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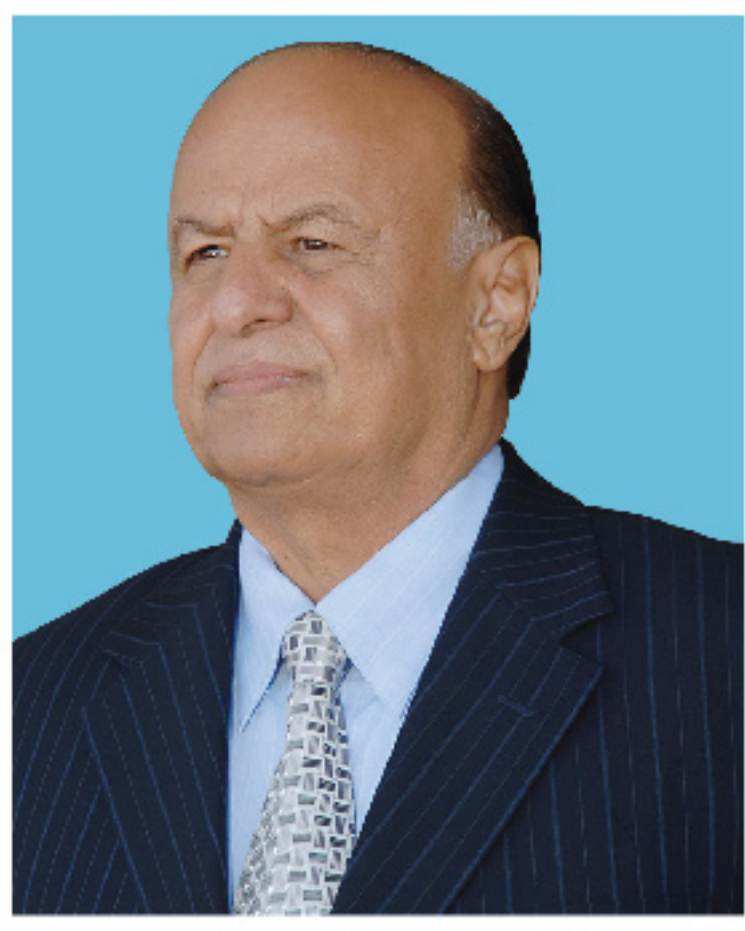


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## Special Security Forces Commander assassinated in Hadrmout

**Al-Qaeda likely responsible, locals and officials say**

**Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki**

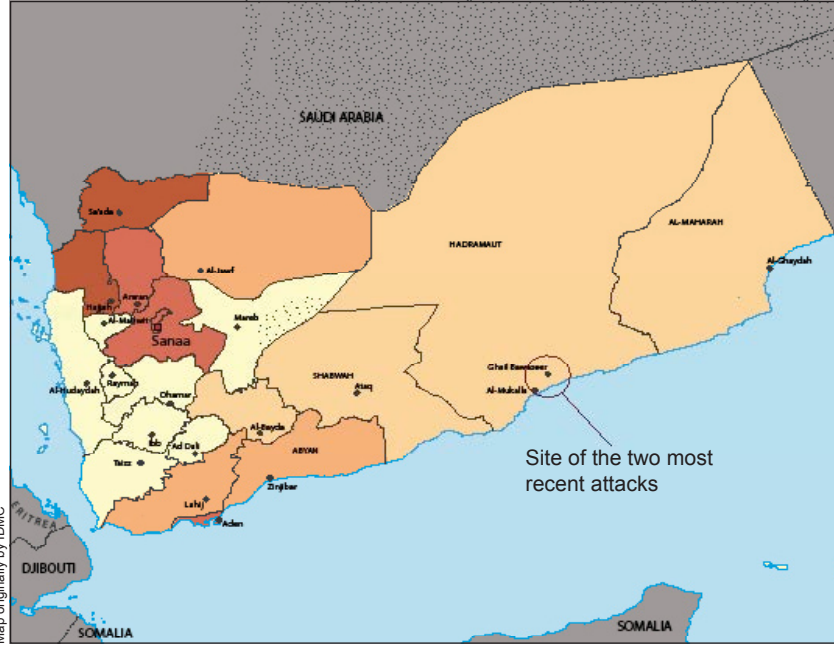
HADRMOUT, May 26 — Captain Majed Mutair, Commander of the Special Security Forces in Al-Qatan district of Hadrmout governorate, was assassinated on Sunday by anonymous armed men, who may have been Al-Qaeda affiliates, on a motorcycle while inside his car. The perpetrators fled the scene.

This came one day after a remotely-detonated explosion struck a military vehicle in Al-Shahr city in the same governorate. The explosion left two soldiers dead and six others wounded.

Though Al-Qaeda has not publicly claimed responsibility, Khaled Al-Daini, the governor of Hadrmout said that it appears the terrorist group is behind both attacks.

A source from the Ministry of Interior, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that because this attack resembles previous instances of assassination carried out by Al-Qaeda, he believes the terrorist group was behind the assassination.

A week ago, Al-Qaeda released a statement threatening to strike security officers in Hadrmout. Mutair was among those named.



Al-Daini told the Yemen Times that investigations are underway to know identities of the perpetrators involved in the two incidents.

"We have assigned a committee to investigate the matter," Al-Daini said. They will be looking at fingerprints from the scenes of the crimes and also listening to Al-Qaeda broadcasts for incriminating evidence.

Al-Daini confirmed that Al-Qaeda affiliates are spread widely throughout the governorate.

Al-Qaeda has increased its presence in the governorate due to holes in the security apparatus, Al-Daini said.

"A month ago, we notified the president and Interior Ministry about the situation," Al-Daini said. "In return, a committee was sent to examine the situation. It conducted a report requesting more military reinforcement, but in vain."

Al-Daini suggested that president Hadi might be otherwise preoccupation with the National Dialogue Conference and for this reason is ignoring the instability in Hadrmout.

Mohammed Bawazeer, Editor-in-Chief of Shibam Newspaper and a resident in Bawazeer district, told the Yemen Times that it is true that Al-Qaeda forces exert control over

much of the area. "Residents are terrified to go out of their homes," he said.

Bawazeer said he has observed Al-Qaeda members driving through the city freely. They distribute flyers and plaster posters throughout the area as well as deliver sermons inside mosques, he said.

Colonel Salmeen Al-Abdani, Ghail Bawazeer Security Chief, told the Yemen Times that "Al-Qaeda has recently intensified its presence in the district," though he asserted that the security apparatus is still in control, despite reports suggesting otherwise.

A week ago, Abdulla Al-Rabaki, a colonel in the Political Security Bureau, was assassinated in Al-Mukala and Brigadier General Ahmed Abdulrazaq, Military Intelligence Director in Hadrmout, was also assassinated in the governorate less than a month ago. Previous assassinations in the governorate have also targeted military and security officers. About 20 assassinations took place in Hadrmout since the beginning of 2013.

Ghail Bawazeer is located to the northeast of Al-Mukala, Hadrmout governorate's capital, and has over 25,000 residents. It is an ancient city, containing several antique forts and palaces.

## Three kidnapped journalists set free

**Abductor says state will meet his demands**

**Samar Al-Ariqi**

SANA'A, May 26 — Three journalists who were kidnapped ten days ago in Marib were released last Friday.

Yahiya Al-Masami, a local tribesman who took responsibility for

the kidnapping previously told the Yemen Times that he hoped taking these journalists hostage would lead to government compensation for outstanding grievances against the state. Specifically, Al-Masami has accused the now-dissolved Republican Guards of unlawfully destroying properties in the area in past years.

"We reached an agreement with the mediating committee," Al-Masami said. "Our demands will be fulfilled."

Yaseen Al-Zikri, the correspondent of Suhail TV channel, Ibrahim Al-Ashmori, the manager of reports department at Al-Thwara newspaper and Ahmed Al-Shamiri, the correspondent of Ukad Newspaper were released.

Sheikh Sultan Al-Bakiri, the head of a mediating committee tasked with resolving the dispute, told the Yemen Times that this kidnapping goes against "ethical principles" of Yemen's tribesmen.

Al-Bakiri also told the perpetra-

tors that their demands will not be met if they kidnap anyone else.

Ahmed Al-Shamiri, one of the now-freed journalists said that he is not satisfied with how the mediation played out.

"We will file a lawsuit against the abductors. Kidnapping is a punishable crime," he said. "Even if these kidnappers have legitimate demands, it is bad to resort to kidnapping and extortion. The government should put them on trial."

**EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW**

**مقابلة حصرية**



Dr. Ahmed Yaseen Al-Sulaimani and Judge Hamoud Al-Hitar:

**"The situation will be worse unless the president deals with the new mentality of the youth."**

Turn to page 8 for the interview

الدكتور أحمد ياسين السليمانى والقاضي حمود الهتار في لقاء مع يمن تايمز السليمانى: منذ تولي الرئيس هادي الحكم لم تحل أي مشكلة في الجنوب الهتار: القيادات الجنوبية التاريخية لا تملك من القرار الجنوبي شيئاً

نص المقابلة في صفحة 9



# Prisoners in Hajja and Sana'a to go on hunger strike



Story by Ryam Al-Qady

SANA'A May 26 — Forty-seven detainees who are being held for links to the 2011 bombing of Sana'a's Al-Saleh Mosque announced they would be beginning a hunger strike on Saturday. The detainees

deny having any links to the attack and say instead that they are being held because of their roles to the popular uprisings of the same year, Abdulkareem Thuail, head of the General Council of the Abducted Revolutionary Youth, said. The prisoners—22 held in Sana,

19 in Hajja and 6 in other prisons—are refusing to eat or accept any visits by their relatives.

President Hadi previously gave orders to release these prisoners charged with having links to the 2011 attack, which targeted the former President Ali Abdulla Saleh,

and several prominent state officials. However, they still remain in prison, Thuail said.

But the general prosecutor's media officer, Najeeb Al-Ameeri, told the Yemen Times that the captives are not "revolutionary youth" as they claim.

In solidarity with the detainees, Najeeb Al-Aizri, brother of Ghalib Al-Aizri, a prisoner in central Sana'a, told the Yemen Times there are plans stage protests and sit-ins in front of the president's house as well as in front of the NDC headquarters.

# Obama promises the release of Guantanamo detainees, Yemeni families doubtful

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A May 25 — Yemeni reactions to U.S. President Barack Obama's announcement that Yemeni detainees being held in the Guantanamo Bay detention center would be released are varied.

No exact date for that release has been set, but Rajah Badi, an advisor to Yemen's prime minister said that he welcomed the speech.

"We have been waiting months for this decision," he said.

When Obama came into office in 2008, he had promised to shut down the detention facility, which has come under increasing

international criticism.

Currently there are 94 terrorist suspects from Yemen held in captivity. If Obama's decision is implemented, 54 out of the 94 prisoners will be returned to Yemen immediately.

"We hope Obama's decision is serious this time," says Abdulrahman Barman, a lawyer who represented many of the detainees.

Mohammed Al-Shabati, the brother of one of the detainees, has been in contact with his brother through the Red Cross, a human rights organization which has been permitted to visit the detention center.

Al-Shabati said that his brother is being tortured, subject to electrical shocks and beatings. These repeated acts of torture occur due to his participation in an ongoing hunger strike taking place in the facility, where he was also being force-fed by guards.

Al-Shabati and his family members were relieved to hear Obama's declaration, but are wary because previous promises to shut down the detention center have gone unfulfilled.

Guantanamo Bay detention center was established in 2002 by the United States as a facility to hold terrorist suspects in the so-called war on terror.



Prisoners in Guantanamo, many of the Yemeni, are participating in a hunger strike.

# International companies will invest in Yemeni oil



Thirty-five international companies have confirmed their investment in Yemeni oil fields.

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, May 25 — In a speech delivered at the first Yemeni-Turkish forum held in Sana'a this past Saturday, oil and minerals' minister, Ahmed Dares, confirmed that 35 international companies are currently competing to invest in 20 oil sites throughout Yemen.

The ministry intends to carry out surveys on oil sites in order to provide investors with necessary information and attract more companies to invest in Yemen.

The decision to go through with the investment project in Yemen has not yet been finalized. Dares said that this announcement will come in mid-July.

Sadik Yildiz, chairman of Turkish-Yemeni Business Council, told the Yemen Times that in spite of the obstacles occurring in Yemen—such as political and security issues—they are willing to work in cooperation with the Yemeni official authorities to overcome them.

Ten acts of damage against oil pipelines took place since the be-

ginning of 2013, the last of which happened on oil pipelines in the Serwah area of Marib on Friday.

Yemen used to produce 208,000 barrels of oil each day in 2011, however due to the repetitive attacks on oil pipelines, this number has dropped to 170,000 since the beginning of 2012.

"Eighteen oil fields have been discovered" said director of Oil Exploration and Production authority, Adel Al-Hazmi, explaining that there are also 13 other undiscovered fields that most likely contain

oil. Al-Hazmi added that there are several indicators showing the existence of oil in many regions of Yemen such as Al-Jawf, Shabwa, Marib, Socotra, Al-Mahra, Al-Masela and Sayoun.

Companies will start exploring these areas as well as the 25 oil

fields that need improvement after signing agreements with the Oil and Minerals Ministry.

May 15 was the deadline to receive companies' requests to invest in oil field in Yemen, but due to the continuous requests sent by many companies, this deadline has now been extended to June 15.

# Details about slated election revealed

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, 26 May — The Supreme Commission for Elections and referendum announced its schedule to register the voters in the electronic registry for upcoming election, slated for February, 2014.

In a press conference held on Sunday in Sana'a, the head of Supreme Commission for Elections and referendum Mohammed Al-

Hakimi discussed the amount of funds the commission has received from international donors.

He also said that the electronic registry will eliminate cases of reported electoral fraud in past elections.

Abdul-Munim Al-Eriyani, the head of the Awareness and Media Sector at the commission said that they would launch an awareness campaign about the election this coming August.

UK	\$ 9,200,000
Swedish international development Cooperation Agency	\$4 million
Japan	\$2 million
KSA	\$1 million
Turkey	\$100,000
Netherlands	\$1,300,000
Denmark	\$1,300,000



Bani Awn and Bani Al-Duais—two tribes of the Sharab district in Taiz—sat down together in reconciliatory discussion this past Saturday. Undersecretary of Taiz, and head of the mediation committee, Ali Abdulatif Rajeh, said the tribes' dispute started 15 years ago and has since caused the deaths of 220 citizens and left over 380 injured. Property damage has also been caused. Twenty sheikhs and prominent social figures signed a contract to end the dispute and for now, the peace is holding.

This Saturday at the first Yemeni-Turkish forum held in Sana'a, Saleh Sumie, Yemen's electricity minister signed "a memorandum of understanding" with Taner Yildiz, the Turkish minister of energy and natural resources. With assistance from Turkey, a station will be built to generate a consistent flow of electricity throughout Yemen. Sumie pointed out that the new station will use diesel or natural gas, and will cost about \$200 million provided by a Turkish loan.

The Global Partnership for Education will provide a donation of \$82.6 million in order to get those Yemeni children who are out of school back in the classroom. Education Minister Dr. Abdulrazaq Al-Ashwal said that this financial support will be used to tackle the issues that prevent about one million students from enrolling in schools, particularly young women. Al-Ashwal explains that the Ministry of Education will implement this grant which will be supervised by UNICEF and coordinated by the German Agency for International Cooperation.

On Saturday two cars and one truck filled with cartons containing wine bottles were confiscated by the security apparatus of the Dhobab district in Taiz. Brigadier General Ali Mosad Hussein, commander of Taiz military region said the National Assembly for Anti-Smuggling Support informed the 17th unit about the vehicles and they were seized after they left the harbor of Al-Maqar.

Clashes flared anew on Saturday between the Marghami and Shabibi tribes in Ibb, breaking a ten-day truce which had previously been called. Sheikh Ahmed Al-Nozili, a member of the Parliament and head of a tribal mediation committee, said that following the clashes—which left some homes damaged—local schools were closed and roads were blocked. No casualties were reported. The governor of Ibb, the area security chief and sheikhs are now in talks, looking to resolve the ongoing tribal conflict, Al-Nozili said.

The Yemeni Observatory for Human Rights said on its website Sunday that four Yemenis have been imprisoned for 5 years in the Central Prison of the Political Security in Hodeida governorate without trial. The Yemeni Observatory considered this unlawful detention "a gross violation of all the local and international laws of human rights" and called for their immediate release or trial.

By Nasser Al-Saqqaf

**Dear readership** Malnourishment is severe in Yemen. It hinders the progress of the economic development now more than ever. Facing the malnourishment issue is a collective responsibility of the local authority and ministries of agriculture, health, water and environment, social affairs, industry and trade, education, information and endowment and guidance in addition to civil society and international organizations.

**Malnourishment hinders development. So facing this problem is a joint responsibility.**





# Yemen's copper crafts: Precious, but in danger

Sara Al-Zawqari

The craft of copper production is one of the oldest industries in Yemen. It can be dated back to ancient times. Craftsmen showcase their talent in making copper antiques and products such as jugs, pots, plates, and old jewelry, grafted with precious stones and pure silver. The copper is also engraved with Arabic poetry, Quranic verses and proverbs.

Copper products can be found many places, but especially in the Old City of Sana'a. Specifically, Sam-sarat Al-Nohas, the area which used to be a market for copper products and has now been transformed into

a center to revive traditional Yemeni crafts.

However, day by day the copper industry in Yemen is deteriorating and is being replaced by copper products imported from abroad. Craftsmen and traders complain about the imports which threatens the future of their profession. The spread of copper imports and the rising price of Yemeni copper, which can reach to \$17 for half a kilogram is also causing this industry to decline.

Despite everything, the copper industry still has a prominent place and is very sought after, as it is considered an integral part of Yemeni history and culture which is a source of pride for Yemenis.



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# Four women empower others with vocational center in Sana'a

Story and photos by Ryam Al-Qadi

Outside the Kunuz Educational and Vocational Center in the Al-Noor neighborhood on Taiz Street, children play outside, but inside the building some serious work is going on.

"The center is as active and as bustling as a beehive," said Safa, one of the four women who opened and coaches at this center dedicated to teaching other women vocational skills in income-generation projects.

About six months ago, Safa along with her sisters Samah, Aisha, Rufaida received a license from the Ministry of Social Affairs to take their start-up from

informal skills training courses to an official entity with non-profit status and tax exemption under Yemeni law.

Now women here are making money off of the skills they learn in what the center's founding women call a "sustainable business practice."

The Kunuz Center is small, with only four rooms, five sewing machines and a few computers. The sisters say they struggle financially, but they are able to accommodate about 20 women in the tiny space with their courses in sewing, hairdressing, the art of henna, other handicrafts and computer skills.

Some women who use the center also bring in their children who can use the computers and can take the English courses



What started as a groups of sisters informally holding classes has now officially been recognized as a NGO.



Kindergarten classes are also held here.



The vocational center is located on Taiz Street in Sana'a.

the center recently started providing.

While the women do not charge those who cannot afford it, they generally ask between YR 2,000-3,000, about \$10-15, for the month-long courses.

The idea for the center started when 35-year-old Samah's husband died of cancer two years ago. Left with three children to care for, Samah quickly had to figure out how to make a living.

Before her husband died, he had encouraged Samah to start her own business.

"He bought me a chair and a table for the sewing machine [my mother gave me]," Samah said. With those tools Samah was able to make some money, selling clothes she created.

But, it wasn't until she had to rely on her tailoring skills for survival after her husband died, that Samah's small business endeavor really took off.

"To earn a living, I had to restart working and decided, with my sister Safa, to [rely on] tailoring because [aren't qualified] to work elsewhere," Samah said.

It wasn't hard to get started for the women because they had grown up learning how to sew from their mother.

In about a year's time, the two women were selling hand-made, embroidered, traditional wedding dresses and supporting their families with the income earned from tailoring.

The women say they became well-known for their work and realized with all their new clients, it was time to expand.

"We increased our income and started to widen our work," Safa said.

Then in the fall of last year, the two sisters wanted to share their success with others. They recruited Aisha and Rufaida to start the center and began teaching neighborhood women to sew.

It soon took off and the women began specializing in the course they taught. For example, Rufaida teaches computer design.

While the sisters don't receive a salary for their work as they are not a point yet where they can afford to do so, Samah and her children live in the center.

"During the day, the room is used for training and at night we rearrange it and sleep here," said Samah.

The women's services earn the center about YR50,000 to YR80,000 a month, about \$230 to \$370, which keeps the center afloat for now. It pay salaries for women who come in to teach courses and buys new materials for the dresses the center produces.

The sisters hope someday to pay themselves a small salary for their work but in the meantime they are happy to be helping women in their neighborhood earn a little money.

Shahi Haleeb



## The benefits of walking?

The benefits of walking are numerous. Walking boosts the blood circulation, prevents the risk of heart attack, strengthens bones and muscles, boosts the immune system, lowers blood pressure and decreases cholesterol.

I'm convinced. Walking is great. But whoever it was that determined that it was good for your health—those doctors and researchers—didn't come and see what walking does to pedestrians here.

In Yemen, walking raises your blood pressure and might actually cause a heart attack—or worse. The journey of walking down the streets is a journey of walking to the unknown.

One night, a young man was driving in his car and all of a sudden a lady crossed the road. She was wearing black and he didn't see her until it was too late. He slammed on the breaks, but not soon enough.

Thank God, the accident wasn't fatal. She only hurt her leg. When the family of the girl came, they insisted that the young driver marry their daughter. "Now that our daughter is limping," they reasoned, "no one will want to marry her."

He tried to get out of it. He gave excuses, he offered money, but nothing worked. The family was determined, marriage meant marriage, and the two strangers were wed. Congratulations! Truly, you never know what you'll get when you set out for a walk in Yemen. Maybe you'll find a husband.

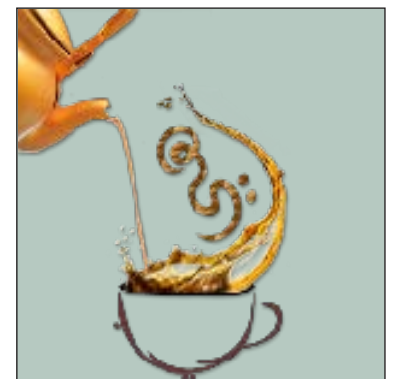
This story has a happy ending. At least the pedestrian wasn't hurt badly. But it truly is dangerous out there.

Drivers often complain about pedestrians coming out of nowhere, jumping into the road. But it's not their fault—there are no respectable sidewalks they can walk on, there aren't enough pedestrian bridges or working traffic lights.

At the very least we could use cops to guide pedestrian traffic. If this is still too much to ask for, at least buy white paint, a paintbrush, and draw us some zebra lines.

Dear warriors, dear pedestrians who struggle every day, until they fix the pavements, build more pedestrian bridges, paint zebra lines, and make the city a friendly walking zone, please be safe.

If you have to go out at night, put on something bright. Instead of black put on yellow—you'll have a better chance of making it home alive.



Let me pour you a cup of Shahi Haleeb

We don't live in isolation. We share this country with over 24 million other people. Somehow, we have to get along. In Shahi Haleeb—Arabic for "milk tea"—a daily radio program on Radio Yemen Times, I criticize some of things that are happening in our society. Humor, I find, is sometimes the best way to do this. This is not to air out Yemen's dirty laundry, but rather to bring issues into the open so that we can talk them over and—hopefully—move on with our lives.



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Motorcycle taxis popular because of easy pay, sense of independence

# Riding the streets of Sana'a

Story and photos by Ali Abulohoom

**M**awfaq Al-Qathiri rests on his motorcycle at a busy intersection and readies himself for his afternoon of work.

He'll spend the next hours running his small scale motorcycle taxi service throughout Sana'a's crowded streets, picking up passengers, weaving through traffic and delivering them safely to their destinations.

Mawfaq doesn't look like the other motorcyclists around him. It's clear that he takes a special pride in his appearance. Some of the other motorcyclists—who are running the same kinds of businesses—wear torn, ragged clothes. Mawfaq's clothes look freshly washed and he wears a crisp pair of sunglasses.

Mawfaq is from Seyon, in the southern Hadramout governorate and his cool, calm demeanor conceals the fact that his work is dangerous and unforgiving.

For many, like Mawfaq, picking up this work is a last resort. It helps put food on the table, but it comes with its risks.

Seven years ago, Mawfaq's life was much different. He lived in Saudi Arabia with his family. His father worked there and the money was good. But due to visa complications, the family headed back to Yemen.

Back in Sana'a, his father became a taxi driver. He worked day and night to support his family of nine.

Mawfaq, being the oldest, decided that he needed to pitch in. His father never complained, he says, but he felt it was his duty.

The family rented a house for YR30,000, about \$140, a month, Mawfaq recalls. But his father only made around YR3,000, or \$14, a day.

Mawfaq is an entrepreneur at heart. He opened up a small shop selling french fries and ice cream. His first business venture was a flop, though. He picked up work around the city at restaurants and cafes, but none of the work was satisfactory.

He wanted one thing—to work in-

dependently, without having to answer to a boss.

One of his friends suggested that he buy a motorbike. He could shuttle people around the city. Especially during rush hour—when traffic is backed up at main intersections—these motorcycle taxis are in high demand, as they weave through the gridlocked traffic.

Mawfaq had his apprehensions—he thought that the motorcyclists had "a bad reputation," for being rough and dangerous men—but he eventually warmed to it. He liked the idea of being his own boss.

## No alternative

Tahrir square, the bustling heart of the capital, is crowded with motorcyclists. In the past ten years, over 2,000 motorcyclists have taken to the streets, according to the Traffic Police Department. As accurate statistics are sometimes hard to come by here, the actual number may be higher.

Though a decree was issued in 2005, banning further importation of motorbikes due to traffic accidents associated to them, the number has grown, economic analyst Rasheed Al-Hadad estimates.

Abdulkareem Al-Jaeji, the manager of the traffic department in the capital city, said, "The government could control the spread and the importation of the motorbikes. But he have to take into consideration the living circumstances of some families who have no other alternative."

Mawfaq is 21 but still in secondary school. He took a break from studying, he says, due to financial difficulties. But he's studying again, he says and he starts working after classes are over, at 3 p.m. He usually works till 7:00 p.m., or later.

"I earn about YR1,200 [around \$6] day," he says. Mawfaq is careful to not exhaust himself with his work. He needs to study and revise his lessons at night, he says.



Motorcycles gather at main intersections, where they know they can pick up passengers during rush hour.



Meet Mawfaq Al-Qathiri, one of Sana'a's thousands of motorcyclists.

city degree," Abdu says. "Today lots of jobs entail certificates or at least literacy. I've chosen this job because all I have to do is to be able to drive a motorcycle."

Abdu worked as a vegetable vendor and construction worker before picking up this work, which he says earns him better pay with less effort.

Rasheed Al-Hadad says the motorcycles have emerged as a viable professional alternative for young people at time when the job opportunities are scarce.

Al-Hadad notes the uprising of 2011 exacerbated the problem of unemployment. This is because of the halt of work at construction sites in the country, Al-Hadad says. The construction sector was employing thousands of young men.

"These motorbikes are dangerous," Al-Hadad says. Official estimates hold that one thousand accidents caused by motorcycles took

place in the second half of 2012.

Al-Hadad estimates the number of motorbikes nationwide reaches to 250,000.

Mawfaq, his brother and the thousands of other motorcyclists on the streets may be taking their lives in their own hands. But, Mawfaq says, he's also found work that he takes pride in.

Usually, Mawfaq explains, the young men will buy their bikes secondhand, for around YR40,000 to YR60,000, or around \$200 to \$300. Mawfaq paid more, YR150,000, or \$700, for one that was brand new. He's decorated his bike with leather. This protects the seat from the sun and rain, he says.

Though the bike gets dusty, bouncing up and down the rutted avenues of the capital, he takes pride in keeping it clean and calls his bike "darling."

"I want my motorbike to reflect my personality," he says.

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# Need help? Hotlines provide safe space for Yemeni women

Story and photo by Samar Qaed

Mental health remains a stigma in the most liberal of countries—in conservative Yemen, where the conflicts are many and the solutions seem slow-coming, discussing one's personal issues comes at a risk. Hotlines are giving Yemenis, women in particular, a new outlet without risking their reputations.

When Um Ihab has conflicts with her husband, she calls a hotline and speaks to a woman she has never met and never will.

Fearing gossip, she kept her troubles to herself, declining to confide in female relatives or neighbors. Holding it all in caused her a lot of anguish, she said.

One day, she came across a brochure advertising a hotline service in Yemen. The service is provided by several partnering government and NGO organizations. Callers receive social, legal or psychological consultations, walking away with possible solutions to their problems. The service is available during working hours through a landline number and 24 hours a day through a special mobile number.

The service is of particular importance in rural areas. Were women willing to enter a psychologist's office, they likely would not have access to such resources outside the country's largest cities. Um Ihab says the hotline is better than a face-to-face consultation at a doctor's office.

"No one knows I use this service. It's better than going to a psychologist's office and risking gossip, and it allows me to avoid angering my husband," she said.

People in charge of the hotline stated that more women use the service because they don't dare visit the center. Mental illness comes with a heavy stigma that would affect both them and their families, they said.

Psychological advisor for the or-



Anonymous phone services has provided a space where Yemeni women can discuss personal issues and receive counseling.

ganization Future Partners Foundation for Development, Aswan Al-Qubati, said that people don't divulge their names in the beginning. Once they establish a foundation of trust with service providers, however, they've gone as far as visiting the centers to get direct services.

Al-Qubati provides counseling and advice to callers and helps arrange visits to centers for those requiring legal consultancy or more intense psychological treatment. She records callers cases in detail so that there are special records for counselors to follow-up.

"These records are confidential and are not seen by anyone but the specialists," Al-Qubati said.

Hotline service first appeared in Yemen in 1997 through the Future Partners Foundation for Development. Various groups and organizations print brochures or sponsor publicity campaigns to promote the service.

Um Ihab discovered the service while celebrating the birth of a neighbor's child. A woman at the gathering had a brochure and told them about a woman who listens to the issues people are dealing with and advises them on how to resolve

them. "I took the brochure from the woman and called the next day. I asked the woman, a counselor, to help me. My problems overwhelmed me, but my situation improved day by day because I found a person to advise me for free," she said. "Though I do not know her, I call this woman whenever I encounter a problem."

The service goes beyond mental health counseling. It first appeared in Yemen, staff say, because of the need for educational, legal and health advice.

Hotline services are also available through civil society organizations working with women and children. Women are encouraged to speak freely about their personal problems and are given an outlet to do so away from the wider Yemeni society.

The Yemeni Women's Union, aiming to empower women socially and economically, also provides a hotline. A woman who reports domestic abuse, for example, can be transferred to a safe house and assigned an attorney.

The Sisters Arab Forum for Human Rights (SAF) provides the hotline service, Safety Line. It

claims to be one of the most efficient hotlines in Yemen, with service available at all times.

SAF service typically starts with phone consultations, followed by a face-to-face meeting and ending with the assignment of an attorney if necessary.

SAF hearing and complaints unit officer Amal Al-Rubai said that over 500 cases had been handled through the hotline service over three years. Oxfam International and the Dutch Embassy funded the project from 2009-2011.

Because of financial difficulties, SAF struggled to keep the service available after the three year period of funding ended.

"In spite of their importance, several of our [telephone] lines had to be discontinued once we stopped receiving funding."

Staff had two options, Al-Rubai said: to work voluntarily or to end their commitment. Most stayed.

Three counselors and 32 attorneys were tapped for the project, which is available in 17 of Yemen's 21 governorates. The issues faced vary from rape to sexual harassment, child marriage, domestic violence and more.

Amongst the obstacles facing hotline services are the availability of qualified staff, raising awareness about the service and securing funding.

Ali Wahban, a clinical psychologist at Al-Amal Psychological Hospital said the centers providing the hotline service should train their staff so that they are qualified to give psychological advice.

Because a hotline consists of audible communication, depriving the counselor of observing the caller's body language, special training focused on effective listening and interaction is needed in order to provide professional service and to secure the caller's trust, Wahban said.

The Organization for Childhood Protection (SEYAJ) has a hotline allowing callers to report violence against children. Ahmed Al-Qershi, head of the organization, said that few people know about the service.

"People are suspicious of hotlines; others say it's immoral and don't seek any further information about it. The media doesn't introduce people to hotline services. What advertisements do exist are small and are hidden in the inside pages," Al-

Qershi stated.

In addition to a lack of publicity, the campaign also suffers from the country's widespread illiteracy. According to the CIA World Factbook, only 64 percent of the population is literate. The situation is worse for women, where only 47 percent are literate.

Future Development Partners Foundation executive director Abd-ullah Sallam said that more advertisement and publicity are good, but for the illiterate, the written word means nothing.

The Future Development Partners Foundation is just beginning, and with only two cases per month on average, has a ways to go.

"In spite of the difficulties we encounter, we are keen to help people through this service and are confident that the hotline service is as much a humanitarian service as anything," Al-Qershi said.

Um Ihab is still in contact with her counselor.

"My husband is bad-tempered and I was never able to deal with him when he was angry. But now, I can handle conflicts better and know what after seeking help from a specialist."

## Republic of Yemen Ministry of Finance PUBLIC FINANCE MODERNIZATION PROJECT IDA Grant No. [HR6350-YR]

### INVITATION FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

Individual Local consultancy service for  
"EVALUATING THE TRAINING PERFORMANCE OF THE HTB'S NATIONAL TRAINING PLAN ON PUBLIC PROCUREMENT"

#### BACKGROUND:

The World Bank through the Public Finance Modernization Project (PFMP) has designated to support the High Tender Board (HTB) conducting a National Training Plan (NTP) of 1,159 members of tender and technical committees on the new procurement Law and its Bylaws. Till 2012, HTB was successful in training 708 tender committee members at different line ministries, governmental departments and governorates. The training sessions usually last for five days and are being conducted mainly at the Fiscal Institute's main office and branches. The training is meant to be provided to governmental employees who are tender committee members and have a direct association with public procurement. In November of 2012, the World Bank and the PFMP agreed to increase the HTB's allocated funds for the NTP. As a result, the number of targeted trainees has increased significantly from 1,159 to 2,200. As a result, there is a call for a local consultancy service to evaluate the quality and the impacts of the HTB's previous training on the 708 tender committee members in order to enhance the future training and increase its desirable impacts on public procurement in Yemen.

#### THE OBJECTIVES

- The main objectives of the assessment are determined as follows:
- Whether the trained 708 governmental employees have a direct relation to public procurement and remained in same position; and whether the training sessions have added knowledge to the trainees with regard to public procurement regulations
- Whether such knowledge were translated into positive action within their governmental units
- Determining the turnover by which trainees are moving from a job to another and whether their new positions have a direct association with public procurement
- Providing feedback on satisfaction/dissatisfaction of the trainees, and providing opportunities for enhancing the HTB's current and future training (i.e. developing training skills)

#### SPECIFIC TASKS:

- Developing/ selecting a research design that includes a proper research methodology and instruments (e.g. interviews, focus group, survey, etc.)
- Developing data collection tools that are directly relevant to the objectives of the assignment (i.e. identifying reasons for trainees satisfaction and dissatisfaction)
- Conducting data collection, data entry and data analysis activities in accordance to the approved methodology
- Develop a report to reflect the outcome of study and relevant recommendations for training improvement

#### CONSULTANT'S REQUIREMENTS

- The local Consultant must have the following criteria for a proper candidacy:
- A Masters' degree in Statistics, Business Administration, Engineering, Economics, or in any other relevant field.
- A strong knowledge of Statistics and statistical computer programs.
- Experience in conducting social science researches or similar assignments such as marketing researches and surveys.
- Approved experience in developing data collection instruments and data analysis and interpretation.
- Good writing skills, including report drafting.
- Fluency in English and Arabic.

#### LOCATION AND DURATION

- The Consultant is expected to work on site and off site as the assignment requires and according to an agreed action plan. S/he is also expected to maintain a close liaison with the PFMP's monitoring unit, Fiscal Institute and the HTB to make an objective evaluation.
- The duration of the assignment would be 40 working days.

The PFMP now invites eligible individual local consultants to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants must provide supporting information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (CVs, description of similar assignment, experience in similar conditions, and any other relevant supporting documents).

Expressions of Interest must be submitted not later than **June 15th, 2013**, along with a cover letter indicating the subject of "Evaluating the Training Performance of HTB's National Training Plan on Public Procurement" either by hand to the following address:

Mr. Kailan Alshaif  
Project Executive Director  
Public Finance Modernization Project  
Ministry of Finance  
P.O. Box: 5823/4,  
Abu Dhabi St., Sana'a  
Tel. [+967-1-504168], Ext. (103), Fax: [967-1-246038]

Or by email to : [procurement@pfmpyemen.org](mailto:procurement@pfmpyemen.org)

- Interested Consultants may obtain further information by contacting the PFMP office during official working hours (08:00 to 15:00).
- Only short listed applicants will be contacted.
- The Consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank's Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers.



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- Tender Ref No: OX-YE-SD1- REQ 5075 Construction of rain water harvesting tank, of capacity of 900m3 in Jamaat Ben Fadel in Hydan District Sa'ada.
- Tender Ref No: OX-YE-SD3- REQ 5077 Construction of rain water harvesting tank, of capacity of 600m3 in Al Aljaradi Jamaat Ben Fadel in Hydan District Sa'ada.
- Tender Ref No: OX-YE-SD8- REQ 5191 Supply, delivery and installation of submersible pump with motor and diesel generator in Al Jabajeb district, Sa'ada

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

- Sana'a office located in Diplomatic area, Hadika, 01- 444568/9
- Aden Office, Located at Khour Nalaser, 02- 232271 -Hodiedah office, located at trading area, 03- 219383
- Haradh office, located at main road, 07- 245420 - Sa'ada office, Located Ghadrah Street, 07- 513156

Please report at the reception desk. Tender documents will be issued at the logistics office between 9:00AM to 4:00 PM. Tender documents will be issued from Monday 27/05/2013 to 05/06/2013.

For more information please feel free to call on Tel numbers: 01- 444568/9.

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

### دعوة الى تقديم العطاءات لتشييد خزانات حصاد لمياه الامطار وتوريد معدات مياه- محافظة صعده

منظمة أوكسفام هي منظمة التنمية والإغاثة والحملات المخصصة لإيجاد حلول دائمة للفقير والمهملة في جميع أنحاء العالم ونحن نؤمن أنه لكل إنسان الحق في حياة كريمة، ونحن نعمل مع المجتمعات المحلية لتوفيره والفرص والمشاركة والمشاركة والادخار المساهمة في جعل هذا حقيقة واقعة. لوكتفاهم تدعو للمنظمة على ما يلي :

- المرجع مناقصة رقم: OX-YE-SD2- REQ 5076 تشييد خزان حصاد لمياه الامطار مسه 600متر مكعب -منطقة آل فاضل- حيدان
- المرجع مناقصة رقم: OX-YE-SD1- REQ 5075 تشييد خزان حصاد لمياه الامطار مسه 900متر مكعب -منطقة جمعة بن قاضل- حيدان
- المرجع مناقصة رقم: OX-YE-SD3- REQ 5077 تشييد خزان حصاد لمياه الامطار مسه 600متر مكعب -منطقة الجرادى- حيدان
- المرجع مناقصة رقم: OX-YE-SD8- REQ 5191 توريد وتركيب مضخة غاطسة مع مولد ايزل- منطقة الجابجب

وتلقى المناقصة متاحة في مكتب المنظمة باليمن كالتالي:

- صنعاء -حي المدينى- هاتف: 01 444568
- عدن -الواقع في خور عيسى- 02 232271
- حرض -شارع العلم- 07 245420
- الرجاء التقدم الى مكتب الاستقبال بالمنظمة والحصول على وثائق المناقصة من تسم خدمات الاعداد والتعيين بالمنظمة من الساعة 9:00 صباحا وحتى الساعة 16:00 مساءً ويحتمل وتلقى المناقصة اختياراً من يوم تاريخ 27/05/2013 حتى 05/06/2013.

لزيد من المعلومات الرجاء الاتصال على الرقم : 01-444568/9

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



# Yemeni women make their voices heard

By Amina Semlali  
Aljazeera.com  
First Published May 23

“Side by side we fought with men for a better Yemen. Now we will fight for a constitution that is inclusive of women and men alike.” – A young woman at the National Dialogue Conference, March 2013, Sana’a, Yemen

Yemeni women are some of the fiercest women I have ever met. Through conflicts and famine, many have had to struggle for the survival of their families. The abject poverty afflicts Yemeni women in particularly harsh ways, yet they carry on and persevere. Still, their pride in their culture and love for their beautiful country always shines through, and I was surprised when I saw footage of the protests that rocked Sana’a in 2011.

Women, side-by-side with men in the thick of battle, openly protested in the central city space that came to be known as “Change Square.” Despite numerous failed attempts to prevent women from joining the demonstrations, they stood firm. In

fact, some took on leadership roles during the revolution, while others marched on the streets or helped organise a field hospital, treating wounded demonstrators.

In one of the many videos that spread across the internet, one woman expressed her feelings after marching in the “Friday of Anger” demonstration on February 18, 2011, which saw thousands of Yemenis gather in major cities: “Women are risking everything to get rid of the oppressive regime. We feel that, for the first time, men and women are coming together—we participate as Yemenis first, with our gender being secondary.”

To fully understand the significance of the role of women and the challenges that they had to overcome, it is necessary to understand what it means to be born a woman in Yemen. Female illiteracy runs at 70 percent, double the rate of men. Due either to a poor health system or a lack of services, an average of eight women die prematurely every day. There is no minimum legal age for marriage—when girls as young as 10 are married off, their young bodies are often not able to handle the birth process soon thereafter.



*In a country where almost every step a woman takes is circumscribed by rules and restrictions, the revolution created a unique opportunity to address Yemen's gender gap.*

They perish. Women raise children, cook, clean, tend the land and livestock—yet only seven percent earn a wage. In a country where almost every step a woman takes is circumscribed by rules and restrictions, the revolution created a unique opportunity to address Yemen's gender gap—one of the main drivers of the country's enduring underdevelopment.

**Yemeni women continue to fight for rights**

Since the toppling of the long-time dictator, Ali Abdullah Saleh, Yemen has entered a historic transition in which Yemenis are discussing a new constitution through a National Dialogue. The inclusiveness of this dialogue will determine the long-term future success and development of the country.

During the revolution, secularist and Islamist women alike spoke in a determined voice showing that the fight for their rights was not just for the sake of it. Rather, they engaged as citizens for the long-term good of their country as a whole. And there are plenty of socio-economic arguments to back up their demands for female civic, political and economic

inclusion, one of them being that a country's productivity can drastically increase as gender equality increases, according to the World Development Report on Gender 2012.

A conference on “Gender and State-Building in the Middle East: Informing Yemeni Constitutional Reform with Global Lessons, Local Contexts” was recently held at the World Bank headquarters in Washington, DC. Practitioners and policymakers from various regions discussed how countries can best secure long-term reform for women's rights during periods of political change and economic uncertainty. Among global lessons was the example from Rwanda: in the difficult transition process after the genocide in 2004, it was decided to ensure effective participation of women in governance to take the country forward. Panelists also emphasized the time-sensitive window of opportunity prior to the drafting of the constitution during which to raise critical issues.

Amat Al-Alim Alsoswa, a member of Yemen's National Dialogue Conference, said that 161 women representatives are currently par-

ticipating in the dialogue—this is an unusually high number for Yemen. Jamal Benomar, United Nations Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, emphasized that in order to make the exchanges meaningful, various factions—political, tribal and regional of both genders—would need to participate. So far, the national dialogue has managed to get Yemenis to talk to each other in a rather divided country by bringing various factions into the same room.

“This process in Yemen is unique,” he said. “It is the only negotiated, transparent and participatory political transition in the Arab world.”

It remains to be seen if women's access to and participation in political, economic and civic spheres will improve in the long run. As Yemen's Minister for Human Rights, Hooria Mashoor, said: “No-one can marginalize them (the women) now; they are now moving onwards.”

Amina Semlali is a human development specialist and works on labour market and social protection issues for the World Bank's Middle East and North Africa Region.

# Defying the odds in Yemen, Syria and Turkey involves foresight

By Thomas L. Friedman  
First Published May 22  
Seattletimes.com

I've been traveling to Yemen, Syria and Turkey to film a documentary on how environmental stresses contributed to the Arab awakening. As I looked back on the trip, it occurred to me that three of our main characters—the leaders of the two Yemeni villages that have been fighting over a single water well and the leader of the Free Syrian Army in Raqqa province, whose cotton farm was wiped out by drought—have 36 children among them: 10, 10 and 16.

It is why you can't come away from a journey like this without wondering not just who will rule in these countries but how will anyone rule in these countries?

Of course, we should hope for those with sincere democratic aspirations to prevail, but clearly theirs is not the only vision being put on the table. These aspiring democrats are having to compete with Islamist, sectarian and tribal-opposition groups, which also have deep roots in these societies.

No matter which trend triumphs, though, the real issue here is whether 50 years of population explosion, environmental mismanagement and educational stagnation have made some of these countries ungovernable by any group or ideology.

In Egypt, Yemen or Syria, it is common to see primary school classes of 60-70 kids with one undertrained teacher, no computers and no science instruction.

How are the 36 kids whose three



*The only way for these countries to catch up is by people uniting to mobilize all their strength. It is for Sunnis, Christians and Alawites in Syria to work together; for the tribes in Yemen and Libya to work together.*

fathers I met going to have a chance in a world where not only are robots replacing blue-collar workers but software is increasingly replacing routine white-collar jobs?

Then I go across the Turkish border to Tel Abyad, in northeastern Syria, and I see broken buildings, electricity lines on the ground, half-finished homes and a gaping hole in a grain storage tower, and I think: Not only are they behind, but this war is still destroying what little they have left. They are in a hole and still digging.

The only way for these countries to catch up is by people uniting to

mobilize all their strength. It is for Sunnis, Christians and Alawites in Syria to work together; for the tribes in Yemen and Libya to work together; for the Muslim Brotherhood, Salafists and liberals in Egypt to do so as well, particularly in implementing the proposed International Monetary Fund economic reforms.

In today's globalized world, you fall behind faster than ever if you are not building the education, infrastructure and economic foundation to take advantage of this world—but you catch up faster if you do.

But to pull together requires trust—that intangible thing that says you can rule over me even though you come from a different tribe, sect or political party—and that is what is missing here. In the absence of any Nelson Mandela-like leaders able and eager to build trust, I don't see how any of these awakenings can succeed.

I keep thinking about the Free Syrian Army commander, whom I quoted Sunday, introducing me to his leadership team: “My nephew, my cousin, my brother, my cousin, my nephew, my son, my cousin ...” What does that tell you?

We can only properly answer the question—should we be arming the Syrian rebels?—if we first answer what kind of Syria do we want to see emerge and what will it take, beyond arms, to get there?

If we want Bashar Assad's regime to be toppled and pluralistic democracy to emerge in Syria, then we not only need to arm the rebels but we also need to organize an international peacekeeping force to enter Syria as soon as the regime falls to help manage the transition.

Otherwise, when Assad is toppled, there will be at least two more wars in Syria.

First will be a war between Sunnis and Alawites, the sect that Assad represents. The Alawites will fight to defend their perks and turf. After that, there will be a war within the opposition—between the Islamists and more secular fighting forces that have very different visions of a future Syria. Only an outside peacekeeping force could make up for the lack of trust and shared vision and try to forge a new Syria. And it would be a very, very long haul.

If our goal is to arm the rebels

just to serve our strategic interests—which are to topple the Assad regime and end the influence of Iran and Hezbollah in Damascus and not care what comes next—then we need to be ready for the likely fragmentation of Syria into three zones: one Sunni, one Alawite and one Kurdish.

That might eventually solve the trust and civil-war problems, as everyone would be living “with their own,” but I am not sure it would better enable Syrians to address their development challenges.

A third option would be to arm the rebels just to ensure a stalemate—in the hope that the parties might

eventually get exhausted enough to strike a deal on their own. But, again, I find it hard to see how any deal that might set Syria on the long, difficult path to a decent, inclusive political system could be implemented without outside help on the ground to referee.

So let's do something new: Think two steps ahead. Before we start sending guns to more people, let's ask ourselves for what exact ends we want those guns used and what else would be required of them and us to realize those ends.

Thomas L. Friedman is a regular columnist for The New York Times.

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Dr. Ahmed Yaseen Al-Sulaimani and Judge Hamoud Al-Hitar:

# “The situation will be worse unless the president deals with the new mentality of the youth.”

Since he took the helm of the country last year, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi has been working to address the contentious issue of Southern secession.

In our weekly interview, we speak with Dr. Ahmed Yaseen Al-Sulaimani, a member of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), a professor at Aden University, and member of the Southern Movement, or Hirak. Also joining our conversation is former Endowment Minister Judge Hamoud Al-Hitar. We discuss what steps have been taken to resolve the Southern Issue—including addressing the Civil War of 1994 and the Northern occupation of Aden—since Hadi came to power and what work still needs to be done.

Interview and photos by Mohammed Al-Hasani

**As a Southerner, what were your thoughts when Hadi entered the office of president?**

**Dr. Ahmed Yaseen Al-Sulaimani:** I was relieved. In fact, this sense of relief was a common feeling felt by citizens living in both the Southern and North. We were living in a tough circumstance where the crisis [of 2011] could have driven the country to another devastating war. Hadi was chosen by a popular youth revolution which involved youth from all areas of the country. For this reason, I was truly happy.

**Let's now shift the question to Judge Hamoud Al-Hitar. Do you think President Hadi has exerted appropriate efforts to address the Southern Issue?**

**Judge Hamoud Al-Hitar:** I agree with Doctor Al-Sulaimani, the people were happy when Hadi was elected. They were glad to see him take charge of the country. If the reconciliation government takes advantage of the popular and international support that Hadi is receiving, it will make a big change for Yemenis nationwide.

“  
The people were happy when Hadi was elected. They were glad to see him take charge of the country.”

Other procedures concerning the nation and people are indefinitely deferred. If we review the agenda of the Gulf Initiative, we will see the reconciliation government and how they were not able to execute it. Therefore, the Southerners have waited a year since Hadi assumed power without escalating protests. But they have seen no tangible changes.

**What about the decisions Hadi made about the Southern Issue?**

**Al-Hitar:** The decisions were only a matter of preparation for power transfer from one region to another, from one group to another or from one faction to another. But the Southern citizens have not benefited.

**It seems as if you say Hadi**

**dealt with the Southern Issue as personal one, not a national issue, is this true?**

**Al-Hitar:** Hadi should have taken stricter decrees.

**Can you give an example of the decisions that Hadi should have taken?**

**Al-Hitar:** The first decision should have been to reinstate the Southerners who were fired from their government jobs [after the Civil War of 1994], while restoring administrative authority back to how it used to be prior to the war. Also, President Hadi should return the retirees who were referred to retirement in undue time, and promote equality among all employees. The third decision that I would implement is to hold control of the large plots of land and real estate that were hijacked by powerful government officials [during the Civil War]. Lastly, Hadi ought to give the Southern and Northern governorates the authority to manage their affairs locally.

**Hadi has already begin setting up a committee to reinstate the fired employees and return the stolen land, right?**

**Al-Hitar:** Yes, the committee was set up. However, if you look closely, the committee [in charge of reinstating the fired Southerners] you will find out that it is limited to the retirees, but it doesn't take into account those fired after the 1994 war. On top of that, the committee has not accomplished all the missions. There are two committees that were not authorized to resolve the issues. Instead, the committees conducted investigations, presenting it to the president. He selects what he wants and ignores the rest.

Perhaps the advisors of the president who approved this way wanted to overwork him. The right way is that these two committees should be given the authority to settle the issues presented to them with ultimate decisions. The state should make these decisions operative.

**Dr. Al-Sulaimani, some say that Hadi has appointed lots of Southern figures in critical posts of the state, reporting that 70 percent of these posts are occupied by Southerners.**

**Al-Sulaimani:** Those who say this appear to sympathize with the Southerners by these positions. This matter has nothing to do with the Southerners because this has happened based on particular calculations. It is true that some Southern military figures have been included in the new the new military elite, but the matter is still in the hand of the center in Sana'a.

**Do you believe that they [the Southerners] are in a powerless position?**



Dr. Ahmed Yaseen Al-Sulaimani is a member of Hirak and a participant in the NDC.

**Al-Sulaimani:** Yes. I suppose they [the people of the South] are [powerless] because the regime in Sana'a has dominated the decision-making process in the past and will continue in the future.

“  
Southerners have waited a year since Hadi assumed power without escalating protests. But they have seen no tangible changes.”

**Do you believe the possibility of President Hadi making the same mistake [allocating state positions to the Southerners] as the former President Ali Abdulla Saleh?**

**Al-Sulaimani:** Several pressures are applied to President Hadi considering he is a Southerner but, with all due respect, I think he is working for the sake of the North and not the South.

**Do you think we should excuse the Reinstating Laid off Employees and Lands Committees for their slow performance?**

**Al-Sulaimani:** Of course it's a very, very heavy legacy and we can't say the issues currently addressed

by the two committees are simple. However, unfortunately not any of the Southern problems, such as cleaning, health, electricity and water, has been solved since Hadi took office.

**Is it true that all governorates, both in the South and North suffer from a lack of basic services?**

**Al-Sulaimani:** No. Here in Sana'a we can use blankets to warm ourselves, but in Aden people are living in extreme heat and are living in harsh circumstances.

**Al-Hitar, When looking at the two committees, where do you feel they lack the most [with their work]?**

**Al-Hitar:** First I want to comment on the issue of granting vital state positions to Southerners. Frankly, I say Northerners have no problem with that. We [Southerners] handed over presidency, judiciary, Cabinet, military leadership and several essential positions. But we want President Hadi to carefully select capable leaders in the South. It's not important for him to be satisfied with whomever he chooses [rather he should put his focus towards seeing satisfied citizens with his decision.] Several new Southern leaders showed up recently due to the current situation. Once I told a Southern minister about the necessity of visiting the area he belongs to but he said he visited it the last time 25 years ago. What is the benefit of such minister? The new appointments should aim to satisfy all Southern people.

**Is President Hadi still dealing with the old Southern Movement leaders?**

**Al-Sulaimani:** The regime has the same exclusionary way. It is still dealing with the mentality of the 60's and did not keep up with the new issues in the South.

I say that Northerners should resign all state jobs for their



Judge Hamoud Al-Hitar is former Endowment Minister.

Southern brothers, either leaders or ordinary people; in condition that people in the South be satisfied with them.

Do you know that only one of the newly appointed ministers in the reconciliation government can pass through Southern governorates?

“  
We want President Hadi to carefully select capable leaders in the South.”

**Who is the newly appointed minister?**

**Al-Hitar:** There's no need to mention his name.

**Have those Southern leaders that the President Hadi is currently dealing decided to unite or separate from the North?**

**Al-Hitar:** That was in the 90s. But since then, a lot has changed. Therefore, I think the situation will be worse unless the president deals with the new mentality of the youth. If the president cannot pave a way for the dialogue [between the states and its citizens] then things will be worse. It will delay the issues, forcing dialogue to occur after an attempt to from them.

To modify the situation in the South, I call on President Hadi,

the former president Ali Abdulla Saleh, sons of Sheikh Abdulla Bin Hussein Al-Ahmer, General Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmer and whoever else was involved in taking the land [from people of the South], to give the land back. President Hadi, Ali Abdulla Saleh should only need one house each. Al-Ahmer's sons aren't in need of Ali Salem Al-Beidh's house in Aden.

**What about you, Mr. Al-Hitar?**

**Al-Hitar:** If owned any lands in the South, I would be the first to give these properties back to the state. But, I have no lands in the Southern and eastern governorates.

**Al-Hitar said that Northerners handed over presidency, government, judiciary and military for their Southern brothers but you say Southerners have nothing. How [hasn't anything changed since the Southern issue]?**

**Al-Sulaimani:** For example, Hadi has been politically involved as the vice president for a long time, but without stirring a limb to rectify problems with the South. Now he is a president and this is how roles change. There are also Southern leaders but they follow partisan or individuals' affiliation that pay nothing to Southern people. So, when Northern brothers say these positions are given to these Southern people we say take both those people and positions.

**Are you saying you don't want any authority?**

**Al-Sulaimani:** No, it's not that we don't want authority. We want a state and a regime where we can run and manage ourselves. For example, Abdulaziz Abdulghani represented Taiz governorate in the state but did he representing it [Taiz] politically? No. Anyway, three or four Southerners in authority can do nothing, and I think they are serving only to benefit the North.



الدكتور أحمد ياسين السليمانى والقاضي حمود الهتار في لقاء مع يمن تايمز

# السليمانى: منذ تولي الرئيس هادي الحكم لم تحل أي مشكلة في الجنوب الهتار: القيادات الجنوبية التاريخية لا تملك من القرار الجنوبي شيئاً

لكن هذه القيادات هي من اتخذ قرار الوحدة وهي أيضا من اتخذ قرار الانفصال.

في التسعينات صحيح لكن اليوم الواقع تغير تماما.. ولذلك إذا لم يتعامل الرئيس بعقلية اليوم أنا أعتقد أن الأمور ستسير من سيئ إلى أسوأ.. إذا لم يقم الرئيس بتهيئة مناخات الحوار ستسير إلى الأسوأ.. ترحيل القضايا إلى بعد الحوار هذا هروب من المشكلات.. إذا أرادوا تعديل مزاج الشارع الجنوبي أنا أدعو الرئيس هادي و الرئيس السابق علي صالح وأولاد الشيخ عبد الله الأحمر واللواء علي محسن وكل الأشخاص الذين لديهم مساحات كبيرة من الأراضي في الجنوب أن يقدموا مبادرة ويعيدها إلى الدولة.. الرئيس هادي يمكن أن يكتفي ببيت وصالح أيضا وكذلك الآخرين.. أولاد الأحمر الحقيقة ليسوا بحاجة إلى بيت علي سالم البيض.

وأنت سيادة القاضي؟

أنا والله لو كان عندي شيء لكنت في بداية من يقومون بإعادة تلك الأراضي أو العقارات.. أنا ليست لدي أية أراضي في المحافظات الجنوبية والشرقية.

انتقل إليك دكتور أحمد.. القاضي يقول إن الشماليين سلموا لإخوانهم في المحافظات الجنوبية الرئاسة والحكومة والقضاء والجيش وأنت تقول إنه ليس بيد الجنوبيين شيء كيف ترد؟

نعم.. لكن هذا لا يغير في واقع القضية الجنوبية شيئا.

كيف ذلك؟

مثال الرئيس هادي كان نائبا للرئيس السابق صالح وقعد فترة طويلة جدا دون أن يحرك ساكنا تجاه ما حدث لأنباء المحافظات الجنوبية من ظلم حتى جاءت مشيئة الله وتجعل في منصب الرئيس.. وهكذا تتحول الأدوار وهناك قيادات جنوبية لكنها تتحرك وفق توجهات جزئية وتوجهات أشخاص ولا تكثر بالشارع الجنوبي.. لذلك عندما يأتي الإخوة في الشمال ويقولون هذه المناصب لهؤلاء الأشخاص نقول لهم خذوا لكم المناصب مع الأشخاص.

يعني أنكم لا تريدون السلطة؟

لا ليس لأننا لا نريد سلطة.. نحن نريد دولة.. نريد نظاما نحكمه وندير أمورنا بأنفسنا.. مثلا عبد العزيز عبد الغني كان يمثل تعز.. هل كانت تعز ممثلة كلها سياسيا بالطبع لا.. وعلى كل أربعة أو ثلاثة جنوبيين في السلطة لا يستطيعون فعل شيء.. والله أنهم يخدمون الشمال فقد.

القاضي مقاطعا لم يخدموا لا الشمال ولا الجنوب.

دكتور ألا تعتقد أن هناك قوى تسعى إلى إفشال الجهود الرامية إلى معالجة القضية الجنوبية؟

بالأكيد هناك قوى تسعى إلى ذلك. انتقل إليك قاضي حمود كيف يمكن تجاوز مشكلة التعامل في القضية الجنوبية مع أشخاص لا يمثلون الشارع الجنوبي برأيك؟

من يقود الشارع الجنوبي أضعه فوق رأسي هذا خلاصة الموقف.. أنا لو كنت مكان الرئيس هادي لوضعت من يقود الشارع الجنوبي رئيسا للوزراء.

السؤال الأخير لك دكتور.. ألا تعتقد أن بعض القيادات الجنوبية والتباين في مواقفها قد أفرز عملية التباطؤ في مسار معالجة القضية الجنوبية؟

مع احترامي لبعض القيادات الجنوبية التاريخية التي تريد العودة للسلطة.. نقول لهم نريدكم أن تكونوا معنا الآن، لكن لا نريدكم أن تعودوا لتحكموا لأن حكم الجنوب لا بد أن يكون بعقلية مختلفة عن ما قبل الوحدة وعن ما بعد الوحدة.. ظلال الماضي لا نريدها أن تسقط على حاضرنا ولا على مستقبلنا.

الساحلية سواء أكانت في الشمال أو الجنوب.

انتقل إليك سيادة القاضي.. ما الذي ينقص عمل اللجنين في اعتقادك؟

سأجيبك.. لكن دعني قبل ذلك أن أعقب على مسألة إستئثار الجنوبيين بالمناصب المهمة في الدولة.. أقولها بصراحة ليس لدى الشماليين أية حساسية في ذلك.. نحن سلمنا رئاسة الدولة، رئاسة القضاء، رئاسة الوزراء، قيادة الجيش، سلمنا العديد من الوظائف الهامة.. لكن نريد من الأخ الرئيس أن يحسن الاختيار وأن يختار الكفاءات ومن يقود الرأي العام في

هادي أن يقع في ذات الخطأ الذي وقع فيه الرئيس السابق صالح في استئثار مناصب الدولة بين أبناء المحافظات الشمالية والجنوبية؟

أنا أعتقد أنه تمارس عليه ضغوطات واسعة بوصفه جنوبيا.. لكن مع تقديري الشخصي له باعتباره رئيسا منتخبا أنا أرى أنه حتى الآن يعمل من أجل الشمال وليس من أجل الجنوب.

طيب.. ألا تعتقد أن التركة الثقيلة التي تحملتها لجننا إعادة الموظفين والأراضي تجعلنا نعددها في بطن عملهما؟

فعلا هي تركة ثقيلة جدا جدا.. ولا نستطيع

لتنفيذ المبادرة الخليجية لوجدنا أن هناك تراخيا كبيرا من قبل سلطة الوفاق في تنفيذها.. ولذلك فقد انتظر المواطنون في المحافظات الجنوبية عاما كاملا، ولم يصعدوا احتجاجاتهم إلا بعد مرور عام على تولي الأخ رئيس الجمهورية الحكم، حينها وجدوا أن شيئا لم يتغير في الواقع، وأن الإجراءات التي اتخذت من قبل السلطة كانت من قبيل ذر الرماد في العيون.

ماذا عن القرارات التي أصدرها الرئيس لمعالجة القضية الجنوبية؟

القرارات كانت في الواقع لترتيب أوضاع لأشخاص أو جماعات أو لتحقيق مقتضيات نقل السلطة من منطقة إلى منطقة أو من جماعة إلى جماعة أو من عصابة إلى عصابة لكن المواطن الجنوبي لم يستفد منها شيئا.

وكانك تقول أن الرئيس هادي تعامل مع القضية الجنوبية باعتبارها قضية أشخاص وليست قضية شعب.. أليس كذلك؟

لم يعطي هذه القضية ما تستحقه من الإهتمام.. كان ينبغي أن يتخذ قرارات صارمة منذ توليه السلطة.

مثل ماذا مثلا؟

القرار الأول إعادة المبعدين قسرا من الوظائف العامة إلى وظائفهم وإعادة الحال في الجهاز الإداري إلى ما كان عليه قبل حرب ٩٤. القرار الثاني إعادة من أحيوا إلى التقاعد قبل بلوغ أيا من الأجلين إلى الوظيفة ومنحهم كافة الترقيات التي حصل عليها زملاؤهم العاملون في الخدمة. القرار الثالث أن تضع الدولة يدها على المساحات الكبيرة من الأراضي والعقارات التي استولى عليها أشخاص بسبب سلطتهم أو نفوذهم. القرار الرابع منع الصلاحيات للمحافظات الجنوبية و الشمالية في إدارة شؤونهم وفقا لقانون السلطة المحلية.. هذه القرارات لو اتخذت في بداية الأمر كانت ستترك أثرا في حياة المواطن الجنوبي.

لكن هادي أصدر قرارات بإنشاء لجنة لإعادة المبعدين من وظائفهم ولجنة لإعادة من نهب أراضيهم في المحافظات الجنوبية؟

صحيح شكلت، لكن إذا ما أمعنت النظر في لجنة إعادة الموظفين ستجدها قد اقتصرت على المتقاعدين ولم تتناول من أزيحوا من مناصبهم عقب حرب ٩٤. وكذلك لجنة معالجة الأراضي أعطيت مهامها وأُفغيت من بعضها.. وعلى كل كل اللجنين لم تمنحنا صلاحية الفصل بقرار فيما يعرض عليها من قضايا، وإنما تجري تحقيقات وترفع للرئيس والرئيس يأخذ منها ما يشاء ويدع منها ما يشاء، ولعل المستشارين اللذين أشاروا للرئيس بقرار إنشاء اللجنين أرادوا أن يحملوه فوق طاقته، لأنه كان الأصل أن تمنح هاتين اللجنتين صلاحية الفصل في القضايا التي تعرض عليها بقرارات نهائية، والدولة تعمل على تنفيذها.

انتقل إليك دكتور أحمد.. هناك من يقول أن قرارات الرئيس هادي شملت تعيين الكثير من الجنوبيين في الدولة حتى صاروا الآن يستحوذون على نحو ٧٠٪ من المناصب المهمة؟

الذين يقولون هذا الكلام كأنهم يعطفون على أبناء الجنوب ببعض المناصب.. هذا الأمر لا يعني الجنوبيين، لأن توزيع المناصب جاءت وفق حصة معينة.. صحيح أن بعض القيادات الجنوبية العسكرية أدخلت ضمن التشكيلة الجديدة للجيش لكن الأمر مازال بيد المركز في صنعاء.

تقصد القول أنهم مناصب من دون سلطة؟

نعم.. أزعم يقينا أنهم كذلك لأن السلطة في صنعاء ظلت مهيمنة على صنع القرار في السابق وحاليا.. وأعتقد أنها ستظل في المستقبل.

ألا يخشى في رأيك على الرئيس

منذ تسلمه مقاليد الحكم في البلاد قبل عام عمل الرئيس عبد ربه منصور هادي على التناغم الجرح لدى الشارع الجنوبي الذي تفاقمت الأمله بسبب أخطاء ارتكبت عقب حرب صيف ٩٤.. ومع كون الرئيس القادم من الجنوب أصلا يدرك ما يجب عليه تداركه فقد اتخذ إجراءات عدة في سبيل معالجة القضية الجنوبية، حتى قالت بعض الأطراف إنه أفرط في ذلك، في المقابل هناك طيف كبير لا يعترف بوجود معالجات لامست القضية فعلا.. في هذا الحوار تستضيف يمن تايمز عضو مؤتمر الحوار الوطني الدكتور أحمد ياسين السليمانى، وهو أستاذ بجامعة عدن إلى جانبه وزير الأوقاف والأوقاف والإرشاد السابق القاضي حمود الهتار لمناقشة ماذا تحقق للقضية الجنوبية بعد عام من تولي الرئيس هادي الحكم.. إلى الحوار..

حوار وتصوير/ محمد الحسني



الدكتور أحمد ياسين السليمانى

أبدأ معك دكتور أحمد.. باعتبارك أحد أبناء المحافظات الجنوبية كيف استقبلت نبأ تسلم الرئيس هادي السلطة؟

الحقيقة أن تسلم الرئيس هادي الحكم مثل إنفراجة حقيقية لكل أبناء الشعب اليمني شماله وجنوبه في ظل ظروف غاية في الصعوبة وأزمة كادت أن تؤدي بالبلاد إلى حرب أهلية طاحنة لولا مشيئة الله.. لذلك أنا كأي مواطن سعدت بوصول تسلم هادي السلطة لاسيما أن ذلك جاء عقب ثورة شبابية شعبية خرج فيها الشباب في الشمال والجنوب.

لكن هناك في الشارع الجنوبي من لم يستبشر حقيقة بوصول هادي إلى الحكم لأنه كان جزء من النظام السابق التي قامت الثورة ضده.. كيف ترى ذلك؟

أعتقد أن من طرح ذلك كان محقا بصورة جزئية، لأن أهمية تسلم هادي للسلطة لم تكن باعتباره جنوبيا لأنه أراح رئيسا أوغل في ظلم الشعب وهذا الظلم هو الذي أنتج القضية الجنوبية، وبالنسبة للجنوبيين الأمر يعينهم من حيث أنه كان إنفراجة حقيقية للأزمة عامة، لكن من حيث المطالب التي لديهم فالأمر لا يعينهم لأن الرئيس هادي لا يبدو أنه قادر على تحقيقها.. وعلى كل أنا أعتقد أنه حتى الآن لم يلتفت إلى القضية الجنوبية وأستغرب من الذين يقولون إنه أفرط في بذل الإجراءات التي تصب في معالجتها.

انتقل بالسؤال إلى القاضي حمود الهتار.. هل تعتقد أن الرئيس هادي بذل جهدا لا يمكن تجاهله في سبيل معالجة القضية الجنوبية؟



القاضي حمود الهتار

القول أن القضايا التي ستقوم اللجنين بمعالجتها بسيطة.. لكن عامة أنا أسف لأنه منذ تولي الرئيس هادي الحكم لم تحل أي مشكلة في الجنوب، النفاطة.. الصحة.. الكهرباء.. الماء.. وكون التركة ثقيلة لا يعني ألا تعمل.

لكن أليست مشكلة غياب الخدمات مشكلة تعاني منها جميع المحافظات سواء في الشمال أو في الجنوب؟

أولا.. نحن هنا في صنعاء نتمتقا ببطانية في عدن الناس يموتون من الحر وظروفهم صعبة.. أيضا أنا لا أنسى المحافظات

القول أن القضايا التي ستقوم اللجنين بمعالجتها بسيطة.. لكن عامة أنا أسف لأنه منذ تولي الرئيس هادي الحكم لم تحل أي مشكلة في الجنوب، النفاطة.. الصحة.. الكهرباء.. الماء.. وكون التركة ثقيلة لا يعني ألا تعمل.

هل تقصد القول إن الرئيس يتعامل مع القيادات القديمة للحراك الجنوبي؟

ما زالت عقلية النظام إقصائية. وفي نفس الوقت ما زالت تتعامل بعقلية الستينات لم تواكب التفاعلات التي شهدتها الشارع الجنوبي، ولذلك نقول نحن أبناء المحافظات الشمالية لدينا استعداد للتخلي عن كافة وظائف الدولة لإخواننا في المحافظات الجنوبية لقيادات أو أشخاص شرط أن يكون الشارع الجنوبي راضيا عنهم.. هل تعرف أنه من بين كل الوزراء الحاليين في حكومة الوفاق لا يستطيعون المرور في المحافظات الجنوبية إلا وزير واحد.

من هو هذا الوزير؟

من غير التصريح عن هويته. لكن هذه هي الحقيقة.

طيب.. هناك من يقول أن القيادات الجنوبية التي يعامل معها الرئيس هادي هي ذات شعبية ولكنها اعتادت ربما عدم الرجوع في اتخاذ القرار لشعبها؟

أنا أؤكد لك أن القيادات الجنوبية التاريخية لا تملك من القرار الجنوبي شيئا. الدكتور أحمد: أنا أؤكد على ذلك باعتباري جنوبيا.

و

الهتار: الرئيس هادي يمكن أن يكتفي ببيت في الجنوب وصالح أيضا وكذلك الآخرين

و

السليمانى: حكم الجنوب لا بد أن يكون بعقلية مختلفة عن ما قبل الوحدة وعن ما بعدها



# Revenge killings claim hundreds in Yemen annually

**Abdulrahman Shamlan**  
**First Published May 1**

In most Western countries, a minor land dispute or the killing of a donkey would be settled in the courtroom – that is, if the incident even made it that far. In Yemen, however, justice is often meted out from the barrel of a gun. Revenge killings over seemingly minor incidents are on the rise, claiming thousands of innocent lives.

**“**  
*The revenge phenomenon is no less a challenge than poverty, but unfortunately the former and current Yemeni governments have not given it its due consideration.*

The killings have increased since the outbreak of unrest in Yemen in 2011, which eventually led to the end of the 33-year-rule of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh. And while other Arab countries have succeeded in combating the phenomenon, the revenge killings in Yemen are increasing due to the government's inability to enforce the rule of law, a weak and corrupt judiciary and the spread of firearms throughout the country.

Official government figures say some 5,000 Yemenis died in these attacks between 2001-2010. No updated figures are available, but Abdulrahman Al-Marwani, chairman of a leading non-government organization dedicated to fighting such killings, said they were increasing “as this phenomenon increases with unrest and the lack of security.”

Sana'a University sociology professor Dr. Abdul-Baqi Shamshon argues that the former regime failed to address the problem. He accused the government of using the phenomenon to serve its own interests by forming alliances with some tribes and turning some against the others, thus weakening them and solidifying government control.

“The problem with revenge is that it opens the door for unending bloodbaths between the feuding parties, with many innocent people becoming victims,” Shamshon said. “Many people become targeted

and are killed for no reason except their belonging to the same family sharing the same last name as the feuding family or tribe,” he told The Media Line. Some revenge feuds go on for over a century, leaving dozens from both families killed.

“Usually, the problems that lead to revenge killings erupt over unimportant things, such as the killing of a donkey, a sheep, or a dispute over a tiny plot of land, but these problems become increasingly complex with time, as more people get killed on both sides,” he said.

Such is the case with Fares Rubaid, a 24 year old civil engineer. His Bani Bareq tribe and the Bait Abu Hatem tribe have been locked in a fight which began over a tiny plot of land between them in the northern area of Nimh. First someone was killed as the two sides exchanged gunfire on the disputed land. Since then, however, the feud developed into frequent revenge attacks, each tribe seeking the right moment to avenge its murdered tribe members. Rubaid said that a total of six people have been killed in the attacks since the dispute began.

What shocked him the most in the ongoing revenge slayings was when his cousin was killed while driving in downtown Sana'a. “He was killed five years after someone from the other tribe was killed in the battles at our village,” Rubaid said, adding that his cousin had not

been involved in that incident.

“These unending vengeance killings significantly affected me,” he told The Media Line after being assured his words would not be published in Arabic where they might be read by members of the rival tribe and taken as a sign of weakness.

“After my cousin was killed, I started to fear for my life as I realized that it might end in the blink of an eye,” he added.

**“**  
*The killings have increased since the outbreak of unrest in Yemen in 2011.*

Tribal killings aren't the only form of violence on the rise. “The political vengeance killings have sharply increased in recent times,” said All-Mahwari. “I think this type of revenge is far more dangerous than the tribal type because it has a regional dimension, not just social or local influence.”

Recently, the Shi'ite Houthi Movement, supported by Iran, has clashed with both the Isiah Party, a Muslim Brotherhood offshoot, and forces loyal to General Ali Moheem Al-Ahmar. Al-Ahmar is an advisor to President Hadi on military and security affairs and allegedly backed by Saudi Arabia and Qatar. He led the government's forces in the war against the Houthi fighters during former president Saleh's reign and many want to retaliate and kill him.

Further, many think that the frequent assassinations of Yemeni army commanders also are examples of political revenge attacks.

Al-Marwani claims that regional powers, including Saudi Arabia and Iran, provoke these attacks as part of a proxy war.

The Transitional Justice Law proposed by President Hadi might be able to stem political violence, Shamshon says. It would grant legal immunity to people who committed crimes during the unrest that led to Saleh's departure in early 2012.

Opposition to the proposal is strong, however, especially from human rights groups and the Joint


Meeting Parties, a group which shares the national unity government with the former ruling party, the General People's Congress. Parliament has shelved the bill until it can be debated by the National Dialogue Conference currently meeting to discuss various aspects of Yemen's future. A group at the conference has been tasked to discuss revenge killings and their causes.

Also contributing to the revenge killings phenomenon is the ingrained cultural belief among Yemenis who look down on families or tribes that don't retaliate against those who killed one of their family members, Shamshon noted.

“The revenge phenomenon is no less a challenge than poverty, but unfortunately the former and current Yemeni governments have not given it its due consideration,” Shamshon said.

“This phenomenon can be addressed mainly by establishing an independent, strong judiciary and starting to enforce laws equally regarding both powerful and weak people alike,” Shamshon said. “But this has to be accompanied by awareness campaigns to make a tremendous impact on people's understanding of the serious repercussions revenge killings have on the individual, family and society at large.”

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## EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT # 21/2013

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

**Post Title :** Child Protection Officer  
**Contract type :** Fixed Term  
**Proposed level:** NOB  
**Duration :** One year  
**Duty Station:** Sana'a (with occasional travel to the field)  
**Supervisor:** Chief, Child Protection

**MAIN DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

- Collects and analyzes data for the Situation Analysis, programme/project planning, management, monitoring and evaluation purposes related to enhancing birth registration, preventing and addressing unaccompanied and separated children (including migration and trafficking), and preventing violence in schools in Yemen. Analyzes programme implementation reports and evaluates against established programme recommendations and plans of action. Prepares tables, graphs and other statistical data. Reports outcome of analysis and proposes corrective actions.
- Undertakes ongoing visits to UNICEF project sites related to enhancing birth registration, preventing and addressing unaccompanied and separated children (including migration and trafficking), and preventing violence in schools, assesses local conditions and resources, and monitors UNICEF inputs. Communicates with local counterpart authorities on project feasibility and effectiveness including monitoring the flow of supply and non-supply assistance.
- Undertakes follow-up action on programme implementation activities related to enhancing birth registration, preventing and addressing unaccompanied and separated children (including migration and trafficking), and preventing violence in schools and ensure linkages with other related programme interventions. Contributes to team-building, and prepares relevant reports. Drafts changes in programme work plans as required.
- Selects and compiles training and orientation materials for those involved in enhancing birth registration, preventing and addressing unaccompanied and separated children (including migration and trafficking), and preventing violence in schools, including donor and media visits. Attends technical cooperation meetings, prepares notes and undertakes follow-up actions and coordination related to enhancing child protection programme implementation and monitoring.
- Assists in identification and selection of technical supplies and equipment related to programme on birth registration, preventing and addressing unaccompanied and separated children (including migration and trafficking), and preventing violence in schools.
- Assists in the preparation of the country programme recommendations related to enhancing birth registration, preventing and addressing unaccompanied and separated children (including migration and trafficking), and preventing violence in schools by drafting relevant documentation, ensuring accuracy and consistency with established rules and regulations.
- Assist and participate in the planning and response to protect children affected by an emergency as necessary and within the framework of UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action.
- Evaluates and analyzes financial and supply reports related to enhancing birth registration, preventing and addressing unaccompanied and separated children (including migration and trafficking), and preventing violence in schools to ensure appropriateness of documentation, expenditures are within allotments, and data is consistent with PIDB.
- Drafts relevant sections of reports related to enhancing birth registration, preventing and addressing unaccompanied and separated children (including migration and trafficking), and preventing violence in schools (required for donors, management, annual reports, etc.)

**MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:**  
**EDUCATION:**  
 University degree in Social Sciences, law, child development or related technical field.

**WORK EXPERIENCE**  
 Two years progressively responsible professional experience in the field of child protection, with preference to experience related to birth registration, unaccompanied and separated children (including migration and trafficking), and violence prevention in schools. Background/familiarity with protecting children in emergencies is an asset.

**LANGUAGE**  
 Fluency in English and Arabic.


**COMPETENCIES REQUIRED:**

i) <b>Core Values (Required)</b>	ii) <b>Core Competencies (Required)</b>	iii) <b>Functional Competencies</b>
• Commitment	• Communication	• Formulating Strategies and Concepts
• Diversity and Inclusion	• Working with People	• Analyzing
• Integrity	• Drive for Results	• Applying Technical Expertise
		• Learning and Researching
		• Planning and Organizing

If you meet the requirements stated above, please send your application, enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from [www.unicef.org/employ](http://www.unicef.org/employ)) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to: [yemenhr@unicef.org](mailto:yemenhr@unicef.org) not later than **9 June 2013**. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)

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

**Only short listed candidates will be contacted**



## EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT #22/2013

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

**Title of post :** WASH Officer  
**Level :** NOB  
**Type of Contract:** Temporary Appointment  
**Duty Station:** Aden  
**Duration** 364 days

Under the direct supervision of the Chief, Field Office and technical guidance of the head of the WASH unit in Sana'a, the WASH Officer will be responsible for supporting planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of WASH programme rolling work plan in the four Governorates under the responsibility of the Aden field office (Abyan, Dhale, Lahj and Shabwa). The incumbent will also work closely with the Chief, Field office to follow up on the planning, implementation, and monitoring to ensure that the WASH emergency needs are adequately addressed and coordinated in all affected areas.

- Contribute to the revision of the National WASH programme rolling work plans, applying it to the four governorates covered by the Aden Sub-Office. Identify and manage partnerships for implementation of WASH programme activities in rural water supply, hygiene and sanitation, schools and health facilities. Monitor and assess the WASH situation in the southern governorates of Yemen with particular reference to children and women and provide inputs to the situation analysis of children.
- Jointly monitor, supervise and report regularly on WASH interventions under implementation by partners and Government counterparts in southern Yemen.
- Undertake field visits and surveys to monitor and evaluate the WASH implementation program, identify problems and propose remedial action. Identify alternative courses of action to accelerate/improve program delivery.
- Ensure timely and quality adherence to standards and guidelines for all WASH interventions undertaken in the south under the technical guidance and support of the WASH unit in Sana'a.
- Support inter-agency and intersectoral collaboration particularly within UNICEF Aden Field Office in regards to health, nutrition and education as well as between partners operating in southern Yemen contributing to the successful achievement of planned results. Support integration of WASH component with health and nutrition interventions in selected result areas to enhance programmatic synergy towards common YCSD outcomes. Participate in the development of WASH emergency preparedness and response plans for the conflict affected population in collaboration with stakeholders.
- Lead the assessment and analysis of capacity gaps among local partners and institutions and development of comprehensive capacity development plan for WASH, support implementation of the plan to enhance capacity specific areas in accordance with the plan
- Assist partners to develop proposals, plans, budgets and carry out necessary review of partnerships to provide corrective actions in a timely manner
- Contribute to the preparation of progress and end of project reports, donor reports, emergency sitreps by drafting parts relevant to WASH activities in the Governorates covered by the Aden sub-office
- Responsible for the monitoring and timely liquidation of, Direct Cash Transfers for WASH activities in the Governorates covered by the Aden Sub-office as well as end use supplies monitoring for WASH programme in the field office.

**Minimum Qualification**

- University degree in civil Engineering, environmental engineering, public health or equivalent. Advance university degree in one of the above subjects, an asset.

**Work Experience**

- Minimum of two years' progressive documented professional experience in water and sanitation projects, construction, or community development projects.
- Work experience with a UN agency, NGO, and/or development institution is a valued asset.
- Practical experience in working in rural community-based approaches, coordination and networking with partners, including Government

**Language Proficiency**

- Fluency in English and Arabic language required.

**Computer Skills**

- Computer literacy; including knowledge of spread sheet, word processing, using internet, etc.

**COMPETENCIES REQUIRED:**

i) <b>Core Values</b>	ii) <b>Core Competencies (Required)</b>	iii) <b>Functional Competencies (Required)</b>
• Commitment	• Communication	• Analyzing
• Diversity and Inclusion	• Working with People	• Relating and Networking
• Integrity	• Drive for Results	• Deciding and Initiating Action
		• Applying Technical Expertise

If you meet the requirements stated above, please send your application, enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from [www.unicef.org/employ](http://www.unicef.org/employ)) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to: [yemenhr@unicef.org](mailto:yemenhr@unicef.org) not later than **09 June 2013**. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)

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

**Only short listed candidates will be contacted**





## VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT

The World Bank office in Sana'a is looking for a skilled and motivated holder of Advanced Degree (Masters or higher) in relevant Social Sciences with special focus on *Involuntary Land Acquisition and Resettlement* with not less than 8 years of experience to fill the position of **Sr. Social Safeguards Extended-Term Consultant**. Initial position will be for one year eligible for one-year extension.

### Job Description and Accountabilities:

- Support Bank Task Teams with overall compliance on the Bank's safeguards requirements
- Review, appraise and supervise investment proposals prepared by task team leaders from a social safeguards perspective to ensure that safeguards and broader social issues are identified and addressed early in the process of project preparation. Ensure that Bank projects are supervised in accordance with policy requirements;
- Support the Bank with review on relevant safeguards documents (ESIA, Social Assessments, Resettlement Policy Frameworks, Resettlement Action Plans);
- Provide close and direct support to clients on the preparation of safeguards instruments towards ensuring compliance with policy requirements;
- Provide expert and practical advice to clients and counterpart organizations on the preparation of social assessments, public consultations, grievance redressal mechanisms, and on issues related to community participation.
- Prepare TORs related to the aforementioned areas, based on the thorough analysis of Yemen's legal frameworks, the nature of project and their impacts, so as to ensure compliance with the Bank's operational policies.
- Highlight opportunities for project teams to move beyond 'do no harm' to 'do good' approaches in incorporating social development approaches in Bank-supported operations that enhance social inclusion, cohesion and accountability.
- Help ensure client capacity and familiarity with the requirements of the Bank's safeguards policies through training programs and via close partnership with clients.

### Essential Specialized Skills/Competencies:

- Demonstrated expertise with a strong track record with the management of **applying the Bank's policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Land Acquisition (OP 4.12)** for complex and high risk Category A, B, and C projects.
- Familiarity with Yemen's legislative frameworks dealing with land acquisition including on gaps between national law (Yemen) and World Bank policies.
- A good understanding of local land management and land tenure systems.
- Familiarity with multi-disciplinary approaches for addressing the needs of persons displaced from their land and/or homes.
- A proven team player with strong skills in dialogue on complex social development issues.
- Knowledge of FCS Context - Applies to operations and analytical tasks a substantive understanding of fragility, conflict and violence, including polarization of state-society relations, diminished client capacity, relevance of partnerships, etc.

Interested candidates should apply via the World Bank site [www.worldbank.org/jobs](http://www.worldbank.org/jobs) section: "employment opportunities" job number **131286**, where you can find full particulars on the vacancy. Closing date for this job is **June 8, 2013**. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.



## VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT

The World Bank office in Sana'a is looking for a skilled and motivated holder of Advanced Degree (Masters or higher) in Road or Transport Engineering with not less than 8 years of experience to fill the position of **Sr. Infrastructure Engineer with Transport Sector**.

### Job Description and Accountabilities:

- Provide technical and engineering input to transport activities in the region (mostly road sector projects), mostly in Yemen, but also in other countries of the region.
- Help to ensure that road and other transport infrastructure projects are prepared and implemented in line with the Bank's safeguards policies and procedures. Participate in quality control for road related operations. Interface with procurement staff on procurement related issues.
- Provide professional input to MNSTR with respect to formulating sector strategy and policies for multimodal transport; with focus on roads and highways.
- After some time, manage projects within the Bank's transport portfolio in MNA.
- Help to develop capacity in the Governments' implementing entities to plan, develop and manage road transport networks under their jurisdiction.
- Work in teams in other sector units with roads components in projects, enhance the quality of project design, implementation and supervision, and related technical assistance components.
- Collaborate with (and supporting) project implementing entities in Yemen and other countries.
- Support formulation and implementation of institutional reforms and capacity building initiatives in the road sector in cooperation with responsible agencies and other partners at country level.
- For projects for which appointed as Task Team Leader, manage fiduciary and other corporate safeguards responsibilities including procurement, and ensuring compliance with the Bank guidelines and the provisions of the legal and financing agreements.

### Essential Specialized Skills/Competencies:

Proven knowledge of economics of transport including assessment of transport operations and costs, and an appreciation of social and environmental requirements for the sector would be valued.

- Demonstrated project/program management skills, aptitude to lead teams, and ability to promote client/beneficiary participation to ensure implementation and long-term sustainability of project/programs. This must be demonstrated by the candidate's senior management position level in governmental or large private sector organizations. High degree of dynamism and self-motivation, as well as the ability to work with minimal supervision. Experience of working on similar programs financed by the World Bank or other development partners.
- Experience in modern methodologies and options for civil works contracting, including PPP and other
- Knowledge of FCS Context - Applies to operations and analytical tasks a substantive understanding of fragility, conflict and violence, including polarization of state-society relations, diminished client capacity, relevance of partnerships, etc.

Interested candidates should apply via the World Bank site [www.worldbank.org/jobs](http://www.worldbank.org/jobs) section: "employment opportunities" job number **131287**, where you can find full particulars on the vacancy. Closing date for this job is **June 9, 2013**. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

### Announcement for

## Expression of Interest

### to provide the services of third party inspection company

Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (SWSLC), announces the need for appointment of a consultancy inspection company for the equipments and materials that shall be supplied for the project (upgrade of Sana'a Waste Water Treatment plant) financed by a loan from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development No. 383-99.

SWSLC invites all qualified inspection companies who have previous experience in the field of technical testing and inspection of electro-mechanical equipment to submit their expression of interest in files, comprising the following:

1. Company profile
2. Eligibility and accreditation certificate for technical testing and inspection
3. Company current position with regard to technical, financial and administrative aspects
4. Field and years of experience
5. Reference of parties (companies, government agencies, etc) that can be conducted
6. Company administrative structure
7. Official licenses and registrations issued by the institutional agencies of the country of company residency

### Description of the project

- New inflow sewer line with manholes
- Course screens
- Inlet pumping station
- Fine screens and fine screens building
- Grit chamber
- Inflow Measurement
- Primary settling tanks
- Primary sludge thickeners
- Digested sludge thickeners
- Anaerobic digesters
- CHP building
- Biological gas holding tanks
- Gas generating sets and boilers
- Roads and fence
- Upgrading of return sludge pumping station
- Retention basin, pumping station and sewer line

### Finance of the contract

This contract will be financed by the Yemeni government

### Documents shall be submitted at the following address

Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation  
Al-Hasaba, near the Ministry of Health and Population  
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
Tel: 009671238640  
Mobile: 00967777887732  
Att. Project Manager Eng. Mohammad Al-Sharfi

**Deadline for submission: 11 AM, 23/06/2013**

### REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION  
HEALTH POPULATION PROJECT (HPP) Grant No. H640-RY

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Government of Republic Yemen has received a grant from IDA (Grant No. H640-RY) to implement the Yemen-Health Population Project financed from International Development Association (IDA), and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this grant to payments to cover the cost of the contract for recruitment of financial officer for the project administration unit

### Financial Officer

The Ministry of Public Health and Population and Health and Population Project (HPP) now invites Yemeni qualified applicants for the position according to the job description and qualification below:

### SPECIFIC DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Financial Manager will work under the supervision of the Grant Management Manger. The Financial Manager will be responsible for the following:

- Manage and supervise all daily financial activities of the Project
- Ensure that there is a functional financial management system.
- Maintain an updated copy of the Project's Operational manual
- Maintain proper accounting procedures and internal control to ensure that the assets of the project are properly safeguarded.
- Solve any technical problems that may arise with the financial management of the project.
- Supervise subordinate accounting staff, as may be required, to assist with the operation of the Project's financial management.
- Manage and reconcile project's bank Accounts.
- Ensure that required financial management reports for the project are produced on a timely basis.
- Prepare the annual and quarterly budgets for the project operations and financial planning
- Input data entry in accounting systems as necessary and review data entered by the accountant.
- Assist in contracting of the external auditor on an annual basis and follow up on any auditor findings and recommendations,
- Follow up with the implementation of the agreements and contracts signed by the project's with personnel.
- Support the implementation of the project activities related to the establishment of satisfactory financial management systems at selected health offices at the Governorates.
- Support the preparation of TOR of the financial auditors and coordinate the work of the auditor and respond to findings generated from audits

### REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- University degree in accounting or finance.
- A minimum of five years of professional experience in a financial management and accounting position
- Familiarity with the government's and IDA's financial management requirement.
- Experience in the use of accounting programs and software.
- Experience with computers and accounting software and programs.
- Proficiency in Both Arabic and English.

Interested applicants, who strictly meet above requirement, may submit their applications with their CVs and supporting documents to address below during office hours at or before 13:00 hrs on June 19, 2013. Selection will be processed in accordance with IDA (World Bank) guidelines for selection and employments of consultants.

Ministry of Public Health and Population  
Project Administration Unit (PAU)  
1st Floor - Program Building Mazda St. Al-Hassaba - Sana'a  
Tel: + 967- + 1 234559, Fax: + 967- + 1 234572  
E-mail: fadhlem@gmail.com



Politics of memory in Yemen, Part 1:

# Yemen's Jews, a brief history



A Yemeni Jew sounds the shofar, or ram's horn in this image, taken in 1940. There were once tens of thousands of Jews in Yemen.

Ghaidaa Alabsi  
For the Yemen Times

Yemeni Jews have been living in Yemen for centuries, before the coming of Christianity or Islam. They had maintained their religion throughout the years and lived in communities within the Yemeni Society until their migration to Palestine.

There are many legends and theories about the origins of Judaism in Yemen.

One local Yemeni Jewish tradition dates the earliest settlement of Jews in the Arabian Peninsula to the time of King Solomon.

Another legend holds that Jewish craftsmen came here as per a request from Bilqis, the queen of Saba, or Sheba. Other historians trace the origins of the Jews in the country to the destruction of the first temple in Jerusalem, in the Year 586 BCE.

Another theory states that King Solomon's trading and naval networks brought Jews to Yemen from Judea around 900 BCE, and the first evidence of Jewish presence in Yemen can be traced to the 3rd century CE.

In any case, the Jewish presence in Yemen was very strong.

Many Himyarites, who ruled at the time, converted to Judaism. Sometime after the third century CE, the Himyarite ruling family converted to Judaism, making Judaism the ruling religion. Jewish rule lasted until 525 CE, when the Christians from Ethiopia took over.

This was an age of the bitter conflict between Judaism and Christianity over spiritual ascendancy in Yemen, when the Himyarite kingdom decided to abandon its pagan beliefs and adopt monotheism. In the first stage, the Jews gained the advantage when the Himyarite ruling family converted to Judaism and started a comprehensive series of measures intended to prohibit Christians and Christianity from the country.

The Muslim era of Yemen started in 7th century. The Muslim commander in Yemen, Jabal Ibn Muadh, was ordered by Mohammed the Prophet not to convert the Jews to Islam by force. This was one of the tenants regulating the Muslim state and its non-Muslim subjects.

Jews were classified as *dhimmis*, a protected minority which was obligated to pay a special tax.

Jewry, as found in Yemen, could

be divided into three major sects: Shami, Baladi and Darda'i.

Shami means someone from Shams, an Arabic term for the area which contains Syria, Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon. This sect of Jews had adopted the Sephardic liturgy in prayer and many of their customs but, to a large extent, still remained Yemeni in character.

They retained many Yemeni customs and did not follow the Sephardic liturgy entirely. They tended to follow the Code of Jewish Law (Shulhan 'Arukh), which was written by R. Yosef Karo (a Sephardic Jew), according to Yemeni interpretation.

Baladi means in Arabic, "local" or "regional." Baladi Jews were more traditional and, though they adopted certain outside practices, remained by and large untainted. They did, however, accept the *Kabalah*, the central text of mystic Judaism, likely written in Spain.

Darda'i is a compound word, combining *dor* and *dea* to mean "generation of knowledge." This sect began in the early part of the 20th century under the leadership of Mori Yihyeh Al-Gafih. ("Mori" is the Yemeni term, roughly speaking, for "rabbi.")

His followers more or less following the teachings of Maimonides and they were, by far, the strictest adherents to the ancient traditions.

In Israel today, the Darda'i are forced to congregate secretly and to remain an underground movement. They number only a handful. Of this handful, very few conscientiously keep the finer aspects of their tradition—including the ancient formula for tanning the leather to be used for Torah scrolls.

## Yemeni Jews in the Modern Centuries

At the beginning of the 19th century, Jews in Yemen numbered 30,000, and lived principally in Aden, Sana'a Sada, Dhamar, and Hadramout.

There were two major centers of population for Jews in Southern Yemen besides the Jews of Northern Yemen, one in Aden and the other in Hadramout.

The Jews of Aden lived in and around the city, and flourished during the British protectorate. The Jews of Hadramout lived much more isolated life. In the early 20th century, their number had grown to about 50,000.

They currently number only a few hundred individuals and reside largely in Sada and Rada'a.

In Aden, Jews were present in large numbers in the downtown areas where what was known as the "Jews's Avenue" used to exist.

Some country people still remember their Jewish neighbors in mountainous villages. Beit Qatina, located in Mahwait province, is one of such hill stations where Jews settled down in the past. Their homes and shops still exist today, though vacant.

Reports emanating from Yemen in the 1920s indicated that local Jews were subjected to a unique statue known in Jewish sources as the "orphans' decree."

This law obligated the Yemeni (then-Zaydi) state to take custody of *dhimmi* children who had been orphaned, usually of both parents, and to raise them as Muslims.

The statue had roots in 18th century Zaydi legal interpretations and was put into practice at the end of that century. The orphan's decree has been preserved in the collective memory of Yemeni Jews as the single most threatening and oppressing act against their community in the country.

In the 19th Century, under the rule of the Imams, the Jews of Yemen became social pariahs, being forced to follow harsh and often humiliating rules.

Jews were forbidden from wearing new or flamboyant clothes, compelled to walk long distances on foot (the riding of donkeys and mules was reserved for Muslims).

Immigration from Yemen to Palestine began in 1881 and continued almost without interruption until 1914. It was during this time that about 10 percent of the Yemeni Jews left.

## The creation of Israel

Life became harder for the Yemeni Jews after the creation of Israel in 1948, with outbreaks of violence against Jews. After the partition vote of the British Mandate of Palestine, rioters engaged in a bloody

program in Aden that killed 82 Jews and destroyed hundreds of Jewish homes.

Aden's Jewish community was economically paralyzed, as most of the Jewish stores and businesses were destroyed.

Most were flown out of the country over the next few years in what was called "Operation Magic Carpet"—a joint Israeli-American effort to bring Yemeni Jews to Israel.

A second, much smaller wave of around 1,200 Jews resettled in Israel in the early 1990s. A few hun-

dred stayed in Yemen, largely in the northern province of Sa'ada.

After Houthi rebels eroded the government's grip there in recent fighting, the Jews were evacuated to a compound in Sana'a. As the perceived threat to them grows, Jewish-American and Israeli groups and American diplomats are trying to establish refugee status for the dwindling community and then pay for their resettlement in the United States or Israel.

The murder in 2008 of Rabbi Moshe Yaish Nahari by the hand of

radical Islamist opened the door for more Jewish immigration.

In 2009, heightened tensions with Al-Qaeda led the United Jewish Communities, the U.S State Department, and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society to work together to implement the evacuation of close to half of the remaining Jewish population in Yemen.

*This piece was adapted from a longer research paper by Ghaidaa Alabsi. The second part will appear in a coming issue of the Yemen Times.*

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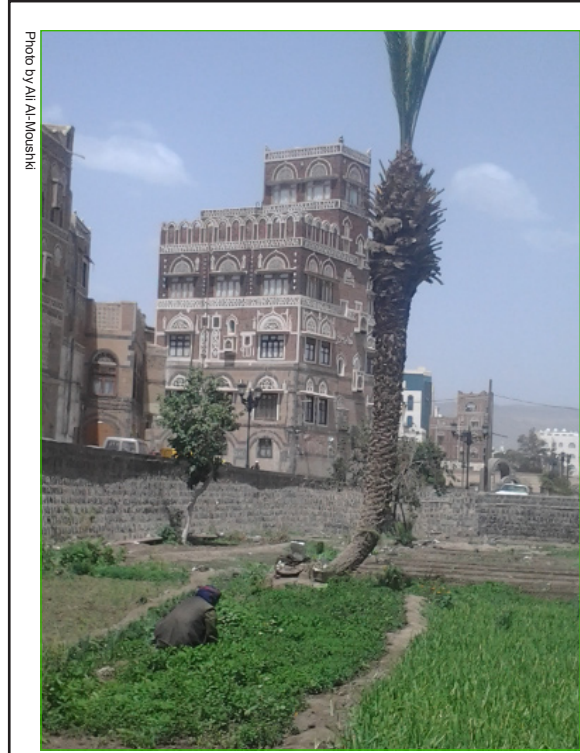
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## HAND in HAND: a Radio Yemen Times social project We need 1,000 participants to join!

With the support of the capital secretariat, Yemen Times Radio is pleased to announce its newest community initiative that will start on May 30.

The project aims to restore communal garden spaces in the Old Sana'a City that have fallen into disrepair. Seven garden spaces including Al-Abhar, Al-Jawza, Al-Basha, Al-Fulaihi, Broum, Al-Washili, and the Grand Mosque have been selected. The meeting point will be at the Open Air Theater in the Old City near Broum garden space. Before the kickoff of the project, a short play will be displayed in order to show the importance of garden spaces.

Please join us in order to restore the greenness of the garden spaces and reflect the beauty of the Old City. We want our number to reach 1,000 participants.

For further information on the project, follow our morning show program, "Sabahkum Ridha" live on Thursdays at 7:30 a.m. on Yemen Times Radio, 88.8.



## "يدي بيدك" مشروع إجتماعي برعاية راديو يمن تايمز نحتاج إلى 1000 شخص

يمن تايمز تنفذ مشروعها الثاني الخميس القادم 2013-5-30، بالتعاون مع أمانة العاصمة وعدد من المبادرات الشبابية. يهدف المشروع لتأهيل عدد من المساحات الخضراء "المقاشم" المنتشرة في صنعاء القديمة، والتي أصبحت جافة ولا تجد من يهتم بها.

تم تحديد سبعة مقاشم للعمل بها منها الأبر، الجوزة، الباشا، الفليحي، بروم، الوشلي، الجامع الكبير. ستكون نقطة اللقاء عند مسرح الهواء الطلق في صنعاء القديمة بجانب مقشامة طلعة بروم. وقبل تنفيذ المشروع ستعرض مبادرة موهوب مسرحية قصيرة لتعطي صورة أوضح عن أهمية تلك المقاشم. وستكون هناك تغطية مباشرة لهذا المشروع في برنامج صباحكم رضا على راديو يمن تايمز الساعة 7:30 صباحاً. وندعوكم لمد يدكم إلى يدنا حتى نصل إلى 1000 شخص ونعمل سوياً حتى تصبح مقاشم صنعاء القديمة خضراء وتعكس الصورة الجميلة لصنعاء القديمة.

لمعلومات أكثر عن المشروع تابعونا كل خميس الساعة 7:30 صباحاً في برنامج "صباحكم رضا" على راديو يمن تايمز 88.8.



لتفاصيل أكثر، اتصل على 711326669، أو تجدنا في صفحة المشروع على الفيسبوك "يدي بيدك" For further information, call

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