, told the Yemen Times that in 2012, 49 people died from rabies and 10,269 others were treated in Yemen. Over 20 people affected with rabies come to the ministry in Sana'a every day, Al-Ward said.

The ministry held a meeting last week, headed by the health minister in which they prepared a memorandum to be sent to the Cabinet to discuss how rabid dogs in Sana'a can be eliminated as well as how best to spread awareness about the disease.

The number of stray dogs in Sana'a has increased since last year, Jamal Juhaish, director of Cleaning Funds in Sana'a, said.

Nasser Al-Adro'i lives in the Shumaila area of Sana'a. He said he worries about going home if it's late. His neighborhood is overrun with dogs, brought there, he thinks, because of trash piled up in the street. Some nights, over 12 dogs gather around his house.



Officials say the stray dog population is on the rise.

"I live in a state of panic when I hear dogs barking. I feel like it's the last day of my life," he said.

Doctor Mohammed Al-Solaihi, the owner of Al-Rasheed Clinic in Taiz Street of Sana'a, said he has received more than 15 people affected with rabies since the beginning of this year.

Rabies is a viral disease that is transmitted through the saliva of an infected animal. In humans, the virus is almost always fatal. The disease enters a person's central

nervous system, traveling to the brain and leading to convulsions, a coma and eventually death.

Jamal Juhaish, director of Cleaning Funds in Sana'a said that rabies is a serious issue in Sana'a.

The Capital Secretariat is working to eliminate stray dogs, Juhaish said. They've launched repeated campaigns, canvassing the city with eight-person teams to round up stray dogs and give them lethal injections.

"Then we take them to a special dump in Al-Azraqin area on the outskirts of Sana'a. Then we bury them in pits," he added.

Juhaish said around 40-50 animals are exterminated each day. There are tens of thousands of stray dogs still on the street, he estimated.

Every year, rabies is fatal in 55,000 cases worldwide, meaning that one person dies each ten minutes, according to the World Health Organization.

## Street cleaners' strike called off temporarily, Mayor Hilal asks for more time to negotiate

**Nasser Al-Sakkaf**

SANA'A, April 7 – After a meeting between representatives from the General Syndicate of the Municipality Workers—a labor union of Sana'a's street cleaners—and Mayor Abdukadir Hilal, the strike that workers' threatened to go on last week has been called off.

Basheer Al-Radhi, the general secretary of the street cleaners' syndicate said they would wait two more months before halting work, giving the government more time to meet their demands.

Radhi explained that the street cleaners' demands are within their rights as state employees. They are asking for a raise in salaries, healthcare insurance and lifelong job security—which extends to their families even after their death and typically accompanies government work.

Mohammed Abdulwase Al-Eryani, the deputy mayor of Sana'a for the Cleaning Sector, said an agreement had been reached with the cleaning workers. Almost all of their needs will be met, he said. Howev-



Some workers remain sceptical of this week's agreement.

er, some demands are "unattainable," such as healthcare insurance for the families of all street cleaners, he said.

Al-Eryani said that the capital secretariat is responsible for keeping the capital's streets clean. He warned that if any street cleaner does not return to work following this recent meeting, they will be replaced.

This agreement, however, did not please everyone. For some street cleaners, it feels like a compromise. Salem Hassn Rajeh, a street cleaner, said he will resume his work, but

reluctantly. He said the workers' initial demands have not been met.

Rajeh said he has to go back to work because he is afraid of losing his job.

The majority of cleaning workers are from a historically underserved community who call themselves the Muhamasheen, or "marginalized ones."

Last year, Sana'a's street cleaners went on several strikes, leaving piles of trash to accumulate in the streets and avenues of the capital, forcing the government to enter into negotiations with them.

## Five die in checkpoint clash between tribesmen and military in Marib

**Rammah Al-Jubari**

MARIB, April 7 – Officials say one soldier and four tribesmen were killed in the latest confrontations between armed tribesmen and soldiers in the Al-Hajeel area of Sirwah district of Marib governorate on Friday.

Accounts of what happened are conflicting.

A group of armed men from the local Bani Dhibian and Jahm tribes attacked military officials from Brigade 132 at an official checkpoint, said Abdulrahman Al-Jasami, an officer in the operations department at the Interior Ministry. He said the men tried to bypass the checkpoint

and opened fire on guards.

But, an official with Brigade 132 added further details saying the two tribes were fighting among themselves and military men intervened.

However, Abdulla Hadan, a tribal sheikh in Sirwah, denied these reports. He said a military vehicle attacked the armed group without warning even though they apologized for ignoring the checkpoint.

Now influential tribal sheikhs headed by Abdulla Al-Ghadir and Mohammed Al-Daba are trying to mediate between the state and angry tribesmen who say they will attack electrical infrastructure and blow up oil pipelines if the security

men who killed the tribesmen are not prosecuted.

The have initially given a deadline of Monday for the military men to be put before the court.

"We have no killers to submit," said an official in Brigade 132, who declined to give his name.

Marib, a governorate known for its large oil reserve, has been the scene of repeated attacks on gas and electric services at the hands of disgruntled tribesmen. Tribesmen have put forward many grievances against the state, including an objection to checkpoints. They have also demanded employment opportunities at local petroleum companies.



### REQUEST FOR QUOTATIONS (RFQs)

## CSSW

### Charitable Society for Social Welfare

#### LETTER OF INVITATION

As a contribution to the CHF/CLP Education sub grant CSSW, in cooperation with CHF, is implementing SCASAA Project, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation(SDC) The project focuses on 10 Basic Education schools in Abyan and Aden governorates damaged by the recent conflict. A major project activity is that of supporting target schools through the provision of necessary equipment and furniture, including school and classroom libraries.

#### Procurement and supply of Classroom Chairs

Interested vendors are invited to submit the project documents and applications to the project management at the address below:

**Working time ( from 8:00 am to 1:00pm and 5:00pm to 8:00pm)**  
Aden, Al-Mansora, Abdulazez Neighborhood ,Al-Khair Complex, Next to Zaid ben Soltan Mosque

**Tel : (02 358 607) or ) 733486412 – 770632143).**

Completed responses to the RFQs should be submitted not later than **1:00 p.m 14 April 2013**

#### ADVERTORIAL

## SabaFon hands over a fourth grand prize

The mobile phone company "SabaFon" Conducted last Thursday a fourth drag surprises card in Taiz province, the prize is "Santa Fe" car, in addition to cash prizes .

The Draw was done in the presence of Mohammed al-Shami the Senior Manager and strategy Business Development in Sabafon company , number of department managers , journalists and a large public gathering.

Mohamed Al-Shami assured that the offer is still going on, congratulating the grand prize winners and number of cash prizes , and wishing for all participants to win in the next draws.

The grand prize was handed over on Saturday to Fahd Abdullah Salman Salem in front of the company building in Sana'a.





# Sana'a University under indefinite shutdown, students call for classes

Samar Al-Ariqi

**H**undreds of students gathered at Sana'a University on Saturday, protesting the shutdown of the university and calling for the resumption of classes. The semester's final examination would have been held this past week, but none of the classrooms were open.

The University Council suspended classes indefinitely last week, after a staff meeting was disrupted by a group of students who blocked the doors of the building for over four hours, locking the university president, vice-president and deans inside. The students—enrolled in Sana'a University's College of Engineering—called for the postponement of final examinations and a university-wide loosening of academic standards.

The engineering students were upset about the school's policy of holding back students who had failed three classes.

Dr. Abdulhakeem Al-Sharjabi, the rector of Sana'a University, said the University Council is calling off all classes until the responsible students are punished. A fact-finding committee has been set up to find the students who "sparked chaos," Al-Sharjabi said.

In addition to the ongoing protests outside of the university, the Students Union issued a statement, urging various political figures—including Prime Minister Mohammed Basindawa—to intervene so that classes could resume.

"Students [have become] the victims of personal retaliation," the statement said.

Mohammed Al-Wareeth, a



There is no word if the university will open again for students to take their final exams.



At a protest that took place at the university last year, students rally against a university closure.

student at Sana'a University, described the current situation at the university as "absurd."

"I study at the College of Mass Communication. Why should I be punished by a protest staged at the

College of Engineering?" he said. "It would be better if the problem was treated at the college without

## 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 Phone: 370 191-2 Fax: 370 193  
Email: sanaa@Qsi.org Website: www.qsi.org

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

closing the entire university."

There are many ways to solve this problem without suspending classes and imposing "group punishment on the students," Al-Wareeth said.

Sana'a University has closed its doors more than once over the course of the past years, due to both political and financial problems. The school has seen an increase in demonstrations and protests, organized both by students and employees, calling for improvement of both the academic

and work environment.

Though the university rector and a number of deans were ordered to resign following allegations of corruption, the campus atmosphere remains unstable.

The university lies close to Change Square, the epicenter of the 2011 revolution and where thousands of anti-government protestors—many of them students—gathered in mass rallies, calling for the end of then-President Ali Abdullah Saleh's decades-long rule.



## OXFAM

### INVITATION TO TENDER FOR REHABILITATION OF SHALLOW WELLS IN GHANNA AND ZUGAINA - LOWDER & SAD AL FAWAD- AHUAR ABYAN GOVERNORATE

Oxfam is a development, relief and campaigning organization dedicated to finding lasting solutions to poverty and suffering around the world. We believe that every human being is entitled to a life of dignity and opportunity; and we work with poor communities, local partners, volunteers, and supporters to help this become a reality. OXFAM is inviting tender for the following:

Tender Ref No: OX-YE-AD-REQ- 4874/4883

Tender documents are available for collection from our offices in Yemen as follow:

- Sana'a office located in Diplomatic area, Hadda, 01- 444568/9
- Aden Office, Located in Khour Makser, 02- 232271
- Hodiedah office, located in trading area, 03- 219383
- Haradh office, located in main road, 07- 245420

Please report at the reception desk. Tender documents will be issued at the logistics office between 9.00A.M to 4.00 PM. Tender documents will be issued from Sunday 07/04/2013 To 14/04/2013. For more information please feel free to call on Tel numbers: 01- 444568/9.

Oxfam is not bound to accept any application or give reasons for rejection or acceptance.

### دعوة إلى تقديم العطاءات لإعادة تأهيل آبار سطحية في مناطق غنا و زغينة في مدينة لودر وكذلك منطقة سد الفؤاد في مدينة أحور- محافظة أبين

منظمة أوكسفام، هي منظمة التنمية والأغاثة والحملات المخصصة لإيجاد حلول دائمة للفقير والمعاناة في جميع أنحاء العالم. ونحن نؤمن أنه لكل إنسان الحق في حياة كريمة، ونحن نعمل مع المجتمعات المحلية الفقيرة، والشركاء المحليين، والمتطوعين، والداعمين للمساعدة في جعل هذا حقيقة واقعة. أوكسفام تدعو للمناقصة على ما يلي:

المرجع مناقصة رقم: OX- YE-AD-REQ- 4874/4883

- وثائق المناقصة متاحة في مكاتب المنظمة باليمن كالتالي:
- صنعاء، الحي السياسي- حدة، 01 444568
  - عدن الواقع في خور مكسر. 02 232271
  - الحديدة، الحي التجاري، 03 219383
  - حرض - الشارع العام، 07 245420

الرجاء التقدم الى مكتب الاستقبال بالمنظمة والحصول على وثائق المناقصة من قسم خدمات الإمداد والتموين بالمنظمة من الساعة 9:00 صباحا وحتى الساعة 16:00 مساءً وستصدر وثائق المناقصة اعتباراً من يوم تاريخ 09/02/2013 حتى 18/02/2013. لمزيد من المعلومات الرجاء الاتصال على الرقم: 01-444568/9

مع العلم بان منظمة أوكسفام غير ملزمة بتقديم أية أسباب لرفض أو لقبول العطاءات.

### الجمهورية اليمنية مشروع تحديث المالية العامة

المنحة رقم: H365-RY

الإعلان عن طلب التعبير عن الرغبة في التقديم لخدمات التدريب على تدقيق النظم المالية المحوسبة وأمن أنظمة المعلومات لمؤسسات التدريب المحلية المرجع: NCB/30/C4.1/PFMP/2013

نوع المهمة	الجهة	عنوان المهمة	آخر موعد للتقديم	تقديم الطلبات إلى
طلب تقديم عروض لتقديم خدمات التدريب لشركات ومؤسسات التدريب المحلية	مشروع تحديث المالية العامة	التدريب على تدقيق النظم المالية المحوسبة وأمن أنظمة المعلومات	22 ابريل 2013م	ترسل بالبريد الإلكتروني pfmp@mof.gov.ye إلى مع ملف الشركة، وأسماء المديرين وشهادات اعتمادهم أو إلى مقر المشروع

1. خلفية: في ظل جهود الإصلاحات التي تنفذها الحكومة اليمنية قام البنك الدولي بدعم الحكومة اليمنية في الاستمرار في برنامجها الإصلاحي في مجال تحديث المالية العامة. ويقوم الجهاز المركزي حالياً ببناء قدراته لمراجعة الأنظمة المالية المؤتمتة في ظل تقدم مشروع النظام المالي الحكومي (أفمس) في الإنتشار واستيعاب الأنظمة المالية الحكومية.

#### 2. الخدمات المطلوبة:

- 2-1 المرحلة الأولى: تدريب عدد أربعين من موظفي الجهاز (على مجموعتين منفصلتين، كل مجموعة مكونة من 20 متدرب) على: أ. أسس وأساليب تدقيق النظم المالية المؤتمتة. ب- تدقيق أمن المعلومات
- 2-2 يجب أن تكون الشهادات الصادرة للمتدربين في كل موضوع على حدة.
- 2-3 سوف يقوم المعهد/ المؤسسة بتقديم عروضه شاملة قاعات التدريب والوفية للمتدربين
- 2-4 سوف يقوم المشروع والجهاز بناءً على تقييم المتدربين وتوفر المؤهلات المطلوبة بتزويج عشرة منهم للحصول على شهادة معتمدة في مراجعة أنظمة المعلومات
- 2-5 المرحلة الثانية: توفير امتحانات للعشرة المؤهلين للحصول على شهادة Certified Information System Auditor (CISA)

#### 3. المخرجات

يتوجب على المعهد إعداد تقارير عن التدريب متضمن تقييم أداء و حضور المتدربين و ترتيبهم حسب أفضلية الأداء

4. المؤهلات والخبرات المطلوبة كالاتي: خبرة المديرين في المجال المطلوب، المديرين المعتمدين في المجالات المذكورة، خبرة المعهد، مؤهلات القاعة والمعدات + العرض المالي

#### 5 على المتقدمين تضمين الآتي في ملفات التقدم:

- نسخة عن خبرات المؤسسة و صور لقاعات التدريب و المعدات ، نسخ عقود سابقة، الأوراق القانونية للمؤسسة و البطاقة الضريبية، وأسماء المديرين وشهادات اعتمادهم
- يمكن للراغبين الحصول على معلومات إضافية للإرسال بالبريد الإلكتروني PFMP@mof.gov.ye
- على الراغبين تقديم عروضهم بظروف مغلقة ومختومة الى مقر المشروع -إدارة المشتريات يوم الاثنين الموافق 22 ابريل 2013 الساعة الحادية عشر صباحاً وهو الموعد المقرر لفتح المظاريف و تحت عنوان:

تقديم خدمات التدريب على تدقيق النظم المؤتمتة و أمن أنظمة المعلومات ،

#### عنوان المشروع:

مشروع تحديث المالية، وزارة المالية شارع أبوظبي، صنعاء، ص.ب رقم: 4/5823، تلفون: [504168 1-+967]، تحويل: 103، فاكس: [243038 1-+967]



Political analyst Abdulbari Taher to the Yemen Times

## Saleh thought he could destroy the revolution through the tribes. However, tribal powers rejected him. Tribes are ready to be a part of modern society.

Abdul-Bari Taher is a prominent political analyst in Yemen and also considered a pioneer in the field of journalism. He helped establish Yemen's Journalists Syndicate and has twice served as the head of the organization. Currently he works as the head of the state-run Public Association for Books.

In an interview with the Yemen Times, Taher expressed his hope for the National Dialogue Conference. He thinks it will propel Yemen out of what he calls a "stagnant situation." With his background in journalism and publishing, Taher also has a lot to say about the role of media in Yemen.

Interview and photo by Sadeq Al-Wesabi

**First of all, what do you think about the developments of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC)?**

The dialogue is a good start. Yemen is at a crossroads: it can [continue] fighting as it is or [it can embrace] the dialogue. The dialogue is inspiring hope in people and provides an exit for the current problems. The past regime ruled the country with epidemics, backwardness, corruption, disintegration and bloody conflicts. Therefore, the dialogue is the way out of this. However, the dialogue must focus on the core issues the revolution seeks to achieve.

Unfortunately, the demand for the popular, peaceful revolution has disappeared. The role of the youth, who took to streets in the uprising, has been marginalized and youth engagement is not as it should be. We hope [NDC] members implement the 20 Points that were agreed on. Issues of grievances, mistreatment and unequal citizenship do not need a dialogue, but fair political decisions.

**You and many others are optimistic about the National Dialogue. What could taint this optimism?**

There is strong optimism. Dialogue should spread to the community, streets, institutions, generations and the [national] conscience. When this dialogue serves people's interests and struggle in all areas, it will be fruitful. The conventional powers used to cover up everything. These powers circumvented the September 26 [1962] Revolution, emptied its objectives and turned it into a tribal-clan system. They think they can contain the dialogue and manipulate it for their interests, which is to keep the situation as it is.

**Are members of the NDC capable of solving the country's problems?**

They can set the country up for a different context and change it from a rigid [state] to a moving one. The responsibility of the NDC is to open the door for change and build a state different from Saleh's regime.

**But, will these modernist forces be able to take on tribal forces and influences?**

We should not look at tribes as scarecrows. Ali Abdullah Saleh thought he could destroy the revolution through the tribes. However, tribal powers rejected him. Tribes are ready to be a part of modern society. Tribesmen want schools, roads, factories, development and justice.

**You are known for criticizing tribal systems in Yemen. How can tribal powers within the dialogue impact the NDC's progress?**

The old regime used to capitalize on these powers. Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime put the tribe above the state. The tribesmen's feet rested on the heads of the statesmen. The state lost its prestige and its sense that the state is the body responsible to solve community issues. [During Saleh's regime] the tribe became more important than the state and [tribal leaders] operated outside the system. They became a part of the corruption and tyranny. They enjoy privileges that should not have been given to them.

**How can tribesmen contribute to the NDC?**

They come to the dialogue as representatives of tribes and [other] big parties. But female participants like Bilqis Allahabi, Nabila Al-Zubair, Arwa Abdo Othman, Amat Al-Alim Al-Soswa and Aml Al-Basha are all more important than them. Tribal powers are influenced by the past, weapons and hegemony.



**The revolution will bear fruit, Taher says, and a civil society will be established, but only after all Yemenis see this as a "collective goal."**

**Can these female NDC members stand their ground with [powerful] sheikhs?**

It is possible if there are strong coalitions and lobbies within the conference.

**Do you mean Saudi Arabia?**

Exactly.

**You are a Tehamis. Why do you think Tehama is escalating their protes right now?**

The whole of Yemen is oppressed. However, Tehama's grievances are different than other places. The People in Tehama do not feel like citizens. When you read about political participation of Tehamis in the state, you will find out they are [marginalized]. Saleh dealt with the Tehamis as servants, slaves and marginalized people who were denied their rights. Their lands were plundered.

**When we talk about the emergence of new political parties, how are these parties contributing to politics in Yemen?**

The emergence of political parties is a good trend. It is an expression of renewed will and ambition for change. The most important thing is that these parties are not controlled by others. Independent youth must play a key role in the establishment of these parties, [as well as] unions, civil society organizations and effective coalitions. It is very important that they are not being trapped by old powers.

**Amidst the emergence of these new political parties, do you think the old parties like the [Joint Meeting Parties] JMP and the [General Peoples Congress] GPC will be keen to improve their performances and change their polices soon?**

This is what we are looking forward to. Unfortunately, these powers have stained the future and were an obstacle for the revolution. They must change. These powers do not support the change that the people look for.

**The GPC sustained [a series of] painful blows in 2011 following the resignation of several members. However, it seems the party is recovering. Its leaders say the party will be stronger than ever. What do you think?**

If the situation remains as is and the country continues to be ruled by tyranny and corruption, the GPC will be the second most powerful, after Islah or it may be the most powerful. The GPC has a lot of power because it was linked to the former regime. If no change in the state takes place, the GPC and the Islah party will remain in authority.

**Yemeni migrants working in Saudi Arabia may be expelled due to [an amended] Saudi labor law that forces foreign employees to work for their sponsors only. What is your opinion about the law and how will it affect Yemen's economy?**

A real national government would be able to stop such procedures. Saudi Arabia should be grateful for Yemenis because they helped establish its infrastructure and contribute to its development. Saudi Arabia shouldn't be the only one blamed for this letdown. Yemen's government [should also be blamed].

**The government says it's trying to convince Saudi Arabia to exclude Yemenis from this decree.**

Unfortunately, I heard the expatriate minister's statements supporting the Saudi Arabia's decree against Yemenis. It isn't a matter of public relations. The rights of Yemeni expatriates are being neglected.

**Some say this decree in particular targets Yemenis.**

I agree. This action aims to destroy Yemeni society. Look at the disaster that happened as a result of 1 million Yemenis being deported from Gulf Countries following the second Gulf War.

**President [Abdu Rabu Mansour] Hadi said he contacted King Abdulla and was promised that things will get better?**

Promises aren't enough. [President Hadi,] these are the rights of your citizens, and you have to defend them. It shouldn't be taken for granted by anyone. It's illogical and unacceptable to deprive people who have worked for years in and contributed to the development of Saudi Arabia of their rights.

**What do you think about Al-Qaeda's future in Yemen, particularly?**

Al-Qaeda exists in several places. The [former] regime in Yemen used Al-Qaeda, tribes and the arms trade to blackmail others and turned Yemen into a scarecrow.

**You have criticized government media. What do you think about media's current performance?**

Media are still as they were. There is no solution but to abolish the Ministry of Information and establish an elected administration with independent institutions.

Media should be public and it's unjust that it is owned by a certain body or figure. Elections should be held for new leadership. This is a democratic solution that suits the nature of democratic media in a democratic country.

**Several newspapers, news websites and channels have recently appeared. What do you think about this media movement?**

Of course it is a result of the popular revolution. We are facing a problem because more than 13 radio stations, four channels and three daily newspapers are owned by the state. This media should be public and independent.

**You are currently in charge of the General Book Authority? What's the situation like?**

We have a long legacy, but we are trying to restructure the authority.

**What do you think will happen in Yemen during the next couple years?**

I expect the revolution will be seen through, a civil state will be constructed and Yemenis' dreams will come true. But this dream is linked to a collective goal, and all Yemenis should try to achieve this dream. Many people have sacrificed themselves since [the revolution of 1948] for this.





Way of Life!

auto.marketing@sabehagroup.com  
www.sabehagroup.com  
www.globalsuzuki.com  
page: Sabeha Trading Company

**Jimny**  
**2013**  
1300cc, 4 Cylinder  
85 HP

**3 YEARS WARRANTY**  
**OR 60,000 KM**

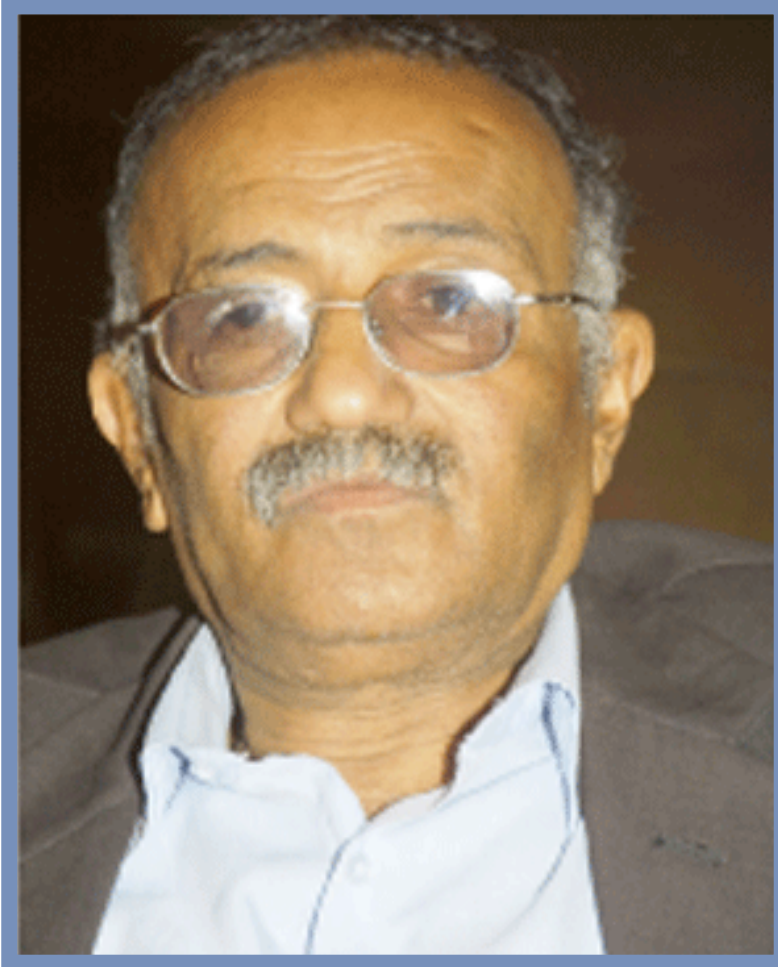
**Sabeha Trading Company**  
Sanaa, Zubairi Street  
Next to the Ministry of Oil  
showrooms : (01) 404340  
Offices : (01) 201319/201359  
Fax : (01) 209532/404335  
Hodaïda : (03) 262582  
Taiz : (04) 228460  
Ibb : (04) 408139






المحلل السياسي عبد الباري طاهر

# «هناك قوى في الجوار حريصة لأن تبقى اليمن هي اليد السفلى وترى أن اليمن إذا ما تحول إلى دولة ديمقراطية سيكون لها تأثير على جوارها»



عبد الباري طاهر

يعد عبد الباري طاهر واحداً من أبرز المحللين السياسيين والمفكرين اليمنيين المعروفين بتحليلاتهم العميقة وأفكارهم المعتدلة، كما يعتبر أحد رواد الصحافة في اليمن، وساهم في تأسيس نقابة الصحفيين اليمنيين وعمل نقاباً للصحفيين اليمنيين لدورتين، ويرأس حالياً الهيئة العامة للكتاب.

يرى طاهر أن باستطاعة المشاركين في الحوار الوطني وضع البلد أمام سياق مختلف ونقله من الوضع الجامد والهامد إلى وضع متحرك. في هذا الحوار مع يمن تايمز، يتحدث عبد الباري طاهر عن جملة من القضايا السياسية والفكرية والإعلامية في اليمن...

حوار: صادق الوصابي

دبابة كيف تقرأ مجريات الحوار الوطني حتى هذه اللحظة؟

الحوار بداية طيبة، واليمن أمام طريقين: إما الاحتراب وهي تعيش الاحتراب أصلاً حتى اليوم وإما الحوار.

الحوار هو ما يعث الأمل في نفوس الناس ويفتح الطريق أمام مخرج من المأزق الذي نعيشه. النظام الماضي لغم البلد بالأوبئة والتخلف والفساد والتفكك والصراعات الدموية، فالحوار هو المخرج لكل هذه المآسي. لكن هذا الحوار لا بد أن يركز على القضايا الأساسية التي من أجلها قامت الثورة.

للأسف الشديد، مطالب الثورة الشعبية السلمية غيّبت، ودور الشباب الذي انتفض في اليمن كله هُمش.

لكن من خلال البدايات الطيبة للحوار يتفائل الشخص، وأملنا أن يبدأ المتحاورون من الآن على تنفيذ النقاط العشرين التي توافقوا عليها. قضية المظالم وحقوق الإنسان والعسف واستلاب المواطنة لا تحتاج إلى حوار وإنما لقرارات سياسية عادلة.

أنت والكثير من المواطنين متفائلين بالحوار الوطني.. ما الذي يمكن أن يعكس هذا التفاؤل؟

التفائل حاضر، وهو تفائل قوي. لكن لا بد أن ننقل هذا الحوار للمجتمع والشوارع وإلى المؤسسات والأجيال ووجدان وضمان الناس. هذا الحوار متى ما تجدد وأصبح جزءاً من هم الناس وكفاحهم في كل المناطق هو الذي سيأتي لنتيجة.

القوى التقليدية تعودت أن تلتفت على كل شيء، هذه القوى قامت بالالتفاف على ثورة ٢٦ سبتمبر وأفرغتها من مضمونها وحولتها إلى نظام قبلي وعشائري. هي تراهن أنها تستطيع أن تحتوي الحوار وأن تكيفه مع مصالحها ويبقى الحال على ما هو عليه. لكن الرهان الكبير الآن هو على وجود كتلة وطنية وحدائية داخل المؤتمر تتجاوز هذه القوى وتطرح قضايا المجتمع الأساسية.

هذه الأسماء النسائية هل تستطيع سحب البساط من هؤلاء المشايخ؟

سيتم إذا ما كان هناك تكتلات حقيقية وضاغطة داخل الحوار تتبنى القضايا المهمة للمجتمع وتنقل الحوار الذي يدور داخل القاعات إلى الشعب اليمني.

كيف ترى مستقبل القوى القبلية في ظل الحديث عن دولة مدنية؟

القبيلة أصبحت أبعد ما يكون عن العصبية القبلية التي كانت قائمة منذ السبعينات، وهي الآن أقرب إلى العصر والحداثة والمجتمع اليمني، وأقرب إلى التيارات الداعية للتغيير. في الماضي كانت القبيلة هي السند الحقيقي للحكم العسكري.

المطالبين بالدولة الإسلامية في اليمن.. هل سيتحقق مرادهم باعتقادك؟

نحن في بلد يستنشق الإسلام على مدى مئات السنين.. هؤلاء يتكلمون كما لو كنا في مجتمع ملحد وفيه أقلية مسلمة تطالب بحقوق لأن هناك أغلبية كافرة!

اليمنيون منذ العقد الماضي يناضلون لبناء دولة النظام والقانون والمؤسسات.. هذه الدولة إلى الآن لم تتأسس. الآن المطلوب الملح للشعب اليمني هو إعادة صياغة هذه الدولة بالشكل الذي يتوافق عليه أبناء الشمال والجنوب.

تلحق تابعت حملات التكفير ضد بعض الكتاب والناشطين الفترة الماضية.. ما تعليقك على هذه الحملات، وهل يمكن أن تسهم في

استستطيع أن تواجه جبروت القبيلة؟

لا ينبغي أن ننظر للقبيلة كقزاعة. علي عبد الله صالح راهن أنه سيدمر الثورة من خلال القبيلة؛ لكن القبيلة خيبت آماله وهي مستعدة أن تصبح جزءاً من المجتمع الحديث.

القبيلة تشعر بحاجتها إلى المدرسة والطريق والمصنع والتنمية والعدالة، فهي أقرب للثورة، فإذا ما نقلنا الحوار من القاعات المغلقة إلى المجتمع ككل وإلى الشوارع والمؤسسات ستنتصر الثورة.

معروف عنك انتقادك للنظام القبلي في اليمن.. وجود القوى القبلية في الحوار الوطني كيف يمكن أن يؤثر على سير الحوار الوطني؟

هذه القوى كان يعظم من شأنها النظام القديم. نظام علي عبد الله صالح جعل القبيلة فوق الدولة بل جعل أقدام القبيلة فوق رأس الدولة، كانت الدولة قد فقدت هيبتها وفقدت أهم معانيها وهي أنها هيئة فوق المجتمع وهي التي تحل مشاكل وقضايا المجتمع وتجيّب على كل أسئلته. أصبحت القبيلة أهم من الدولة وبات المشايخ فوق النظام والقانون والمؤسسات وأصبحوا جزءاً من الفساد والاستبداد.

تكميم أفواه هؤلاء الناشطين؟

هذه الحملات خطيرة، وهذه القوى لا تزال تمارس نفوذ داخل خطاب الإعلام والأحزاب والمسجد، وتستحوذ على مناهج التربية والتعليم. هذه المفردات هي التي تصنع الرأي العام وتصيغ وجدان الناس وهي المهيمنة إلى الآن.

فلا بد من التركيز في الحوار الوطني على خطاب المسجد وتجريده من أسلحة الدمار الشامل للتكفير وعلى الخطاب التخويني للأحزاب والخروج بصيغة تحرم التكفير والتخوين.. والدين لله والوطن للجميع، ونحن في بلد مسلم والدولة هي شأن حياتي. والرسول لم يوصي بخليفة للمسلمين ولم يحدد من يتولى شأن المسلمين باعتبار أن هذا شأن يخص الناس والناس من شأنهم أن يبنوا دولة للنظام والقانون بالشكل الذي يستجيب لإرادتهم ومصالحهم.

من يغذي هذه الحملات التكفيرية؟

هناك مظلومة وكلها منهوبة. لكن المظالم في تهامة ليس لديهم إحساس بالمواطنة أو أن مواظنتهم قائمة على الواجبات فقط وليس لديهم حقوق. عندما تقرأ مشاركة أبناء تهامة في الحكم أو في أجهزة الدولة ستلاحظ أنه ليس لديهم أي مشاركة، فالمنطقة غيّبت بشكل كامل وتعامل علي عبد الله صالح مع أبناء المنطقة كأخدام وعبيد وكمهمشين وأقصوهم وجردهم من كافة حقوقهم ونهبوا أراضيهم.

البعض يتساءل: من أشعل هذا الحراك؟

البعض يقول بأن النظام السابق لعب دوراً في إذكاء هذا الحراك... هناك شيء من الصحة في هذا الكلام. لكن يستحيل على أي قوة أن تحرك الناس من دون أن يكون للناس مطالبهم الخاصة. من الممكن أن يأتي طرف يلعب بهذه الورقة.

لو نتحدث عن ظهور الأحزاب السياسية الجديدة.. ما الذي يمكن أن تضفي هذه الأحزاب للحياة السياسية في اليمن؟

ظهور الأحزاب ظاهرة جيدة، وتعبير عن حيوية وإرادة متجددة وطموح للتغيير لكن الأهم أن لا تكون هذه الأحزاب خاضعة للتفريع وأن يتم توظيفها لصالح القوى المتصارعة. على الشباب المستقل أن يلعبوا دوراً مهماً من خلال تأسيس أحزاب وتقاطبات ومنظمات مجتمع مدني وتكتلات عديدة فاعلة وحيوية، ومن المهم أن لا يقفوا في شراك القوى القديمة التي تلعب بأوراق المستقبل لصالح الماضي.

في ظل صعود هذه الأحزاب الجديدة.. هل تعتقد أن الأحزاب القديمة بما فيها اللقاء المشترك والمؤتمر الشعبي العام ستحرص على تحسين أدائها وتغيير سياساتها في الأيام القادمة؟

هذا ما نطمح إليه. نطمح من هذه القوى التقليدية والقديمة التي لم تجد نفسها وخطابها أن تستجيب لنداء العصر. هذه القوى للأسف أصبحت قيد على المستقبل وأصبحت عائق أمام الثورة فلا بد أن يجري فيها تبدلات وتغيير. هذه القوى في مجملها ليس مع التغيير الذي يطمح إليه الناس.

حزب المؤتمر الشعبي تلقى ضربات موجعة في العام ٢٠١١ بعد استقالة

العديد من الأعضاء منه... لكن الحزب يبدو أنه يتعافى مع الأيام وقياداته تقول بأن الحزب سيعود أقوى مما كان.. ما رأيك؟

إذا بقيت الأوضاع على حالها وإذا بقيت إدارة البلد بهذا المستوى من السوء والفساد والاستبداد فالمؤتمر الشعبي العام سيكون القوة الثانية بعد الإصلاح إن لم يكن القوة الأولى. حزب المؤتمر موجود ولديه قدرات وملاقات كبيرة وحزب ارتبط بجهاز الدولة ومن هنا ما لم يحصل تغيير في جهاز الدولة وفي النظم والقوانين والعقلية فستظل هذه القوى هي المسيطرة: المؤتمر والإصلاح.

المغتربين اليمنيين كما تعلم مهادين في أي وقت بالترحيل بسبب قرار السعودية الأخير بمنع العمال الأجانب العمل مع غير كفلائهم.. كيف تنظر لهذا القرار وكيف يمكن أن يؤثر على الوضع الاقتصادي للبلد؟

إن كانت هناك إدارة وطنية حقيقية ستستطيع أن توقف هذه الإجراءات ضد المغترب اليمني. السعودية مدينة للمغترب اليمني بتأسيس بنيتها التحتية والإسهام في بناء نهضتها وتطور عمرانها، لكن الخذلان ليس آت من السعودية فقط ولكن من النظام في صنعاء الذي يشغل كتائب للنظام السعودي.

الحكومة تقول بأن هناك تحركات جادة لإقناع السعودية باستثناء اليمنيين من هذه القرار..

للأسف، التصريحات التي استمعت إليها من وزير المغتربين أنه يدعم السعودية في الإجراءات القائمة لأبناء بلده. والمسألة لا تحتاج إلى علاقات عامة بل تحتاج أن تتمسك اليمن بحق مواطنيها بموجب الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان والعهود والمواثيق التي تضمن حق اليمن في العمل والحياء. هناك تفريط بالنسبة لحقوق المغتربين. كان اليمني يتمتع بوضع استثنائي ويعامل معاملة مختلفة تماماً وكانت السعودية تتورع عن التهجير بهذه الصورة أو اعتقال الناس بهذه الكيفية، فهناك تواطؤ من شخصيات في صنعاء موجودة في الحكم.

هناك من يقول بأن هذا القرار يستهدف اليمنيين بشكل خاص..

أؤيد هذا الكلام. هذه الخطوة تستهدف تدمير المجتمع اليمني. انظر إلى الكارثة التي سببها تهجير مليون يمني من دول الخليج بعد حرب الخليج الثانية حيث ما زالت الأزمة قائمة حتى اليوم. المشكلة أن هؤلاء المغتربون سيحرمون

هل أنت مقتنع إلى ما آلت إليه الثورة الشعبية الشبانية؟

حصل عدوان كبير على الثورة، وتمت إعاقة الثورة والآن البعض يعمل على إعاقة الحل السياسي. الثورة لم تنتصر والحل السياسي الآن معطل. وواضح بأن هناك نوايا لإبقاء الأوضاع على حالها أو تفجير الأوضاع.

انتقدت أداء الإعلام الحكومي خلال العقود الماضية.. كيف ترى أداء هذا الإعلام خلال الفترة الحالية؟

لا يزال هو الإعلام. ليس من حل أمام الإعلام إلا إلغاء وزارة الإعلام وإيجاد إدارة منتخبة ومؤسسات مستقلة. أنت أمام ملكية عامة للناس فمن الظلم أن تظل مملوكة لحزب أو جهة أو أشخاص. لا بد أن تجري انتخابات لقيادة مدنية تسيطر على الإعلام. هذا هو الحل الديمقراطي الذي يتناسب مع طبيعة إعلام ديمقراطي لبلد ديمقراطي.

ظهرت في الآونة الأخيرة العديد من الصحف والمواقع الإلكترونية والقنوات التلفزيونية.. كيف تقرأ هذا الحراك الإعلامي إن جازت التسمية؟

هذا طبيعياً بفضل الثورة الشعبية. هذه الثورة أحدثت تبدل مهم جداً في مختلف مناحي الحياة وأهمها في الميدان الإعلامي، لكن أنت أمام مسألة بقاء أكثر من ١٣ إذاعة مملوكة للدولة وأكثر من ٤ قنوات فضائية و٢٠ صحف يومية حكومية، وهذا يشكل نقطة ضعف خطيرة جداً ولا بد أن تصبح هذه الوسائل ملكية عامة وتخضع لإدارة مشتركة وتكون متنوعة ومتعددة ومستقلة.

ترأس حالياً الهيئة العامة للكتاب.. كيف هو وضع الهيئة في الوقت الحالي؟

ورثنا تركة ثقيلة جداً، ونحاول أن نعيد صياغة جديدة للهيئة بحيث يصبح هم الكبير هو طباعة الكتاب وتقديمه للقارئ.

ما السيناريو المتوقع ليمن خلال السنوات القليلة المقبلة؟

أتوقع انتصار الثورة وبناء دولة وتحقيق حلم اليمنيين، ولكن هذا الحلم يرتبط بمرارة جماعية وعلى اليمنيين أن يناضلوا لبناء هذا الحلم العظيم الذي ضحى من أجله قوافل من الشهداء منذ العام ١٩٤٨ وثورة أكتوبر والوحدة اليمنية وحتى اليوم.

في حديثك عن الفساد قلت بأن الفساد في البلدان الأخرى مستتر

من حقوقهم ومصالحهم ومن ثروتهم التي كونوها عبر عشرات السنين ويستولي عليها السعوديون بدون وجه حق.

الرئيس هادي قال بأنه تواصل مع الملك عبد الله وبأنه وعد خيراً...

لا يكفي الوعود. هذه حقوق شعبي ومواطنيك لا بد أن تدافع عنها ولا يجب أن تكون المسألة هبة أو منحة من أحد. هذا حق مواطن عمل في هذه المنطقة لعشرات السنين وساهم في بناء نهضتها ومجتمعها، فمن غير المنطقي أو المقبول أن يتم تجريده من هذه الحقوق.

الوقت؟

اليمن كلها مظلومة وكلها منهوبة. لكن المظالم في تهامة تختلف عن أي مكان. الناس في تهامة ليس لديهم إحساس بالمواطنة أو أن مواظنتهم قائمة على الواجبات فقط وليس لديهم حقوق. عندما تقرأ مشاركة أبناء تهامة في الحكم أو في أجهزة الدولة ستلاحظ أنه ليس لديهم أي مشاركة، فالمنطقة غيّبت بشكل كامل وتعامل علي عبد الله صالح مع أبناء المنطقة كأخدام وعبيد وكمهمشين وأقصوهم وجردهم من كافة حقوقهم ونهبوا أراضيهم.

البعض يتساءل: من أشعل هذا الحراك؟

البعض يقول بأن النظام السابق لعب دوراً في إذكاء هذا الحراك... هناك شيء من الصحة في هذا الكلام. لكن يستحيل على أي قوة أن تحرك الناس من دون أن يكون للناس مطالبهم الخاصة. من الممكن أن يأتي طرف يلعب بهذه الورقة.

لو نتحدث عن ظهور الأحزاب السياسية الجديدة.. ما الذي يمكن أن تضفي هذه الأحزاب للحياة السياسية في اليمن؟

ظهور الأحزاب ظاهرة جيدة، وتعبير عن حيوية وإرادة متجددة وطموح للتغيير لكن الأهم أن لا تكون هذه الأحزاب خاضعة للتفريع وأن يتم توظيفها لصالح القوى المتصارعة. على الشباب المستقل أن يلعبوا دوراً مهماً من خلال تأسيس أحزاب وتقاطبات ومنظمات مجتمع مدني وتكتلات عديدة فاعلة وحيوية، ومن المهم أن لا يقفوا في شراك القوى القديمة التي تلعب بأوراق المستقبل لصالح الماضي.

في ظل صعود هذه الأحزاب الجديدة.. هل تعتقد أن الأحزاب القديمة بما فيها اللقاء المشترك والمؤتمر الشعبي العام ستحرص على تحسين أدائها وتغيير سياساتها في الأيام القادمة؟

هذا ما نطمح إليه. نطمح من هذه القوى التقليدية والقديمة التي لم تجد نفسها وخطابها أن تستجيب لنداء العصر. هذه القوى للأسف أصبحت قيد على المستقبل وأصبحت عائق أمام الثورة فلا بد أن يجري فيها تبدلات وتغيير. هذه القوى في مجملها ليس مع التغيير الذي يطمح إليه الناس.

حزب المؤتمر الشعبي تلقى ضربات موجعة في العام ٢٠١١ بعد استقالة

نحن أمام خطاب مسجد فاسد يكفر الناس، أمام خطاب سياسي يخون، أمام حكومة تتعامل مع مواطنيها بعنجهية واصلف شديد جداً

كاحد أبناء تهامة.. لماذا برأيك صعدت قضية تهامة في هذا

الوقت؟

اليمن كلها مظلومة وكلها منهوبة. لكن المظالم في تهامة ليس لديهم إحساس بالمواطنة أو أن مواظنتهم قائمة على الواجبات فقط وليس لديهم حقوق. عندما تقرأ مشاركة أبناء تهامة في الحكم أو في أجهزة الدولة ستلاحظ أنه ليس لديهم أي مشاركة، فالمنطقة غيّبت بشكل كامل وتعامل علي عبد الله صالح مع أبناء المنطقة كأخدام وعبيد وكمهمشين وأقصوهم وجردهم من كافة حقوقهم ونهبوا أراضيهم.

تقصد السعودية؟

تحديداً.



# The opposite impact of Arab Spring

Abdulkhaleq Abdulla  
Gulfnews.com  
First Published April 1

We have had enough of this ridiculous, two-year-old question: Did the Arab Spring have any impact on the six Arab Gulf states of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the UAE?

The one-word answer is an emphatic yes. Obviously these states not only survived the tough challenges of the two-year-old Arab Spring, but also shrewdly utilized it to consolidate the pro-government elements, strengthened the forces of the status quo and put off any demand for the urgent need for political reform and democratization indefinitely.

The impact of the Arab Spring on the Gulf monarchies was felt from day one and is clearly visible.

It is unrealistic to think that these states are immune, unique or possess some exceptional qualities that make them different from the other Arab states. The fact of the matter is that the Gulf states do not exist in a vacuum. They are an integral part of the Arab world and do not possess a separate history of their own outside the general trajectory of Arab history.

The impact of the Arab Spring, which unleashed forces of change, demanding more freedom for the Arabs, on the oil-rich Gulf states is beyond doubt. However, its nature and intensity is another story and is a lively topic for debate. Clearly, the impact has been quite uneven, but more importantly, it has been contrary to what many had in mind. So far, the impact on the ground has been the opposite of all expectations.

For a start, while the Arab Spring has unleashed powerful forces of

change that ended nearly six decades of political stagnation in the Arab world, it has ironically strengthened the forces of the status quo in the Arab Gulf states. The events of the past two years have made the politically conservative Gulf monarchies more conservative and made the majority of the people averse to radical change at home. In the Gulf states, the fear of change and the uncertainties that accompany it has been heightened.

During turbulent and uncertain times, everyone, including the youth and the reform advocates at large, seem to prefer stability over all else. The regimes are certainly on full alert and are not taking any chances. The little public desire for democracy and political reform that has been building up over the past two decades is on hold for the time being. Simply put, this is not the best time to rock the boat. The two-year-old Arab Spring is yet to

deliver its lofty promises of a better democratic future. The immediate result is not very encouraging, especially given that the forces of Islamization are the overriding civil forces wanting democratization. Essentially, the logic of the moment calls for a cautious approach and demands a wait-and-watch strategy. Moreover, many find it politically convenient to show utmost loyalty and come forth as defenders of the status quo, no matter how hypocritical they sound.

However, more than unleashing the forces of change in an unprecedented way, the Arab Spring was first and foremost about freedom. This is supposedly the Arab moment of freedom in global history. But, while there is a notable progress on all accounts of freedom in the Arab Spring states of Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen and Libya, the earth-shattering events of the past two years have brought less freedom to

the Arab Gulf states. Democracy in this part of the Arab world has gone into reverse and tolerance levels have dropped sharply in the past two years; 2012 was the worst year in the Gulf.

Needlessly, this is consistent with other gloomy reports about the overall quality of democracy, which has deteriorated throughout the developing world. 2012 was not a good year for democracy worldwide and incidents of political arrests of opposition members and cyber activists increased sharply throughout the Arab Gulf states in the past two years. Plenty of new legal restrictions have also been introduced. One does not see a spring of freedom in the Arab Gulf states. Many seem to agree with Gulf governments' justification that these are difficult measures taken during difficult times.

However, the most visible impact of the Arab Spring has been felt by

Bahrain, which has always been the weak link in the chain of Gulf monarchies. Bahrain was hit the hardest by the forces of change of the 2011, but thanks mainly to the decisive move by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which swiftly put its first rule into action: A threat to one GCC state is a threat to all GCC states. No member state is allowed to go down and the GCC will not let anyone of its states break up.

In the light of the difficult experience that Bahrain has been going through for the past two years, it does not make any sense to ask whether the Arab Gulf states are immune to the winds of change of 2011. Of course they are not. The real question is what kind of impact did the Arab Spring have on the Gulf monarchies?

*Dr Abdulkhaleq Abdulla is a professor of political science.*

# The reality and future of Islamic feminism

Rachelle Fawcett  
Aljazeera.com  
First Published March 28

In some Muslim circles, the "f" word (feminism) raises as many tensions as eyebrows, immediately conjuring images of the dominating, angry, family-hating woman. But like other images that come to mind upon mention of any label - including the image of the oppressed woman that often comes to mind when one hears "Muslim" - this gut reaction is based on stereotypes that may be true in a very specific historical and social context, but does not hold water when compared to a larger reality, and therefore does not justify the hostility that follows. While popular Islamic rhetoric touts the liberation of women with the coming of Islam over 1,400 years ago, to continually return to this story does nothing to alleviate women's suffering today except by going back to the beginning, starting with Islam's foundational text, the Quran.

So what is "Islamic feminism", how is it evolving, and who are the players? Dr Margot Badran, a graduate of al-Azhar University and Oxford University, defines "Islamic feminism" thusly:

...a concise definition of Islamic feminism gleaned from the writings and work of Muslim protagonists as a feminist discourse and practice that derives its understanding and mandate from the Qur'an, seeking rights and justice within the framework of gender equality for women and men in the totality of their existence. Islamic feminism explicates the idea of gender equality as part and parcel of the Quranic notion of equality of all insan (human beings) and calls for the implementation of gender equality in the state, civil institutions, and everyday life. It rejects the notion of a public/private dichotomy (by the way, absent in early Islamic jurisprudence, orfiqh) conceptualizing a holistic umma in which Quranic ideals are operative in all space.

This is an important distinction. "Islamic feminism" is not simply a feminism that is born from Muslim cultures, but one that engages Islamic theology through the text and canonical traditions. A distinctly "Islamic" feminism, at its core, draws on the Quranic concept of equality of all human beings, and insists on the application of this theology to everyday life. Stemming from this basic definition, we encounter a plethora of different interpretations, movements, projects,

and personalities, creating feminisms that have diverse faces. Often, women's issues are trivialized into whether or not to wear the veil or shake hands with men outside their family, and while larger issues, such as domestic violence, are being strongly addressed, the central issue of what "equality" means and how it is expressed go largely ignored. For example, domestic violence is wrong because it creates pain and suffering and is unjust, but the central belief of a man's right to rule over his wife is not always part of this discussion.

## Teaching what counts

This year, the theme of the 3rd Annual Graduate Student Islamic Studies Conference was "Reconstituting Female Authority: Women's Participation in the Transmission and Production of Islamic Knowledge", and it was here that the future of Islamic feminism was well represented.

No workshops were wasted on the technicalities of veiling or tired arguments about Islam liberating women through the prohibition on female infanticide or the right of women to inherit (which were not totally obeyed even during Muhammad's lifetime). Instead, workshops and the students who presented them demonstrated the complexity and diversity of women's movements, new and old, in the Muslim world. In "The Miracle of Bibi Fatima: Vowing and Women's Authority" presented by Summar Shoaib, women passed down stories of Fatima, the Prophet Muhammad's daughter, appearing and helping other women with special prayers. In such contexts, women pass on special religious knowledge in a matrilineal tradition that functions as a venue for religious activism. Storytelling becomes a means of strength that provides a foundation and support for women, both through the kinship ties forged by the act of storytelling and the history and tradition that is passed on.

Keynote speakers Amina Wadud, Khaled Abou El Fadl, Kathleen Moore, and Asma Sayeed, spoke about inclusivity, the right to and need for personal moral authority, and the history of women in Islamic juristic traditions. The "pure and simple" Islam in which women's issues are sugar-coated with apologetics or streamlined as tertiary and menial was nowhere to be found. Instead, students and teachers spent time remembering history that is often mentioned only in passing or through a few key his-

torical figures, cliché rhetoric, and simplistic, ahistorical arguments. Held to standards of scholarship, this diverse group of students, through their intellectual pursuit of the past and discourse concerning the future, were a small, but important, part of the continual lineage of female scholarship in Islam.

They were examples of the sundry array of "Islamic feminisms" throughout the Muslim world. Women in all these contexts are encountering the tradition based on their respective cultures, needs, priorities, and resources, creating a well-rounded picture of a global movement in which women create their own path to knowledge and move forward with it. In some contexts, this means addressing fundamental rights such as freedom from violence, while in others women carve out their own space and find room to challenge traditional dogma, rediscovering Islam's feminine history and room for future discourse, and in yet other contexts, by creating an inclusive space to pray, worship, and be with God. One such example is that of Ani Zonneveld, a musician and co-founder of Muslims for Progressive Values, who promotes peace and social justice by creating inclusive mosques and expressing egalitarian ideals through Islamic music as a means of worship.

## Impacting not only women, but society at large

An Islamic feminism is arguably an inherently culturally competent one, since Islam in general is a deeply diverse tradition and allows for flexibility depending on contextual realities, so long as core Islamic ethics are not violated. How those core ethics are defined will vary depending on the context, but the attempts at definition will help spark a larger discussion that may eliminate the apologetics and address the root causes of the issues at hand. It is in such debates that Islamic feminists, rather than relying on tradition or a proliferated feminism - such as a specifically Western feminism - insist on a return to the Quran and employ principles of contextual and rational analysis that disputes traditionally accepted beliefs about women through the very rhetoric by which they were formed.

It may be said that the greatest task of the Islamic feminist is to separate culture and religion. This is perhaps a main reason for the hostility and anger with which this movement is met. In some Muslim contexts, challenges to tradition-

ally held beliefs on authority are not met with intelligent and informed dialogue that is open to a continual search for truth and justice, but with suspicion and hostility by those who seek to declare a single "true" Islam dependent on the social structure supported by a gender hierarchy. It is basic sociology to understand that women are often the foundations of culture because they are the first teachers and often hold the closest bonds with the next generation. Therefore, the "stability" of society is often associated with women staying in their "natural and proper" places.

But this "stability" is not the stability of society, but of the hierarchy and therefore authority. Islamic feminism, as discussed earlier, is not in pursuit of a hierarchy with women at the top, but instead an egalitarian social structure in which character, good work, and piety - not gender - are the defining factors of social authority. Further, as Khaled Abou El Fadl argued in his address to the Santa Barbara conference, each human being is entitled to moral authority which cannot be actualised if they are prohibited from leading a full life. The hierarchical argument is that a "full life" would be had if only women accepted their "natural place", but this argument totally omits the definition, and therefore needs, talent, and aspirations (whether that be astronaut or mother of 10) of women themselves. A "full life" cannot be defined for them.

At one time in Islamic history it was not uncommon to see learned or saintly Muslim women, and the presence of these women did not necessarily mean that they all agreed on women's roles, just as we don't today, but their existence created a more balanced and accessible theology with a greater degree of accountability. By reclaiming that history, women find their footing and support in Islamic feminine discourse.

Further, the struggles facing women do not only impact women, but all of society, as this is the arena in which greater abuses of Islamic theology are most evident. The authoritarianism of puritanical Islam that gave rise to radical movements like the Taliban has made it their special mission to totally control women, as seen with Malala Yousafzai, who was shot for promoting education for all children, especially girls. The same structures and core principles used to oppress women are used to promote terrorism and hatred in Islam's name, and

therefore the good that comes from confronting and challenging those structures goes much further than women alone.

## The push for inclusive egalitarianism

Some, such as UC Santa Barbara conference organizer Samaneh Oladi, feel that the resurgence of women in Islamic fields of history and theology is happening organically as a grassroots movement in which women themselves are the agents of change.

These organic movements see women working in communities and in social and institutional venues that use religion, rather than a secular understanding of human rights, as their framework for change. Slowly, this changing social demographic creates what is essentially a staircase to greater theological involvement. But this change is also happening politically, as Margot Badran explained to me, since states can play a role in retracting women's transmission of Islamic knowledge.

To use her example, in the early 1960s when Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser forced al-Azhar, the first Islamic university, to accept women, it was an effort to "dilute" the institution (make it more secular, alongside other efforts to do the same) and "take it down a notch" by accepting women, but instead created the opportunity for women to access traditional modes of Islamic learning that eventually lead to women scholars at the university. Likewise, with the gradual fall of authoritarian regimes in some Muslim majority countries, women are going back to school and challenging the rhetoric that oppressed them. This gives rise to organizations, legislation, and international efforts to free women from oppression through education, health care, and economic support. In the West, where the state cannot silence women's religious authority, women involved in various efforts - from creating shelters for Muslim women, such as Muslimat al-Nisa in New York, to supporting female imams - meet social and institutional opposition, but continue the same pattern of engaging the text and Islamic theological tradition to counter religiously grounded arguments that women must be, in whatever way possible, subordinate to men.

Clearly, the realities of what "Islamic feminism" is, and how it is lived, are wildly complex, and that is as it should be. The reality of Islam-

ic feminism is a global movement in which women turn to the Quran and Prophetic traditions to argue that women are fully human and equal to their male counterparts. How they express that and how far they take it is up to the women of those specific contexts.

Like secular feminist theories, what works for Muslims in Southern California may not work in rural Afghanistan, and neither can dictate "feminism" for the other. Islamic feminism is a process of evolution in which we start at the right to life and personal moral authority, and work forwards. There may be some who consider themselves "Islamic feminists" that insist on the restructuring of the hierarchy with women - rather than men - at the top, but these would be a minority. Rather, the hierarchy is inherently unjust and is best restructured into an inclusive egalitarianism that includes not only women, but all human beings who are ostracized or left out of traditional Islamic venues.

We do not need a new word to replace "feminism" to avoid the automatic gut-crunch that comes from the popular stereotypes, as it would be equally unjust to demand a new word for "Muslim", but rather to allow ourselves to gain a more open and well-rounded understanding of what Islamic feminism is, who creates and forms it, and the complex and diverse ways they do so not only for their own benefit, but for the benefit of all humanity.

Whether organic or political, or by some other means, women are claiming their places in Islamic discourse and changing their reality, perhaps through a long established storytelling tradition or creating inclusive mosques, and certainly by returning to the beginning, the Quran itself. The future of Islamic feminism may see stronger social institutions and resources that support women and an end to the sugar-coating and apologetics, but most importantly, it may see a renaissance of female scholarship (which was never totally destroyed) in Islam that engages the text and tradition to continually seek justice alongside, not over, our male counterparts. If this is the direction we are heading in, then the future is bright indeed.

*Rachelle Fawcett is completing her MA in Islamic Studies at Hartford Seminary, has lived in Yemen and Egypt, and writes, speaks, and presents on Islamic feminism, cultural competency, pluralism and critical theology.*

**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

Amira Nasser  
amira.nasser2010@gmail.com

**CEO**  
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

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

Bassam Al-Khamiri  
bassam.alkhameri@gmail.com

Khalid Al-Karimi  
khalidmohamada@yahoo.com

**Head of Design Dept.**  
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Samar Qaed  
samar.qaed@hotmail.com

Sam Kestenbaum  
kestenbaum.yt@gmail.com

## Offices

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

## 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



# Lack of funding and access to information obstruct investigative journalism in Yemen

Story and photo by Najla'a Hasan

**N**ewsstands in Yemen are stacked with a variety of newspapers—including mouthpieces for the government, private outfits and outlets for partisan politics—but most of them are reporting the same stories, not delving deeply into issues.

The craft of investigative journalism, sometimes called watchdog journalism has yet to take root here, journalists say.

What is investigative journalism? In 2009, UNESCO—in collaboration with Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism—released a manual hoping to answer this question and provide clear guidelines for aspiring journalists, specifically those in Arab States.

“Conventional news reporting depends largely and sometimes entirely on materials provided by oth-

ers,” the UNESCO manual, entitled “Story-Based Inquiry,” reads. “Investigative reporting, in contrast, depends on material gathered or generated through the reporter’s own initiative.”

Sa’id Hattr, a Yemeni journalist who runs professional training sessions said in Yemen, government officials have the opportunity to hide their mistakes.

“The authorities release reports to keep public opinion distracted about investigation,” Hattr said. “We are in need of strong plans and highly qualified reporters to improve this type of press.”

Despite the fact that there are around 260 newspapers in Yemen, according to a study conducted by the Yemen Polling Center (YPC) in 2012, multiple hurdles still obstruct the adoption of investigative journalism by Yemen’s press corps.

Khalid Al-Haraji, deputy head of Al-Thawra Establishment for Press, Printing and Publication for Human and Financial Resources, said

few Yemeni journalists are patient enough to devote the time necessary to produce works of investigative journalism, which could take months to develop depending on the report’s subject and independent research and analysis needed for it.

“Even after they receive training on investigative journalism, Yemeni journalists aren’t able to work on one topic for [this long],” Al-Haraji said. “They would lose their source of income.”

“An investigative report [is a significant investment] for both the journalist and the newspaper,” Al-Haraji added. “This is a huge obstacle facing investigative journalism in Yemen.”

Typically, Yemeni journalists earn salaries of \$200 per month, sometimes less. In addition, if they fail to fulfill their job duties—and if they haven’t been given the sought-after government contracts that guarantee them life-long job security and pay at state-run media—

they can be fired with little notice.

Financial limitation aside, gaining access to reliable figures is another hurdle for journalists.

“Some institutions don’t have information or refuse to provide it to journalists,” Bushra Al-Ansi, a writer for Al-Nadaa, an independent newspaper published in Sana’a, said.

After nearly three years of discussion, in June 2012 Parliament passed a law that gives both citizens and journalists freer access to government information, notably previously undisclosed records.

Although the law grants journalists new freedoms, it also restricts their work, specifying certain information that is still off-limits, including anything deemed a security concern.

A 2009 study, published by Dr. Abdulmalik Aldani, a former professor of journalism at Sana’a University found that in the majority of Yemeni newspapers, illustrations, graphics, tables or maps—supplements that would enhance a report’s quality—are absent.

The study also noted that when Yemeni newspapers cover issues in rural areas, where many people are uneducated, reliable information is hard to come by. Articles often take a short-term perspective, instead of allowing for longer-term investigations, Aldana wrote.

Waheeb Al-Nesari, the managing editor at Souta Al-Shoura, a news website, said media establishments put pressure on their staff to produce articles daily, not to dedicate their time to investigate stories.

“At some newspapers, the people



Critics say newspapers in Yemen have the same content, lacking, in-depth, investigative reporting.

in charge aren’t professional. They don’t give writers enough time to work,” Al-Nesari said. “They don’t pay enough attention to that kind of journalism that can reveal the truth.”

## Demand for second-hand clothing keeps trade alive, despite illegal importation



Shop owners say business is good and that people need affordable options like second-hand clothes.

Story and photos by Samar Qaed

**I**n one of the second-hand clothing shops in Sana’a, Um Mohammed rooted through piles of clothes, in search of something that would fit her daughter, Hadeel.

Hadeel loves getting clothes. “I come to this shop, especially on Eids,” Um Mohammed explained. “I buy lots of clothes because they aren’t expensive. For YR1,000 [less than \$5], I can [afford] a lot.”

Um Mohammed and her daughter—along with many other Sana’anis—enjoy shopping for second-hand clothes here because they are affordable. But according to Yemeni law, these clothes are illegal. They have been deemed unsafe and dirty.

This hasn’t stopped their trade. In Al-Khaima Market in southern Sana’a, used clothes are laid out for sale on the sidewalk and Mujahed Ali, a vendor here, says that the clothes are in a fine condition and that business is good.

“I have famous commercial brands and reasonable prices,” Ali said. He buys the clothes in bulk, from Saudi Arabian organizations that collect used garments for

resale.

“The clothes are brought to Yemen by smugglers,” Ali said. The border is porous, he said, and it’s relatively easy to bring clothes in.

Dr. Abdulrazaq Al-Mirani, the assistant deputy of Customs Control and Smuggling Combat, said when they do seize second-hand clothing on the Saudi-Yemen border, the contraband clothes are burned.

“These are coming from the dumps of rich Saudi families,” Al-Mirani says. “They could be the clothes of dead people.”

Abdu Ahmed, another shop owner in Sana’a, said he had arranged for a clothing shipment, but it was seized and destroyed at the Saudi border.

“We don’t wash the clothes,” he admitted. “We buy them from associations [as they are]. We just iron and sell them. The customers can sterilize them if they want.”

In 2011, the Ministry of Trade and Industry released a list of the specific types of second-hand clothes that can be imported into Yemen: women’s and men’s suits, abayas, jackets and ties. Other types of clothes—notably undergarments that would have been in direct contact with the previous owners’

skin—are not approved.

Though they have been somewhat involved in setting standards for importation, used clothing technically does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Mohammad Al-Halani, the Operations Manager at the ministry said they typically only work with food commodities.

“We can’t monitor these violators [because] they’re clothes traders,” he said.

Mohammed Al-Nakeeb, the head of the Consumer Protection Authority, said health certification is important because it confirms “the clothes are not carrying any diseases.”

Yaseen Al-Tameemi, a researcher whose work focuses on consumer affairs and environmental protection, said these smuggled clothes could carry lice, fungi and scabies. If so, the elderly and children could be susceptible to sicknesses.

At Al-Khaima Market Um Mohammed paid for her daughter Hadeel’s coat. Her young daughter slipped into the winter jacket immediately.

“I will go outside with this jacket,” Hadeel told her mother. “Kids will not laugh at my old clothes anymore.”



الكلية اليمنية لدراسات الشرق الأوسط  
Yemen College of Middle Eastern Studies

www.ycmes.org

@YCMES

### Diplomas in Business and General English

Highly-qualified native-English instructors with up to 15 years of experience

Maximum of 16 students per class (14 for Business English)

Two computer labs and a curriculum built around IT

Latest books from Oxford and Cambridge University Presses

Extensive parking facilities

Each diploma takes 18 months to complete

Classes take place three days per week; 50 hours per five-week term

الفصل الدراسي يبدأ كل ستة أسابيع

يمكنك التسجيل في أي وقت على مدار السنة

للتواصل:

هاتف: 01-270200 تحويلة 0

بريد إلكتروني: cberegistrar@ycmes.org

شارع 26 سبتمبر بالقرب من رئاسة الوزراء

أمام بوابة حديقة الإذاعة القديمة

Terms begin every six weeks

Register all year round

Telephonc: 1 270 200 ext. 0

Email: cberegistrar@ycmes.org

Or visit our campus on 26th September

Street, next to the Prime Minister’s office





# Young, thin mothers: Yemeni breast cancer victims defy conventional risk factors



Najla'a Hasan

On a Sunday, sitting in the waiting room of the National Oncology Center, a government cancer treatment facility, around 50 female patients were waiting for the results of their breast cancer screenings. The majority appear to be under 30 and holding their young children, most of whom are one to three-years-old.

Across town at the Al-Hayat Center for Combating Breast Cancer in

Sana'a, a Yemeni diagnostic non-profit, the demographic of women is very similar.

Both facilities say breast cancer patients are on the rise in Yemen. But unlike the typical patient in other parts of the world—most notably the West—Yemeni women at these centers present a unique case that experts say needs more scientific research.

“What is happening in Yemen is that the risk factors [for breast cancer] are different than the international risk factors,” said Mona Abdul Ali, a physician at the National On-

YT photo by Najla'a Hasan



At many medical facilities in Sana'a, staff say that budget restrictions make in depth research difficult.



Other than the National Oncology Center, there are no other organizations tracking the rise in breast cancer.

تياشوب

بسكويت حارة

أبو وراحد

... الحياه تحلى معاه

colony Center.

Ali explains that when it comes to breast cancer, health organizations and studies have found there are certain contributing factors to a women's risk of developing the disease.

There are many criteria that scientist have identified as red flags for the cancer. Women who are over 40, are obese, deliver their first child after the age of 35, have a family history of the disease or are exposed to common chemicals often found in products like deodorant are the foremost risk factors for breast cancer development as believed by conventional medicine, Ali says.

According to Cancer Research UK, a non-profit that funds over half of the United Kingdom's cancer research, “Women in developed countries are at increased risk of breast cancer compared with women from less developed countries. A large part of this variation can be explained by the fact that women in developed countries have fewer children on average and a limited duration of breastfeeding.”

The World Health Organization's website corroborates this information and adds that as developing countries adopt a more western lifestyle, including giving birth to children later in life and a change in diet to more processed foods, the rate of breast cancer rises.

However, an increasing number of patients who are being diagnosed with breast cancer in Yemen are young, have children and at healthy—if not low—body weights, local breast cancer centers say. The Al-Hayat Center reports that out of the 15 patients who come through their facility every day, on average two are diagnosed with breast cancer and fit this criteria.

“We know what happens in Yemen totally differs from international risk factors,” said Dr. Abdulwahab Al-Nehmi, head of the cancer registry department at the National Oncology Center. But, so far nobody has been able to determine why this is the case.

When the center opened in 2005,

Al-Hayat Center



Campaigns, such as this one held at Al-Hayat Center for Combating Breast Cancer in Sana'a, seek to raise awareness about the cancer among Yemeni teenagers.

Al-Nehmi says they wanted to focus on scientific research and began collecting a database of information. But, to date they can only provide statistics on the number of women who are diagnosed, which is about 20 percent of patients up through 2007.

“By the end of 2013, we expect to finish the database for all the previous years up to 2012,” Al-Nehmi said.

This could help Yemen begin to compile its own risk factors list. Besides the Oncology Center no government nor private entity tracks breast cancer data. Although employees at the Al-Hayat Center see scientific data developing in front of their eyes everyday as they informally track patterns individually, they are consumed with their daily work.

“We lack a sufficient budget since we are a civil society organization,” said Dr. Muna Al-Ra'i, head of the Al-Hayat Center. Most of the employees at the center only work part time due to the center's small budget.

At the National Oncology Center, where budget restrictions also

prohibit formal studies, doctors are guessing at the causes of increases in breast cancer among young women.

Dr. Afeef Al-Nabihi thinks Yemen's marriage structure which encourages inbreeding could be a factor. Scientific evidence has pointed out that inbreeding increases one's chance of carrying a genetic blood disorder, which have a relative high infection rate in Yemen and Al-Nabihi thinks the same could be true for cancer.

“I know guessing is not enough,” he admitted. The center requested the Finance Ministry give them additional information for scientific research in addition to their annual budget. In response, the ministry allocated YR5 million, about \$23,000—a sum described by Al-Nabihi as “meager.”

In the meantime, Al-Ra'i and others are left to hypothesis about their growing demographic of patients. An increase in qat chewing—a mild narcotic leaf—and hookah smoking among women could be factors, Al-Ra's said. She also points out an increased use of pesticides in food growing and plastic bag use.



**شركة النقل البري الدولي**  
**وغير مكاتبها ..**  
**.. أن تصفوكم**

وترمب بكم على ركب اسط و لها المحدث ورمالها المتطهه و على  
 سباط الراهه دعوكم الى زماننا لشهد الرمال مها صياها و هسلا. ابتدا. من.  
 صلافا. الفيطه - المكلا - سيون - شبوه - والهوده  
 الفيطه - المكلا - عدن - نجر - والفكس

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

**Job Seekers**

- Specialized tutor able to give private lessons in Marth's, Arabic, English and Science for 4-9 classes state's school. 734680597.
- 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, expeience in teaching and dealing with different levels. Ready for tuions, 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

**Others**

- Abdulmalik Marsh Al-Naqeeb has lost his passport No. 04861865. If found, kindly call 711055811 or 772249199

**FIVE STAR LOGISTICS CO LTD**

**INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDER**

WEEKLY LCL SERVICES FROM INDIA/CHINA/ EUROPE /JEBEL ALI TO HOEIDAH 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

WORLDWIDE LOGISTIC SOLUTIONS

**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

**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**

Black 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  
 Hartz 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 01-448573  
 TOYOTA 445362/3

**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 Express  
 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 01-429671  
 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:felixepene@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  
 Shammar Hotel 01-418546  
 Universal Hotels 01-440305/7-14  
 Shahrani 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  
 Yemeni Qatari Insurance 01-448340/1/2 Fax: 448339

**RESTAURANT**

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

**SCHOOLS**

Rainbow Pre-School Tel: 414026 / 424433

**MINISTRIES**

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

**SUPERMARKET**

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 444118  
 Falcon Holidays 446250  
 Falcon Business Center 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  
 Alandalus University Tel:675567 Fax:675885

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



inspired living **Haier**

العالمية للسياحة  
UNIVERSAL TOURING COMPANY  
برامج سياحية الى  
Malaysia ماليزيا  
Turkey تركيا  
E-mail: touring@utcyemen.com - www.utcyemen.com 773 500 700 - 01-454348

**SPEKTRON** Multimedia Projectors  
Spektron Projectors & You!  
Spektron... Empowered by Innovation!

ASHIBAMI AGENCIES  
وكالات اشباميا  
Headquarters: 530000, 206713  
Hadda branch: 429555, 414503  
E-mail: ashibam@y.net.ye

## Crumbled homes and buildings remain after crash

Photo essay by Ryam Al-Qadi

Almost two months have passed since a Sukhoi 22 aircraft plummeted into the Al-Qadesia neighborhood in Sana'a, killing 12 people and injuring 11 others, according to official numbers. The plane was on a training mission, and its

fall from the sky has been blamed on a technical malfunction.

Since that time the city says it has given YR500,000 (about \$2,330) to owners of destroyed buildings and homes, an amount that some residents say is insufficient.

The neighborhood is still a site of ruin. Locals say construction progress is slowly materializing.



One destroyed businesses displays photos of the building pre-crash.

**المستشفى التخصصي**  
عمان - الأربط  
حاصل على الاعتمادية الدولية  
والوحيد الحاصل على جائزة المستشفى للتميز

يساهم المستشفى بقيمة 100 دولار من تكلفة تذكرة المريض

عمان - هاتف: +96265001111  
الربيع - info@specialty-hospital.com  
العمان - هاتف: +967-1-212651  
جده - هاتف: +967-1-212651  
الرياض - هاتف: +967-1-212651  
الدمشق - هاتف: +967-1-212651  
البيروت - هاتف: +967-1-212651  
العمان - هاتف: +967-1-212651  
العمان - هاتف: +967-1-212651



Houses were devastated by the crash. Mohammad Al-Yamani points at the crumbling exterior of a neighborhood house.



The Haifi family refuses any sort of donation from friends. They have asked the city for more money to rebuild their property.



Some residents say they have no idea how long rebuilding efforts will take.

**SHARP**

هي الأقوى والأكثر مبيعاً في العالم

ألات التصوير شارب  
تلبية جميع مستلزمات  
عالم التصوير الرقمي

شهره واسعة بفضل جودتها ومئاتها وإنتاجيتها العالية

شركة ناتكو لتقنية المعلومات المحدودة

01-218121 فاكس: 01-218233/2 01-211373/2  
01-454475 فاكس: 01-454473/74  
E-mail: natco.bis2@y.net.ye  
04-285097 فاكس: 04-285095  
02-243482 فاكس: 02-243482  
03-205857 فاكس: 03-205857  
05-314973 فاكس: 05-314973

**SHARK**  
ENERGY DRINK  
الطاقة الحقيقية

250 ml (8.4 fl oz)  
250 ml (8.4 fl oz)

www.metcotrading.com

**Ibrahim Ali A.Eshack Corporation (IAESCO) COELIMO GENERATORS (ايسكو)**

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: +967-1-450551/2 Fax: +967-1-450553 - Direct Tel: 777-308-600 Branches Hodaidah Tel: 03/230151 Soon: Taiz & Aden

Printed by Yemen Times Est. for Press, Printing & Publication  
تمت في مطابع مؤسسة يمين تايمز الصحفية والبيانية والنشر