

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

Yemen's first and largest mobile operator.

AL AIDAROOS SOLAR

البيدروس لأنظمة الطاقة الشمسية



Trojan
BATTERY COMPANY

Clean energy for life.

WWW.TROJAN BATTERY.COM

MADE IN USA

Philadelphia
Solar

WWW.PHILADELPHIA-SOLAR.COM

MADE IN JORDAN

المحلل - شارع الصعيدي (الخلفي) - خلف عمارة باصبرين

هاتف: +967-2-246565 فاكس: +967-2-248921

جوال: +967 771221158 / +967 771221159

EMAIL: ALAIDAROOS2012@HOTMAIL.COM

Organized by  International Center
for Human Development

under the sponsor of
The Minister of Planning and International Cooperation
Minister of Civil Service and Insurance



The First Conference of Human Resources Development

Sana'a 4-5 May 2013



777 330 278 - 01 531 250



VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT

The World Bank office in Sana'a is looking for a Masters-degree holder or above in Economics, Finance or any relevant discipline with at least 2 years' experience to fill the position of **Finance and Private Sector Development Analyst**.

Job Description and Accountabilities:

- Performs professional level research, and analyses in the fields of finance and private sector development (FPD) in countries in the MENA region, specifically Yemen.
- Works on financial sector development, private sector development, as well as financial inclusion issues in Yemen.
- Participates in policy dialogue with the different counterparts, as well as in consultation with different stakeholders, donors, and development partners.
- Is in contact predominantly with counterparts at the working level in national governments or other businesses and organizations, as well as acts as liaison between team members in headquarters and Country Office and the governmental counterparts.
- Takes part in Bank missions, related to financial and private sector development, as well as day-to-day supervision of FPD projects and activities in Yemen, and participation in supervision of FPD work in the region.
- Prepares a variety of written products and communications, including important components of major reports (Briefs, Analytical Notes, Back to Office Reports, Aide Memoires, Project Concept Notes, and Project Documents), as well as drafting other technical working papers for wider circulation.
- Periodically undertakes other tasks, as requested by the manager.

Essential Specialized Skills/Competencies:

- FPD Knowledge & Experience - Demonstrates basic knowledge of financial and/or private sector development issues and initiatives as follows: financial regulations, payment systems, non-banking institutions, access to finance.
- Strong analytical and research skills & writing ability to support sectoral projects.
- Competitive industries knowledge and experience .
- Knowledge of business regulations, trade and investment climate.
- Knowledge of Fragile and Conflict-Affected States context and work experience in Fragile States.
- Demonstrated familiarity with economic, financial, and private sector institutions in Yemen with a network among private sector, financial sector, public sector, and development institutions.
- Good team player able to work in diverse and multicultural environment.
- Results-oriented, able to exercise professional judgement and take informed decisions.

Interested candidates should apply via the World Bank site www.worldbank.org/jobs section: "employment opportunities" job number **131036**, where you can find full particulars on the vacancy. Closing date for this job is **May 20, 2013**. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.



Oxfam

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Humanitarian Programme Officer- (1 position)

Location: **Sana'a**
Contract Duration: **11 months**

The role

Assist in the preparation and monitoring of project budgeting; facilitate administrative requests; collect, analyze and disseminate data on the progress of the response on a regular basis. You will support the programme to report against objectives through regular production of Situation Reports and develop accurate and timely figures for reporting, accountability, and communications purposes. You will be coordinating inputs, writing content and collating the monthly staff newsletter; updating the system (OPAL) as required; and ensuring filing is regularly updated.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with experience in humanitarian work gained through professional work who has excellent organizational, administrative, and communication skills. You will have well-developed interpersonal skills, proven ability to be flexible in demanding situations, proving your resilience and ability to work under pressure in a team environment. You will have strong attention to detail, be familiar with budget preparation, demonstrate good oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic with the ability to convey complex information (in English), and possess good computer skills.

To apply

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

Closing date for applications is **08th May 2013**

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

Families of victims condemn use of drones, human rights organizations report 81 strikes in 2012

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANAA, April 28 — The British human rights organization, Reprieve held a press conference on Saturday in Sana'a, calling for an end to drone use in Yemen.

The organization says 225 innocent Yemenis were killed by American drone strikes in 2012, but they cited other international groups with varying statistics, some as many as 750.

"The American administration could kill an individual without knowing his name," said one of the conference speakers.

The United States government has defended its use of drones as an effective means of combating terrorism. In September of last year,

President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi endorsed the aerial strikes.

"They pinpoint the target and have zero margin of error, if you know what target you're aiming at," the New York Times quoted Hadi saying in a visit to the states.

Families of alleged drone victims attended the conference.

Himaier Al-Qadi said a drone strike killed her brother Adan Al-Qadi in the Sanhan district, located south of Sana'a, four months ago.

Although the question of compensation for victims has come up in the debate over drone use, Al-Qadi said he wouldn't accept money. He says he wants trials held for those who carry out the drone strikes.

Another conference attendee, Ameen Al-Radami whose brother

was killed two weeks ago by air strike in the town of Wessab in Dhamar governorate, argued against the use of the weapon.

"Killing a Yemeni suspected of being a terror affiliate helps Al-Qaeda recruit others," he said.

Human rights organizations took the press conference as an opportunity to slam the U.S. government's policy, calling it "murderous."

The Yemeni HOOD Organization for Defending Human Rights and Freedoms issued a report last week that 81 drone strikes took place in Yemen during 2012. U.S. authorities have claimed responsibility for half of those.

HOOD has asked that both the Yemeni and American government officially apologize to and compen-

sate the relatives of the victims, and reconstruct areas affected by the strikes.

The U.S. Senate held its first ever public hearing last week in Washington to listen to testimonials about the effects and consequences of drones in countries like Yemen and Pakistan.

Yemeni activist and journalist Farea Al-Muslimi, who studied abroad in the U.S. as a young man, attended the hearing.

"I could never have imagined that the same hand that changed my life and took it from miserable to promising one would also drone my village," Al-Muslimi said speaking of his home in the Wessab district that was hit by a drone, leaving five believed Al-Qaeda affiliates dead.



The remains of a vehicle that was targeted in a drone strike.

Prisoners continue hunger strike at Political Security Bureau, say unjustly being detained

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANAA, April 28 — An estimated 20 terror-suspects detained at the Political Security Bureau in Sana'a are going into their second week of a hunger strike.

Human rights organizations say the prisoners are protesting their detention, which they call arbitrary.

Mohammed Al-Ahmadi, a representative from the Al-Karama Foundation, an organization dedicated to human rights, said the detainees have either not received a trial, have been acquitted or in some cases have served their

penalty.

The strikers are currently being fed intravenously, according to human rights organizations.

The Political Security Bureau has demanded commercial guarantees in order to secure the release of the detained. A commercial guarantee is a document that can be signed by anyone with a commercial license that assures the detained will be watched and accounted for by the signed.

Al-Ahmadi says the guarantees in these cases are illegal.

Over the past few years, in an effort to step up their policies against terror suspects, the central govern-

ment has arrested dozens of people in Sana'a and other governorates with suspected links to Al-Qaeda. Some being held owned books about jihad or had acquaintances in terror organizations, Al-Ahmadi said.

"[My son] was charged as an Al-Qaeda affiliate after someone gave him books [about] jihad," said Abdulkareem Salman, whose 18-year-old son Ibrahim was cleared of charges two months ago, but is still being held. Salman says he cannot find a commercial guarantee for him.

There are no accurate statistics about detainees in Political Security Prisons, but Al-Ahmadi estimates there to be at least 30-40. Al-Ahmadi supports the hunger strike. But he is not optimistic that it will make a difference as he cannot recall a successful strike of its kind ever taking place in Yemen.

Abdulbasit Ghazi's brother Abdulla is being held by the Political Security Bureau. Ghazi told the Yemen Times that he has worked hard, pleading for his brother's release. Abdulla was detained eight months ago.

Ghazi said that before the strike, he visited his brother weekly. Now, relatives are no longer allowed to see the prisoners.

مقابلة حصرية
EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW




A joint interview with the National Dialogue Houthi representative Ali Al-Bukhaiti and Parliamentarian Dr. Saleh Ba'shar

Turn to page 8 for the interview

مقابلة مع المتحدث باسم الحوثيين في مؤتمر الحوار الوطني علي البخيتي وعضو مجلس النواب صالح باعشر
نص المقابلة في صفحة ٩

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

البنك التجاري اليمني
Yemen Commercial Bank

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

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

Military official assassinated in Hadrmout

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

HADRMOUT, April 27 — Unidentified armed men assassinated Brigadier Ahmed Abdulrazaq, the manager of the military intelligence in Hadramout on Saturday. Abdulrazaq was killed while riding in his car, according to officials quoted in state-run media.

The suspects were on motorcycle, which is typical of assassination attempts in Yemen, when they fired at the vehicle sending it into flames.

Abdulrazaq was hospitalized in Bin Seena Hospital, but he did not survive.

He was buried on Sunday in Sana'a.

While investigations are under way, Brigadier Fahmi Mahrous, the security manager of Hadramout governorate, has suggested that Al-Qaeda may have been involved in the assassination.

He said before his death, Ab-

dulrazaq had survived several assassination attempts that were believed to have been carried out by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula affiliates. Mahrous said Abdulrazaq was known for his efforts in fighting the terrorist group.

"The security situation is fragile," Mahrous said. "This makes it easy for things like this to take place."

Mohammed Al-Maweri, the spokesperson for the Interior Ministry said out of the over 50 assassinations that have been reported since the beginning of 2013, 17 of them have taken place in Hadramout. While he couldn't say how many, several of those are linked to Al-Qaeda.

Hadrmout-based human rights activist Mohammed Bahadad said sheets of paper bearing the emblem of Al-Qaeda had circulated recently, threatening officials that if they crossed the group, they would be assassinated.

Hundreds of thousands of Southerners commemorate Civil War of 1994

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

ADEN, April 28 — Hundreds of thousands of Southern Movement supporters gathered in the Khor Maksar district of Aden on Saturday to commemorate the 19th anniversary of former President Ali Abdulla Saleh's declaration of war on the South in 1994.

During the demonstration, protestors raised flags of the former Southern state and held photos of former Southern President Ali Salem Al-Beidh.

Al-Beidh remains a contentious figure who has been accused of disrupting Yemen's transitional process by calling for separation.

"We did our best to maintain peaceful protests in spite of the large number of participants who gathered in Aden to commemorate this painful anniversary," said Colonel Nasser Al-Nawba, the founder of the Southern Movement, or Hirak.

In the past few months, demonstrations of civil disobedience in the South have led to injuries, prompting boycotts at the National Dialogue Conference, or NDC, by participating Southern members.

Although no acts of violence were reported in Aden on the war anniversary, in the Southern governorate of Seyon, a group of Southern Movement members reportedly burned down a commercial center believed to belong to a Northerner, according to Al-Nawba.

The speech used at the demonstration by Southern leaders is indicative of the South's continued



resentment of the war and its aftermath.

"The 1994 war was unjust, killed thousands of innocent people and imposed the unity on us," said Al-Nawba.

In terms of the NDC, Al-Nawba said: "We respect the opinions presented in the NDC to solve the Southern Issue, including federalism, but we demand self-determination and separation to regain our state. Then we can start the dia-

logue. Otherwise, it's impossible to agree to any other solutions."

At the NDC-Yemen's reconciliation talks which are expected to tackle many issues, including Southern secession—Southern representatives staged a protest of their own in the name of the anniversary.

They did not participate in talks for the day and waved Southern flags within the conference's venue at the Movenpick Hotel.

Ali Hassan, a Southern representative in the NDC said the conference stands behind Southerners and their calls for secession.

War broke out in 1994 between then President Saleh and his aides in the North and the Socialist Party, led by Al-Beidh, in the South when the latter announced the South's secession. Although it only lasted a few short months, the battle left thousands of casualties and damages that are still being calculated.

NDC Update

- The Standards and Order committee of the conference, which is responsible for the individual performance of participants, suspended 20 members on Sunday because of their truancy.
- All working groups will begin their public hearings and field visits in Sana'a governorate next week.
- Each working groups' public spokesperson will receive a crash course on Monday on how to manage public expectations and deal with media.
- A security problem occurred on Sunday morning when Sheikh Sadeq Al-Ahmar demanded to enter the Movenpick hotel with his car, violating security procedures. The issue was resolved via tribal mediations.
- The presidium referred a number of demands made at the conference last week to President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi. Requests include a demand to remove an army brigade from Marib governorate.
- The Security and Military Working Group will visit some army camps near Sana'a to investigate ongoing military issues and concerns.
- The Yemeni government has spent more than YR240 million, a little over \$1 million, on allowances for conference participants between March 18 and April 5.
- It is expected that the size of the NDC will increase by at least 20 participants when new members from the Southern Movement who are currently abroad join the conference next month.



Court in Sana'a and general attorney order investigations of former President Saleh and company



Close to 50 revolutionaries were killed in Sana'a's Change Square on March 18, 2011.

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, April 28 — General Prosecutor Dr. Ali Al-Awash ordered on Sunday the investigation of former President Ali Abdulla Saleh, his son Ahmed Ali Abdulla Saleh, his brother Ali Saleh Al-Ahmar and affiliates.

They are accused of being responsible for the killing of five men who were part of a tribal mediation team killed during the uprising of 2011, which prosecutors are calling

an "act of terrorism."

One of the stipulations of the Gulf Initiative signed in November 2012 by Saleh was in return for stepping down from power, he would be granted total immunity from criminal and judicial persecution in Yemeni courts. However, aides and officials who worked with the former president could potentially be brought to court as "terrorists."

In May 2011, a group of independent sheikhs—meaning they had sided with neither anti nor pro gov-

ernment forces—was in the middle of negotiations in a house belonging to Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar when a rocket blasted through the upper floors, killing five and injuring four.

The families of the deceased have accused the president and his family for being directly responsible for the attack, which was launched from nearby Nuqom Mountain.

Lawyer Abdulrahman Barman said the prosecution will listen to the complaints of the victims' fam-

ilies, and then decide how to proceed.

Faisel Al-Majeedi, the lawyer of the victims' families, called the announcement of the investigations "a victory." He called it the "greatest decree in the history of Yemeni courts."

Al-Majeedi said the acts of the president and his sons could be classified as terrorism and for this reason he could be brought to court.

In related news, families of revolutionaries killed on the March 18 2011, or the Friday of Dignity have also accused 73 civilians of being involved in the attacks in Change Square that left more than 45 dead and wounded 200.

Hamza Dinma, a brother of one young revolutionary who was killed last March, said he hoped to one day see those responsible brought to court.

"God's justice is approaching," he said

However, Mohammed Al-Maswari, a lawyer, said so far the Supreme Court has turned down requests to review the immunity law, adding that it would be unlikely Saleh or his family would ever be tried in court.

Former President Saleh left for Saudi Arabia over one month ago to seek medical treatment and returned to Yemen last week.

PROCUREMENT ENGINEERS REQUIRED

QUALIFIATIONS: FIRST CLASS BACHELOR DEGREE IN CIVIL / MECHANICAL / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

EXPERIENCE : MINIMUM 5 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN WORKING WITH WORLD BANK PROJECTS

SALARY: NEGOTIABLE

Tel : 00967-1-273944, 273440

Fax: 00967-1-284248, 272334

Email: info@arraafahgroup.com
info@power-energy.me

Hand in Hand... in the dirt: Initial community service project draws crowds

Amira Nasser

Last Thursday, roughly 100 volunteers woke up at the break of dawn to participate in the Yemen Times Radio's Hand in Hand project at three different city locations where they cleaned up rain gutters.

Every month the radio's morning show, Sabahkom Reda, will be putting on community service projects based on callers' suggestions.

Volunteers labored into the afternoon to clear dirt and trash from rain traps in near the Shomila Souq, Al-Sonina area and Al-Adel Street.

Mokhtar Al-Khameri, a construction worker, came to participate with three of his friends and said he cannot wait for the next event.

"We ask the Hand in Hand team to turn our ideas into reality," he said.



The finished product, clean rain traps.



Rain traps filled with dirt and debris are found all over Sana'a.



Volunteers found everything from pillows to sharp shards of metal while cleaning.



Participants were literally hand in hand.



Sana'a's Mayor Abdulquader Hilal worked alongside participants.



Volunteers cool off with some water.



At the end of the day, dozens of trash bags were filled with dirt.



Proof of his participation.

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

midwest.dodge.com Dodge Middle East

TOP SAFETY PICK. THIS IS TOTALLY DODGE.

TRADE YOUR CAR WITH A NEW ONE

Seats 7 passengers

Bluetooth™, USB/auxiliary & Navigation

Rear DVD Player

Front, Passenger & Side Curtain Air Bags

2013 DODGE DURANGO

- 3.6L PENTASTAR™ V6 ENGINE, 290 HP
- 5.7L V8 HEMI® ENGINE, 360 HP

With all standard air bags+, including side-curtain air bags that help protect outboard occupants in all three rows, Electronic Stability Control+ and a near-perfect 50/50 front-to-rear weight distribution, the Dodge Durango lives up to its name as a IIHS TOP SAFETY PICK

• 5 YEARS EXTENDED WARRANTY • ONE YEAR FREE SERVICE OR UP TO 20,000 KM

Accessories/Options shown in this visual may not be part of the standard model. Dodge is a registered trademark of Chrysler Group LLC.

الرويشان للسيارات و المحركات
Al Rowaishan Motors

AUTHORIZED SERVICE CENTRE
 Silem Street, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
 Tel: 01 448920 / 01 448922 Ext. 100 / 103
 Fax: 01 448919

MARKETING AND SALES
 Mobile: 99 8988 680 | 73 0107 706 | 73 0076 679
 73 6800 232 | 71 0040 370

Aisha School: struggling but back on track after revolution

Story and photos by Ali Abulohoom

During fifth period at Aisha School, the fourth-grade female students are crowded around their desks. They look tired and distracted. Even though the teacher is speaking loudly, the voices of the students drown her out. They fidget in their chairs. They're especially unfocused after lunch. Some rows in the back are empty. The teacher calls out to whomever

is hiding under their desks to sit in their chairs properly. Four girls emerge and take their seats, looking embarrassed. There are 70 students inside this classroom that should really only fit 30. To hold the students' attention, the teacher shouts, whacking a stick against her desk. Aisha School is a state-owned girls' school in Beer Al-Shaif, which is between Al-Hassaba and Sawad Hanash, near the headquarters of the First Armored Division. The school never officially shut down during revolution of 2011, but

clashes between pro-government forces and armed tribesmen raged outside the building. "The sounds of guns firing terrified us all," Aida Abdulrab said. "We expected a shell to hit our school at any time." Aida teaches religious courses at the school. She recalls that during the revolution many teachers weren't coming to teach. Parents also didn't allow their children to attend classes. Luckily, the school survived the revolution, unscathed. It can be unforgiving work, Aida says, but it is still rewarding.

Yemeni teachers are recognized for their hard work once a year. When Yemen celebrates Teachers' Day it doesn't last just one day, but instead extends for over three weeks, starting on April 16 and ending on May 6. Across the country, teachers receive praise. Schools hold small celebrations and the Ministry of Education distributes awards—including a certificate and a small prize—to teachers of all levels.

There are around 300 public schools, like Aisha School, in Sana'a and around 20,000 teachers. Dr. Abdulrazaq Al-Ashwal, the Minister of Education, said 200 teachers country-wide will be awarded this year at an upcoming ceremony in Sana'a on May 6. Mohammed Abdulla Al-Fadhli,



Desks are used to their maximum capacity so as to provide space for students in the overcrowded classrooms.



Teachers at the school say work can be very difficult, but many are just happy the school survived the 2011 uprisings.

the manager of the Education Office of Sana'a, said the ministry selecting the awardees based on what they call "excellent performance," taking into account the number of classes held weekly and how long they've been working in the field. Back at Aisha School, a group of students crowd around a desk.

"I can't write on this table because there is no space," one girls shouts. But, Aida says, teachers just have to do their best. Aisha School will not be receiving any awards in the upcoming ceremony. Like the majority of Yemeni teachers, their work itself, or

the satisfaction they receive from teaching will have to be their reward. "We won't be awarded at the ceremony," Huda Al-Suraihi, the principal of Aisha School said. "But, this isn't the end of the world. "We'll keep on doing our best, even if we aren't in the spotlight."



Starting at \$22,900

GRAND VITARA 2013
 2400 cc, 4 cylinder, 166 HP
 Available in both Manual & Automatic Transmissions
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

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

ضمان WARRANTY

ADVERTORIAL

Felix Airways train on safety

Felix Airways concluded a training course for its staff on safety procedures in coordination with Royal Jordanian last week. The training targeted heads of the main departments in Felix Airways such as avian and technical operations, commercial, finance, human resources and information technology departments. CEO of Felix Airways Mohammed Abdullah Al-Arasha said that this safety course is according to the ICOWA international aviation organization and is of significant importance in the industry. "Most airlines including Felix ensure that their operations are according to the international safety measures in order to guarantee the safety and comfort of passengers and the good condition of the aircraft," said Al-Arasha. Adding that this is an important program and includes measures on reporting risks and handling challenges. It will

empower the main departments in the airline to deal with difficult situations and analyze potential risks in order to avoid hazardous situations. Al-Arasha added, "Felix Airways continue to stay up to date with the latest in the field especially when it concerns safety. Moreover, having this training under the supervision of RJ is important because it is the first avian company approved by the European Aviation Authority to provide such programs."



Rainwater harvesting in Sana'a faces challenges



It's hard to tell Yemen is a water scarce country when streets flood during heavy rains.



Sana'a is in the process of constructing 38 water-collecting basins.

Amira Nasser

Hana Al-Zabidi has a hard time recalling exactly what happened on the day when her home flooded. She lives in a small-three room house made out of cement blocks on the outskirts of Sana'a.

"Suddenly, water burst everywhere. It destroyed our things," she said.

Hana is in her 20s and lives with her parents and four brothers. Her neighborhood floods whenever it rains, sometimes severely. Last year, the flood destroyed half of her home.

Yemen has a "severe water shortage," the United Nations

Development Program—among other organizations—has assessed. Groundwater is depleting at an alarming rate.

Oddly, in this parched country flooding is a huge problem.

Hana lives in a valley on the outskirts of Sana'a called Al-Qaifi. Here, further from the center of the capital, some services—particularly infrastructure that might divert flood water—are scarce.

In the capital of Sana'a—which has transformed from being a small, walled city with a population of 135,000 to a sprawling metropolis with a population of over 2 million over the course of the last four decades—the infrastructure to collect and make use of the scarce resource of water is sorely lacking

and organizations are struggling to tackle the problem.

Aref Al-Shuja' is the technical manager of Al-Saela Construction Project and is overseeing a city-wide project to construct 38 water-collecting basins. The water collected will be used for irrigations, Al-Shuja' says and hopefully will enrich the underground water supply.

Another problem that Al-Shuja' must tackle is the issue of water drainage and flooding.

Someone like Hana may have built her home without obtaining building permits, which is often done through local officials. Abdurqaeb Ata, the manager of the Public Works Office, said homes should not be built near the flood

path, where water flows during the heavy spring rains.

Even central districts of Sana'a—such as Al-Zubari street and Bab Al-Yemen—also flood.

Four years ago, the capital secretariat distributed financial compensations to flood victims whose houses were partially or wholly damaged.

Another problem that can contribute to flooding is makeshift construction that takes place in some neighborhoods, where locals build their own septic drains, connecting wastewater from their bathrooms to the central system.

However, they used improvised techniques and this often leaves the roads uneven, the pavement sloping. This creates more flooding, Ata

said. It will take a unit of engineers to work on this problem, he said.

Many areas in Sana'a—such as Khawlan Street and Al-Qadisea Al-Maqaleh—are some of the first spots the Public Works Office in Sana'a will tackle, Ata said.

Abdulwahab Al-Eryani, the general manager of Al-Saela Construction Project, said they are still constructing basins to collect rain water. Many of these basins are on the outskirts of Sana'a, at the base of the surrounding mountains. Water runs down the sloping mountains and collects in pools. But, Al-Eryani said, they still need to build connecting canals, to better direct the floodwaters.

Abdulkhaleq Alwan, head of the planning and policies team at

the Water Resources Authority, said that though there are local organizations—such as the Al-Saela Construction Project and the Public Works Office—working to address the issue of water in Sana'a, there is little coordination between the offices.

Hana's family rebuilt their home, but didn't move to higher ground or to another neighborhood. Her neighbors helped her, she said. Her family doesn't have a plan for the upcoming rains. They're waiting for either the municipal or state organizations—though they can't say who—to help their community.

"We don't own land or have the money to build a house in another area," Hana said. "We don't know will happen to us if it floods again."

new ways to delight your customers

Now With "marhaba"

Apply Visa to United Arab Emirates & fly with any Airline

For more details please contact on below numbers :

Beirut St. Hadda, Al Medinah Sakania Opp MTN Hadda, Sana'a - Yemen Tel : + 967 1 416 758 Fax: + 967 1 416 981

Malla Plaza, Main Road Haram St. Beside MTN Office, Aden - Yemen Tel : + 967 2 223 136 Fax: + 967 2 223 136

Regency Travel Services In partnership with marhaba

We have a different take on image quality. Image usability.

Whether you focus on loss prevention, merchandising and operations or safety and security, we make your job easier by focusing on image usability first.

Get the Axis picture. Stay one step ahead.

www.axis.com/retail

Tel.: 01 503240
Customer Care: 711011111 / 770811111
Mobile: 711596006
Email: info@mutarreb.com

mutarreb Himaya www.himaya.mutarreb.com

The loss of innocence in Yemen

Sophie Ghaziri
English.alarabiya.net
First Published April 27

Yemen, a stunning country, rich in history and culture, suffers from the stigma of child marriage. Driven by poverty and a "traditional" way of thinking, girls under the age of eight can be seen in wedlock with children of their own by the time they hit puberty.

How many of these young girls are ready for this? How many of them even know what they are getting into at such a young age? The United Nations statistics show that this kind of practice is prevalent and that one in nine girls in developing countries will be married, whether they are forced or coerced, by the age of 15. If nothing is done about this by 2020, the U.N. says an estimated 14.2 million girls

a year will become child brides.

Yemen is an ultra-conservative society where women and young girls are the ones who endure the strict reality of these social constraints. One of the results is child marriage, which has both physical and emotional consequences and can be life shattering, even fatal.

Early marriage has a harmful effect on "the child, the family and society at large," a political sociology professor at Sana'a University, Abdulmaki Shamson, recently said in an interview with The Media Line.

"The girls are affected physically and psychologically. The developing body of the young girl is not ready to get married and deliver babies. Many young wives die while giving birth," he said.

These young girls need a long-term solution to this phenomenon. Unfortunately, there is no quick fix.

Lack of education on this matter inside Yemen's rural areas is the single most shielding factor. There is a need to create awareness in those rural communities in order to shed light on how detrimental child marriage can be on a young girl's health and society as a whole.

The educational impact is key; providing girls with more choices while helping generate a change in the families' attitudes. Married girls often drop out of school, leaving them illiterate and unskilled, thus prevented from ever achieving self-sufficiency. A shift in thinking is also necessary.

A chance for a childhood

This communion robs many young females of their innocence, a chance at having a full adolescence and, for the most part, a future. Instead, long-life damage is being caused to young women and girls who are undergoing an existence

they are not ready for; health problems, suffering, domestic abuse and marital rape.

Girls are now severely suffering from health problems caused by pregnancies. Early teenage pregnancy carries a high risk of life threatening obstructed labor due to undeveloped narrow hips, in addition to other conditions, such as fistula.

Fistula usually develops as a result of prolonged labor. The unborn child presses against the mother's birth canal, cutting off blood supply to surrounding tissues, which inevitably causes the tissue to disintegrate and rot away.

Yemen is one country with the highest rates of maternal mortality in the Middle Eastern region. These early marriages have cost many girls their lives.

There have been copious calls by the international community and

human rights organizations urging the Yemeni government to set the minimum age for child marriage at 18. But, both Yemeni officials and certain religious authorities have profusely rejected that. This, among other things, like poverty, is important for the government to address immediately. Poverty is rife in Yemen and is one of the main reasons Yemeni girls are married off.

Yemen's current political crisis has put this issue amongst other gender concerns at the bottom of the political priority list. However, the Yemeni government can instead take this chance for a clean slate and genuinely show its commitment to addressing this spectacle by protecting the rights of all its citizens; for the most part, its women and young girls.

International donors and the Yemeni government need to throw their weight behind this; school

learning, understanding and being educated is a human right. It will also give the Yemeni people a chance to better understand the consequences of having their young girls married at such an early age. The government needs to offer these essential services, a standard responsibility for a ruling authority.

Child marriage exacerbates many of the social and economic problems in Yemen, hindering the country from making further progress. Girls should not be forced to be wives or mothers, especially at an age where they cannot even attempt to understand the responsibility of having a family. Women and young girls are human beings that deserve a healthy, happy life, which is free from fear and pain.

Sophie Ghaziri is a Shift Editor at Al Arabiya English.

Arab countries divided over media credibility

Aljazeera.com
First Published April 25

People in some Arab countries appear to be divided when it comes to trusting the credibility of their national news agencies, according to the results of a recently conducted survey of media habits in the region.

Preliminary results of the survey, released on Wednesday during a session of the Qatar Media Industries Forum in Doha, showed that a majority of adults in Saudi Arabia, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates believed their news media to be "credible".

However, in Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, only a quarter of those surveyed trusted the credibility of their media outlets, according to

results of the survey of nearly 10,000 adults conducted by Northwestern University in Qatar (NU-Q).

"This is a particularly interesting phenomenon in Lebanon, as this is thought to be a country with 'free press'," Everette Dennis, dean and CEO of NU-Q, said in a statement.

Over a four-month period, researchers from Harris Interactive surveyed 9,693 adults in eight Arab countries - Egypt, Qatar, Tunisia, Bahrain, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and the UAE - in an effort to show how people use media, particularly news media, following the "Arab Spring" that began in 2011.

Kerry Hill, a research director at Harris Interactive, described the survey as "the largest study in the region for public release on media use".

Freedom of expression

The research highlighted a seeming paradox: A majority in most of the countries surveyed said they thought people should have the freedom to express their opinions on the internet, even when these views are unpopular. An especially high number in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates agreed.

Yet at the same time, about half of respondents also said they support tighter regulation of the internet in their countries, with a somewhat higher percentage saying so in Qatar, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia.

Humphrey Taylor, the chairman of the Harris Poll, said it is "very common to find this kind of apparent contradiction" - noting that in the United States during the Cold War, large majorities said they supported the principle of freedom

of speech, yet objected to allowing speech supporting Communism.

The Gulf gap

The survey data highlighted a big gap between the wealthy Gulf countries and less affluent Arab nations to the west. Overwhelming majorities in the Gulf have internet access, including about 9 in 10 people in Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. But just 46 percent are connected in Jordan and 22 percent in Egypt. (Yemen has the

lowest internet penetration rates in the region: a scant 2 percent, according to a 2011 Gallup poll.)

Egypt and the small island state of Bahrain are close to polar opposites in terms of media habits. Hill described Egypt as "very media-poor, with the exception of TV" - whereas Bahrainis are voracious consumers of all types of media, with large numbers saying they use social media sites and read books, magazines, and newspapers.

When asked about the top news

sources they consume, about a quarter of those across the region named Al Jazeera, followed by Saudi Arabia-based Al Arabiya at 16 percent and social networking website Facebook at 10 percent.

Google was found to be the most popular news source among Bahrainis, Facebook among Tunisians, LBC among Lebanese, Al Hayat among Egyptians, and Al Arabiya in Saudi Arabia. Al Jazeera topped the list in Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan.

How does Yemen's revolution end?

J. Dana Stuster
Blog.foreignpolicy.com
First published April 26

Last week, after more than two years of being a fixture in Sana'a and cities around the country, Yemen's revolutionaries dismantled protest camps around the country. The AP reports it was a "symbolic" move, and that activists were "declaring an end to the revolution." Tawakkol Karman, who won a Nobel Peace Prize for her activism in Yemen, told crowds at Sana'a's Change Square, "We are starting a new phase....We declare that we toppled the rule of the family forever..."

If that strikes you as strange, it should. Yemen may have a transitional government, and last month began the National Dialogue, a months-long process of reconciliation and reform leading toward elections, but many of the activists responsible for driving the revolution forward are far from satisfied with these achievements. The decision to shut down the protests camps came from the Organizing Committee of the Youth Revolution, which is the most prominent, but only one of several groups affiliated with the protest movement. Despite the bold pronouncements, there isn't a

consensus on when — or how — the revolution should end.

Boshra al-Maqtari, president of the Progressive Youth Organization, stressed that "there are very big differences in the positions of the revolutionary organizations and youth movements," when reached by e-mail (her comments appear here in translation). While the youth movement has voiced concerns about having their cause commandeered by other political interests since the early months of the protests, Al-Maqtari worries that the groups leading the movement now, tied to Yemen's Islah Party, are not leaving room for dissent in the protest movement. The decision to end the protest camps, she writes, "reflects the real problem that...revolutionaries are no longer allowed to have any negative or contradictory opinions."

"No one...can claim to speak for the revolution," writes Yemeni activist and journalist Farea Al-Muslimi, who testified U.S. targeted killing policy in the Senate on Tuesday. "The south remains a place where many there think their revolution hasn't even started yet."

Al-Muslimi sees the transition from the transitional to an elected government as the real test of the revolution, but the pressure for conformity in the protest movement

has al-Maqtari concerned that the revolution, to date, "did not create a culture of democracy."

Both were dismissive of declarations of the end of the revolution. "The revolution is ongoing," wrote Al-Maqtari. Al-Muslimi was blunt, telling FP it's "total rubbish to say the revolution is over."

Yemen has had this debate before, after the February 2012 referendum that formally ushered in Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, previously Yemen's vice president, into the role of transitional president. Then, protesters told the New York Times that they would wait for military reforms. Though the reforms are ongoing, the Yemeni government formalized a large shake-up in the military leadership earlier this month. But revolutions have a tendency to linger — there are no closing ceremonies, as Lebanese satirist Karl Sharro suggested, not even in the speeches delivered at the dismantling of Yemen's Change Square camp. As she called for an end to the revolution that toppled the president, Karman proposed a new stage. "We have a new revolution," she told the remaining protesters in the square, "to cleanse the state from corruption."

Marya Hannun contributed to this piece.



Extension announcement Public Tender No. (3) for (2013)

Yemen Public Radio and TV Corporation announces an extension for renting a digital space on three TV channels: Aden, Saba and Al-Eman. The capacity of each channel is three megabytes on a KU-BAND digital system.

Number of tender	Cost of bidding documents	Amount Guaranteed	Deadline for submitting bidding documents	Deadline for opening envelopes
3/ 2013	YR50, 000	\$28, 000	May 6, 2013	May 13, 2013

To receive the documents via post, it costs \$100 to cover the cost of post and other administrative fees.

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corporation Headquarters, Sana'a-Yemen,
Next to the Ministry of Public Health & Population, P.O. Box: (2182)
Fax number: 00967-1-230761. Tel: 00967-1-231181-231184-230654
Email: info@yemenrtv.net, Projects Department Tel: (00967-1-230752).

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

Libraries in Sana'a

Underfunded, but still havens for learning

Story and photos by Samar Qaed

As soon as you enter the Agial Foundation for Educating Beggars and Marginalized Children in Sana'a, the hustle and bustle of the street outside is forgotten. Inside this small space about 20 children sit quietly reading books and watching education and entertainment programs on the facility's television set.

Bookshelves are neatly organized and indexed according to genres so children can easily find reading material that interests them.

"Those two have been studying in the foundation since they were kids," said Hana Al-Maqwali, the library's supervisor, pointing to young boys engaged in a game of chess.

This library, which opened in 2005 and now has over 500 books on its shelves, has been hailed as the biggest success in a library creation project that was started

in 1998 as part of a Social Fund for Development initiative.

The Social Fund for Development, a government entity that provides money for social issues, helped start 87 libraries with this project in cooperation with the Yemeni Association for Culture and Knowledge Dissemination (YACKD), a local non-profit.

These libraries were established as public spaces for children, but some have grown into facilities for people of all ages and some seek funding from international book organizations to keep their libraries growing.

While each library was started with anywhere from \$4,000 to \$15,000 from the Social Fund for Development, they are all run by private organizations or individuals. All project proposals had to be in a densely populated area lacking educational services.

"Every library is different from the other. This has to do with activity [efforts] of the librarian and the foundation," said Abdullah Jameel, the founder of YACKD.

Because of this, the quality of each library varies.

The library called Number One is in Souq Inqad, near Bab Al-Yemen in Sana'a. It provides a contrast to the Agial library.

Number One occupies a small space on the upper floor of its sponsor's building. Its sponsor, the Environmental Awareness Center provides health services for schools and stay-at-home mothers.

While people come in and out of the building for health consultations, the library space sits neglected. There is no sign to advertise its presence.

"Only three people visited the library in a whole month," said Zal Alhm Al-Sonidar, the library's supervisor, as she pointed to an empty visitors' record book.

Al-Sonidar said most of her visitors are college students who are conducting research.

"I've [already] finished reading the 150 books we have in the library," she said.

But, as the Social Fund for Development's funding was a onetime contribution, Al-Sonidar says they are suffering from a lack of funding to keep their institution afloat. They are meant to seek out other monetary sources but it's difficult for them.

Al-Sonidar says the library isn't even serving their targeted audience. The library opens in the morning and closes at 1:00 p.m., hours when children are at typically at school.

Even at the Agial library, which has been successful in obtaining international funding, money is still an issue. Up until a month ago, the facility was open until 4:00 p.m. each day with a visitors' record full of names. Now, due to an inability to fund employees' salaries, the library closes at noon.

"I haven't read anything since last month," said Ahmed Al-Mohaia, a 9-year-old boy who is upset about the new hours.

Although Jameel says it is up to the libraries' supervisors to find themselves continuous support, he says the Social Fund for Development may be in a position to provide some additional funding to the libraries they determine are worthy.

"We found out only 17 of [the 87 libraries] were actively holding reading-related events," said Sulaiman Ghanim, a project officer at YACKD.

"[They] could be given funding," he said.



Al-Sonidar complains about the number of books in the library where she works. There are fewer than 150 titles, she says.



There are books for all different reading levels.



Children say that they like it here. They just wish the libraries were open longer.



Libraries are typically set up in densely populated neighborhoods. This way, many students can take advantage of the quiet space for learning.



Libraries provide a space for reading, writing and playing games, like chess.

JOB VACANCY Finance and Operations Officer

John Snow, Inc. (JSI), manages the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT, a worldwide program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The USAID | DELIVER PROJECT strengthens the supply chains of health and family planning programs in developing countries to ensure the availability of critical health products to customers.

JSI is seeking a Finance and Operations Officer to be based in Sana'a, Yemen. The Finance and Operations Officer will be responsible for managing all day-to-day operations of the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT in Yemen, including finance, administration, procurement contracts, and human resources, and will report to the Country Director.

Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

General Management and Compliance

- Ensure donor compliance through the development and implementation of a financial management system based on USAID and JSI policies and procedures and other donors' requirements.
- Under the overall direction of the Country Director, participate in the successful implementation of the Project assuring that all operational functions fully support project activities and are compliant with JSI and USAID policies and procedures.
- Provide leadership and management during project start-up with regard to the project office, bank account, operations and logistics, staff administration, telecommunications etc.
- Perform other duties as assigned by the Country Director and Home Office team.

Accounting and Financial Management

- Oversee the timely and accurate preparation and submission of regular financial statements and other cost reports to headquarters.
- Review and process Field Office's monthly expenses and as well as enter them into QuickBooks.
- Oversee monthly financial reporting to Home Office, assuring accuracy and timeliness.
- Prepare the monthly financial packs and send them to the Home Office.
- Prepare monthly cash flow projection and submit to Home Office for processing and approval.
- Provide feedback to the Home Office on issues and corrections to the field accounts.
- Manage funds through local bank account, including balance monitoring, daily transaction posting and monthly reconciliations; review and approve expenditures in accordance with JSI and USAID rules and regulations.
- Process travel advance request and reimbursement for staff for field expenses and maintain advance records for all field trips.
- Provide necessary input during annual budgeting and work planning processes.

Procurement and Asset Management

- Establish and manage a project-wide system for the procurement of project goods and services, in compliance with USAID and JSI rules and regulations.
- Contract and manage local individuals/organizations for identified tasks according to donor and agency procedures, assuring best value in all transactions; negotiate consultancy agreements, provide training and/or develop capacity of local administrative staff and partners.
- Maintain and manage Project inventory according to USAID and JSI rules and regulations.
- Protect the organization's resources and assets and ensure efficient usage in accordance with project goals.
- Approve transport requests and schedule project vehicle use.
- Ensure that security guidelines and procedures are established, maintained, updated regularly and adhered to by the project team. Monitor the security situation and provide leadership for staff in emergencies.
- Establish information technology systems that are compatible with JSI home office IT systems, and operational facilities to support project staff and programming.

HR Administration

- Maintain an effective office country filing system including personnel files.
- Review and update, on an annual basis, the project's Local Hire Employee Manual, in compliance with JSI and USAID policies and local labor law.
- Develop management policies and procedures that comply with local laws and USAID rules and regulations. Enforce policies and procedures to ensure efficiency, quality of service, and availability of resources.
- Manage timesheets for office staff ensuring timely submission, approval, accuracy and filing.
- Oversee the preparation of local payroll and benefits, administer benefits plan and maintain current standing with all mandated tax and registrations, including submission of payments and required reports.
- Track and maintain records of staff leave balances.

Qualifications:

- Bachelors degree in accounting or management with a minimum of 5 years relevant work experience in accounting and/or financial management.
- Proven expertise with USAID rules and regulations on procurement and financial management.
- Demonstrated ability in analyzing financial documents, projections, expenditures, and accruals.
- Strong knowledge of Microsoft Excel as well as accounting software, preferably QuickBooks.
- Proven ability to manage, motivate, and mentor staff at all levels and create a positive team environment.
- Experience in successfully coordinating and collaborating with multiple partners, to achieve expected results.
- Excellent diplomatic, interpersonal, communication and presentation skills.
- Strong verbal and written English and Arabic communication skills.
- Yemeni citizenship.
- Ability to travel throughout the country as needed.

The exact terms and conditions are subject to change at the Project's discretion. JSI is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer committed to workplace diversity. Women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply. The Project shall respond only to shortlisted candidates for an interview and reserves the right to accept or reject any candidates.

Interested candidates should apply by sending resume and cover letter to: Yemen_HR@jsi.com. Please include the job title in the subject line.

In a joint interview with the Yemen Times: National Dialogue Houthi representative Ali Al-Bukhaiti and Parliamentarian Dr. Saleh Ba'shar

“There are diverse perspectives. The Southern factions themselves don't have a united stand about the division.”

Two years ago, talking about the possibility of introducing federalism to Yemen would have sent a person to prison. Today, almost all political parties are discussing it.

Where did this change come from? Is it the outcome of current changes or support from some political powers, such as the Houthis?

National Dialogue Conference (NDC) Houthi representative, Ali Al-Bukhaiti, and Dr. Saleh Ba'shar, a parliamentarian, provide insight on this question in an interview with the Yemen Times. They talk about adopting federalism in Yemen versus the appropriateness of dividing the country into regions in accordance with Houthi influence in the North.

Interview and photos by Mohammed Al-Hasani

Let's start with you, Mr. Al-Bukhaiti. What is your closest political classification?

First of all, we didn't call for federalism nor separation. These issues, beginning with the Southern Issue, were presented because Southerners had full membership in the Arab League and the United Nations. However, the Sa'ada Issue is different.

But, can't we discuss it because you are a party that is part of the political scene in Yemen?

There is no federalism in Sa'ada because the governor who runs it is affiliated with authorities in Sana'a. Nothing happened to the official state bureaus such as the Criminal investigation and the oppressive Political Security in the governorate. Anyway, due to the six wars that took place in the governorate, services and security the state provides are absent. We want the state to back with security and services and not with suppression.

Don't you rule over Sa'ada?

No, we don't. No one person can say they rule this country. For instance, President Hadi can't say that either.

So, who chose the governor in Sa'ada?

It's not a matter of choice, but rather a result of the wars in Sa'ada. I wish the Sa'ada Issue would be differentiated from the Southern Issue.

The governor was chosen by the local council based on a decree issued during the time of former President Ali Abdulla Saleh. The members of the Sa'ada local council met and voted. Faris Mana' won the position. Unfortunately, this decree is being violated because republican decrees are issued to appoint governors.

It's said you will benefit the most if Yemen is divided into regions. Is that right?

This isn't true. We have no problem with the central state. We have a problem with a suppressive authority that has sent thousands of our supporters to prisons, killed people and destroyed homes. Our demands are different from the ones of Southerners.

Don't you think there is a relation between your attempts to expand and the division of the state into regions?

There is no expansion. Some people misunderstand this. They deem our activities—such as distributing booklets and cassettes about [the Zaidi religious leader] Hussein Badr Al-Deen Al-Houthi—as a kind of expansion.

The current political administration has recognized our grievances. They've called the victims of the wars in Sa'ada “martyrs.”

In general, do you support dividing Yemen into regions?

We will accept the outcome of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC). If dividing Yemen into regions will solve our problems, we will support it. But we are afraid that the current administrations will make the same mistakes of the former regime. We are also afraid that the idea of dividing Yemen into regions will weaken before public opinion.

So you are against that?

I'm not going to give you a specific answer but I can say that we don't trust the current government because it may destroy federalism just like it did with the national unity [that came following the Civil War of 1994].

What is your relation with the Southern Movement that calls for separation?

The overwhelming majority of the Southern Movement calls for secession, but there is another “Southern Movement” [that is] made in Sana'a. It presents people who say that they are affiliated with the Southern Movement, but it supports unity. We know those people who diverted from their original attitudes.

Who are they?

I don't want to mention their names, but we know those figures that called for separation before, but have been persuaded to change their minds once they received salaries and cars.

What about you?

We want unity but voluntary unity that is based on partnership.

But tell me—what is your relation with the Southern Movement?

We have a good relation with the Southern Movement.

What about your relationship with the Islah party?

We also have a good relationship with Islah. We signed an agreement to settle everything down between us and the Joint Meeting Parties in general, prior to the NDC. Now, we are together in the NDC and there are no current problems. I think that we won't have any problems with any political parties and the state will regain control over Sa'ada and the South if the 20 Points presented by the Technical Committee are applied.

Dr. Saleh Ba'shar, is the federal system a good fit for Yemen?

First, I would like to say that what has led us to this critical point is the political fallout of the Civil War of 1994, [the effects of which] we still feel today. Of course, these problems should have been tackled



Dr. Saleh Ba'shar

earlier. The former regime committed faults, and this regime is responsible for them, particularly in the South where many grievances accumulated such as dismissing lots of soldiers and civil employees as well as hijacking land plots. The fallout of these problems has exacerbated within time.

In my opinion as an academic, there is a difference between federalism and dividing the country into regions. Unfortunately, the NDC stakeholders don't have experience in terms of this issue.

Why do you think the shape of the current political system is suitable?

“

We have a problem with a suppressive authority that has sent thousands of our supporters to prisons, killed people and destroyed homes.

— Ali Bukhaiti

We have reached this critical situation because of the political conflicts. Once I met with an official at the Ministry of Cooperation and International Planning in 1994 and asked him: why don't we follow regional planning? If we follow the method of the regional planning, we would not drag the country to a crisis. Instead, resources and development projects would be distributed equally between all regions in Yemen. The person I met did not want such planning because it was disadvantageous to his self-interest. They want to maintain central



Ali Al-Bukhaiti

tests.

Do those imposing disobedience realize that people are unhappy with it?

Indeed, they know this. But they say this is inevitable and the protests must be carried out.

Do you think they resort to this way to spite some political parties in the Southern governorates, like the Islah Party for example?

The political parties—either the Socialist Party or the Islah Party—in the South (particularly in Aden and Hadramout) have become confined to a few groups. However, imposing

“

I think over 90 percent of locals in Aden are unhappy with the protests.

— Saleh Ba'shar

Do you think some political groups—such as the Houthis and the Southern Movement—will impose a change on the political system?

There are diverse perspectives. The Southern factions themselves don't have a united stand about the division. Some support the two-region federalism of South and North. Others support the subsidiary regions. Others also want two-state system.

What do you think of the protests in Aden?

The disobedience that takes place in Aden from 7 a.m. until 11 a.m. on Saturdays and Wednesdays has harmed people and exacerbated their difficult situation. Poverty increases because of businesses shut down.

Who do you think is responsible for this?

Those who impose the disobedience are responsible. There are many other ways that one can display dissatisfaction instead of disobedience. Imagine, the students study just three days a week. The schools are closed during the rest of the day. Anyhow, people are unhappy with the disobedience.

How many do you think are unhappy?

I think over 90 percent of locals in Aden are unhappy with the pro-

science. The right person should be placed in the right place regardless of their political affiliation.

What do you think the dialogue has achieved so far?

I say what President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi said: either we participate in dialogue and come up with ideas that serve Yemen, or [the dialogue] ends in failure. This would be a waste of a historic opportunity.

Some say there are foreign agendas driving the NDC. What do you think?

There are interventions. These interventions, either regional or international, were going on before the dialogue because of the fragile political situation in the country.

Do you think foreign influence affects the shape of the state in Yemen?

I think if federalism or dividing the country into regions is chosen as a way of governance, the interests of these countries will not dwindle. Their interests would increase instead.

To what extent would foreign influences impact the outcomes of the NDC?

Foreign intervention exists because of the current feeble political situation. I think foreign intervention plays a big role in streamlining the sessions of the NDC.

Which do you think is more effective, adopting federalism or creating regions?

In my view, there is still obscurity in this matter. Even the NDC has not started discussing this. What has been done about this issue is to introduce papers or proposals only. Those who introduce them are not qualified to be doing so.

Will federalism benefit Yemen if it is agreed upon as the system to run the country?

If there is goodwill, this system will be for the good of Yemen provided this government, which I consider a failure, is changed. Since its [government] formation in 2011, it has not provided us with a report about what it has accomplished thus far.

المتحدث باسم الحوثيين في الحوار:

تمددنا ثقافي وليس لغرض الإحتلال أو السيطرة

عضو مجلس النواب باعشر:

الجنوبيون أنفسهم مختلفون على الفيدرالية

هل تخدم الفيدرالية وتقسيم اليمن إلى أقاليم إذا تم التوافق عليها مستقبلا كل القوى الموجودة في الساحة أم يخدم قوى بينها فقط .. في هذا الحوار تستضيف يمن تايمز المتحدث باسم ممثلي الحوثيين في مؤتمر الحوار على البخيتي الذي برز من خلال ظهوره المتكرر في وسائل الإعلام مؤخرا كقيادي للجماعة إضافة إلى عضو مجلس النواب الدكتور صالح باعشر أحد ممثلي البرلمان اليمني في البرلمان العربي لمناقشة خيار الفيدرالية لليمن مستقبلا وفق المتغيرات الجيوسياسية ومدى ملائمة تقسيمها إلى أقاليم مع نفوذ الحوثيين المستمر في التوسع وقضايا أخرى.. فإلى الحوار..

حاورهما / محمد الحسني



صالح باعشر

سياسية.. لابد أن يوضع الشخص المناسب في المكان المناسب، بغض النظر عن إيمانه الحزبي أو حتى إن لم يكن متحزبا.

دكتور كيف تنظر إلى ما حققه الحوار حتى الآن؟
أنا أقول مثل ما قاله الرئيس عبد ربه منصور هادي إما أن نندخل في هذا الحوار ونخرج بمخارج جيدة تخدم اليمن أو أن يكون فشلا. والفضل هذا سيرميها إلى مزبلة التاريخ.

هناك من يطرح بأنه ثمة وجود أجندة خارجية في الحوار يجب مراعاتها..كيف تنظر إلى ذلك؟

في الحقيقة هناك تدخلات، وهي موجودة من قبل انعقاد مؤتمر الحوار، تدخلات إقليمية وتدخلات من دول أخرى، والوضع السياسي الهش في اليمن هو من سمح بتواجدها في حقيقة الأمر.

هل تفرض العوامل الخارجية شكل النظام السياسي لدينا في اليمن من وجهة نظرك؟

أنا اعتقد أنه لو تم اختيار الفيدرالية أو الأقاليم كنظام للحكم لن تتقلص مصالح الدول التي لها نفوذ في اليمن بل قد تزداد. وقد تعمل هذه الدول مثل أمريكا والدول الأوروبية على المساهمة في فرض ذلك وفقا لمصلحتها.

و لكن الأيخالف قولك هذا ما يطرح بأن شعبية تيار الحراك الذي يعلن العصيان كبيرة في المحافظات الجنوبية؟
والله أنا أعتبرها كبيرة.. الأغلبية، يعني أكثر من ٩٠ بالمئة من سكان مدينة عدن في اعتقادي غير راضين عن حالة العصيان.

و لكن الأيخالف قولك هذا ما يطرح بأن شعبية تيار الحراك الذي يعلن العصيان كبيرة في المحافظات الجنوبية؟
والله أنا أعتبرها كبيرة.. الأغلبية، يعني أكثر من ٩٠ بالمئة من سكان مدينة عدن في اعتقادي غير راضين عن حالة العصيان.

إلى أي مدى تؤثر التدخلات الخارجية التي يقول بوجودها البعض على نتائج مؤتمر الحوار؟
التدخلات الأجنبية نتيجة الوضع السياسية الهش في اليمن، اعتقد أنه سيكون لها دور كبير حتى في تسيير جلسات مؤتمر الحوار.

إبهما الأقرب لحل مشاكل اليمن من وجهة نظرك الفيدرالية أم الأقاليم؟
من وجهة نظري.. لازالت هناك ضبابية صراحة في الوضع، وحتى مؤتمر الحوار لم يبدأ في مناقشة هذا الموضوع، وكل ما يدور حول هذا الموضوع عبارة عن أطروحات فقط وتقدم من أشخاص ليسوا متخصصين بهذا الشأن.

هل سيخدم نظام الفيدرالية اليمن في حال اتفق عليه، كنظام للدولة اليمنية الحديثة؟
إذا كانت هناك حسن نية فعلا يمكن أن يخدم اليمن وعلى شرط أن يتغير الحكومة، التي اعتبرها فاشلة، لأنها على الأقل حتى اليوم ومنذ تشكيلها في أواخر العام ٢٠١١ لم تقدم لنا في مجلس النواب تقريرا واحدا عما أنجزته.



علي البخيتي

سياسية.. لابد أن يوضع الشخص المناسب في المكان المناسب، بغض النظر عن إيمانه الحزبي أو حتى إن لم يكن متحزبا.

دكتور كيف تنظر إلى ما حققه الحوار حتى الآن؟
أنا أقول مثل ما قاله الرئيس عبد ربه منصور هادي إما أن نندخل في هذا الحوار ونخرج بمخارج جيدة تخدم اليمن أو أن يكون فشلا. والفضل هذا سيرميها إلى مزبلة التاريخ.

هناك من يطرح بأنه ثمة وجود أجندة خارجية في الحوار يجب مراعاتها..كيف تنظر إلى ذلك؟

في الحقيقة هناك تدخلات، وهي موجودة من قبل انعقاد مؤتمر الحوار، تدخلات إقليمية وتدخلات من دول أخرى، والوضع السياسي الهش في اليمن هو من سمح بتواجدها في حقيقة الأمر.

هل تفرض العوامل الخارجية شكل النظام السياسي لدينا في اليمن من وجهة نظرك؟

أنا اعتقد أنه لو تم اختيار الفيدرالية أو الأقاليم كنظام للحكم لن تتقلص مصالح الدول التي لها نفوذ في اليمن بل قد تزداد. وقد تعمل هذه الدول مثل أمريكا والدول الأوروبية على المساهمة في فرض ذلك وفقا لمصلحتها.

و لكن الأيخالف قولك هذا ما يطرح بأن شعبية تيار الحراك الذي يعلن العصيان كبيرة في المحافظات الجنوبية؟
والله أنا أعتبرها كبيرة.. الأغلبية، يعني أكثر من ٩٠ بالمئة من سكان مدينة عدن في اعتقادي غير راضين عن حالة العصيان.

و لكن الأيخالف قولك هذا ما يطرح بأن شعبية تيار الحراك الذي يعلن العصيان كبيرة في المحافظات الجنوبية؟
والله أنا أعتبرها كبيرة.. الأغلبية، يعني أكثر من ٩٠ بالمئة من سكان مدينة عدن في اعتقادي غير راضين عن حالة العصيان.

إلى أي مدى تؤثر التدخلات الخارجية التي يقول بوجودها البعض على نتائج مؤتمر الحوار؟
التدخلات الأجنبية نتيجة الوضع السياسية الهش في اليمن، اعتقد أنه سيكون لها دور كبير حتى في تسيير جلسات مؤتمر الحوار.

إبهما الأقرب لحل مشاكل اليمن من وجهة نظرك الفيدرالية أم الأقاليم؟
من وجهة نظري.. لازالت هناك ضبابية صراحة في الوضع، وحتى مؤتمر الحوار لم يبدأ في مناقشة هذا الموضوع، وكل ما يدور حول هذا الموضوع عبارة عن أطروحات فقط وتقدم من أشخاص ليسوا متخصصين بهذا الشأن.

هل سيخدم نظام الفيدرالية اليمن في حال اتفق عليه، كنظام للدولة اليمنية الحديثة؟
إذا كانت هناك حسن نية فعلا يمكن أن يخدم اليمن وعلى شرط أن يتغير الحكومة، التي اعتبرها فاشلة، لأنها على الأقل حتى اليوم ومنذ تشكيلها في أواخر العام ٢٠١١ لم تقدم لنا في مجلس النواب تقريرا واحدا عما أنجزته.

نقطة صدام

باعشر: الحوثيون يتحدثون عن السلطة وكأنهم ليسوا موجودين فيها!
البخيتي: لا لسنا في الحكومة.
باعشر: بل لديكم وزير.
البخيتي: من هو؟
باعشر: شرف الدين.
البخيتي: أنا استغرب من حديث الدكتور ومن أين أستقى معلوماته وكأنه جاء من عالم آخر.. شرف الدين لديه حزب وحزبه لديه ممثلين، ونحن لدينا ممثلين فإن كان الدكتور يجمعنا في ميلته فهذا شأنه.

وتشكيل حكومة تكنوقراط من المستقلين أصحاب الكفاءات لتدير المرحلة الانتقالية وتكون مواكبة لمؤتمر الحوار، لأنه لا يعقل أن تواكب أعمال الحوار حكومة تخصص فيها الفساد والإجرام حتى اليوم.. وإن لم يتمكن تشكيل حكومة وحدة وطنية موسعة تضم كافة الأطراف السياسية تتوافق مع مؤتمر الحوار وتتضمن من تطبق مخرجاته وتتضمن من الأعداد للعملية الانتخابية بشكل جيد.

هل تطعون لرئاسة الحكومة؟
نطمح إلى أن نكون شركاء في الدولة وفي النظام، وهذا مطلب طبيعي، وليس نحن فقط وإنما كل الأطراف، ونحن نطمح لتكون شركاء في السلطة.. على الأقل حتى تدار علينا الحروب مرة أخرى، وكي لا نتعرض لمظالمية كما تعرضنا لذلك في السابق، وهذا مطلب مشروع ولا عيب فيه.

هل تعتقد أن الحوار أنجز شيئا حتى الآن؟
الحوار يواجه مصاعب كثيرة.. يواجه عدم ثقة، لأنه في وادي والحكومة في واد آخر، لذلك نلاحظ الكثير من الاضطرابات، الكثير من الأطراف تعلق مشاركتها، وبسبب أن الحكومة المسيطر عليها من قبل قوى مناطقية وقبيلية تجير كل أجهزة الدولة وامكاناتها لصالحها تمهيدا لدخول الانتخابات القادمة، والقوى السياسية المغلوطة على أمرها تخوض حوارا عقيما دخل مؤتمر الحوار، وقد طرحنا أنه من الضروري تغيير الحكومة حتى ينجح الحوار.

كيف تقبلتم إعلان اللجنة التنظيمية للثورة الشبابية تعليق الاعتصامات؟
نحن لا نعترف بهذه اللجنة ممثلة لكل الشباب لأنها تابعة للمشارك، وهذا الأمر معروف.

لكن هناك ممثلين لكم فيها؟
لا.. كان هناك ممثلين لكنهم خرجوا من وقت مبكر، وأصبحت لجنة خاصة بالمشارك وأصبح الكثير من الشباب يسميها اللجنة التصليبية وليس التنظيمية، لأنه ما يصدر عن حكومة الوفاق تقوم بتنفيذها، لذلك هذا الإعلان يخصها، ومن حق بعض الأطراف تقبل هذا الإعلان، ومن حق الأطراف الأخرى التمسك بالبقاء في الساحات، ونتمنى من الجميع ألا يتم التأثير السلبي على المواطنين في الساحات.. إذا كان يمكن التوفيق بين الاعتصام وفتح الطرقات فهذا شيء جيد، ولابد من التوفيق بين استمرار الفعل الثوري ومصالح الناس.

ماذا ينقص مؤتمر الحوار ليكون يمينا مائة بالمائة؛ لأنك تقول ليس كذلك.
ينقص مؤتمر الحوار أن تتوافق، لأن النخبة السياسية اليمنية فشلت، لذلك جاءت التدخلات الخارجية، وأنا لا أعتقد أن التدخل الخارجي جاء مفروضا على اليمن بل لفشل أطرافه السياسية في معالجة خلافاتها الداخلية وبحث بعض هذه الأطراف عن مصالحها الخاصة، كما اعتقد أن اليمنيين إذا وصلوا إلى قناعة أنه لا فائدة من كل التدخلات الخارجية بناء على طرف كانت حتى من إيران بالتاكيد سيتمكون من من أي طرف بشكل صحيح.

هل تعتقدون أن نظام الفيدرالية يخدم اليمن؟
خيار الفيدرالية إذا تم التوافق عليه وبشرط أن يتم تطبيقه بطريقة صحيحة ولا يؤدي إلى فشل مثل ما حصل في تطبيق الوحدة والديمقراطية لن نعترض عليه واعتقد أنه سيخدم البلاد.

لماذا لم تقدموا مقترحات لعلاج جوانب القصور التي ترونها في أداء الحكومة؟
نحن قدمنا عدة مطالب وأنه يجب إبعاد هذه الحكومة

لاستخدام الوحدة، وأن يتم استهلاك فكرة الأقاليم وإضعافها أمام الرأي العام ليتم بعد ذلك تطبيقها بشكل غير صحيح، فضلا عن أن القوى التقليدية التي أساءت للوحدة بسبب المحاصصة قد تنقل فسادها إلى كل الأقاليم.

يعني ترفضون فكرة التقسيم إلى أقاليم؟
ليس مفروضا عليّ أن أعطيك إجابة محددة، ولكن استطيع القول لك أن مخالفتنا من السلطة الحالية التي أساءت تطبيق كل ما هو جميل، ومن الحكومة الحالية التي لا تقبها، لأنها قد تفسد الفيدرالية كما أفسدت الوحدة.. ومن هنا اطالب بتشكيل حكومة جديدة تتمكن من الانتقال باليمن انتقال آمن وصحيح إلى الفيدرالية أو إلى الأقاليم، حتى لا تتحول إلى وسيلة تكسب جديدة.

كيف هي علاقتكم بتيار الحراك الجنوبي المطالب بالانفصال؟
الغالبية الساحقة من الحراك الجنوبي في الحوار تطالب بالانفصال، لكن هناك حراك جنوبي صناعة صناعية، حيث يأتي ويقول إنه حراك ويطلب بالوحدة.. نحن نعرف مثل هذه الشخصيات التي تحولت في موقفها.

وأنتم مع من؟
نحن نريد الوحدة.. لكن ماهي الوحدة التي نريدها؟ نريد الوحدة الطوعية التي تقوم على أساس الشراكة.

لكن لم تجيبني كيف هي علاقتكم مع تيار الحراك المطالب بالانفصال؟
علاقتنا جيدة مع كل تيارات الحراك.

كيف تقيمون علاقتكم بحزب الإصلاح وما هو مستقبل هذه العلاقة؟
علاقتنا جيدة بحزب الإصلاح، وهناك اتفاق للتهدئة وقع بيننا والمشارك عموما مع انعقاد اللجنة الفنية للتخصير للحوار الوطني. ونحن الآن سوية في الحوار وهناك من الأمور التي إتفقتنا عليها، وحاليا ليست هناك أية أشكال للدينا مع الإصلاح. واعتقد أنه لو طبقت النقاط العشرين التي أقرتها اللجنة الفنية لن تكون لدينا أي إشكالية مع أي طرف سياسي وستبسط الدولة نفوذها على صعدة والجنوب من جديد.

أنتم لا تعترفون بحكومة الوفاق؛ ومع ذلك دخلتم الحوار كيف ذلك؟
نحن لم نعترف بالمبادرة الخليجية، والحكومة بالنسبة لدينا حكومة أمر واقع، والحوار الوطني هو أني بناء على دعوة لمصلحة اليمن، فمن أين أتت هذه الدعوة سواء من الخليج أو من الدول الأخرى أوحى من الدول الأوربية نحن مع الحوار ووافقنا على الحوار في الكثير من الأمور.. وحاليا نحن نطالب بتشكيل حكومة بديلة.

طيب إجمالا هل انتم مع خيار تقسيم اليمن إلى أقاليم؟
نحن سنقبل بما سيخرج به المتخاورون.. إذا كان تقسيم اليمن إلى أقاليم هو المخرج لمشكلاته، فنحن معه، لكن لدينا مخاوف في أن يكرر النظام خطأ ما بعد ٩٤ وإسائه

Migrant voices - Ethiopians in Yemen describe kidnapping and torture

Republished with permission from IRIN
First published April 11

Record numbers of migrants from the Horn of Africa are crossing into Yemen, most of them on their way to find better opportunities in Saudi Arabia and other rich Gulf countries. But many do not make it any further. Seeking a new life, they end up unwitting victims of a smuggling racket designed to exploit the migrants at each juncture of their journey.

Recent years have seen Ethiopians make up the majority of these migrants: Of the 107,000 recorded migrants crossing the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden into Yemen in 2012, around 80,000 were from Ethiopia.

Four irregular migrants with diverse backgrounds, all from Ethiopia, told IRIN about their journeys to Yemen.* While their stories differ in details, they all share a similar set of experiences: brutality, broken promises and extortion.

Marta, mid-30s, from Dire Dawa, eastern Ethiopia:

Marta says she fled Ethiopia in 2010 when she and her family were accused of supporting the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), a state-designated terrorist group. "The government said, 'You are with the party of OLF,' and chased us out of country. I don't know where my family ended up."

"I spent a year and a half in Djibouti, where I gave birth to my daughter. After her father disappeared, we left for Yemen. I paid a broker 10,000 Djiboutian francs [about US\$55] to ride in a boat with 15 others from Djibouti to Yemen.

"Our night-time crossing of the Red Sea was calm until the end. As we neared the Yemeni coast, the owner of the boat, who was part of the smuggling operation, threw us into the sea. No one knew how to swim because in Ethiopia, we don't have a sea, just lakes. The brokers and their thugs were waiting for us as we came ashore. They raped me and the other women. I'm 9 months pregnant with a child from that night.

"When I arrived to Sana'a, I was tired and decided to stay. For seven months, I was a house maid, but now I can't work because of the pregnancy, so I have no income. [Ethiopian] migrants from the community in Sana'a are supporting me.

"I'm interested in tackling my problems, but at the moment I am pregnant and I am tired. All my money goes to my daughter, so this makes me tired. One day I will win."

Alima, 18, from Miesso, eastern Ethiopia:

Alima fled to Djibouti after being accused of being a member of the OLF. "I worked for one year in Djibouti City, where life was not good but not bad, until gangs started robbing us near where we collected our salaries. That's when I decided to go to Yemen, where I've been for five months.

"I paid a broker 20,000 Djiboutian francs [about \$110] to take me to the island of Haiyoo, where we would take a boat to Yemen. Thugs captured us and demanded more money when we arrived to Haiyoo. Because I had no money, they raped me. Men who did not have money were beaten, and the women were raped. Eventually, I contacted family and convinced them to send \$200.

"We arrived to Yemen, north of Bab al-Mandab [the Mandab Strait], in a 120-person boat, and were transferred to the Yemeni smugglers who control that part of the country. The gangsters raped most of the women and tortured and beat the men to extort more money.

"They sell women who can't find

more money to other brokers, who send them to work as maids in Yemeni households. A broker bought me and sent me to Radaa, where I worked for three months cleaning houses.

"One man who loved me paid for my release and married me. He was also in Radaa, working on a qat farm and raising livestock. We moved to Sana'a two months ago. He cleans in a restaurant and I'm a maid.

"If an opportunity arises, or if I make money, or if the situation in Yemen gets worse, I'm interested in going to a better country."

Mesfin, 38, from Dese, north-central Ethiopia:

"I was born an orphan in Ethiopia, and grew up there. I had no family, and no one was helping me. Life was boring, so I decided to explore.

"I travelled five days on buses, trains and hiding out on heavy trucks before arriving at the border with Djibouti. I could have cut straight across the Welo desert to the Red Sea, but it was too dangerous. Most people spend their lives there.

"I paid brokers 1,000 Ethiopian birr [about \$50]. That was supposed to cover the entire trip from Ethiopia to Yemen, but I was forced to pay 400 Ethiopian birr [\$20] extra at Haiyoo.

"We crossed the Red Sea in a small fishing boat loaded with about 80 people. While we were boarding, I heard the brokers contact Abd al-Qawi's* people, who said they were prepared to receive them near Mokha. About five hours later, we hit land, and Abd al-Qawi's gangsters started beating the men trying to escape and raping most of the women right there on the beach.

"They took me and some of the men and women to a detention centre, where they tortured them until money was transferred. The building was like a jail; people are not helped until someone sends them money. The women were raped there. I was detained and tortured for five days. On the fifth night, they untied me because I was in charge of feeding the others, and I managed to escape.

"I ended up in the main street of Mokha and caught a ride to Taiz in a day. An Ethiopian migrant paid for me to come to Sana'a, where I've been for five days. I want to work here, make some money, then return to Ethiopia to search for relatives."

Yassin, 23, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia:

"I had no political issues - not many - in Ethiopia, but I had economic problems. I am from a poor family in Addis Ababa: no father, only my mother, and I have many sisters and brothers. I went to Yemen imagining living a better life because my mother couldn't provide for us.

"I stowed away on a train from Addis to the Djibouti border, and from there to Haiyoo we travelled in a Land Cruiser. I paid a broker 1,000 Ethiopian birr [about \$50] for the whole trip.

"After a week of waiting in Djibouti, we took a fishing boat filled with 45 people to Yemen. Before pushing off on our four-and-a-half-hour journey, another boat left ahead of us, which was built to hold 25 people but



Exhausted survivors of the Gulf of Aden crossing wait for help on a beach in Yemen.

50 piled in. The boat split in half and sunk not long after its departure. We could hear their screams as they drowned in the night. When the bodies washed ashore, we buried them before leaving. During the pitch-black crossing, we encountered a ship which seemed like an island it was so big. The waves filled our boat with water, and we almost capsized. We arrived near Bab al-Mandab.

"The landing wasn't very scary because we were dropped so close to shore. But as we waded to the beach, Abd al-Qawi's thugs started shooting guns into the air to scare those who tried running away. They loaded us into trucks and took us to detention centres to extract money. Because I know different dialects, I acted as translator and was released

with those who paid. I saw them rape women, hang men by their hands and beat them with metal rods and red-hot poles; they shot off fingers and toes, poked hot shards of metal into their eyes and poured boiling plastic on their bodies.

"I travelled one day by Hilux to Haradh along the Saudi border. I saw the same beatings and rapes for extortion in Haradh throughout my six months there. As you see in Yemen, there is no work, so I have plans to leave to anywhere by any means."

*Full names withheld

*Most migrants referred to Abd al-Qawi as the name of the Yemeni gangs who carried out the abuses, though the origin of this name is not clear.

بطولة النخبة للبولينج

برعاية معالي وزير الشباب والرياضة

الأستاذ/معمّر الإرياني

يقيم الإتحاد اليمني للبولينج بطولة "النخبة" للبولينج (رجال - سيدات)

في صالة ماجيكال سيتي (المركز الليبي التجاري)

للفترة 4/27 - 2013/5/1 م

الرعاية الذهبية

الرعاية الفضية

الرعاية المشاركة

الرعاية الإعلامية

Yemen Mobile

معنا إتصالك أسهل

www.yemenmobile.com.ye

المتحدة للتأمين UNITED INSURANCE

Metco

السيدة AL-SAEEDAH

Magical City

Shamlan

National Yemen

YEMEN TIMES

JOB VACANCY Translator

John Snow, Inc. (JSI), manages the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT, a worldwide program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The USAID | DELIVER PROJECT strengthens the supply chains of health and family planning programs in developing countries to ensure the availability of critical health products to customers

JSI is seeking an Arabic-English translator to be based in Sana'a, Yemen. The translator will be responsible for providing translation and interpretation services for the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT.

Responsibilities:

- Translate a range of project documents from Arabic to English or English to Arabic and format those documents appropriately in Arabic. Documents can include technical reports, training materials, manuals, handbooks, website content, and other print and electronic publications.
- Interpret English-Arabic and Arabic-English during meetings and technical activities, as needed.
- Attend project meetings, take minutes, and distribute minutes to JSI/Sanaa and Home Office, as appropriate
- Assist the Administrative/Financial Manager with other tasks as needed

Qualifications:

- Yemeni national
- Strong communication skills in English and Arabic (written and spoken).
- 1-3 years translation and interpretation experience
- Strong MS Office and Powerpoint skills
- Experience working with an NGO or USAID-funded project is preferable.
- Strong knowledge of public health and supply chain terminology. Experience translating for reproductive health and/or logistics activities preferred.
- Excellent interpersonal skills and positive attitude.
- Ability to work independently and to manage work conducted in teams
- Ability to multi-task and manage deadlines effectively
- Must be able to keep matters confidential when called upon
- Professional demeanor
- Ability to travel throughout the country, as needed.

The exact terms and conditions are subject to change at the Project's discretion. JSI is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer committed to workplace diversity. Women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply. The Project shall respond only to shortlisted candidates for an interview and reserves the right to accept or reject any candidates.

Interested candidates should apply by sending resume and cover letter to: Yemen_HR@jsi.com. Please include the job title in the subject line.

JOB VACANCY Receptionist/Secretary

John Snow, Inc. (JSI), manages the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT, a worldwide program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The USAID | DELIVER PROJECT strengthens the supply chains of health and family planning programs in developing countries to ensure the availability of critical health products to customers.

JSI is seeking a Receptionist/Secretary to be based in Sana'a, Yemen. The Receptionist/Secretary will be responsible for supporting the operations of the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT through day-to-day secretarial duties in Yemen, including receiving visitors, operating telephone calls and faxes, document management, supporting office maintenance and coordinating meetings, among other secretarial duties.

Responsibilities:

- Answer and transfers phone calls
- Receive visitors and maintain Visitors Log
- Assist the Administrative Assistant with ensuring availability of office supplies
- Supervise postal arrangements – respond to customs payments/issues, pick-up/drop off of mail, arrange for DHL service/payments, etc.
- Create and maintain filing system for all projects (hard copy and electronic)
- Perform general clerical duties to include but not limited to: photocopying, faxing, mailing, typing and filing
- Assist in organizing meetings and workshops, including inviting participants, arranging venues, catering, etc.
- Arrange hotel and transport for consultants from Headquarters and for in-country travel
- Manage reservations for the office's conference rooms
- Attend project meetings, take minutes, and distribute minutes to JSI/Sanaa and Home Office, as appropriate
- Assist the Administrative/Financial Manager with other tasks as needed

Qualifications:

- Yemeni national
- Strong communication skills in English and Arabic (written and spoken).
- Experience with both hard copy and electronic filing systems.
- Experience working with an NGO or USAID-funded project is preferable.
- Strong attention to detail and organization desired.
- Excellent interpersonal skills and positive attitude.
- Ability to work independently and to manage work conducted in teams
- Must be able to multi-task to assist advisors and senior project staff
- Must be able to keep matters confidential when called upon

The exact terms and conditions are subject to change at the Project's discretion. JSI is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer committed to workplace diversity. Women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply.

The Project shall respond only to shortlisted candidates for an interview and reserves the right to accept or reject any candidates.

Interested candidates should apply by sending resume and cover letter to: Yemen_HR@jsi.com. Please include the job title in the subject line.

YEMEN TIMES Radio

"راديو يمن تايمز"

العمل في هذا المشروع في بداية ٢٠١٢، والذي كان تأسيسه من اهم رؤى مؤسس يمن تايمز الرحال، بروفيسور عبد العزيز السقاف. ولذلك سعت نادية السقاف وهي رئيس تحرير صحيفة يمن تايمز الى تحقيق فكرة البرفسور الرحال. من خلال تأسيس راديو يمن تايمز بمشاركة الكثير من المتطوعين والداعمين ومن امن باهمية الاعلام المستقل ودور الاذاعات المجتمعية. وتعد جزءا من أصواتنا، وهذا الأخير هو برنامج دولي يدعم تأسيس الإذاعات المجتمعية في دول الربيع العربي. حيث يتمحور هذا البرنامج حول العرب الذين سعوا لانه تكون أصواتهم المستقلة مسموعة، بعيدا عن الاحتكارات الحكومية، أو التجارية، بحيث تكون نقطة انطلاق جديدة لكل من يريد الخوض في تجربة الإذاعات المجتمعية المستقلة.

اللغة الانجليزية والعربية والاميين بشكل مباشر والذين ولاسف يشكلون نسبة كبيرة من سكان اليمن. ويسعى ايضا لاجاد فضاءات جديدة لحرية الراي والتعبير في اليمن ومجتمع مدينة صنعاء ليكون منير راديو يمنز تايمز صوت من لا صوت لهم وليعزز مفاهيم الديمقراطية وحرية الراي والتعبير من خلال دوراته برامجية متنوعة تعالج قضايا المرأة والطفل وحقوق الانسان وتدافع عن الحريات من خلال باقة برامجها المتنوعة والتي تخاطب بروح شبابية وايجابية سكان صنعاء واليمن.

التأسيس

"راديو يمن تايمز" هو أول إذاعة مجتمعية في صنعاء، حيث بدأ

للإعلام دور كبير ومهم في الدعوة للتغيير السلمي ، ولكن الصراع اعتاد ان يترك اثرا سلبيا واضحا على طابع استقلال الاعلام مما اثر بشكل مباشر على معايير اساسية مثل الحيادية والموضوعية. وهنا يسعى "راديو يمن تايمز" لتعزز من دور مؤسساتها الاعلامية المستقلة لتصل الى كل من لا تصل اليه صحيفة اليمن تايمز لتكون من الاذاعات الرائدة في اليمن على الرغم من عدم وجود قوانين ناظمة لعمل الاذاعات الخاصة في اليمن.

اهدافنا

يعمل "راديو يمن تايمز" على طرح للجمهور اليمني وجهة نظر جديدة واعلاما جديدا يعايش قضايا المواطنين الذين يجيدون

88.80

راديو يمن تايمز كلامك يوصل



<http://facebook.com/RadioYemenTimes>



WWW.RadioYemenTimes.com



01 244 226

01 244 227



www.alahlsi.com

مؤسسة الأحلسي للتجارة الدولية

Al-Ahlsi Corporation for International Trade

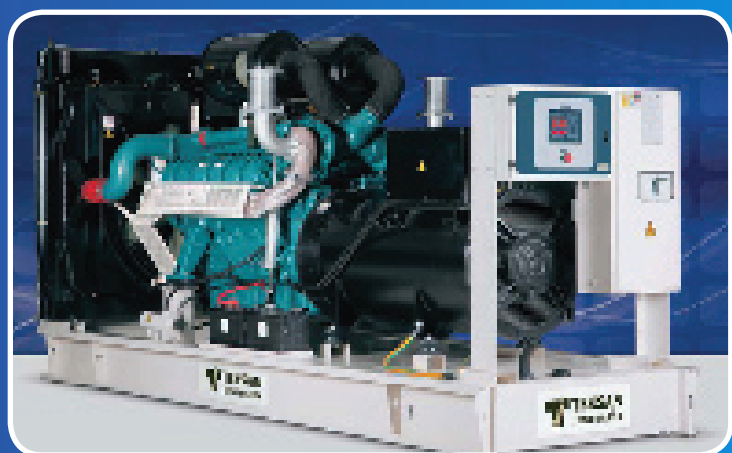
We gurantee quality... We gurantee innovation

From the beginning of our work, Al –Ahlsi Corp has put quality at the top of its priorities with reasonable prices and guaranteed European standards which led to increase of the customers trust in the market continuously.



With all these long successful activates and through focusing efforts on basic products, activities of the Corp were expanded and started in new fields in the year 1988 with equipments of electricity generators and their accessories to provide best solution for power generating. The field of power is very important and as the necessity calls for successful marketing plan of the private sector in a very short period,our activities were expanded to include installing and operating most of the subordinate cities of power stations. In the past few years many giant constructions and contracting with the Public Electricity Corporation, the General Corporation for Telecommunications,other government and private sectors, Oil and gas companies,international organizations, foreign embassies in Yemen and others.

In addition to providing our customers with basic servic-



es on a larger scale and frame, Al–Ahlsi Corp continues in expanding its own business and trading activities through various works in all fields especially providing basic services and products to meet the increased demands of our esteemed customers and clients which include :

- > Power generators from 2KVA-3000KVA
- > Power transformer
- > Cables and wires
- > Wooden electrical poles
- > Power fitting

- > Spare parts
- > Household electrical equipment
- > Turnkey projects



What is New

A new branch of the Corp was opened in the area of Shoaoub in addition to the showroom that we have in Assatain Faj Attan where small electricity generators for houses and small shops are available. There are also new electrical adaptors of 80-260 volts Malaysian keys with international standards where the guarantee of these Malaysian products is for 30 years where customers can identify the quality easily.

The manufactured materials are new and not recycled.

The shine of the product remains after usage for a period not less than 30 years.

Fixing pins are made of copper and are not painted.

The product can be tried through a strike on solid ground with another product and see the difference.

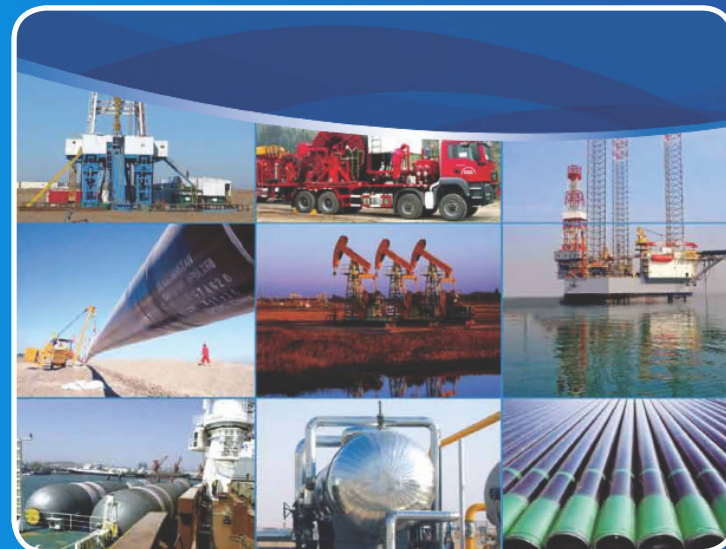


Our Corporation is specialized in the first place in importing and marketing electrical equipment and tools and telecommunications systems as we are the sole and exclusive agent of many of the most important and prominent European and Asian countries specialized in that kind of business. We provide electricity generators with high quality and European and international standards and with engines of international brands like PERKINS, CUMMINS, DOOSAN, VAMO, MITSUBISHI, LOMNARDINI, And others.



In Al-Ahlsi Corp we preserve our place as a leading company in the after sale services, generators. Our technical teams are ready on call for immediate checking and immediate maintenance for any generators in their locations or in our workshops that are all equipped with checking and inspections tools and equipments that specify the repair methods.

Starting Oilfield Business Services



Mofadal Al-Ahlsi
Commercial Manager | Says

Dear Customers,

It is an honor for us as Al Ahlsi Corporation for international Trade to communicate the market presence of our society. Loads of enthusiasm, as the birth of this work, we intend to thank our customers which represent the life of any company, which enabled the achievement of current targets. The activity began with the supplying of real safe power from source and supplying of electrical products of high quality and constructions.

The charter of Al Ahlsi is to provide the reliability, quality and safety of electric power supply to the consumers in its jurisdiction.

Al Ahlsi is putting efforts to make it a viable and progressive utility to take care of consumers power demand.

www.alahlsi.com

Sana'a – Zubiry, St. Industrial Complex, Behind the Ministry Of Youth & Sports – Tel : 408193 - 401814 - 777408193 Fax : 403135 P.O.Box: 20525

showroom – Al-sattin St. In front of Yemenia Airway Offices
Tel : 449767 Fax: 446743

Shoab Branch
Tel: 223746
Fax: 223647

Taiz street Branch
Tel: 246642



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

وترمب بكم على ركب اسط ولها المحدث ورمب لها المتطه وعالي
 بساط الرامه دعوكم الى زماننا لشهد الرمال مها صامنا ومسا، ابتدا، من،
 صفا، الفيطه - المكلا - سيون - شبوه - والهوده
 الفيطه - المكلا - عدن - نجر - والفكس

صناعه 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 Marthas, 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 tutions, 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

For Lease

- A house for rent in Hadda city, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large kitchen, large hall. 737194467
- For rent: Fully Furnished Luxury apartment in Hadda City: 3 bed rooms, Mafraj, Dining and sitting hall + interner and battery charger (Generator): 1500 \$ (Negotiable) Contact: 733416400
- Apartment for rent, 4 bed rooms, hall, kitchen, 2 bath rooms. Sheraton St, next to the US embassy. Jabar 734201785 734204041

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 HODEIDAH 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

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

4		3	7	9	
7	1		5		1
	5	9			2
	7		6		3
6	8		4	9	7
2		7	9	4	
5			6	2	
2			8	5	1
9	6	4			5

Sudoku Intermediate

	3				4
	7		9		
	8		2	7	6
	5		1		9
	1		4	7	
4			5	6	
1	8		4	3	
	4			2	
7		6			4

Sudoku Difficult

		9		7			1
				4		8	5
		3					2
		6					4
		5					
3				1			
		7	8	9			2
2		6					3

Chess

White plays and wins in the 3rd move

Solutions

Chess: Rxh7+

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. 2621113, 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
 Qatar Air ways Fax: 506038, Tel:506030/5
 Royal Jordanian 01 446064/5/8

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

HOTELS

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

Movenpick Hotel 01 546666 Fax: 01 546000
 Sheba Hotel 01 272372
 Relax-Inn Hotel 01 449871
 Gulf Tourist Hotel and Suits 01-630494
 Mercure Hotel 01-212544
 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

Juniors' Oasis kindergarten Telfax -01- 440840 - Mobile734522225 Sana'a International School Tel: 01 370191/2 Fax 370193
 International Turkish Schools 01-419330-1, 737999199 Taiz 205593
 Al-Majd Yemen School Tel: 206159
 Manarat Schools 01-410011

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
 Falcon Holidays 444118
 Falcon Business Center 446250
 Al-Nasim Travel 270750
 Universal Business Travel Center 441158/9/60
 Qadas Fly 01-280777

UNIVERSITIES

American World University, Rep. by IS academy Tel. 01 - 535700 - 733061203 Fax: 535702
 University of Applied and Social Science Sana'a: 412442 Fax: 412441, Aden: 234533 / 234960
 Queen rwa University Tel: 449971/2
 Sana'a University Tel: 250553/4/5
 Alandalus University Tel:675567 Fax:675885

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



Downpour causes rockslides as Yemen moves into rainy season

Story by Nasser Al-Sakkaf
Photo by Ali Al-Moshki

The road that connects the governorates of Taiz and Sana'a was blocked on Saturday by rockslides that came following heavy rainfall in the Sumara area, a rocky plateau in the governorate of Ibb.

Yemen's Civil Defense removed the rocks on the same day. Traffic is back to normal, officials reported.

Heavy rains were reported in many governorates. Four houses in the Bani Al-Harith district of Sana'a flooded on Thursday, but no casualties were reported. In Asser Area, in central Sana'a, two cars were crushed by rockslides and the road

was blocked for around 12 hours.

Colonel Abdulkareem Al-Bukhaiti, director of the Civil Defense in Sana'a—which typically deals with the aftermath of flooding, rockslides or other natural disasters—said that people who leave their cars in places that are threatened by landslides or who build their homes in areas known to flood are acting irresponsibly.

"The deficiency of equipment in the Civil Defense in Sana'a worsens the matter and obliges us to request help from the Public Works Office which cooperates with us," he added.

The Civil Defense has previously suggested the Capital Secretariat install alarms in Al-Saila, the wide canal that runs through the city to reroute rainwater to the outskirts of

the city. Al-Saila floods regularly and sometimes catches pedestrians and vehicles in the water.

Engineer Abdulkareem Ata, director of the Public Works office in Sana'a, said several roads, such as Suq Ans Road in Al-Safia area flooded during the recent downpours. Lack of road maintenance—and the unregulated digging of local sanitation systems—can exacerbate the problem of flooding, Ata said.

Yemen's rainy season typically runs from March through August.

Last week, the Yemeni Meteorology Center aired warnings on television and radio. Text messages were also sent, warning Yemenis not to drive in Al-Saila or walk in high areas or roofs. No one should go swimming, the center advised.



Cars are forced to cope with the flooded streets heavy rains bring.

Whatever the customer size, NEC have the right system

NEC
Empowered by Innovation

Global Financial Institution (30,000 extensions multisite)

Luxury Hotel (200 extensions)

Independent Estate Agent (10 extensions)

شركة ناتكو لتقنية المعلومات المحدودة
فروعنا متواجدة في كل من: الرياض، جدة، مكة، صنعاء، عدن، تعز، الحديدة

صنعاء: فرع خلف: 01-2113732 / 01-2112223 / 01-218121
صنعاء: فرع حدة: 01-464475 / 01-464473/74
بريد إلكتروني: natco.bis2@y.net.ye
عمران: 04-285096 / 04-285097 / 02-243482
الحديدة: 03-206867 / 03-206867 / 06-314873 / 06-3148776

natco
Information Technology

www.natco.com

SHARK
ENERGY DRINK

الطاقة الحقيقية

شرب الطاقة الحقيقية

250 ml (8.4 fl oz)

www.metcotrading.com

Ibrahim Ali A. Eshack Corporation (IAESCO) COELMO GENERATORS (إيسكو)

- Generating sets from 1 Kva to 3000 Kva
- Industrial generating sets
- Marine generating sets
- Gas generating sets
- Tower lights
- Air Compressor (industrial)
- Global power projects (from 1m to 30 m)
- Power Rent
- Construction machines
- Water pumps
- Bearings (Automotive and industrial)

Perkins IVECO MOTORS VOLVO Kijohata. YANMAR

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