



سبأفون تسلم الجائزة الكبرى "سيارة فيراكروز" وبقية الجوائز المالية للسحب السادس من عرض كرت المفاجآت

قامت شركة سبأفون بتسليم جوائز عرض كرت المفاجآت في العاصمة اليمنية صنعاء عقب انعقاد مهرجان السحب السادس في اللواء الأخضر "اب" مطلع الأسبوع الحالي بمشاركة عدد من مدراء الشركة و وسط حضور جماهيري كبير. حيث قام الأخ /محمد العبادي مدير التواصل التسويقي بتسليم الفائزين المحظوظين جوائز العرض في حفل أقيم في مبنى شركة سبأفون وذلك بحضور عدد من مستوئي و موظفي الشركة.

و تم تسليم الجائزة الكبرى "سيارة فيراكروز" والتي كانت من نصيب الأخ / جميل علي محسن ظاهر كما تم تسليم جائزة المليون ريال والتي كان من نصيب الأخ عارف عبدالله سنان أحمد إضافة إلى تسليم الفائزين الآخرين بالجوائز المالية الأخرى حيث تم تسليم ثلاث جوائز مالية بقيمة إجمالية مليون ونصف ريال و عشر جوائز مالية أخرى بقيمة إجمالية نص مليون ريال وبعد استلام جوائز عرض كرت المفاجآت عبر الفائز بالجائزة الكبرى عن سعادته بالفوز الذي نشر الضح والسرور في قلبه وقلب جميع أسرته مضيفا أنه لم يكن يتوقع الفوز بهذه الجائزة الكبيرة وأنه تشاجأ بخبر الفوز من أصدقائه مقدما الشكر والتقدير لشركة سبأفون وتحديدًا إدارة الشركة و القائمين على عرض المفاجآت. كما عبر الفائزين الآخرين عن سعادتهم وفرحتهم بالفوز بجوائز عرض كرت المفاجآت مقدمين شكرهم لشركة سبأفون على الخدمات المتميزة التي يقدمها للمستهلكين وعلى الصداقية والبرودة التي تتعامل بها الشركة.

يشار إلى أن عرض كرت المفاجآت انطلق مطلع العام الحالي تزامنا مع احتفالات سبأفون : المشغل الأول والأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن : بالذكرى الثانية عشر لتأسيس الشركة ولا يزال العرض مستمرًا حاليًا حيث سيتم السحب السابع مطلع يونيو المقبل.



مبارك الفوز بجائزة مليون ريال - عارف عبدالله سنان أحمد



مبارك للفائز بالجائزة الكبرى (سيارة فيراكروز) - جميل علي محسن ظاهر



مبارك للفائز بالجائزة المالية خمسمائة الف ريال - عبدالله أحمد صبيد

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PETROMASILA AWARDS ITS RETIREES AND OUTSTANDING EMPLOYEES OF THE YEAR 2013!



Petromasila awards its outstanding and retired employees on International Labor Day 2013.



Employees and guests of the ceremony honoring Petromasila employees.



Management and guests of Petromasila.

Masila Petroleum Exploration and Production Company (Petromasila) celebrated its retirees and outstanding employees of the year 2013 with a banquet at the Sheba Hotel on 6 June. The celebration closely coincided with International Labor Day, Yemen's National Day and the second phase of the country's historic National Dialogue Conference.

Assistant Deputy Minister of Oil & Minerals Mr. Yousef Ahmed Mosaed Hussein, First Deputy Minister of Social Affairs and Labor Mr. Abdo M. Al-Hakimi and Petromasila company top management presented at the awards ceremony.

Petromasila CEO Mr. Mohamed Alwan Al-Jarrah praised the employees in several award categories held in honor of them and retirees from the company. He said: "Retirees - Saudi Oil & Minerals - also contributed to the successful operation of the company."

Petromasila has excellent plans for the coming year, as revealed by CEO and Founder of the company, Mr. Mohamed Alwan Al-Jarrah. He said: "We are pleased that the company was in a good position to expand and take over more fields and to share its new discoveries and produce in the oil fields."

"We prefer to expand horizontally to expand and not to seek. The company would prefer more activities and we are interested to increase the government's share through our work in oil fields," Mr. Alwan Al-Jarrah said.

Assistant Deputy Minister of Oil & Minerals Mr. Yousef A. M. Hussein gave a speech at the ceremony praising the efforts of the company, noting that the year's best award ceremony for outstanding staff had been held in the company.

"We would like to congratulate the year's winners and others for their outstanding and tangible contributions," Hussein said. "The company has provided professional services to the country since it was established. It has also contributed to the country's economic growth and development."

Petromasila CEO Mr. Mohamed Alwan Al-Jarrah said: "The company has provided professional services to the country since it was established. It has also contributed to the country's economic growth and development."

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"I warmly salute the great achievements of the retired and outstanding employees of the company," Mr. Alwan Al-Jarrah said.

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"We have given them all official rights according to law," Mr. Alwan Al-Jarrah said. "We have given them many of these rights and we will continue to do so."

Official efforts were used to select the year's winners. The two main criteria were productivity and performance, said Mr. Alwan Al-Jarrah. The company recognized a broad number of people from different departments, he said.

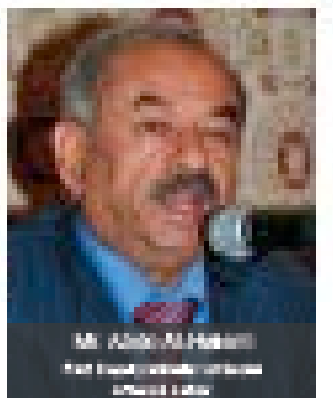
What made the award special, Alwan said, was that **Petromasila** was one of the largest companies giving workers the right to work and produce in the country. The awards and appreciation encouraged the retired employees to continue working for the company's progress.

"They deserve a reward in return," he said.

Alwan thanked all the staff in the company for their contribution to the country's economic growth and development. He said: "The company has provided professional services to the country since it was established. It has also contributed to the country's economic growth and development."

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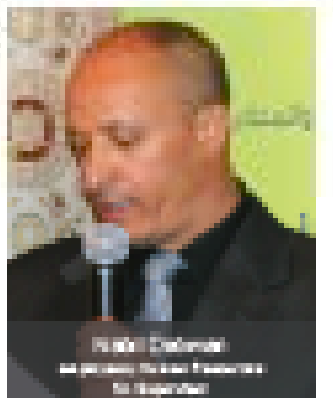
Mr. Yousef Ahmed Mosaed Hussein, Assistant Deputy Minister of Social Affairs and Labor.



Mr. Abdo M. Al-Hakimi, First Deputy Minister of Social Affairs and Labor.



Mr. Mohamed A. Al-Jarrah, CEO of Petromasila.



Mr. Alwan Al-Jarrah, CEO of Petromasila.

Sacred ground in Old Sana'a



It's one of the oldest mosques in one of the world's most ancient cities. At the Grand Mosque in Old Sana'a, excavations and renovations are underway. Experts are digging into the soil beneath the mosque to unearth the many, intertwining stories of this holy site. The mosque may have changed over the years—different rulers and patrons adding courtyards, pillars and rooms for prayer—but it has remained a place of prayer and solace for many Yemenis. Turn to Page 5 for more.

Drone strikes over the past two months



Read our breakdown on Page 3



South is "heating up," partisan divides deep

Benomar briefs Security Council on security situation in Yemen

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, June 13 — United Nations Special Envoy to Yemen Jamal Benomar, handed in a report detailing the current situation in Yemen to the United Nations Security Council on Tuesday.

Benomar addressed a wide range of topics, including the Southern Movement, power cuts in Marib, and the challenge of malnutrition.

The report noted an increase in assassination attempts in the country and growth in the power of certain armed tribes.

Benomar expressed his sorrow for Sunday's violence in front of the National Security Bureau, which left 13 dead and over 100 injured.

"A clash erupted between security forces and Ansar Allah demonstrators outside the National Security Bureau in Sana'a, resulting in the death of several individuals and injuries to dozens more," Benomar said.

Though the nine working groups began working weeks ago, deep divisions remain in many groups, Benomar noted—particularly the



After a two-week visit to Yemen, Benomar presented his findings to the United Nations Security Council.

Southern Issue Working Group and the Sa'ada Issue Working Group.

However, Benomar said, there is progress in the work of the conference.

Benomar said that though some members of the Southern Movement, or Hirik, are currently boy-

cotting the conference, reconciliatory efforts should be made.

Benomar said it is necessary that the government takes further trust-building procedures in the South.

"In the South, the streets are heating up," he said, "[due to] pent-up resentment after more than two

decades of unaddressed grievances and systematic marginalization."

He called on the Yemeni authorities to establish a fact-finding committee to investigate the events surrounding the uprising and revolution of 2011 and to adopt a law on transitional justice.

Benomar warned that the media landscape in Yemen is full of partisan bickering.

"Misinformation, fabrication and incitement are rife," he said.

Benomar noted the humanitarian crisis in the country.

More than half of the population in need of humanitarian assistance to access food, healthcare, safe water and sanitation, and more than one million children suffering from acute malnutrition.

Benomar accused some sides "who wish to undermine the transition," citing sabotage attacks on the country's energy exports and its electricity lines, costing the country hundreds of millions of dollars.

He added, "Those responsible for these crimes must be brought to account."

This is the third report about the situation in Yemen Benomar presents. He prepared this report after two-week long stay in Yemen.

COVER SWITZERLAND

AL EKLIEL

SANA'A: ALI ABDULMUGNIB ST. 01-272326
ADEN: CRATER ALMIDAN ST. 02-251211
TAIZ: 26 SEPTEMBER ST. 04-239885
AL SAHIB COM. CINETRA.

Man arrested for trashing Qurans



Man may face death penalty for desecrating holy book

Ryam Al-Qady

HODEIADA, June 13— Investigations are ongoing in the case of Abdul Ghafor Sultan, a 55-year-old man who was arrested last week on charges of desecrating copies of the Quran by throwing them in trash cans.

Jameel Al-Salihi, the manager of the Criminal Investigation Department, or CID, said that local newspapers had originally reported the story, speaking with locals in Medina Al-Umal, a neighbor-

hood in Hodeida, who said that they found desecrated copies of the Quran in the trash cans.

The locals were angry, he said, and they found it offensive to see the holy book in the trash. Suspicion pointed to Sultan.

Lieutenant Khalid Al-Humaidi said they were notified of the issue one month ago. They looked into the case and after investigation located the house of the suspect and arrested him.

He did not resist arrest and confessed that he had been responsible for trashing the holy books. He said that he had done this in an attempt to practice magic, as local superstitions hold that des-

ecrating a Quran ensures the success of a given spell by appeasing demons.

Al-Humaidi said that investigations are underway.

According to the Islamic Sharia, the basis of Yemen's constitution, practicing magic is forbidden. Moreover, one who desecrates a Quran is considered an apostate who could be sentenced to death, unless he repents.

Sultan said that he learned magic, but he has been unable to practice successfully.

"I have been mentally ill for over 10 years," he said, asking the court to look upon his case with sympathy. "This led me to do this."

Lahj campaign comes to close

Suspected Al-Qaeda members apprehended in southern governorate

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

LAHJ, June 13 — A two-day military campaign, launched to pursue Al-Qaeda affiliates in Lahj governorate, came to an end on Monday. Abdulhakeem Shaef, Security Manager of this governorate to the south of Sana'a, said the campaign included 13 military vehicles which were situated in Al-Hawata city, the capital of the governorate.

Shaef indicated that the campaign was part of a larger security plan to purge Lahj of suspected terrorists.

"Militant terror suspects were arrested on the second day of the campaign," Shaef said. "We are investigating to know if they are affiliated with Al-Qaeda or not."

The campaign targeted the

eastern areas of Al-Hawata district particularly the farms in which Al-Qaeda members were believed to have been camped out, according to Shaef.

Ali Haider, the deputy governor of Lahj, said this campaign comes following recent bouts of violence between security forces and believed Al-Qaeda forces.



Protests limited in NDC

Houthi rep says it sets a "dangerous precedent," NDC officials defend decision

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, June 13 — The presidium of the National Dialogue Conference issued a statement on Tuesday limiting protests staged by participants inside the conference hall, which have increased over the last weeks.

"Reading statements or holding protests during the general sessions is not allowed," the state-

ment read. "However, protests [may be held] after 1:00 p.m. and after coordinating with the conference presidium."

Ali Al-Bukhaiti, the spokesperson of the Houthis at NDC, said the presidium's decision has not been agreed upon unanimously by the NDC members, as regulations dictate.

NDC members had nothing to do with this decision, Al-Bukhaiti said, and they should have had a say.

It sets "a dangerous precedent," he said.

Naji Rashid, the representa-

tives of the Southern Movement, or Hirak, at the NDC, said the statement is "not democratic," as protestors should have the space to "raise objections to particular issues."

The NDC statement came one day after the a group of Houthis held a protest during the opening session of the second general meeting of the NDC.

Yasser Al-Ruaini, the deputy general secretary of the NDC, said that Tuesday's statement aims to limit protests to certain times, not prevent them as some may understand.

Young political parties face challenges



Yemen Political Parties' Observatory to monitor actions of political groups

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, June 13 — Following the 2011 uprising that toppled then-President Ali Abdullah Saleh, about 16 new political parties were established, mostly by young men and women.

The newly-established political parties are still facing challenges which may threaten their existence.

This number was added to the old 22 parties which were set up following the unification between the North and South in 1990.

Although they confess that their possibilities for financial and political success are slim, the founders of the new political parties say they will develop their parties gradually.

Amal Al-Thawr, the founder of Al-Rabi Political Party and the first woman to head a political party, said that her party will "build itself from inside."

She said that the only concern of the party will be "improving the conditions" of Yemenis' lives.

"We established these parties to achieve something for our country not ourselves," she said.

Tawfiq Al-Janad, the executive manager of the ABJAD Center for Studies and Development, said that there is no need for more parties, saying that the political life in Yemen is "saturated

with political groups."

Al-Janad said that there are two kinds of people who get involved in politics.

"There are some honest and serious people who aim to serve their country by setting up these parties and there are opportunists who seek to serve their personal interests," he said.

Last April, the ABJAD center—with the help of some youth activists—launched the Yemen Political Parties' Observatory to monitor and observe these new parties.

The website is publishing the documentation of the internal systems for the public to see, in an effort to increase social and political accountability.

Bakeel Al-Homaini, the secretary-general of the Youths of Justice and Building (one of the new parties), said that the old political parties haven't "done anything" for the sake of Yemenis.

Al-Homaini is optimistic about the road ahead.

"These parties will contribute significantly towards building the civil state and change the current situation," he said.

Akram Al-Sharjabi, a public servant, said that he is cautiously optimistic about the establishment of new political parties. But he doesn't want to be disappointed again, he said.

"We made a revolution after we lost hope in those [old] political parties," he said. "We don't want to repeat the same thing again."

IN BRIEF

Security forces in Aden two men with suspected links to Al-Qaeda on Tuesday. Brigadier General Sadeq Haid, Aden Security Chief, said the soldiers who started a security campaign on Saturday to eliminate weapons carrying in the governorate arrested the two suspects. The two men are suspected of plotting to target government facilities.

On Monday, Dr. Abdulrazaq Al-Ashwal, the Education Minister, signed an agreement with Abdulla Al-Dailmi, deputy executive head of the Social Development Fund, to sign contracts with 3,500 teachers. Al-Ashwal pointed out that this memorandum of understanding aims to contract with teachers to work in 60 rural districts in several governorates for three years.

Clashes broke out on Monday at a military checkpoint in Taiz between checkpoint security and bodyguards of the commander of the Fifth Military Region, General Mohammed Rajeh Laboza. Three of the General's bodyguards were injured. Laboza passed the checkpoint, disregarding the soldiers of the checkpoint, Abdulrahman Al-Maqdashi, the manager of the investigation department in Taiz, said. The soldiers chased him down and shot at his car.

Reporting by Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Attacks leave Marib gas station out of order

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

MARIB, June 13 — Marib Power Gas Station in Bani Al-Jordan district of Marib shut down on Tuesday, after attacks on Monday and Tuesday left the first and second electrical circuits of the station out

of service.

Harith Al-Amri, the deputy manager of the Public Electricity Corporation, said that armed men from the Al-Jordan tribe attacked the first electrical circuit on Monday and the second circuit on Tuesday.

In addition, Al-Amri said that the tribesmen prevented the technical teams of PEC from doing the repairs.

Repeated attacks on electricity lines cause deterioration in the level of the power generation of the station.

NDC Update

A small group of the Consensus Committee has been tasked with creating a mechanism for endorsing the decisions proposed by the working groups. Only two groups, Independence of Special Institutions and Good Governance, have together more than a 100 recommendations. Half of their recommendations could be turned into constitutional articles.

The Presidium of the National Dialogue Conference created a list of regulations for any protests or statements by any of the political components of individuals. The main regulations are requir-

ing permission and protests must be made only after 1:00 p.m. and outside the main hall. The Houthis staged a protest because of this decree on Tuesday.

The NDC condemned the attacks on a group of protestors on Saturday which resulted in the death of 13 and injury of more than 100. The NDC issued a statement in which it called for an investigative committee to find the truth behind the allegations that the protestors started shooting at the National Security soldiers.

The working groups could not live up to the agreed agenda and because of a number of different



disturbances in the first two days of the second general assembly, there is a delay of presentations of three working groups which may lead to a three-day extension of the second general assembly. The second general assembly was previously scheduled to end by Wednesday June, 17.

Dear parents: The breastfeeding-related wrong practices are a chief a reason for malnourishment and child mortality.
Dear parents: The repeated infections of diseases, amnesia, rickets and night blindness are clear manifestations of malnutrition among children.

Your child is your responsibility. Do leave him/her vulnerable to ailments and diseases.



Drones in Yemen: May and June

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Air strikes—some confirmed as drone strikes, others still alleged—over the course of the past two months have resulted in 20 deaths, in addition to many other injuries. In most cases, alleged Al-Qaeda members are the targets.

Saeed Al-Jumahi, a researcher on Islamist groups, suspects that these strikes may actually work in Al-Qaeda's favor. The terrorist group may point to these strikes as examples of heavy-handed American imperialism, he said.

In September of 2012, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi said he "personally approves" of every strike launched by American drones in Yemen. President Barack Obama delivered a speech in May, saying they use the drones to protect their country, by targetting threats abroad.

On May 25, a march took place in Sana'a, denouncing drone strikes in the country. Many victims, protestors said, are innocent and have nothing to do with terrorist groups.



May 18

An air strike targeted a terrorist group in Al-Mahfad district of Abyan, killing seven. Al-Qaeda leader Jelal Baleed was likely injured.

May 20

An air strike struck alleged Al-Qaeda members in Ra'da district of Al-Beidha, killing two. The raid targeted Abdu Rabu Mukbil Al-Zoba and Obad Musa'd Al-Khabzi.

May 24

An air raid hit Al-Khabt district in Al-Jawf governorate, near the Saudi-Yemeni border. The raid left three dead.

June 1

Two air strikes hit Al-Mahfad district of Abyan governorate, killing two and injuring two others. The strike targeted an Al-Qaeda leading figure, Awadh Ali Lakra, but his killing has been unconfirmed so far.

June 9

The latest drone strike was on June 9 in Al-Jawf governorate. The strike targeted a car holding Al-Qaeda suspects in Khab district, killing seven. Saleh Juraidan, a leading terrorist figure, was among the dead.

YEMEN TIMES Radio

"راديو يمن تايمز"

رؤى مؤسس يمن تايمز الرحال، بروفيسور عبد العزيز السقاف. ولذلك سعت نادبة السقاف وهي رئيس تحرير صحيفة يمن تايمز الى تحقيق فكرة البرفسور الرحال، من خلال تأسيس راديو يمن تايمز بمشاركة الكثير من المتطوعين والداعمين ومن امن باهمية الاعلام المستقل ودور الاذاعات المجتمعية.

وتعد جزءا من أصواتنا، وهذا الأخير هو برنامج دولي يدعم تأسيس الإذاعات المجتمعية في دول الربيع العربي. حيث يتمحور هذا البرنامج حول العرب الذين سعوا لانه تكون أصواتهم المستقلة مسموعة، بعيداً عن الاحتكارات الحكومية، أو التجارية، بحيث تكون نقطة انطلاق جديدة لكل من يريد الخوض في تجربة الاذاعات المجتمعية المستقلة.

مباشر والذين وللأسف يشكلون نسبة كبيرة من سكان اليمن.

ويسعى ايضا لايجاد فضاءات جديدة لحرية الراي والتعبير في اليمن ومجتمع مدينة صنعاء ليكون منير راديو يمنز تايمز صوت من لا صوت لهم وليعزز مفاهيم الديمقراطية وحرية الراي والتعبير من خلال دوراته برامجية متنوعة تعالج قضايا المرأة والطفل وحقوق الانسان وتدافع عن الحريات من خلال باقة برامجها المتنوعة والتي تخاطب بروح شبابية وايجابية سكان صنعاء واليمن.

التأسيس

"راديو يمن تايمز" هو أول إذاعة مجتمعية في صنعاء، حيث بدأ العمل في هذا المشروع في بداية ٢٠١٢، والذي كان تأسيسه من اهم

للاعلام دور كبير ومهم في الدعوة للتغير السلمي، ولكن الصراع اعتاد ان يترك اثرا سلبيا واضحا على طابع استقلال الاعلام مما اثر بشكل مباشر على معايير اساسية مثل الحيادية والموضوعية.

وهنا يسعى "راديو يمن تايمز" لتعزز من دور مؤسساتها الاعلامية المستقلة لتصل الى كل من لا تصل اليه صحيفة اليمن تايمز لتكون من الاذاعات الرائدة في اليمن على الرغم من عدم وجود قوانين ناظمة لعمل الاذاعات الخاصة في اليمن.

اهدافنا

يعمل "راديو يمن تايمز" على طرح للجمهور اليمني وجهة نظر جديدة واعلاما جديدا يعايش قضايا المواطنين الذين يجيدون اللغة الانجليزية والعربية والاميين بشكل

88.80

راديو يمن تايمز
كلامك يوصل



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01 244 226

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Instructors teach outside of their specialties, students lose out

Are private schools worth it?

Samar Qaed

Private schools first appeared in the Republic of Yemen in 1995, five years after the country's unification in 1990.

The number of private schools has increased year by year.

According to statistics from the Ministry of Education, there were 966 private schools operating at the beginning of this year.

Some see these schools as prestigious, and they pay more for their child's classes.

However some parents have begun to worry about the quality of education that is being provided.

In October 2012, the Ministry of Education conducted its first survey ever on private schools throughout Yemen, including governorates such as Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Hodeida, Ibb, Al-Mukala, and Sayoun. Despite the fact that they were set up almost twenty years ago, a formal assessment of the schools didn't take place until last year.

With an operational budget estimated at YR10 million, the survey revealed several imbalances in terms of licenses, enrollment capacity, educational framework, buildings which weren't prepared to be schools, laboratory equipment and narrow yards.

Ali Al-Eryani, director of the Private Education Department at the Ministry of Education, said that this is unacceptable and needs to change.

"We gave these private schools a six-month period—from April to September—to correct and improve the situation in their schools," he said.

If the schools don't meet the stan-

dards, he said, they'd have to be shut down.

Many private school teachers—excluding those working in schools owned by embassies—complain about conditions in the school, too.

Mohammed Abdulhameed, who teaches physical education at a private school in Sana'a, says that when he applied for a position to teach, his employers just glanced at his portfolio and resume. All you need to teach, Abdulhameed says, is a college diploma. It doesn't matter what you majored in.

Abdulhameed said that often instructors will end up teaching subjects for which they are not qualified.

Principals know that university graduates need jobs and can't afford to turn down any opportunities.

Some private schools hire teachers to teach 156 periods per month, paying them YR20,000 (about \$100). In some other private schools, the teachers teach 132 periods, with a pay of YR15,000 (\$70).

Belquis Al-Ansi graduated from the Islamic Department at Arhab University in 2007 and has been teaching in a private school for the past six years.

She says she is forced to teach subjects that never studied in school.

She graduated with an Islamic degree, but finds herself teaching Math, Science and Arabic—subjects in which, she says, she has no experience.

"Six years ago, I applied for a position with the Ministry of Civil Service," Al-Ansi said. She has decided to work in private schools until she finds a government job—which, she said would be much more attractive to her because of the state benefits

Photo by Al-Abulhameed



Private schools appeared in Yemen after the country's unification in 1990, but there was no countrywide assessment of the facilities until 2012.

that she would receive.

Ahlam Al-Sagheer, a Sana'a mother, said she enrolled her children in a public school because the teachers are good. They're all specialized in their fields, she said. Not like some private schools.

"My older daughter studied her first year in a private school. I was surprised because the same teacher taught her [multiple subjects]," she said.

Al-Sagheer worried that her daughter was getting a poor educa-

tion and she found a public school to enroll her in.

"I won't give my money to greedy merchants in private schools," Al-Sagheer said. "I feel better about my children's future since I moved them to the public school."

Nabeela Ali, the principal of Al-Raeda Primary Private School, said some of his staff quit their positions for personal reasons. When they quit, he says that he is forced to hire new faculty. Because classes must go on, he says, sometimes he asks

staff to teach subjects for which they might not be experts.

But, he said, he pays them a fair salary for their work.

Abdulkareem Al-Ashwal, the Minister of Education, issued an announcement in April of this year, laying out the working standards for private schools.

Al-Ashwal said that the ministry has now set a maximum number of periods that each teacher can work and also a minimum monthly of YR30,000, around \$140.

This decree was distributed to local councils which are the authorized bodies that issue licenses for private schools.

Jabr Al-Saiad, head of the Private Schools Syndicate, said he's concerned about the new decree. He's worried that schools will increase their tuitions and that parents will be the ones to suffer.

"The Ministry should supervise these schools," Al-Saiad said. "We need to know if the fees students pay are reflective of the education."

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مشروع اتحاد نساء اليمن لدعم الفئات المستضعفة
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Digging into history at The Grand Mosque

Story and photos by Amal Al-Yarisi

Renovation and historical excavation are ongoing inside Yemen's Grand Mosque.

This mosque, the most ancient in Yemen, is located at the heart of Old Sana'a and is said have been built using old stones from legendary and now destroyed Ghamdan palace, which once towered over Sana'a.

Legends hold that the Prophet Mohammed sent Waber Bin Yahnus Al-Ansari to Sana'a and ordered him to build the Grand Mosque for Yemen's Muslims in 630 A.D.

Excavation teams are digging underneath the mosque, hoping to

uncover the history of this sacred site. It is known that it has grown considerably since the Prophet Mohammad's time, undergoing many renovations and expansions.

In the period between 86-96 in the Islamic calendar, Caliph Al-Walid Bin Abdulmalik expanded to much larger dimensions and the mosque was again expanded during the time of Prince Omar Bin Abdulmajeed.

There are over 100 mosques inside Old Sana'a, but this one perhaps has the deepest historical roots.

This mosque is on the UNESCO list of world heritage sites is home to dozens of ancient, brittle copies of the Quran.

Religious classes are held here, and there are open halls for quiet meditation and study.



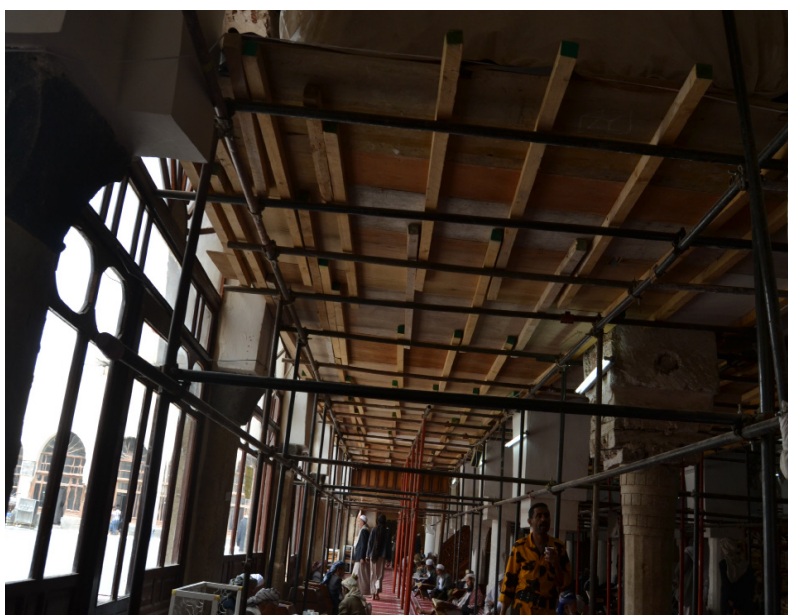
There are hundreds of holy books kept here, some dating back to the time of the Prophet Mohammed.



The kibla, towards which Muslims turn during prayer, is parallel to the direction of the Kaba in Mecca, according to Sheikh Abdulla Al-Zabidi.



An order given by Caliph Al-Mahdi Abdullah to reconstruct the mosque in the 86th year of the Islamic calendar.



Several wooden walls, the colors of which have faded and over times, are being replaced.



Men and women come to the Grand Mosque to study and pray.



Daily worshippers remove their sandals before stepping into the sacred space.



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Saying 'yes' to a no-fly zone in Syria

Asaad Al-Saleh

The fall of the Syrian regime has been the goal of millions of Syrians, not only those who rose against Bashar Al-Assad, but also the now more than four million people directly affected by his clinging to power instead of answering the popular call for a regime.

The world is watching Syrians pay a heavy price for continuing to seek their freedom.

There is an urgent need to speed

up the demise of this regime to save more Syrian lives. Assad is using the air force to target cities and towns, causing the death of innocent people, along with its unsuccessful (but hugely damaging) war against all sorts of rebels.

Therefore, an internationally imposed no-fly zone will be helpful to prevent more assaults by the regime's military jets. It will also stop the rebels, loosely organized under the Free Syrian Army (FSA), from their continuous assault on regime forces that seem to defend Al-Assad, perhaps indefinitely, at

all costs.

This no-fly zone can be legalized based on humanitarian reasons. The Syrian air force has targeted crowded cities, leaving many dead. The injured have limited and sometimes no access to hospitals and medical aid.

Syrians are increasingly disappointed by the international community, which they see as doing nothing for them, regardless of the abuse of human rights and massacres committed by the regime.

With a no-fly zone, there would be no need for foreign troops in Syria, particularly if trusted elements of the FSA were to be given advanced military assistance to stop the air strikes.

The regime will keep using the Syrian skies to destroy more places and to kill more people, but even the threat that such a no-fly zone could be imposed would likely change the dynamics of the fight between the regime and the FSA.

Many liberated areas in Syria are controlled by the FSA, and these can be used to regroup fighters and increase the isolation of the regime's forces, allowing more defectors to join them, motivated by the fear of elimination.

When I posed the question of what the United States is expected to do for Syria, Hussein Al-Abdulaatif, a Syrian who works in Qatar—and supporter of the revolution—expressed disappointment at what he called the U.S.'s "carelessness for Syrian blood," and the "green light" that he felt has been given by the U.S. to Al-Assad to continue destroying the country.

Specifically, Al-Abdulaatif recommended that the U.S. "prevent Iran and Russia from assisting the regime in killing Syrian people."

Many observers—from both the Middle East and Western countries—have already expressed the need for indirect intervention. However, military intervention must not be taken lightly.

Arming the FSA has been conceived as the only plausible alternative to military intervention by non-Syrian forces, an alternative that is complicated and not yet fully conceived. Many Syrians object to foreign troops entering their country, which might be implausible and counter-productive. Given the large numbers of the FSA's members, the best assistance is to provide these men with arms.

The Syrian regime—which has committed grave crimes against Syrian people—is still a source of

terror in the international community.

Through its media, it tries to show that the revolutionaries are motivated by sectarian agendas, when the regime itself has created such division among Syrians by transforming the army into an Alawite militia.

The regime is trying to stay in power, not save Syria.

Al-Assad has shown that he is not as strong as people thought he was. He has used ruthless tactics in his unsuccessful attempt to stop the revolution. He lost most of his army because many soldiers defected.

After more than two years of revolt, with the dwindling resources and the sanctions imposed, the country is slowly but surely losing its ability to function.

Many government employees are not receiving their salaries, and thousands of government jobs were destroyed in such afflicted cities as Homs, Daraa, Hama, Idlib, Dier al-Zour, and Damascus and Aleppo suburbs.

Peasants are affected by the high prices of petroleum and the lack of safe transportation for marketing their own products, a situation that affected their lives and caused higher food prices for food.

Children in Syria are tremendously affected by the conflict, and many of them fell victims to the shelling of civilian areas, with thousands of them no longer attending schools or staying at their own homes.

The Syrian refugees are still pouring into neighboring countries and the Syrian government is not taking responsibility for them.

The international community, spearheaded by the United States, can play a vital role in assisting Syrians to regain their country. Russia and China cannot prevent the fall of Al-Assad when his people are determined to get rid of him.

The Syrian opposition has been asked to unite and they did. The FSA is more than ready for the final stage of liberating Syria, and Syrians cannot handle more delay for a solution, which, unfortunately seems to be a military one.

Thus, the international community needs to act, and a no-fly zone is the most immediate action that can bring this conflict to an end.

Asaad Al-Saleh is an Assistant Professor of Arabic and Comparative Literature at the University of Utah.

YT vision statement



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



OUR OPINION

The real revolution starts now

At the risk of angering the protestors who struggled for change at the various demonstrations in 2011, I feel that the real revolution has just begun.

This is the revolution of changing the mind-set of the decision makers and politicians in the country, a drastic yet gradual change in the governing system of the country.

One of the symptoms of this revolution is that political players finally understood that there is no "winner takes it all" anymore and that the sharing of power and wealth will be the new way forward for Yemen.

Another symptom is the serious engagement of youth, women and other minorities in the state-building process, in general manifested in the National Dialogue Conference.

Citizens around the country have reached a common understanding of their ambitions and needs of a new Yemen. They share the same problems and needs—which means they share the solutions as well. Being in the same boat—albeit broken and almost sinking—has a plus side to it. When removing political rhetoric and games, people eventually might agree and end their fighting.

The world is now looking at Yemen and wondering, will our revolution be a success or not? This is the same question we are asking. But I think there are more reasons to think that it will work than fail.

There is no other option but to change, as the status quo will pull Yemen back hundreds of years—not only economically but also socially—as the social texture will be fragmented and torn apart because of political, economic and security tensions.

What stands against our real revolution are the old school politicians who, as they realize they can't dominate on their own, are trying to create certain alliances with like-minded people so that they return to old ways. They are resisting the tide.

The new generation of politicians needs to introduce consolidated, comprehensive projects as an alternative to the existing ones. These rising politicians need to create new alliances. We've come too far now, we can't slip backwards.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Poem Country under foreign rule

Maged Ahmed Alqutami

Just at the rooster achieved the calling,
Which some reckon nuisance,
Bloody mourning redawnded,
We lost our sense for seeking safety!
Since the modern cannibals returned,
Hail to you!
O years of calmness!
If only you could be back!
How terrible!
What an evil hand dared abuse the Absian antiquities?
How could it dare offend the Library of Wisdom Home?
Were not its volumes significant?
Why did Holako resurrect?
And launched a new Tatarian invasion?
Marking the hoofs with blood and inks;
Drowning that giant effort of study and harvest,
So as to cross his wild wagons!
O heaven!
The world is crusading against our doctrine!
The UN is a toy.
The strongest set rules,
As the weakest must comply with no asking.
Those who stand will smash,
Those who ask, will suffer,
And those who dare think, will charge with treason or terrorism
New creatures emerged,
Due to the physical and mental torments,
Tasted in the dark cells.
How odd!
Few laugh and luxuriate,
As twenty million breaths are sweating
Blood and cares!
Too bad!
A man becomes an ogre!
The whole environment around him turns red!
The sea is not that, we used to relish
Oil smears its natural zest,
Destroying the gorgeous realm of coral,
Letting everything stink!
Tempting a docile mortal to busy himself
With rivaling and raising those sensuous skyscrapers
Over norms and charred corpses,
Which harshly trod on to go up?
Whoa!
Look who is coming here!
Uncle Sam!
With gangs of disaster!
Waged the wrongful war against the modern Babylon,
Resuming the ancient Crusades,
Expiating all his greatest sins with bloodshed and fire,
So that he pleases Jesus!
Or seeks having back the lost sacred Grail!
No more!
You could milk this affluent country,
All your wily cards have burnt!
The robots, you reared for long, all fell undone,
No way to work once more!
Now!
Move away!
Take your baggage and leave for
Your distant continent.
A possessed span will last for its standing owners.
No way to stay any longer!
Land, under you, turns a fatal fire.
Run or burn!
Stop it!
Stop!
Game comes to end.
All my homeland's stones have known,
"It isn't a good pigeon caused all that ruin and violence!"

GPC confuses the JMP: Hadi for president?

Khalid Al-Samadi
Yemenpress.net
First Published May 30, 2013

I was expecting either the General People's Congress (GPC) or the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) to select the interim president Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi as a candidate in the presidential election of 2014.

This political tactic was made by the GPC, which is led by former president Ali Abdullah Saleh. But did the GPC obtain information that the JMP are studying the possibility of selecting President Hadi to be their candidate? Did this push the GPC to earlier announce

President Hadi as their candidate though the beneficiary of Hadi's current decisions is the JMP?

Or was it the political intelligence of the GPC that has made the JMP occupied with distributing positions, trading accusations, having conflicting ideologies in the squares, newspapers and on websites, and finally losing the national team spirit? Has the GPC realized that the JMP are still far from choosing a consensus candidate, hitting them with this decision now?

Or was it the political intelligence of the GPC that realized choosing a powerful military candidate who belongs to a military influential area will obstruct Sheikh Hamid

Al-Ahmar, or any tribal power in the North, from running for elections?

Or was it the political intelligence of the GPC that intends to make Hadi the representative of the party and be committed to its decisions and electoral program. Thus, each party will implement its program, disregarding the Change Program which the youth wants.

What will the JMP and the youth do? Will they choose Hadi as a presidential candidate, so that he will be everyone's candidate, not the GPC's only? Or will they have another civil candidate whom they trust will be able to gain votes as long as there is an electronic electoral registry?

President Hadi has earned tremendous popularity and is highly respected by lots of people for several reasons including his free-corruption reputation. He has broken the tribal and doctrinal manipulation of power. Moreover, all Hadi's decrees work towards the building of a civil, modern state.

Though the youths were behind the uprising, they are disintegrated now, incapable of competing with huge coalitions. But they will vote for the one who is close to their aspirations. We are waiting for the decision of the JMP.

Translated from the Arabic by Khalid Al-Karimi

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MOKHA 60 MW WIND FARM PROJECT General Procurement Notice (GPN)

The Government of Yemen has received/requested loans/Grants from the following International Financing Agencies (IFAs): a Grant from the World Bank (WB) in the amount of USD 20 million, a loan from the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) in the amount of USD 20 million, a loan from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFSED) in the equivalent of USD 65 million, and a Grant from the Saudi Development Fund (SDF) in equivalent of USD 20 million, towards the cost of 60 MW Mocha Wind Power project, and it intends to apply the proceeds of these loans/Grants to eligible payments for goods, works and services procured under this project. Bidding for contracts and services financed by the IFAs will be through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) and will be governed by the Rules of Procedure of Goods and Works of the IFAs including but not limited to the WB's "Guidelines: Procurement of Goods, works, and Non-Consulting Services under IBRD Loans IDA Credits & Grants by World Bank Borrowers" and "Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans IDA Credits & Grants by World Bank Borrowers".

The principal objective of the Project is to demonstrate the technical feasibility and economic viability of wind power development in Yemen. It aims to provide renewable energy with at competitive price to the industrial, commercial and household consumers.

The wind farm shall comprise the following goods/works and services

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- Consulting services and technical assistance activities to assist the implementation of the Mocha Wind project and support local capacity building and market development to scale up wind power development in Yemen, including the implementation of activities aimed at scaling-up the development of wind resources in Yemen through a PPP approach.

Specific Procurement Notices for contracts to be bid under International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedures will be announced, as they become available.

Interested bidders may obtain further information, and should confirm their interest, by contacting the executing agency directly at the address below:

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Alhassaba , Yemen
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Al-Mokha 60 mw wind farm project
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Generation projects implementation Director
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gpsu80@gmail.com
Tel./ Fax. No. +967 1 313 649

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Yemen government urged to take action

Abdurrahman Shamlan
Medialine.com
First Published June 3

Al-Qaeda-affiliated fighters are poised to take control of the southeastern province of Hadrmout, Yemen's largest province, French ambassador to Yemen Frank Gillette is warning.

Gillette told a press conference that he has information about impending efforts by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), considered the most active cell of the global terror network, to seize large swaths of land in Hadrmout and control of the entire province. He urged the Yemeni authorities to confront this land-grab immediately.

His warning came just a few days after the Interior Ministry said it foiled an Al-Qaeda plot to seize control of Gail Bawazeer, one of Hadrmout's largest towns, and to then declare it an Islamic emirate.

"This plot, which was doomed to fail, reflects that the terrorist group clings to its sick dreams to establish an Islamic emirate in the province, although they have failed before in Abyan, Shabwa, and Al-Beidha provinces," the ministry said in a statement posted on its website.

Hadrmout sources said that the number of Al-Qaeda fighters in the province has notably increased recently. The sources added that Al-Qaeda fighters are moving freely inside the province's major cities including Al-Mukala, the provincial capital, taking advantage of an almost complete absence of security forces

"Indeed, Al-Qaeda has significantly expanded lately and the government has chosen not to do anything to stop their expansion. The increase of Al-Qaeda activities is reflected by the spread of its slogans everywhere in the province," Mubarak Al-Awbakani, a retired security chief, said. "They are plastered on the outside walls of hospitals, schools and other buildings. They have been there for a month and the government did nothing to remove them."

Yemeni political activist Nasser Baqoqas said that the security situation in Hadrmout is scary due to the security forces' absence and increasing activities by Al-Qaeda elements.

"The gunmen are seen during broad daylight moving freely in their vehicles with black flags fluttering. They hold meetings, distribute flyers, and plaster posters bearing their slogans all over the area. They significantly increased their assassination of top security officials."

"The political security building in Hadrmout's biggest town, Al-Shihr, which housed the intelligence body, as well as another security building there have been shut down after their top security officials were assassinated recently," Baqoqas said. "Many of the security and intelligence officials in Hadrmout are hiding at home due to the assassination campaigns targeting them."

In recent months, Hadrmout has witnessed the assassination of 10 of the most senior security officials in the province by gunmen suspected to be linked to Al-Qaeda.

"We are really concerned about

Al-Qaeda has expanded and the government has chosen not to do anything to stop their expansion

this group's presence in our areas because we realize the great danger they pose to the community at all levels – economic, social, and security matters," Baqoqas said.

Al-Awbakani and Baqoqas urged the government to shoulder its responsibility and rid their home province of Al-Qaeda fighters. They agreed that the lack of any government action against the fighters' activities and the expansion of areas under the fighters' control is what made them very dangerous.

"In light of the current security situation in Hadrmout, I think the militants can launch attacks on police stations and army posts and seize control of major towns in a matter of minutes. This will only happen, however, if the security and army forces don't move swiftly and tackle their threat by arresting them and restricting their movements," said Al-Awbakani, an assessment Baqoqas shared.

Not everyone is so gloomy about the situation. Brigadier General Hussein Hashem Al-Hamed, the security chief of Hadrmout's Deserts and Valley, said this cannot and will not happen because the security and army forces will foil such terrorist attempts.

Al-Hamed said that the terrorist threat was exaggerated by the media, and discounted Al-Qaeda's prospects of seizing control of major towns in Hadrmout.

"We took all necessary measures to foil any terrorist attacks," he said. But Al-Hamed admitted that there are many security challenges in the province, including the increasing threat of Al-Qaeda due to the current political crisis

"What have encouraged Al-Qae-

da to step up its activities are the current political conflicts among all factions. Not only do Al-Qaeda operatives exist here, but many other armed groups as well," Al-Hamed said. He was referring to gunmen from the Southern Movement, a group calling for the outright independence of South Yemen. Recently the group's supporters started taking up arms in their struggle for independence.

Asked about the assassinations of security officials, Al-Hamed said: "Yes there are increasing assassinations and the slogans of Al-Qaeda and other groups are everywhere. The security situation is complex but will never reach the point where these elements are able to take control of areas and towns."

While many inside and outside Hadrmout are worried the Al-Qaeda-linked groups could quickly take over the entire province, some political analysts also completely rule out such a possibility.

Saeed Obaid, chairman of the Al-Jahmi Center for studies based in Sana'a and an expert on Al-Qaeda affairs in Yemen, said, "I don't think that Al-Qaeda could take control of towns in Hadrmout because this province has different characteristics and is nothing like the towns that the militants group seized before. It's different from all other Yemeni provinces."

"The people of Hadrmout are well-known for being civilized, renouncing violence, and most importantly they have adopted a modern version of the Sunni sect of Islam," he argued. "The environment there is not suitable for Al-Qaeda to thrive and establish an

Islamic emirate."

Al-Qaeda took advantage of the unrest in Yemen in 2011 triggered by the Arab Spring protests that swept the country calling for an end to the 33-year rule of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

After almost a year of Al-Qaeda control over the southern towns, however, Yemeni army troops aided by U.S. advisors and the Americans' drone strikes managed to retake them and drive the Al-Qaeda fighters out in May of 2012.

The current political crisis stems from increasing calls for the outright independence of south Yemen.

The Yemen Arab Republic (known as North Yemen) and South Yemen (formerly known as the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) were two independent states, merging to form the Republic of Yemen in 1990. Four years later, however, South Yemen leader Ali Salim Al-Baidh announced the south was seceding, sparking a four-month civil war eventually won by the northern forces.

In 2007, calls for an independent south Yemen were revived and gained popularity among southerners. Complaining of economic and political discrimination, many in south Yemen have shown their discontent with the current integrated system of government.

They complain that their natural resources are being drained away by the northern government and they are deprived of any profits from them, particularly Yemen's oil, most of which was found in the south. They also claim that they are not given key positions when it comes to civil service jobs.



النظرة الدونية

شكل من اشكال العنف

ضد المرأة



مشروع إتحاد نساء اليمن لدعم الفئات المستضعفة
من خلال برامج تقودها الأسرة والمجتمع

Sana'a woman does not let paralysis hold her back

Persistence and success



Samia drew pictures ever since she was young. Her creativity, she says, has been a source of inspiration.

Dares Al-Badani

Samia Al-Hajri has suffered from partial paralysis since her birth. She cannot move her legs. Most of her community wrote her off at first,

thinking that she wouldn't be able to overcome this handicap and live a full life.

But Samia was out to prove them wrong.

For 15 years of her 22-year life, she spent most of her time inside. She says that she was very sad to

see her brothers and neighbors go to school every day and live their lives which looked so different from hers.

"I wanted to go to school," she says. "But my disability prevented me."

But Samia always had faith in

God, she says, believing that things might turn around for her.

Seven years ago, she heard about a local association that takes care of people with disabilities and asked her father to take her there.

In the association, she learned about different activities that people

with disabilities are able to participate in. She felt free, like she had found a community and—perhaps most importantly—she learned how to read.

Samia finished the "elementary stage" of classes offered at an association's center.

The association agreed with some public schools to enroll people with disabilities and Samia was the first to join one of these schools.

One of Samia's passions has always been drawing, she says.

"I was good at drawing and I studied several courses in the association to improve my talent," she said.

Samia kept a collection of her drawings and recently participated in a series of art exhibits—both inside and outside the country. She even works as a drawing



and designing trainer in several associations, passing on her skills. She also works as a public relations employee, she says, and is studying accounting. On top of that, she has produced documentary films, outline challenges faced

by Yemeni women with disabilities. These challenges, Samia's life proves, can be overcome.

Tune into Dares Al-Badani's weekly program on Radio Yemen Times, Dawo Al-Erada, in which he profiles local Yemenis who live with handicaps. Hear more of these inspirational stories every Sunday, 11:00 a.m. — 12:00 p.m. Tune your dial to 88.8 and thanks for listening!

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Graduated from YCMES



Ryam Al-Qady

The first group of students graduated on Sunday from the Yemen College of Middle Eastern Studies (YCMES) in the presence of several ministers, the mayor of Sana'a and Arab and foreign

ambassadors.

Sabri Saleem, director and founder of the YCMES, said the college aims to qualify students in the humanitarian sciences, both in Arabic language and cultural studies.

Saleem indicated that a foreign group from Britain, America, Australia and Canada—with master's and doctorate degrees—teaches students business, which is rare in Yemen.

Saleem said that the college has agreements with companies, such as airline and oil companies, to qualify their working staff. The 125 students who graduated on Monday had studied for two years in the college.

Saleem pointed out that employees are trained in accounting, banking and human development.

Mohammed Bin Mohammed Mutahar, deputy head of Higher Education, praised the companies and associations' graduates who learned how to speak English, specifically for the purposes of business management.

Natheer Al-Absi, a graduate and an employee in Yemen Airlines, said getting a diploma certificate in English for Businessmen will grant him a great advantage in the job market.

YCMES was established in 2006 and is recognized by 186 universities in North America.

