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new leaf



Almost naked



المُشغَل الأول و الأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن

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www.yementimes.com • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

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Hidden gem: The tucked-away district of Waraf in Ibb governorate is making its name as a destination for domestic tourists. A lack of restaurants and hotels hasn't kept people away. They spend the day exploring the district's green mountains and return to Ibb to sleep at night. An enterprising investor is currently building accommodations in the area. Read more on page 4. (Photo by Ali Abulohoom)

Yemen to significantly raise price of gas exports to South Korea

Agreement made under Saleh sold Yemeni gas far-below market value

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Aug. 28-A 20-yearagreement signed between the South Korean government and former President Ali Abdullah Saleh in 2008 provided South Korea with liquefied natural gas for prices far below market-value, experts say. The South Korean government agreed to initial talks on Tuesday to raise the price of natural gas exported from Yemen from \$3.20 to \$14 for one million thermal units, said Rajeh Badi, the prime minister's media advisor.

Prime Minister Mohammed Sa-

mittee to travel to South Korea to sign the final agreement, Badi said.

Basindwa met with the Korean Ambassador Lee Young-ho Wednesday and informed him that the Yemeni government would refer South Korea to the international courts and demand compensation if Korea is unwilling to agree to the price changes, Badi said.

Mohammed Jubran, an economics professor at Sana'a University, told the Yemen Times that Saleh's agreement with South Korea was a corrupt one that Saleh himself benefited from personally.

"Former President Ali Abdullah Saleh was the man largely responsible for this agreement. He wanted a cut from the commission, and he received it in return for [rock-bottom] gas prices," Jubran said. "He

lem Basindwa will establish a com- also wanted to strengthen relations between the two countries."

> Badi said that Basindwa told the ambassador that the deal to export gas to South Korea through the Korean COGAS Company for such low prices left Yemen with economic consequences it is still recovering

Economic observers and members of the Yemeni Parliament called on the nation's government to cancel the agreement in 2009.

Jubran is skeptical of the success of the new agreement. The price of \$14 is higher than the international market price of \$12 for one million thermal units of liquefied natural gas, he said.

He ruled out the possibility that the South Korean government would agree to \$14.

International law states that the

previous agreement can only be nullified if corruption on the part of one government is proven.

"The issue could be referred to the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Committee. After corruption is proven, the contract would be cancelled," Jubran said.

Liquefied natural gas is exported through the Yemen Liquefied Natural Gas Company. Twenty-five percent of the country's gas, estimated at 2 million metric tons, is exported to South Korea annually.

President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi increased the price of liquefied natural gas exports to France through the French Total Oil Company from \$3.20 to \$7.00 per million thermal units at the beginning of this year, altering an agreement similar to the one Yemen has with

نائب رئيس الدائرة الإعلامية لحزب المؤتمر عبد الحفيظ النهاري: والكاتب والمحلل السياسي مصطفى راجح في حوار مع صحيفة «يمن تايمز»











Investigations ongoing for Air Force bus explosion

Spokesperson says bus likely tracked before bomb exploded

Ali Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Aug. 28-Officials say they are making progress in the investigation of a bomb explosion on an Air Force bus on Sunday. The blast killed one person and injured 24.

A spokesman for the Air Force said an explosive device had been fastened to the underbelly of the bus and was likely remotely detonated.

"We found two small batteries. [We believe] the person who detonated the bomb was in a car tracking the bus," said spokesperson Abdu Al-Helali.

Al-Helali previously stated that the bus had been kept at the driver's home the night before the explosion. However, Al-Helali indicated this was common practice and doesn't not implicate the driver was involved in the attack.

On Wednesday, the Defense Ministry authorized three of the most gravely injured in the bombing to be sent abroad for treatment.

participants tackle pressing issues

Disruptive Southern representatives asked to leave

Ali Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Aug. 28—The two-day National Youth Conference kicked off in Sana'a on Wednesday with 570 participants nationwide attending but was off to a rough start.

Yemen's Prime Minister, Mohammed Salem Basindwa, was forced to cut his speech about the country's goals for unity short after being interrupted by conference attendees from the nation's South who began

chanting, "Revolution in the South."

Sana'a's National Youth Conference

Those disrupting were asked to leave.

"They kicked us out. [But] we will never abandon our demands," said Adel Ba Hussein, who attended the conference as a representative from the South.

The conference, which is the first of its kind since the ousting of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh in 2011, was created to encourage youth to engage in dialogue about national issues, contribute ideas about the future shape of the nation's state and to identify priorities for youth.

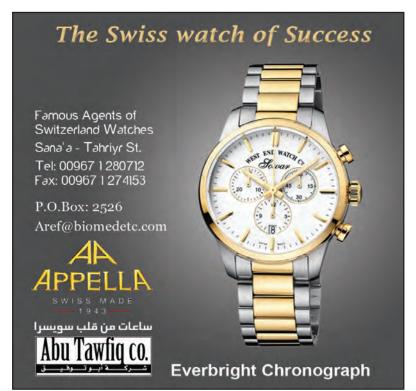
"The conference [looks

to achieve] youth's political and economic objectives and aspirations," said Suzan Abu Ali, a participant from Hodeida governorate.

Each of the major issues the National Dialogue Conference is tackling is also being discussed at the youth conference. This includes threats of secession by the South, a Houthi insurgency in the North and issues regarding sustainable development.

Outcomes of the conference will be presented to President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi.

Several Yemeni ministers, officials and foreign ambassadors attended the conference.





Several Taiz police stations closed after failing government inspections

Taiz governor orders construction of 10 new stations

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

TAIZ, Aug. 28-Taiz Security Chief Mohammed Al-Shaeri ordered the closure of three police stations in Taiz following surprise inspections to monitor performance.

The three stations were not adequately equipped and did not perform their tasks satisfactorily, Al-Shaeri said.

"This is a message to other police stations that don't perform their tasks,"

There are currently 32 police stations distributed throughout Taiz's 23 districts.

Al-Shaeri said nearby police stations would take over the duties of the three closed stations and would be available to serve residents.

The three closed police stations are the Beer Basha Police Station, the Mashrah and Hadnan Police Station and the Senah Police Station.

Al-Shaeri has previously closed police

stations in multiple rural areas in Taiz for failing inspections.

Two months ago, Al-Shaeri warned area police stations of the consequences of failing to perform duties during the one of the most elevated security situations the country has ever seen.

Taiz information assistant Abu Bakr Al-Ezi told the Yemen Times that the governor of Taiz, Shawqi Ahmed Hael, has ordered local authorities to construct ten new police stations.

Construction of the new stations will begin in September and will be distributed based on population densities, he said.

Ongoing Faj Attan land dispute leaves one more dead, two wounded

Faj Attan residents stop tribesmen from fencing

Samar Al-Araiqi

SANA'A, Aug. 28—One soldier was killed and two others wounded during a land dispute between residents of Faj Attan and Aal Tuaiman tribesmen on Tuesday evening in Sana'a.

Clashes first broke out on Sunday, leaving two men dead and two men insured. All four belonged to the Aal Tuaiman tribe. A military battalion intervened to resolve the dispute.

Colonial Ali Al-Khashbi, commander of the intervening military battalion, told the Yemen Times that



tribesmen requested security forces pursue the gunmen attempting to prevent the Aal Tuiman tribe from fencing a piece land they claim they

Sheikh Obad Bin Saleh Tuaiman told

Al-Khashbi that the tribe was renting the 1,320 meters of land from the Ministry of Endowment and Guidance.

Al-Khashbi claimed that the issue would be resolved shortly, saying that the clashes were nearly finished.

Lightening storm kills 5 in Hodeida

Victims not properly sheltered from the storm

Samar Al-Ariqi

HODEIDA, Aug. 28-Five people died late Monday night after being struck by lightening in two mountain villages in Hodeida following a rainstorm.

Abdulrahman Jar Allah, the director of the Health Office in Hodeida, identified the victims as four women from the Al-Meghlaf Village and one man from Al-Qnawes Village. The villages are located in roughly the same area.

Allah said mountainous areas Hodeida are prone to thunder lightening storms that often catch people off guard. Overall impoverished conditions in the majority of the governorate's villages many afford protection from the

Jar Allah believes this to be the case with the five most recent casualties. He said the victims were living in poor conditions, exposed to the storm.

During the month of August, the height of Yemen's rainy season, the number of thunder and lightening storms increase in the country's central

To protect yourself during a thunder and lightening storms, follow these guidelines:

- ✓ Stay away from open doors and windows.
- ✓ Don't use your cellphone.
- ✓ Don't use electrical devices.
- electricity.
- ✓ Wait out the storm in a secure building with a strong foundation with all appliances off.
- ✓ Install an antenna to your roof that connects to the ground. It will absorb electricity. ✓ Avoid sitting under trees. If you find yourself in
- a wooded area, stay near shorter shrubbery.
- shelter in place out of the open.

Source: Yemeni Metrology Authority+ Health Ministry

the loss of human life and property damage.

The Health Office in Hodeida recently released a report stating that a mother and three children died in the Al-Otmania Village during a thunderandlighteningstorm. Heavy rains have also led to deaths in the governorate. Three motorcyclists recently drowned during flash floods in the Al-Rashdia Village.

governorate has been plagued by other extreme weather including a

governorates, leading to sandstorm accompanied by heavy rains and wind that canceled flights out of the area's airport on Thursday.

> Hodeida Port temporarily closed as well as the road that connects Hodeida to Taiz and a reported 60 houses were destroyed by the sandstorm, said Brigadier Abdulkareem Me'iad, the deputy of the Civil Defense Authority.

> The Yemeni Metrology Authority expects extreme weather conditions to subside by the end of the month.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

General Service Vacancy Announcement No: 6/13

Issued on: 22 Aug 2013 Deadline For Application: 5 Sep 2013

Organizational Unit:

INFORMATION RESOURCES ASSISTANT **FAO Representation in Yemen**

Duration: Post Number: n/a Occ Code: 2C03

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the general supervision of the FAO Representative and the direct supervision of the National Administrative Officer, the incumbent shall be responsible for the smooth operation of all Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Information Resource, and Registry and archive functions. Specifically:

Information & Communications Technology:

- Under the technical guidance of CIO Division, act as first point of support in ICT matters, functioning as Office Technology Coordinator (OTC) by logging and monitoring requests, responding to ad-hoc queries, retrieving data, and resolving basic
- Liaise with external technical support providers, following up on user problems until resolution is achieved
- Support the operation and use of the office network infrastructure (wired or wireless LANs, routers, firewalls), internet access and network services (file/print services, security, email backups) in accordance with corporate policies established Initiate requests for purchases of hardware and software, according to corporate guidelines and procedures ensuring CIO
- clearance for non-standard items Monitor the Representation's Minimum Security Telecommunications Standard (MISTS) compliance and collaborate with
- Maintain an inventory of computers, peripherals, software and MISTS equipment; Monitor the Representation's Minimum Security Telecommunications Standards and MISTS equipment; ensure its appropriate maintenance, secure handling and storage, and track loaned equipment

Information Resources:

- Under the technical guidance of OEK, ensure visitors and staff have access to the Corporate Document Repository, providing assistance as needed
- Receive and maintain physical and electronic publications, periodicals, and reference documents
- Circulate FAO publications to relevant Government and other recipients Ensure appropriate FAO publications and documents are uploaded in FAO Open Archive
- Maintain the FAO country office internet page using the tools provided in COIN

Registry:

- Under the technical guidance of CSAI, maintain office and registry files duly updated, and transfer non-current electronic and physical files to the archives
- Register and classify electronic and physical incoming and outgoing documents and publications by subject, scanning as necessary, with a view to efficient handling of all documents
- Maintain postage register of all out-going mail and prepare monthly detailed statements of expenditure Ensure the regular preparation of pouch and dispatch of documents to all destinations.

Perform any related duties as required

ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS

Applications are normally not considered from candidates who do not possess ALL of the Essential Qualifications

Secondary school education, supplemented with training in ICT. Education:

Experience: Three years of progressively responsible experience in user support for Microsoft Windows and Office software and in Registry and Information Resource management.

Language: Working knowledge of English and Arabic

Other:

Knowledge of library and registry systems. Experience with computer hardware repair and software configuration. Familiarity with hypertext mark-up language (HTML) and the principles of Internet web design and maintenance. Experience with Windows Server and MS Exchange. Equipment procurement, and other related administrative

Tact, courtesy and ability to establish and maintain effective working relations with people of different national and

cultural backgrounds.

How to apply:

Applications should be sent to fao-yem@fao.org.

VACANCIES Leading Manufacturing Company in Yemen requires

Security Officer **Duties and Responsibilities:**

- To ensure the security of employees, plant and its facilities, with full responsibility of enforcing security rules.
- Enforcing checks at the entry gate for employees, visitors, customers contractors and vehicles.
- To supervise and manage all security staff round the clock.
- To be responsible for drafting all security policies and procedures that should be implemented in the
- To be responsible of the security of the company's assets. To ensure everything entering or leaving the plant has a proper gate pass signed by a competent authority.

· To liaison with police authorities and fire services department.

- To ensure that only authorized persons are allowed inside the factory premises.
- To maintain discipline of all security staff.
- To ensure maintenance of effective controls and surveillance in all areas of the premises
- . To Support all areas in their security needs
- . Shall be responsible for dealing with any industrial unrest in the company and take appropriate measures to ensure that smooth work flow is ensured.
- Conduct security drill one a regular basis. Training security staff.

Educational Qualifications & Experience:

- Good knowledge of industry and infernational security standards, and current security best practices.
- Competency in investigation, crises management and root cause analysis
- · Fluent in spoken and written English, with good record keeping skills
- · Strong supervisory, interpersonal, communications, mentoring, team-building, cross-cultural and presentation skills.
- Computer literate on Windows-based applications. Good knowledge of heavy Industrials Environment
- · Minimum 5 years experience in a similar capacity and position. Current driving licence acceptable to Yemen authorities.

HSE OFFICER

- · Aware of current HSE best practices and standards.
- Ensures compliance with HSE lechnical standards, procedures and policies. Provides training, supervision, mentoring and guidance to Company employees.

. University degree with additional qualifications in security management preferable

- Conducts risk assessments and safety screening; safety audits accident and incident investigations
- and root cause analysis Develops and maintains HSE plans as required by company policies.
- Develops and maintains effective Emergency response plans.
- Educational Qualifications & Experience: Preferably Bachelor's Degree.
- Minimum 5 years of experience in similar positions.

Current driving licence acceptable to Yemen authorities

- Good, knowledge of industrial and international HSE standards, and current HSE best practices;
- Competency in risk assessment accident investigation, root cause analysis, selection and maintenance of appropriate risk control strategies, application and operation of HSE management systems. Fluent in English (spoken and written), with good record keeping skills.
- Strong-supervisory, interpersonal, communications, mentoring, team-building, cross-culturel and presentation skills.
- Computer literate on Windows-based applications.

Good knowledge about heavy Industrials Environment. Please Send CVs to:

E- mail . cv@aisco-yemen.com







"Hadi repeated the nonsense and propaganda published by U.S. intelligence..."

—Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), in a statement posted on jihadist Internet forums, denying U.S. reports confirmed by President Hadi that the U.S had intercepted a conversation between Al-Qaeda chief Ayman Al-Zawahiri and Nasser Al-Wuhayshi, the head of AQAP. The interceptions led to the closing of about 20 embassies in the Middle East and North Africa. (AFP)

"Give peace a chance. Give diplomacy a chance. Stop fighting and... start talking."

—U.N. Secretary-General **Ban Ki-**Moon, requesting U.N. inspectors be given more time in Syria to determine whether chemical weapons have been used by Syria's Bashar Al-Assad's regime.

"The region is like a gunpowder store, and the future cannot be predicted."

-Supreme Leader **Ayatollah Ali** Khamenei warning of regional turmoil that could result from foreign military intervention in Syria. (Iran's Isna News

Judicial Forum changes name, welcomes new leadership

Elections are the first in 16 years at the organization

Story and photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Aug. 28—A newly elected head of the Judicial Forum marks an end to a 16-year period of stagnate leadership for the independent organization. The group also officially changed their name on Thursday to the Yemeni Judges Club, in a move that the leaders call symbolic of the organization becoming more inclusive.

On Tuesday, Judge Aljarah Baleed became the newest leader of the syndicate, which defends members of the judicial branch nationwide.

This month the local organization, Esnaad Center for Empowering an Independent Judiciary and Rule of Law, issued a report that found 59 violations had been committed against members of the judiciary

in August. Of the reported violations, nine were murder attempts.

The results of the election were announced at the Yemeni Judges Club's third annual conference that concluded this week in Sana'a. A little over 1,100 judges and other members of the judiciary voted in the elections, the Judicial Forum said. An estimated 1,500 people attended the conference.

"This is the first fair election at the level of the Yemeni

judiciary," said Judge Ridhwan Al-Umaisi, the information assistant for the organization, judges. It is based in Sana'a.

praising the elections for voting in a Southerner from Abyan.

One of the club's founders and former minister of endowment, Judge Hamoud Al-Hitar, said in line with the nation's attempts to reconcile Northern and Southern divides, it was historic that the forum's newest leader is from Southern Yemen.

Al-Hitar added that the organization's members are now almost equally represented from the North and the South.

"The Yemeni judiciary will see improvement in terms of transparency, the issues and independence," Al-

Hitar said. The newly elected Baleed said it is an honor to represent Yemen's judges. "I will fulfill

judges'aspirations and most importantly prestige of the Yemeni judiciary," he said.

The Judicial Forum was established in 1991 by a group of



Eight die in clash between Houthis and armed tribesmen over alms collection in Amran

Rammah Al-Jubari

AMRAN, Aug. 28—Eight people were killed in armed clashes between Houthi affiliates and tribesmen in Harf Sifyan, Amran on Sunday. Area Security Manager Brigadier Yousif Albhsh said tribesmen refused to pay religious alms, resulting in the clashes. Houthis, a group of requirement to give money to Zaidi Shiites concentrated in Yemen's northern governorates, have imposed a system of alms collection in many areas where they have control.

Four of the casualties were Houthis and four were locals from the area, Albhsh said.

Zakat, or alms, is an Islamic

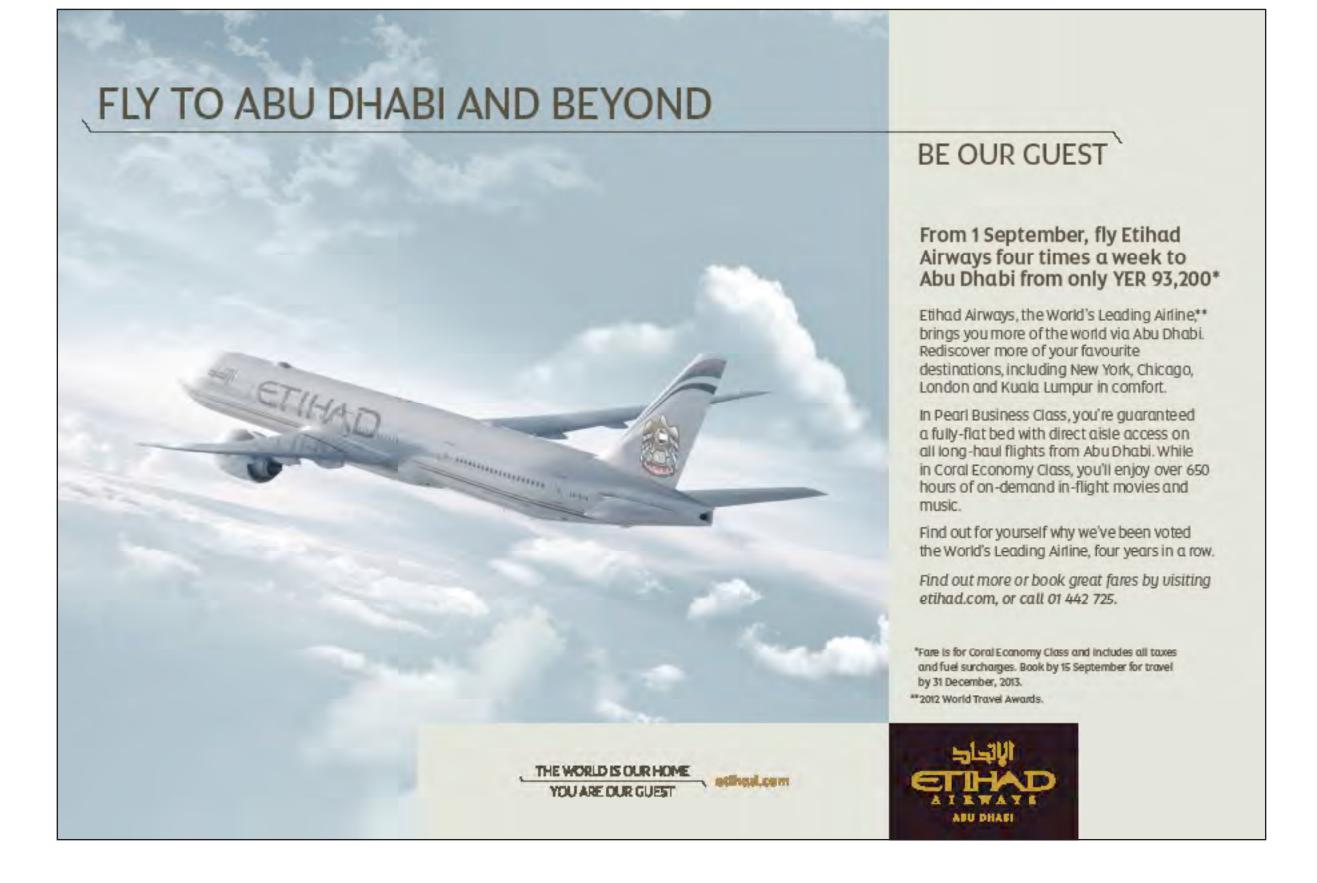
poor. Muslims typically give about 2.5 percent of their income.

Residents said they wanted to collect alms and build a school in their area, but were upset when Houthis affiliates asked for it instead, Albhsh told the Yemen Times.

The deputy minister of the Ministry of Local Administration, Abdulrageeb Saif, has called on Houthis affiliates to stop collecting alms from residents, saying it is not their role.

The Harf Sifyan area includes five districts and borders the Sa'ada Houthi-dominated governorate. Harf Sifyan experienced a war in 2009 between the government and the Houthis.

SecurityexpertSalehAl-Asbahi said repeated confrontations with Houthis in the area are a spillover from the six wars the group fought with Yemen's former regime, led by ex-President Ali Abdullah Saleh.



Where the tourists go One of Ibb's little-known districts is attracting travelling families with its photo opportunities and a relaxed atmosphere.

Story and photos by Ali Abulohoom

ourism in Yemen has been suffering ever since the breakout of Yemen's popular uprisings in 2011. Coupled with the United State's recent terror alert, prompting not only the American but several other European nations to close their embassies in Sana'a, it's no secret that tourism agencies are desperate to attract visitors. Often left out of the conversation are domestic tourists.

Tour operators say that domestic tourism has taken a nose-dive in recent years because of unofficial checkpoints erected by warring tribes on major roads. There are still areas of the country that are attracting travelers because of their beauty and the relative ease of getting there.

Ibb, the central governorate located 170 km. south of Sana'a, has long-made tourist brochures with its photos of green agricultural terraces and mountainous terrains. Now, more than ever, people are

choosing to spend their rest and relaxation time in places like Waraf district within the governorate as opposed to former tourist attractions on the coast like Hodeida, whose roads have been subject to banditry or Marib, where historic sites have been overshadowed by instability.

said local local the waraf opposed to former tourist attractions of calculations of the waraful local total local the waraful local the waraful local total local the waraful local

Waraf, characterized by its moderate climate, slopping mountains, picturesque hills and waterfalls, is located near Taiz governorate. Natives of the area say the destination used to only be frequented by nearby locals of Taiz and Ibb, but the area now seems to be developing a reputation as one of Yemen's premiere family destinations.

"Here, everything is green all year-long and the people love that,"

"My concerns and worries disappear once I see the green landscapes and the tranquility of Waraf." said Jamil Al-Warafi, a member of local council in Waraf.

This past Eid, from the morning hours until early evening, a queue of cars lined the road leading up to Waraf's highest look-out point, Alrais

"I used to spend my vacation in Aden alongside my family, but after the political situation worsened following the 2011 uprising, I had no choices but [to go elsewhere]," said Hani Morad, a 35-year-old father from Aden.

Morad has also lived in Sana'a, but calls it too "crowded and noisy" to spend a vacation there.

"My concerns and worries disappear once I see the green landscapes and the tranquility of Waraf," he said. Morad decided to come to Waraf after a friend recommended it.

The district is comprised of 30 small villages but lacks traditional tourist infrastructure like hotels and restaurants so most people visit for the day and return to Ibb city at night for accommodations, which is about five kilometers from the town.

Most people bring food with them and have picnics throughout the day to avoid having to return to Ibb for a meal.

Ahmed Hamza, a 26-year-old from Taiz who had gone to Waraf for his past two Eid vacations, said this year he came prepared to spend the entire day in Waraf's hills.

"I decided to bring all my own

supplies and equipment to avoid the mistakes of last year," Hamza said. He had previously forgotten to bring any food with him and had to head back to Ibb early. "We will stay longer this time," he said.

However, there is currently a local investor who recognized the potential of Waraf and has decided to build a 1,600 square meter com-

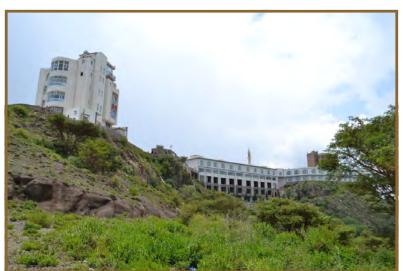
pound on top of Alrais that includes two small hotels and two restaurants.

Construction began last year on the compound and is expected to conclude next summer in time for Eid, said Mohammed Derhim, the man behind the project.

"The influx of people here, pushed us to invest," Derhim said.



Hundreds of people visited Waraf during Eid to enjoy its green surroundings.



A hotel is being built on "Alrais", the highest point of Waraf, to accommodate the district's growing number of guests.



People will often bring enough food with them for the today to avoid having to return to the area's largest city, Ibb, for lunch.



29 August, 2013

VACANCIES

Yemen Times LLC Announces the following vacancies

تعلن مؤسسة يمن تايمز عن الوظائف الشاغرة التالية

Deputy Editor-in-Chief

The deputy editor-in-chief supports the editor-in-chief in managing the establishment's editorial department. Duties include but are not limited to the following:

- Implementing editorial policy and organizational plan
- Contributing to the establishment's media strategy
- Monitoring editorial production efficiently and in a timely manner
- Supervising the editorial department's staff and encouraging their personal and professional development
- Managing the newsroom in coordination with other supervisors
- Representing the organization locally and internationally
- Contributing to editorial columns and other editorial productions
- Maintaining Yemen Times values and principles while endorsing its organizational culture based on a professional and free press, human rights, democracy, transparency and good
- Implementing the organization's general policy and promoting to both staff and outsiders
- Reviewing the establishment's quality control and improvement
- Ensuring safety, progress, speed and quality of the establishment

Required Qualifications:

- Yemeni national
- A master's degree preferably in media or a related field
- English fluency in writing, speaking, reading and comprehension
- Computer literacy
- A minimum of seven years of experience in print media
- A minimum of three years experience in managing and supervising at least five people
- A demonstrated leadership skills and an ability to work in a team under pressure and tight
- A demonstrated commitment to professionalism in media and a comprehensive understanding of the risks and requirements associated with working in the media in Yemen

Deputy General Manager

The deputy general manager supports the general manager in running the entire establishment. Duties include but are not limited to:

- Meeting the establishment's advertising and circulation goals and objectives
- Preparing a marketing plan including pricing policy, that reflects advertising and circulation price lists in coordination with the advertising manager to be reviewed by the CEO
- Assuring approved advertising, circulation and production budgets are apportioned and followed in an efficient manner
- Issuing the annual timetable of commercial projects, advertising sections and supplements in cooperation with the editor-in-chief and other editorial staff
- Preparing business contracts for the business department and submitting drafts to the CEO
- Supervising the performance of the advertising, circulation and marketing departments In partnership with the financial manager, monitoring the documentation that analyzes
- activities regarding production, advertising, circulation and marketing Overseeing the development and application of a corporate identity design manual
- Observing media market development and identifying significant changes for the CEO and other associated colleagues
- Acting as a proxy for the CEO during absences
- Maintaining relations with clients and suppliers

Required qualifications:

- mum of five years experience in management, preferably in the private sector
- A comprehensive knowledge of Yemeni markets and environment
- A minimum of a bachelor's degree in management or a relevant field
- Leadership, team work and communication skills
- A demonstrated commitment to professionalism and demonstrated experience in achievement

نائب رئيس تحرير

يقوم نائب رئيس التحرير بمهام رئيس التحرير في حال غيابه / غيابها ويساعد رئيس التحرير اثناء وجوده لتأدية مهامه لا فيه مصلحة العمل. تشمل المهام المطلوبة على سبيل المثال وليس الحصر:

- ❖ العمل على تنفيذ توجيهات رئيس التحرير الخاصة بالسياسة التحريرية وخطة عمل المؤسسة
 - 💠 المساهمة في إعداد الإستراتيجية الإعلامية للمؤسسة بشكل عام
 - ♦ متابعة الإنتاج الإعلامى للمؤسسة بجودة عالية ووقت مناسب
 - الإشراف على الإعلاميين وأداءهم المهنى وتطورهم الوظيفى
 - ♦ إدارة غرف التحرير في المؤسسة بالتنسيق مع المدراء المباشرين تمثيل المؤسسة محليا وعالميا
 - المساهمة في كتابة عمود إفتتاحية المؤسسة في جميع منتجاتها
- الحرص على قيم مؤسسة يمن تايمز وتعزيز ثقافتها المؤسسية المبنية على الصحافة المهنية والمصداقية وحقوق الانسان وتعزيز الديمقراطية والشفافية والحكم الجيد
 - 💠 العمل على تنفيذ السياسة العامة للمؤسسة وتعميمها لدى العاملين
 - ❖ مراجعة منتجات المؤسسة بعد الإنتاج وتقييمها من اجل تحسين العمل
 - التأكد من سلامة العمل وسرعته وانتظامه

الصفات والمؤهلات المطلوبة:

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- ❖ شهادة جامعية بدرجة ماجستير، يفضل في مجال الإعلام او المجالات الإنسانية ذات العلاقة
 - إجادة تامة للغة الإنجليزية ومهارات الكمبيوتر
- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن ٧ سنوات في مجال الصحافة المطبوعة ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن ٣ سنوات في مجال الإدارة بحيث لا يقل الموظفين تحت إشراف مباشر عن ٥ موظفين
 - 🍫 🏻 قدرة على العمل الجماعي وقيادة الفريق والعمل تحت الضغط والمواعيد النهائية
 - 💠 اِثبات الإلتزام المسبق بمهنية اعلامية واستيعاب كامل لمخاطر المهنة ومتطلباتها

نائب مدير عام

يقوم نائب المدير العام بمهام رئيس التحرير في حال غيابه / غيابها ويساعد الدير العام اثناء وجوده لتأدية مهامه لما فيه مصلحة العمل. تشمل المهام المطلوبة على سبيل المثال وليس الحصر:

- ❖ الإشراف على عمليات الإعلان والتوزيع وتحقيق اهداف المؤسسة بشكل عام
- ❖ بالتنسيق مع مدير التسويق والإعلانات الإتفاق على تسعيرة الإعلانات في الجريدة والراديو والموقع وكافة منتجات المؤسسة كما يساهم في تحديد أسعار الإشتراكات وعرضها على المدير العام
 - ❖ الإشراف على الموازنات التقديرية للإعلان والإنتاج الإعلامي والتوزيع بطريقة مهنية ووقت مناسب
- ❖ يضع جداول سنوية للمشاريع التجارية للمؤسسة بما فيها الإستراتيجية الإعلانية والملاحق واى مشاريع أخرى بالتنسيق المباشر مع رئيس التحرير
 - 💠 إعداد العقود التجارية وعرضها على المدير العام
 - الإشراف على إدارات الإعلان، التسويق والتوزيع
- 💠 بالتنسيق مع المدير المالي يحرص على توثيق كافة تفاصيل عمليات الإنتاج والإعلان والتسويق والتوزيع من ناحية
 - الحرص على اسم المؤسسة التجاري وثقافتها المؤسسية وتعزيزها داخليا وخارجيا
 - متابعة السوق الإعلامي وتطوره والتغييرات فيه بما فيها المنافسين واقتراح استراتيجيات للتفوق عليهم يحل محل المدير العام في حال غيابه / غيابها
 - الإشراف على العقود مع العملاء والموردين
 - ❖ العمل بشكل مبادر ومستقل وتقديم تقارير مباشرة للمدير العام

المؤهالات المطلوبي:

- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن ◊ سنوات في مجال الإدارة ويفضل في القطاع الخاص
 - خبرة عميقة في السوق والبيئة اليمنية على الأقل شهادة جامعية في الإدارة أو أي تخصص مناسب
 - مهارات قيادية وعمل جماعي ومهارات اتصال عالية
 - التزام وسمعة طيبة وإثبات القدرة على الإنجاز ❖ مهارات استخدام الكمبيوتر ومعرفة عالية باللغة الإنجليزية

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- 💠 🏼 عمل تقييم دوري للعاملين ومساعدتهم في تحديد نقاط قوتهم وضعفهم واقتراح برامج تدريبية لهم بالتنسيق مع
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 - مهارات إتصال متقوقة وقدرة على التحفيز والعمل بروح الفريق مهارات استخدام الكمبيوتر ومعرفة عالية باللغة الإنجليزية
- الصفات والمؤهالات الطلوبة:
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Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,(1951 - 1999)
Founder of Yemen Times



OUR OPINION

Turning a new leaf

nce again Yemen has made history by setting an example of tolerance and political wisdom by issuing a national apology. The government headed by President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi issued an apology last week to the nation, asking for their forgiveness for mistakes made in the past and promising not to repeat them in the future.

This is amazing.

We are the only country in the region that has actually done this. Skeptics say this apology is half hearted and does not mean anything. I think they are completely wrong.

First of all, making such an apology is not easy. It condemns acts of the past, therefore admitting to mistakes, and it also holds the current regime responsible to not repeat them.

The significance of such an apology is it is a sign of respect for the Yemeni people, and it allows them to turn a new leaf. People can forgive and be forgiven.

Yemen has an ironic situation. Almost everyone who had held any kind of power in the past was both a culprit and a victim at various points of their responsibility. If we start asking who should apologize to whom, we would wind up apologizing to ourselves. Therefore a national apology by the current government on behalf of all previous regimes and on behalf of the various political parties and components is a good thing.

This is a good time to rejoice. Let's not get into the details of terminology and intentions. Let's use the chance to turn a new leaf, and keep our eyes on the measures guaranteeing mistakes of the past are not repeated.

As a Yemeni citizen, I am extremely proud and satisfied. There is no way any angry person or skeptic can take this away from me. But as I embrace this amazing historical moment, I will remain conscious of the measures that need to be taken to create a better and peaceful future for all, where equal citizenship and human rights are a top priority for both current and coming regimes.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Egypt's dead - dehumanized and disregarded

Hodan Yusuf Aljazeera.com First Published Aug. 25

ver 1,000 people have died in Egypt since Aug. 14, and are the result of the "worst mass unlawful killings in the country's modern history", according to Human Rights Watch. If those 1,000 were from the West, would the international narrative be any different?

Last April in Boston, three people lost their lives on a day when everyone was just trying to enjoy a marathon. Condolences came in from across the world and even from space, while Egypt has received very little. The same heads of state who poured with grief over those unjustified killings in Boston are the same heads of state who continue to do business with Egypt, disregarding the apparent bloodlust of this interim military regime. They continue to support the regime financially and militarily as the authorities continue to act with impunity killing protesters, including the slaughter of at least three dozen prisoners in a van. These people were reportedly among those detained following the raid on the Fateh Mosque. The exact number of dead and the way they were killed remains unclear, but witnesses have documented signs of torture and apparent burns on the bodies. Even

prisoners of war have rights.

So what has gone wrong? The Egyptian media - both state and private - overwhelmingly support the interim military regime. Many TV outlets deemed too Islamic or critical were shut down immediately after the coup. This means that the majority of ordinary Egyptians have the unchallenged running narrative of the State beamed into their TVs and radios and printed in their

newspapers. If recent history teaches us anything, it is that media in times of conflict can become the facilitator for mass bloodshed and war crimes.

A familiar trend

During the genocide in Rwanda, the radio station RTLM called on the Hutus to kill the Tutsis, referring to them as "cockroaches". Repeated over and over until it became truth, it ended up being the mantra of a genocide that claimed the lives of over 800,000 Tut-

sis. Dehumanisation, as a precursor to genocide, requires a deliberate and planned motive that utilises message proliferation mediums at hand.

Twenty years later, in Egypt today, the word is not cockroaches , but "terrorists", a loaded term used to tranish those who have Islamic political views.

The

problem

is, these

people

are ter-

rorists

Egyptian television often carries straps that say "Egypt Fighting Terrorism" and programmes often break into English translation for the benefit of any English-speaking viewers. The coup leaders and the supportive media machine have seemingly resorted to the language of terrorism. A spokesman for the Egyptian interim government declared that Egypt is at war with

logical and religious fascism. Labelling people and their grievance as terrorism is dismissive and even removes the burden of responsibility from the authorities to deal with them humanely and respectfully.

terrorism, ex-

tremism, theo-

This is inherited from the Western global "war on has served well

terror", which has served well to label, dehumanise, then cast aside human rights in the name of fighting terrorism. In Egypt, protesters exercising their constitutional rights were conveniently transformed into terrorists. This powerful and chilling account from Guardian journal-

ist Patrick Kingsley describes how the terrorist narrative translated into live bullets and attacks on unarmed protesters - and even the doctors treating them. His account opens with a police lieutenant's live television interview outside Fateh Mosque. The policeman reloaded his machine gun while saying, "The problem is, these people are terrorists." The journalist goes on to describe the heartbreaking scenes of mourning relatives trying to admit the rotting corpses of their dead loved ones into the morgue while the police reportedly refused to sign off their corpses as murder. Truth and humanity, he said, were in short supply. It seems once labelled terrorists, even the dead are denied due

Changing language

process.

The selective mourning of the international community teaches an entire generation that some people matter more than others. Some dead are dignified while others labelled, then disregarded. Unimportant. Too different to defend. A generation of Muslim children around the world in places like Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Yemen could grow up believing that their people, and by extension, they, are less deserving of the dignity afforded to others. Hard to avoid when the empty rhetoric does not reach them before the drones and bullets do.

History will no doubt judge this current regime and all its domestic and international allies harshly while they continue on the path of indiscriminate killing and the brutal crackdown on all they deem to be obstacles to their totalitarian rule.

It is beyond ironic that the former dictator Mubarak has been released while Morsi, the country's first democratically elected president, is still detained. The spiritual guide of the Muslim Brotherhood and other senior figures have also been arrested. Even ElBaradei is being charged with a crime, punishment for daring to resign when the bloodshed exceeded his personal tolerance levels.

Language is very important, especially in times of conflict. And in this turmoil, Egypt has begun with a new thesaurus of its own. A contentious thesaurus, where words like coup and democracy, mean very different things to different people and governments. However, the brutal fact of thousands of civilians dying at the hands of security forces should never be lost in translation.

Hodan Yusuf-Pankhurst is a freelance multimedia journalist and a mediator and trainer in conflict resolution. She has a diploma in Journalism and an MSc in Conflict Resolution and Mediation Studies from the University of London.

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرّحْمنِ الرّحِيمِ

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Almost naked

Group takes to the streets arming themselves with signs, chants and little else

Amal Al-Yarisi

hen the group calling themselves, "Al-Arateet" or "Almost Naked" in English, caused some mouths to drop during Eid as they protested in the streets of Sana'a with some wearing little more than shorts to cover their private parts, they vowed it wouldn't be the their last protest.

The group of around 30 men, took to the streets on the first day of the Eid vacation some wearing only jeans, some wearing only a maowzes (Yemeni lower body wraps) and others leaving much to the imagination. They said they were protesting a general lack of political accountability and devel-

opment in Yemer

"I am jobless. I am almost nude," they chanted, as street walkers stared back with a range of reactions, namely admiration, bewilderment and frequently disgust.

They say they wanted to get people's attention, and they did. The group's distinctive bearing of naked flesh angered many, who criticized their lack of modesty, a value that is typically reflected in the dress of both men and women in Yemen.

During one such march, the men covered themselves in revolutionary slogans and carried signs calling for treatment for persons injured during Yemen's popular uprisings in 2011, who are still seeking medical treatment.

Politically, the group describes themselves as liberal socialists and

say they were some of the thousands that relentlessly camped out in Change Square in 2011 to call for the ousting of then-President Ali Abdullah Saleh. They have also conducted marches to call for reforms in security structures and to condemn electricity outages.

While the men have strong convictions, they aren't always positively received.

"The people laughed at our first march, calling us frivolous," said Khaled Al-Junaid, one of the march organizers and participants.

Hakeem Al-Bukari, one the group's founders, said the group has become discouraged on several occasions and ended their marches early. He says bystanders often insult them.

The group says they may consider changing their name to perhaps ease criticisms, "but we will not change our way of protesting," said Al-Bukari.

Many are questioning the group's tactics. Amal Al-Humidi, a private-sector employee, said Al-Arateet's protests aren't very respectful.

"Has nudism become a way to achieve demands? There are many appropriate ways to make demands [in other ways]," Al-Humidi said.

However, the group says it has a following and they are committed to forcing the government to pay



Al-Arateet members will continue to bare all as they strive to get their political messages across.

attention to them, even if they have to do it half-naked.

"We still want other people to join us," Al-Bukari said.

The social networking site Facebook has been one way the group has found like-mined people. Their Facebook page displays photos of their protests and discusses what they call their "revolutionary goals."

"Our number of [facebook followers] is increasing day by day as [people] use their [personal] Facebook pages to post about us, share our posts and call [others] to par-

take in our protests," Al-Burki said. and a hi "We intend to broaden our activi- Altho

ties outside Sana'a." Among Al-Arateet's 400 sup-

porters on Facebook are many women but to date no female has marched with them. The group doesn't necessarily want women to participate because they foresee negative backlash. They say as society stands now, women's participation would be too controversial. When they are outside the home, women typically cover their entire bodies with an abaya, a long black dress that hits below the ankles

and a hijab, a head scarf.

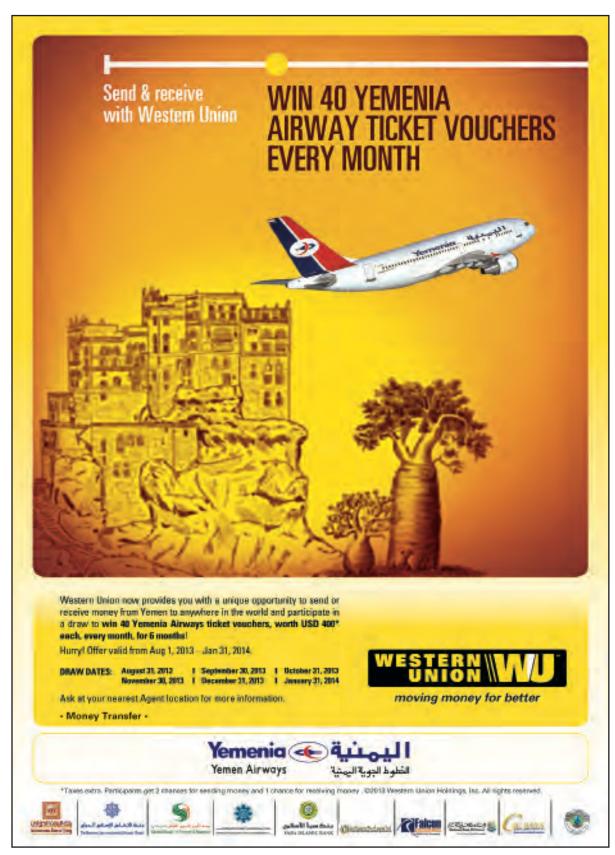
Although other countries like Egypt and Tunisia have had campaigns that contain nude men and women for different political causes, Al-Arateet recognize they may be the first of their kind in Yemen.

"Everyone has absolute freedom of expression and opinion," Al-Bukari said. "Al-Arateet draws people's attention which contributes to [making change]."

Photos courtesy of Al-Arateet







In rural areas, pools save residents exhausting trips for water

Rammah Al-Jubari

nly twenty-four percent of Yemenis have access to running water in their home, said National Water Strategy water expert Mohammed Al-Ariqi. That leaves 76 percent of the country reliant on water from wells, pools of rain-water or purchased water.

Not all pools are for swim-

Himeir Zimam lives in the mountainous village of Haqeel in Hajja governorate. Despite being only 20 kilometers from the heart of the governorate, residents in Haqeel have no access to clean running water. Residents have resorted to building pools to collect water for their daily use, but not for drink-

"The pool helps us cover our basic water needs but, like other locals, I have to fetch drinking water from a natural spring 4 kilometers away, on the back of my donkey," Zimam

Zimam says pools are necessary to fend off the constant exhaustion resulting from fetching water.

the essence of life,' [but in Haqeel] we say, 'the pool is the essence of life.'

Pools are commonly built in mountainous areas because the increasing number of wells is significantly depleting the springs.

Pools vary widely in accommodating small and large families alike. The price to build a pool is beyond the reach of some Yemenis.

Zimam told the Yemen Times that a pool that is four meters deep, four meters wide and four meters long would cost well over YR 1 million, or about \$5000.

Stones and cement are used to line the pool in order to prevent the water from soaking into the earth.

Pools are typically built near a family's crops so that they can more easily water them.

Many families save and use the rainwater collected from their roofs through a pipe that leads to a pool.

While the use of pools to collect water isn't a new phenomenon, it is



more widespread than it ever was in the past. Abdulla Qaed, 55, told the Yemen Times that having a pool is 'a must'.

Qaed explained that the amount of rainfall has decreased over the past years, threatening the water supply of rural areas.

'We're required to buy water, which is expensive because it must be transported with vehicles to remote areas," Qaed said.

Ninety percent of pools in rural

areas are uncovered, said Abdulhaliq Alwan, the director of planning and water policies at the Water Resources General Authority. Insects or animals can fall into uncovered pools and affect the safety of the water.

SBS

SANA'A BRITISH SCHOOL

Alwan said that pools are often dangerous and result in the spread of parasites and amebas.

"Despite the threat of disease, families in rural areas have no choice but to use pools-they can't live without water," Alwan said.

What makes the situation worse, Al-Arigi told the Yemen Times, is the fact the people in rural areas often swim in their pools, leaving the water even less hygienic.

"Lack of awareness about the hazards of such behavior spreads disease," Al-Ariqi said.

Tackling the issue

Yemen's water crisis, particularly in rural areas, is receiving attention from a number of governmental and non-governmental organizations that have launched water projects.

The Social Fund for Development

(SFD) is a government organization that 361,000 people have benefited that is supporting the building of from the pool project. pools for local communities that The project is a way of relieving lack wells and springs. SFD pays women who are predominantly burdened by the fetching of water, for the cement and stones neces-

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sary for the pool, families are re-

sponsible for the labor costs. The

organization ensures the safety

of the pools it builds by providing

covers and prohibiting swimming

in the pools. The size of the pool is

determined by the number of fam-

SFD Water and Environment

ily members.

consuming, laborious work. "Women in these families are responsible for bringing water from remote areas and the project aims mainly at alleviating their suffering," he said.

which by it's very nature is time-

ers The full Ministry Syllabus in year 9

ridge AS & A level in Years 12 & 13.

nbridge IGCSE in Years 10 & 11.

Photos courtesy of The Social Fund Department director Abdulwahab Al-Mujahid told the Yemen Times for Development

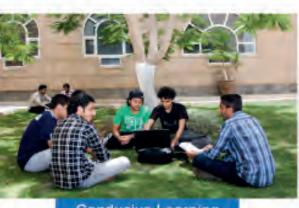


Locals can expect long queues for Yemen's depleted water supplies.



Women in rural areas are typically tasked with the job of fetching clean drinking water.

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JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Storekeeper - (1 position)

Location: Sa'ada

Contract Duration: 3 months

Main Responsibilities

- Ensure daily coordination of Oxfam warehouse activities.
- Ensure the timely delivery of supplies.
- Organize for loading and unloading of vehicles when necessary by checking waybill/ delivery notes against physical quantity and quality.
- Travel to field sites to receive and inspect goods delivered directly to the field.
- Receive the goods as per the description on the purchase order/request
- Inspect goods upon delivery and rejects inadequate, broken, lower quality and other items not meeting the requirements of the order.
- Dispatch goods from the warehouse using appropriate Oxfam procedures, on approved store release forms, waybills and update stock records.
- Prepare report of monthly stocks, end of grant stocks, and fiscal year physical counts; and compile a stock reconciliation report.
- Display bin cards on each item in the warehouse.
- Maintain physical and electronic copies of inventory.
- Be responsible for the security of stock at the warehouse by ensuring that they adherence to health and safety

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- Certificate/Diploma in storekeeping and warehousing or equivalent.
- Willingness to travel and work in the rural areas.
- Ability to work independently, as well as in a team.
- Ability to write clear and concise reports, both in English and Arabic.
- Good level of interpersonal communication skills and good spoken and written English.
- Good command of computer software packages e.g. WinWord and Excel.

Emergency Food Security and Livelihood/ Cash Transfer Officer (1 position)

Location: Haradh

Contract Duration: 7 months

Main Responsibilities

- Implement the project activities according to plan.
- Organize/conduct community sensitization meetings to introduce the project at the village levels
- Lead the process of mapping targeted villages and beneficiary identification.
- Work with partners and the SWF staff to collect data for Baseline, PDM and post intervention impact evaluation.
- Assist with the development of solutions.
- Prepare reports, and supervising partner staff in implementing EFSL activities.
- Build the capacity of partner staff and community livelihood committees.
- Work with partners to ensure that reporting is completed in a timely manner and that reports are of high quality.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- Minimum of 3 years experience in Livelihoods, community mobilization and cash programmes
- A First degree or equivalent in a relevant discipline (preferably sociology, agriculture, microenterprise development).
- Any additional experience in emergency relief would obviously be an advantage, proving your resilience and ability to maintain team work under pressure.
- Proven understanding of small business development as well as understanding of gender equity, development and the poverty context in Yemen.
- Considerable experience of training and capacity building.
- Excellent written and verbal communication (in both English and Arabic), representation and report writing skills, are also required.

Cleaner (2 positions)

Location: Haradh

Contract Duration: 7 months

Main Responsibilities

- Ensure Oxfam office and premises' cleanliness.
- Assist Oxfam staff with catering services during Oxfam business hours, events and meetings
- Liase with administrator/ Logistics to purchase cleaning materials.
- Provide administrative support to staff, and perform other tasks requested by the logistics/administration assistant to ensure smooth running of the programme.
- Skills and Competencies Required for this Role
- Willingness to actively participate in office activities, and contribute to general office work.
- Flexibility and adaptability, and attention to detail.
- Ability to demonstrate sensitivity to gender equality and equity issues in work practices.

Good Governance Project Officer

Location: Sana'a

Contract Duration: One year

Main Responsibilities

- Contribute to overall project development by emphasizing appropriate approaches. Promote participation of poor people in all activities implemented by the project.
- Provide intensive needs-based technical support to CSOs' networks.
- Monitor project activities on CSOs and people's participation (technically and financially)
- Document and share project experience on people's participation. Prepare monthly work-plans and progress reports.
- Support in donors report.
- Lead on the implementation of project's activities related to CSOs with special emphasis on capacity building, networking and monitoring.
- Act as a resource person on the role of CSOs in promoting good governance. Assist in organizing workshops and network meetings for partners from CSOs organization of the program
- meetings, recording minutes and its distribution. Liase with other civil society organizations, donors and other stakeholders.
- Translate English reports to Arabic for government counterparts and partners. Assist in any other tasks requested by the Governance Project Manager.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- Bachelor degree in social sciences or related discipline.
- Minimum of 3 years experience in working with development organization. Working experience with an international organization will be an advantage.
- An understanding of working in the development sector, sensitivity poverty issues, and gender equity issues.
- High level of interpersonal communications skills and fluency in spoken and written English.
- Knowledge and skills in computer usage.
- Willingness and fitness to travel for sustained periods of time.

To apply

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

Closing date for applications is 11th September 2013

Around Town



Police temporarily blocked traffic on Al-Zubairi, Bab Al-Salam and Khawlan streets near Bab Al-Yemen on Wednesday morning while they investigated an abandoned and illegally parked car. Police described the vehicle as suspicious. Following an investigation, police announced that the owner of the car had parked and gone to sleep at a friend's house. The man was issued a ticket. (Mohammed Al-Hasani)



JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Partnership Officer (1 position)

Location: Hodeidah

Contract Duration: 22 Months

Job Purpose: To be the focal point for applying a qualitative civil society development approach to all Hodeida programming and that partnerships are based on the values, principles and assessment.

Main Responsibilities:

- Assess civil society sphere, networks and identify opportunities for added value to Oxfam GB programming, including use of networks at program and/or policy level.
 Work with the Program Manager to establish priorities for other civil society programming in Hodeida and input into proposal
- and strategic development.
- Undertake partner assessment and provide support to staff for the same Support program design to ensure strong and proactive partnership development is mainstreamed into all new Hodeida
- . Support program teams in assessing and identifying new partners.
- Consider issues such as gender and relations between local civil society and local authorities in relation to civil society development
- Work with Program and Support teams to improve understanding of qualitative support to partners and civil society development.
- Undertake and support partner management
- Coordinate with the Social Welfare Fund, Yemen Women Union and Post Office partners and Oxfam GB project staff to prepare technical capacity building activities based on assessments and agreed areas for skills development (training, exchange visits, workshops, strategic development, networking etc) - Develop expenditure and procurement plans to guide implementation of grants at partner level.
- Support Oxfam team in plans implementation, ensuring that Oxfam rules and regulations are followed. Work with the Finance team to develop guidelines for use by partners in financial management, including budgeting and
- Support Finance staff in the development of organizational capacity building plans and tools for relevant partners.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- University degree in social sciences or related discipline.
- Minimum of 3 years experience in work with development organization at local levels as well as working experience with an international organization is an added advantage
- An understanding of and experience in working in the development sector, and sensitivity poverty issues and gender equity
- Ability to analyze and document related CSOs and poverty issues Demonstrated capacity of social and communication skills and ability to work with others and as part of the team
- Fluency in Arabic and English and good writing skills
- Knowledge and skills in computer usage Willingness and fitness to travel for sustained periods of time
- Willingness and eagerness to learn about organizational and financial procedures

Finance Assistant (1 Position)

Location: Hodeidah Contract duration: 22 months

Job Purpose: To provide assistance to Oxfam team and finance staff and ensure adequate financial standards and management, under the supervision of the Finance Officer.

Support the finance assistant and finance officer on daily cash management, and payment mechanism.

Main Responsibilities:

- To scan barcode cards before distribution and post distribution in the barcode system Maintain record of the generated barcode cards and the distributed barcode cards
- Follow up on undistributed cards, and initiate process for replacement
- Weekly reconciliation of cash transfer program with Post Office records for Finance Manager
- Ensure proper filling system (papers & electronic). Responsible of barcode cards archive.
- Support the finance assistant in finance documents filling Support in field payments.
- Perform other tasks requested by the Finance Officer to ensure smooth running of the program. Skills and Competencies Required for this Role:
- University degree in Finance or any other relevant discipline. Knowledge and skills in computer usage and data management
- Ability to manage work pressure, and work to deadlines Ability to work with others and as part of the team
- Fluency in Arabic and English and writing skills Willingness and fitness to travel for sustained periods of time

To apply:

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

Closing date for applications is 10th September 2013

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

نائب رئيس الدائرة الإعلامية لحزب المؤتمر عبد الحفيظ النهاري:

تصرفات الإخوان هي التي أستعدت الآخرين في الداخل والخارج

الكاتب والمحلل السياسي مصطفى راجح:

ما حدث في مصر نسف كل قيم الثورات العربية التي اندلعت في ١١٠٢

كما فاجأتنا مصر في ثورة ٢٥ يناير ٢٠١١ فاجأتنا بما حدث الأربعاء ٣ يوليو .. عزل الرئيس المنتخب محمد مرسى بعد عام من وصوله السلطة في سيناريو سيظل مثار جدل من قبل دولة لا يختلف اثنان على قوة تأثيرها على منطقة الشرق الأوسط.. في اليمن أدرك الجميع هذا التأثير حين تحولت وسائل الإعلام ومواقع التواصل الاجتماعي منذ احتشد المصريون في التحرير إلى وسائل مصرية الوجهة والتناول.. كيف لا والتأثير لا يتوقف عن كونم جغرافيا أو قوميا وإنما يتعداه إلى السبياسي العميق.. تداعيات أحداث ٣٠ يونيو في مصر على المثبهد السياسي في اليمن.. موضوع هذا الحوار الذي تستضيف فيم الصحيفة الأستاذ عبد الحفيظ النهاري نائب رئيس الدائرة الإعلامية لحزب المؤتمر الشعبي العام والكاتب والحلل السبياسي الأستاذ مصطفى راجح...

حوار وتصوير المحمد الحسبني

أبدأ معك أستاذ عبد الحفيظ هل تعتقد أن ماحدث في مصر في ٣٠ يونيو يشبه ماحدث في ٢٥ يناير؟ في الواقع ماحدث في ال \overline{r} من يونيو في مصر هو امتداد لما حدث في ٣٠ يناير، هو امتداد لذات الثورة لذات القيم، لذات الإرادة، ماجعل ٣٠ يونيو يأتى كمرحلة أخرى في

تصوري هو تصحيح لمسار الـ٥٦ من يناير.

لاذا تصحيح؟

لأن التحالفات التي تمت في الإنتخابات الرئاسية كانت تحالفات عاطفية خوفا من عودة النظام السابق أونكاية به ولم تكن تحالفات إنتخابية أو مبنية على استراتيجية تهتم بالمبادئ أو تحافظ على القيم التي قامت من أجلها ثورة الـ٥٦ من يناير واقصد

بها قيم الحرية والديمقراطية والعدالة لولا هذه الضغوط من القوى العالمية التي والمجتمع المدني. أتقصد بكلامك هذا أن تشكيل التكلتلات في ٢٥ يناير كان عفويا وفي ٣٠ يونيو كان مدروسا؟

نعم.. كانت تحالفات الإنتخابات الرئاسية

تحالفات عاطفية مايزال الشعب فيها

مشحونا بشحنة ثورية عاطفية لم يتم

فيها فرز واضح للقوى السياسية وللبرامج

وللرؤى والأيدلوجيات، لكن بعد الإنتهاء

من الانتخابات الرئاسية وفوز مرشح الإخوان

المسلمين بنسبة ضئيلة، بل يقال إن فوزه

لم يكن دقيقا بقدر ما كان نتيجة ضغوط من

قوى كبرى عالمية على المجلس العسكري

لأن النسبة التي فاز بها ما كانت لتكون

طيب إسمح لي أن انتقل بالسؤال لضيفي الآخر الكاتب والمحلل السياسي مصطفى راجح.. سيد راجح هل تعتقد أن ماحدث في مصر

التي اندلعت في ٢٠١١. والإنقلاب الذي حدث لم يكن إنقلابا فقط بل كان إنقلاباً سلمت الحكم للإخوان ظنا منها أنهم الأكثر ثم اجتثاثا، لأنه نسف مبدأ التداول السلمي تأثيرا للقيادة في هذه المرحلة.. وهذا ما للسلطة والإحتكام إلى إرادة الجماهير، لذلك ثبت خطأه فيما بعّد، وبالتالي فإن فوز مرسى رأينا أن طرفان يقفان الآن ضد الإخوان، لم يكون بأصوات الإخوان المسلمين وإنما هما الجيش المصرى والقاعدة بزعامة من كل المصريين الذين لا يريدون العودة الظواهري، حيث يقول الظواهري لمرسى والإخوان لقد وصلتم إلى وضعكم هذا بسبب عدم تحكيمكم للشريعة وقبلتم بحاكمية الجماهير، وهو يدرك جيدا حجم التغيير

مؤخرا كان مصريا مائة بالمائة؟

مصطفى راجح

بعض النظر عن أنه كان مصريا خالصا أو كان نتيجة تأثيرات إقليمية وغيرها.. الذي حدث مصر نسف كل قيم الثورات العربية

التي وضعوها دون دراسة.. هذا ما قصدته.. كماً أن الإخوان في الحكم لم يتعاملوا مع المصريين كشعب واحد، كما لم يتعاملوا مع الناخبين الذين انتخبوهم بكل أطيافهم.. كما انه لم تكن هناك إنتخابات متكاملة.

عبدالحفيظ النهاري

عفوا سيد عبد الحفيظ كيف لم تكن متكاملة؟

يعنى لم يكن هناك إنتخابا لمجلس النواب ومجلس الشوري كان فيه نظر، وبالتالي مضى الإخوان إلى الأمام بالرئاسية فقط... على فكرة عندما نقول إنتخابات.. المؤسسات الديمقراطية الجديدة في مصر لم تكتمل، وبالتالي هرب الإخوان بالرئاسة إلى الأمام في محاولة أخونة الدولة وفي محاولة تجيير الدولة لصالح الأجندة الحزبية والتنظيمية الخالصة، وهذه هي المشكلة.. يعني المشكلة لم تكن لدى الإخوان في العمل التنفيذي في الدولة أو في أدائهم في قيادة البلاد، وإنما في محاولة إحتكار السلطة الرئاسية وسلطة الدولة وتحويلها لخدمة التنظيم.

لكن هل تنكر أنه كان هناك مايشبه الحرب على الإخوان حين وجودهم في السلطة من قوى إقليمية لمنعهم من تحقيق اية نجاحات يلبون فيها مطالب ناخبيهم؟

على العكس، تصرفاتهم هي التي استعدت الآخرين في الداخل والخارج.. تصرفاتهم التي بدأت بالإعلان الدستوري وهي التي اختلّف فيها مع ما تحدث به زميلي في الحوار الأخ مصطفى لأن من بدأ بقصقصة الأجنحة الديمقراطية أو الآمال الديمقراطية التي بنيت عليها ثورة ٢٥ يناير هم الأخوان، بداية بالإعلان الدستوري وإنتهاء بالدستور الذي اعتبره أنا مفصل على مقاس الإخوان أو بالأحرى جلابية على مقاس الإخوان المسلمين وليس على مقاس مصر، وكثير من الإجراءات التي كانت في طريقها لاستكمال أخونة الدولة في الأجهزة الأمنية

اسمح لي أستاذ عبد الحفيظ أن أنتقل بالسؤال إلى الأستاذ مصطفى.. ما رأيك في ما طرحه عبد الحفيظ؟

أنا أرى أن هناك مستويان للنقاش، المستوى الأول في الديمقراطية وتجربة الإخوان في الحكم، والآخر هو في إهدار قواعد اللعبة، بما فيها إهدار حق الحيآة، حيث المستوى الأول، نتفق ونختلف فيه كيف ما شئنا، والمستوى الآخر يجب أن نتفق فيه وهو رفضنا لإراقة الدماء، ولو كان هناك رفض لحكم الإخوان كان يمكن أن يكون بالوسائل السياسية.. الذي فعله الجيش المصري هو إنقلاب على الرئيس المنتخب وإنقلاب أيضا على الجموع التي خرجت لتحتج ضد مرسى.. هو لم يمهلهم أكثر من اسبوع وانقلب على الجميع واختطف السلطة، والإهدار الذي نتحدث عنه من بينه تحويل القضاء إلى أداة من أدوات الممارسة السياسية.. عندما تقتل الناس بكل هذه الوحشية.. عندما تصادر الحقوق

لكن ربما هناك إجماع على رفض العنف المارس؛

لا هذا غير صحيح.. هناك نخب ثقافية ومحسوبة على أنها تيارات الليبرالية والحداثة

التلفزيون أحد الشباب المتظاهرين يقفز من فوق الجسر لأنهم محاصرون من الجانبين، فعلق على ذلك بالقول إن جماعة الإخوان حماعة مسلحة ٢٠٠٠ لأنهم دربوا اعضائهم على الهروب والتسلق.. الذي حصل انه من بداية التسعينات أوقفت أميركا وأوروبا بندا لدعم الحركات المناوئة للشيوعية وعندما انتهت الحرب الباردة حول البند هذا لدعم منظمات المجتمع المدنى في الوطن العربي والتي طيلة ٢٣ عاما وهي تستلم دعما خارجيا أمريكيا وأوروبيا باسم الحقوق والحريات وتعقد ندوات عن حق الحياة وحق التعبير وحق التظاهر السلمي.. كل هذه المبادئ الآن نسفت ويقولوا للإسلاميين كلهم في الوطن العربي لا مجال أمامكم إلا الإرهاب.

لاترفض كل ذلك العنف بل على العكس

تشجع على ممارسته.. أنا كنت أشاهد قبل

أيام برنامجا في (mbc) المفكر سعد الدين

إبراهيم من الناس الذين نادوا بالديمقراطية

في العالم العربي ينظر في مشهد في

حسنا.. دعني إنتقل إلى الأستاذ عبد الحفيظ.. هلى أدنتم في المؤتمر أحداث العنف والدماء التي سالت وتسيل في مصر الآن؟

عندما ندين العنف فإننا ندين العنف الذي يحدث لكل الأطراف.. من قال لك أن العنف يحدث من طرف واحد.. إذا كانت أقسام الشرطة تتعرض للتهديد أكثر مما يتعرض له المعتصمون.. وأقسام الشرطة مسلحة إذا أردت أن تعرف مستوى العنف الذي يقوم به الطرف الآخر الذي يدعى أنه مدنى كيف أنها مسلحة ومجهزة بكل وسائل الدفاع ومع ذلك ينجح الإخوان في اختراقها ومهاجمتها.

يعني هذا أنكم في المؤتمر تتفقون مع من يقول أنه يوجد لدى المتصمين أسلحة في أماكن اعتصاماتهم؟ هذا جزء من المشهد، لكن نحن إجمالا

لسنا مع الصراع المصري المصري، وأقول لك بصراحة لولا وجود المؤسسة العسكرية والأمنية بهذه القوة والإنضباط لتناحر المصريون فيما بينهم ولما استطاعت هذه المؤسسات بعد ذلك ان تضبط هذا الصراع العنيف بين أبناء الشعب المصري، ونحن ندعو الجميع إلى الحوار ونبذ العنف.

دعني أنتقل إلى مصطفى.. ذكرت أن هناك حلولا سياسية كانت يمكن أن تكون بديلا لحالة العنف والفوضى التي هي قائمة الآن. ماهي هذه الحلول؟

أنا أرى الآن أسلوب العنف الشامل هو السائد.. كان بالإمكان حتى بعد الإنقلاب إذا ابدى الإنقلابيون أنهم قادرون على إستيعاب جماعة الإخوان المسلمين كشريك في مرحلة إنتقالية حقيقية كان ممكن، حتى قبل إقتحام إعتصامات رابعة والنهضة كان الحل السياسي ممكنا، لكن بعد إحراق الإعتصامين وبهذا الشكل هم لايحرقون المعتصمون ولايجتثون جماعة الإخوان فقط، بل لكنهم يجتثون الحرية والديمقراطية وحق الإنسان في الحياة عموما.. والحديث عن الديمقراطية وأن هذا يحدث في مصر بشكل مؤقت هذا طرفة.. إجتثات جماعة الإخوان بهذا العنف وبهذه الوحشية من سيجبر أحد مستقبلا في مصر على إحترام قواعد اللعبة السياسية.. الذي أقصى مرسى ليس الشارع وإنما هو

الفكري والسياسى والثقافى الذي أحدثته جماعة الإخوان بقبولها العمل السياسي تحت عناوين الديمقراطية والتداول السلمى وغيرها من العناوين التي لا يقبلها فكر كيف استنجت هذا الطرح؟ أنا أفرق بين الإتفاق أو الإختلاف مع الإخوان

وبين إهدار مبدأ يتمثل في الديمقراطية والإرادة الشعبية، وهو ما حدث في مصر، كما أن الذي حدث ليس هدرا للديمُقراطية فقط، وإنماً كون السلطة الإنقلابية التي تمثل النظام العسكري الفاشي لانه الآنّ في طوره الخارج عن كلُّ القواعدُ، ذهبت إلى إتباع سياسة الاجتثاث للأخوان وللمعارضين للإنقلاب عموما. وإلا ما الذي يدفعها إلا تصفية إعتصاماتهم.. وخلاصة القول أن ما قام بها الجيش المصرى أهدر الديمقراطية والتداول السلمي للسلطة وإستقلالية القضاء لأنه حوله إلَّى أداة للنيل من الخصوم ولتلفيق التهم وإعداد الملفات المفبركة بين ليلة وضحاها .. أهدروا الحريات وحق التظاهر السلمى والاعتصام.. أهدروا الحق المقدس الذي تُجمع عليه كل الأديان والحضارات وهو حق الإنسان في الحياة.

إذا سيد مصطفى أنت تؤيد من كان يقول أن هناك مؤامرة ضد ثورات الربيع العربي وأن ما حدث في مصر هو بداية لتنفيذ هذه المؤامرة.. هل هذا دقيق؟

أنا أتصور أن هناك حدث داخلي وتأتي دائما الأحداث الخارجية لكي تستثمره، أنا لاَّ أؤمن بأن المؤامرة لاتوجد من العدم ومن يقول أن الإخوان صعدوا إلى الحكم بضغط أميركي هذا كلام غير صحيح، ما حصل إن النظام الرسمي العربي بدأ ينهار في تونس وفي القاهرةً.. وكانتُ جماعة الإخوانُ الجماعة الأكثر تنظيما من بين كل الجماعات السياسية الموجودة، وكان من الطبيعي أن تصل إلى الحكم.. وعموما الحرب الأُكبر التي تشارك فيها الدول الإقليمية هي حرب ضد ثورات الربيع العربي والقيم الجديدة التي رسختها الجماهير العربية في ٢٠١١ .. التظاهر السلمي، حق الإحتجاج، إمكانية إسقاط أنظمة وديكتاتوريات عتيقة بالعمل السلمي الديمقراطي.

أستاذ عبد الحفيظ ماهي العطيات التي بنيت عليها قولك إن الإخوان وصلوا الحكم بدعم خارجي وليس باختيار شعبي؟

أنا لم أقل بدعم خارجي.. أنا قلت كانت هناك عاطفة شعبية ثورية لم يكن يهمها في ذلك الوقت من يصعد من التيارات بقدر ما يهمها الهروب من الماضي والدخول في مرحلة جديدة.. هذه العاطفة اللخظية اتضح بعد عام من حكم الإخوان المسلمين أن الناس بدأوا يتذمرون أو يندمون على أصواتهم



للتصويت من 🗞 إتصل مجاناً الى 2015 أو إلى 701002015 حسب تعرفة الشبكة أو صوت على الموقع : www.myworld2015.org

■ هو استقصاء عالمي للمواطنين تتولى إدارته الأمم المتحدة وشركاؤها. يهدف إلى تسجيل أصوات الناس وأولوياتهم وآرائهم، حتى يكون قادة العالم على علم عندما يشرعون في عملية تحديد خطة إنمائية جديدة للعالم.













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طوارىء الشرطه

طوارىء المياه

الإستعلامات

حوادث (المرور)

الشئون الداخليه

الشئون الخارجيه

لصليب الاحمر

رئاسة الجمهورية

وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتامينات

وزارة الشئون الاجتماعية والعمل

وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد

وزارة الثروة السمكية

وزارة الزراعة والري

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رئاسة الوزراء

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طيران اليمنية

السعيدة

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التركية

السعودية

القطرية

طيران الخليج

فندق شمر

فندق موفمبيك

الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)

طيران الأردنية - صنعاء

فندق ميركيور صنعاء

فندق لازوردي فندق تاج صيدة رزدينس العالمية للفندقة - صنعاء

فندق شهران - صنعاء

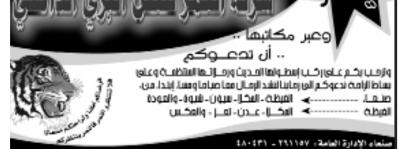
مستشفى الجمهوري

المستشفى الالماني الحديث

المستشفى الاهلى الحديث

مستشفى العلوم والتكنلوجيا

شركات طيران



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الدور الأول حجر كله ومسلح،

الدور الثاني الواجهة فقط حجر

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كلمات متقاطعة

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عدن ۲/۳۲۸٦٦٦.

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فرع تعز : ١/٢١٧١٢٦

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فنادق

فرع الحديدة : ۳/۲۰۱٤۷٤

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عدن ۹/۸/۷۲۲۲ /۲۰ ف: ۲/۲۳۷۲۶	
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شحن وتوصيل ۹٦٧١ ٤٣١٣٣٩ مركز الندى للخدمات العامة فاکس: ۲۱۳۶۰ alnada2@yemen.net.ye

بنك اليمن والكويتُ للتجارة والانشاءات ١٩٤٥١،٠١/٢٠٩

تأجير سيارات

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبوتر

البريد السريع

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فرع شیرتون ۱۱/۵۶۵۹۸۰۰

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0/1.-177170 معهد يالي معهد التي

المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر معهد اكسيد معهد مال*ی*

شركات التأمين

معاهد

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ف: ١/٥٥٧٤١٥. ١٧٨٧٣٥/١٠

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مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ۱۰۰۹۲۷۲۲ - ۱۰۰۹۲۰۲۰ فاکس : ۹۱۲۷۲۲

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بنك اليمنى للانشاء والتعمير

(م) قمد - تارالسفتسلاا ، ١٥

71. Ileas - wit (4) - lal

نعتنا – يعهمعاا قيفت

 $k - |\tilde{E}_{\ell}| \int (A) - |L_{2j}|$

بل – بلوس – تاملوتا

يمثلن (م) - براون - حب

هم – عامر منيب

سيرين عبدالنور

طيمة بواند - نصبغ

الصال (م) – الرجوع (م)

يلم (م) - الراجل (م) - ١١١١

طه (م) - الجدل (م) - اجمل (م)

باي – الادغال

١٤٢٠ بريد الكتروني (م)

71. اتيع _(م) - الحل

π.

عجائب وغرائب

أن يبحث ناد عن لاعب في سن مبكرة هذا شيء وارد ويكاد يكون ضروريا, ولكن العجيب والغريب يأتي من ناد هولندي بتعاقده مع طفل عمره ١٨ شهرا فقط وبشكل رسمي.

حكمت العدد

النصح بين الملأ تقريع

نكتت العدد

الأبن: بابا... ماذا يعني «رجل»؟ الأب: الرجل هو الشخص الأقوى الذي يحكم داخل البيت. الإبن: اذن سأصبح رجلا مثل ماما!

.1/7.7022/V

.1/10.771/4

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.1/7771.9

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الوزارات

لغز العدد

لا افكر.. لا أسمع.. لا أرى.. ومع ذلك لايستغني عني الإنسان... فمن أنا؟

هل تعلم

الحلول بالمقلوب

أن ضوء الشمس لايتخلل مياه البحر أكثر من 400 م

لمجنأا

مَدلسا

افزالعدد

قعهقفذا قملكاا

+ ليدأ من المرد القريب من الوقم (١) عي الدائرة الكبيرة متبطا مع لم يجمع المزوف الخمسة الموجوبة في المواكر النفسي الكييرة على أطراف ترجة ووتبها بالتسلسل الرقعي التريب من 225 الفائرة التحصل على حل عا موسطلوب دلال فنجعا داس تامنز ربك ئين غلاج رصيف de

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191 0 m

- ۱۲ رايعه لهلايا نار - سل - راس - کر ابدل (م) - مسمار (م) - اتان (م)
- بع الاعوجاج (م) خوف ت - (م) حبال (م) - نيملاا (م) – قصل – سيام (م) تدي (م) - هي - تقديمه (م)
- $\lim_{t\to 0} (4) \lim_{t\to 0} \lim_{t\to 0} (1+t)$ ر لبسما المال كامل المساح
- ٥١٠ عبدالهادي الصباغ (م) بار – اجام – دم مر - البرتغالية ٣١. ٢١٠ الجنون (م) - يجند - حد تكاكا – بنو – الحاي 11.
- وب اقاتل (م) عيد سر (م)

معفلقته تالملح

وماب

5

396 11 33 18. 18 1- إغلامية بالبينية - ثلون الماسينين الثون العشرين Saltist Syden - 2. 2-التسبير لهزاء التنسر اطم مؤلنا رَّ- وهارسين لحد الشاوي أم أ - ما يالة المعردُ الحويائية - ود 3- فني أم) - منعة سروية - اسطاره أم أ والمرك إليا - التناس إلم ا - البلي ألم) المحرك للمتنقى ليها ومنطوة سويعتاء منتماثل ليأ الأحاليات جملم سنتم خلاوا لأ-معلومة خيوة اوا- غوط سينة أوا- تبندا بالانطون رف بينوع الم الرجل باللعبة السندية ليا التشابعة لة الشريين بلغ عضي الاستقامة أبياً عزج ورغب لا شيخة بيية - دور لوا سنجة سيية - بين فتين ليا "- بن السدم الموسيس. " عام مأتور أنها " ستني 8- معين الفالون - مطرب ومعتار معنون ف-اشر الما- من البوات اللمار الما- التي المعار الما نا- فعلل أما - بمويت أم) قه لتشلص منبيم و مرض مسوي و سنة و سطير المستر 10 - ميكار مسرول التلميدالل 10/- برها: کثیر کولاد - بادشت

141 - لعثقل الرسائل لم

15- المستلة - الشيئة الوائد أنيا



مختلف الوسائل

بزيطانيا

14- مسرو بالإنطيان - على هم الداية - وادي مي الازمن

15- معلل سودي السرالوا





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WHOLESALE: 01/514697

As Yemen's Summer Tourism Festival

winds down, artisians focus on remaning crowds





An embroidery artist captrues Bab Al-Yemen's ancient architecture.



One of Yemen's few copies of the Quran in braille at a booth.



The Yemeni Coffee Company, Al-Ezzy wants to restore the originality of Yemeni coffee beans.



