

News

Soldiers commemorate Southern army's anniversary

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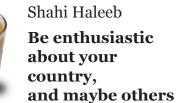


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will be too

Report In the heart of **Ibb**





Report Still fighting years later



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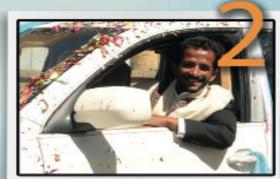




مبروك للفائز بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة سنتليظ ءههد عبدالله سلمان



مبروك للفائز بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة فيراكروز -نزار حمد علي ناجي



ميروك القائز بالجائزة الكيرى سيارة بورش - ياسر حسين عيدالله بارع



مبروك للفائز بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة بورش - مطاع خالد الحداد



مبروك للفائز بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة فيراكروز - فتحى عبدالله بهياز



ميروك للفائز بالجائزة الكيرى سيارة سائتانة -عثمان حسين عيدالله قياس



مبروك للفائز بالجائزة الكبرى (سيارة فيرا كروز) - جميل علي محسن طاهر



مبروك للفائز بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة بورش -امجد فرج سعيد التميمي



ترقبوا السحب القادم <u>2013/9/5 - يَسْ - 2013</u>



مبروك للفائز بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة سانتائ ـ 99999999





- 💌 أعد تعينة خطك يكرث واحد (هنة 80 وحدة- إكستر؛) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحويات على 10 جوائز مالية قيمة كل جائزة 50,000 ريال شهريا.
 - 💌 أعد تعبئة كرتين (هنة 80 وحدة- إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحوبات على 3 جوائز مائية فيمة كل جائزة 500,000 ريال شهريا.
 - 💌 أعد تعبينة ثلاثة كروت (فنة 80 وحدة- إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحب على جائزة 1.000.000 ريال شهريا.
- 🔸 ومفاجاة "العرض الكبرى" من سياهون سيارة بورش 2008 او هيراكروز 2009 أو سانتاية 2009 شهرياً عند تعبنتك كرتين أو أكثر من (هنة 80 وحدة- إكسترا)

شروط المسابقة

- 🔸 . أن يكون الفائز بالجائزة هو مالك الخط العتمد لدى الشركة من خلال بياناته وهويته الموجودة 🌋 نظام الاشتراك ويموجب عقد الاشتراك بالخدمة . يشترها سحة البيانات لجميع الفائزين ومطابقتها مع النظام الالي ويحق للشركة الغاء أي جائزة ما لم يكن الفائز بالجائزة يحمل أوراقا فانونية تثبت شخصيتة
 - 🌻 يحق للشركة إعلان ونشر أسماء الفائزين في السحف ووسائل الإعلام بِما فيها الرسائل القصيرة المرسلة من الشركة .
 - تحدد الشركة فترة أسبوعين لاستلام الجائزة وذلك من تاريخ نشر أسماء الفائزين، الصحف، ويحق للشركة عمل واجراء سحب أخر، إنفس الشهر إذا لم يتم الاستلام والتسليم. ويتم الاعلان عن الفائزين حينها وتطبيق الأجراءات السابقة.
 - 🌻 إذا لم يتم استلام أو تسليم الجائزة لأي سبب من الأسباب تلغي الجائزة على الفائز الذي لم يستوية الشروط أو لم يحضر لاستلامها. ويعاد السحب عليها مرة أخرى في موعد تحدده الشركة
 - تحقفظ الشركة بكافة حقوقها في التعديل أو الأضافة أو الالغاء بحسب مقتضيات الحاجة و ما تراه مناسبا...

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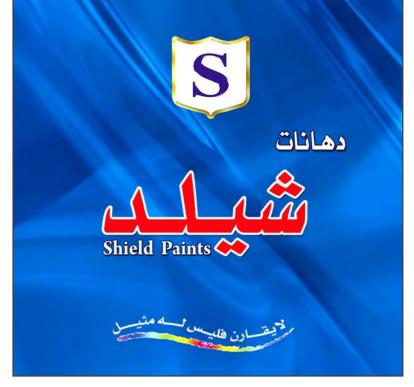
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Southerners celebrate anniversary of Southern military's founding

Many question symbolic meaning of celebration

(Photo by Samar Qaed)

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

ADEN, Sept. 2 - Thousands of soldiers dressed in the original uniform of the Southern army marched in the streets of Aden on Sunday to commemorate the 42nd anniversary of the armed forces'

This is the first public celebra-

tion of the South's army since 1990 when Yemen's North and South unified as one nation. Thousands are reported to have gathered at Military Parade Square in Aden to watch as men performed routines with their guns and marched in

Many high-profile Southern Movement leaders attended the event, including Brigadier Nasser Al-Nobah.

The parade is taking place at the same time that Southern Movement leaders are boycotting Yemen's ongoing reconciliatory talks at the National Dialogue Conference (NDC). Leaders have suspended their participation until certain stipulations are met, such as moving the conference abroad.

Although Al-Nobah said he was pleased with the event, he said if organizers had more uniforms on hand the parade would have been that much bigger.

"100,000 soldiers would have participated," he said.

Al-Nobah didn't deny that there was a message behind the day's event. He said he and other leaders want the international community to know that the South will not give up on its calls for secession, a stance many Southern Movement leaders have taken.

A political analyst at the Madar Strategic Center, Dr. Fadhl Al-Rabei, downplays the fear expressed by some that the South may resort to military action if NDC talks fail. However, it is "a message to the National Dialogue Conference that the Southerners do not care about the results of the dialogue."

الغير + الحريق والسرات



Hospitalized soldier dies from injuries sustained in Air Force Bus bombing

No new details have emerged from ongoing investigations

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Sept. 2 - A soldier who was injured in last week's explosion on an Air Force bus in Sana'a died in the hospital on Sunday from injuries sustained in the bomb blast, an Air Force spokesperson confirmed.

Corporal Sadeq Mohammed Abdulla Sabr was seriously injured in last Sunday's bombing, in which one other person died immediately and 24 others were injured. Sabr lost his legs in the blast and died while receiving treatmen at Sana'a's Military Hospital, Abdulrahman Al-Helali, the Air Force spokesperson said.

Last Wednesday, it was announced that Sabr and four other seriously injured soldiers would be moved abroad for treatment.

"The four injured soldiers were urgently sent to Jordon on Sunday after Sabr's death," Al-Helali told the Yemen Times. But, Al-Helali would not comment on the reasons that delayed Sabr and the others' transfer to facilities abroad.

Meanwhile, officials have announced no new findings in ongoing investigations of the bombing. Last week, officials said they believed the bomb had been detonated remotely and that the vehicle had been kept at the bus driver's house the night before the explosion. They emphasized that this did not imply that the bus driver had been involved in the incident.



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Back to school Students return to overcrowded classrooms and book shortages

Schools adapt to new weekend schedule

Samar Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, Sept. 2-Summer's over for Yemen's estimated 6 million primary and secondary school students nationwide that went back to classes on Sunday for the 2013-14 school year.

There are several changes that have welcomed them back the classroom. In accordance with Yemen's new nationwide weekend. children will now have both Friday and Saturday off. Before students attended half days on Thursdays and had Fridays off. To compensate for the loss of half a day, classes will now begin at 7:30 a.m. and students will have seven classes every day as opposed to the six they used to have.

According to Dr. Abdulla Al-Hamidi, the deputy minister of education, 60 million school books have been printed for the school year, which only meets 90 percent of students needs.

Al-Hamidi admits that many students may have to begin the school year without school books. He is also afraid that a large percentage of the 90 percent of books that have been printed may end up on the black market and sold on streets instead of being sold by the school to students.

Although Al-Hamidi is enthusiastic about the beginning of the school year, he admits that overcrowding in classrooms and a lack

of supplies continue to plague classrooms year after year.

"Yemen needs a large budget to improve education's infrastructure," he said. "It's difficult to improve the situation overnight."

This had led some parents to make the choice to register their students in private schools this year, but they have to be able to afford the often high prices of such schools, something that is out of reach for most Yemenis.

Abdulfatah Al-Hamadi, a private sector employee, said the extra money is worth it.

"Education in Yemen is developing very slowly," he said.

According to the Education Ministry, there are a total of 15,326 private and public schools in Yemen, employing almost 200,000 teach-

Ongoing water dispute leads to more deaths

After an 11 year ceasefire period, deaths since 2012 have increased between two warring villages

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

TAIZ, Sept. 2 — Three residents, including two children, were killed on Sunday in a gun fight between unidentified men from the Qorada and Al-Marzoh villages in Taiz governorate. The incident happened one day after a security committee was assigned to resolve a long-time dispute over access to a water well in the area.

The fight over the water well is believed to be the reason behind the exchange of fire.

Shawqi Ahmed Hael, Taiz's governor, had appointed a security committee to meet with sheikhs (social leaders) in both villages to try and work out an agreement between the two warring parties. According to the non-profit HOOD Organization, which has been following the issue, the fight over the well dates back 15 years.

Taiz's security chief, Brigadier Mohammed Al-Shaeri, hopes that the committee will be able to arrange a cease-fire arrangement between the two villages and then allow a court in Taiz to settle the water dispute.

There was a period of about 11 years from 2001-2012 when the two villages had amicably agreed to share the well after a court in Taiz had ordered a pipe from the well to connect to both villages. However, in 2012, residents in Qorada said

they felt pressured by the former government under President Ali Abdullah Saleh, to accept the deal, even though they felt the deal was unjust, HOOD said. Saleh stepped down from office February 2012.

At the heart of the issue may be qat, a mild narcotic leaf that is a water-intensive cash crop in Ye-

Members of both villages grow the plant as a means of livelihood and have expressed their need for a stable source of water for their agricultural practices, HOOD said.

As many as 14 people have been killed and 50 others injured since the two villages began fighting again last year.

The Minister of Water and Environment, Abdulsalam Razaz, called Taiz's drying water supplies a disaster in a press conference earlier this month.



OXFAM

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

Aden Office, Located in Khour Makser, 02-232271

Please report at the reception desk. Tender documents will be issued at the logistics office between 9.00A.M to 4.00 PM. Tender documents will be issued from Tuesday 03/09/2013 to 05/09/2013.

Please provide us with an official tender request letter in order to provide you with the tender documents.

For more information please feel free to call on Tel numbers: 01-444568/9 Oxfam is not bound to accept any application or give reasons for rejection or acceptance.

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- صنعاء ،الحي السياسي- حدة، 444568-01

- عدن الواقع في خور مكسر. 232271-02

الرجاء التقدم الى مكتب الاستقبال بالمنظمة والحصول على وثائق المناقصة من قسم خدمات الامداد والتموين بالمنظمة من الساعه 9:00 صباحا وحتى الساعه 16:00 مساءً وستصدر وثائق المناقصة اعتبارا من يوم تاريخ2013/09/05 حتى 2013/09/05. -يرجى أحضار خطاب رسمي يتضمن طلب أوراق المناقصه.

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

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

Memorial and cemetery for those killed during Yemen's revolution stalled

Prime Minister says more funds are needed

Story and photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Sept. 2-Prior to an alleged assassination attempt on his life on Saturday, Prime Minister Mohammed Salim Basindwa announced last week that YR60 million (about \$280,000) of the required YR110 million (\$510,000) has been raised to build a memorial and expand a cemetery dedicated to those killed during the country's 2011 uprising.

Victims' families have criticized Basindwa and President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, the heads of Yemen's transitional government, for not following through with a number of promises made to the families of those killed during Yemen's revolution.

The 52 men and women killed on March 18 2011, now known as the Day of Dignity, were buried in a plot of land adjacent to a cemetery in Sawad Hanash, near Sana'a's Change Square. The government has pledged to extend the cemetery so it includes the area where those killed on March 18 were buried. Basindwa said a fence will be constructed around the entire area and flowers will be planted. The plan also includes a memorial dedicated to those killed and injured to be placed inside the cemetery.

Basindwa said that the YR60 million raised so far has been collected from his personal contacts amongst the Yemeni business community. Work on the cemetery and memorial began seven months



Yemen's prime minister estimated that another roughly \$500,000 is need to complete the cemetery and memorial.

ago but has been put on-hold until the remaining funds are raised.

The Day of Dignity was a crucial turning point of the uprising that led to several resignations of government officials and prompted many political parties and military forces to switch former governmental alliances. It is often credited with leading directly to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh's decent from power.

The Wafa Foundation, an organization dedicated to helping those injured during the uprisings find medical care, said that orders were given months ago to construct the fence, plant flowers and complete construction of the memorial.

The Wafa Foundation's director, Shwqi Al-Mimoni, praised the construction of the memorial as a symbolic gesture but criticized the government for not only failing make good on the promise, but also failing to treat all those who were wounded in 2011.

President Hadi's transitional government first promised to treat injured revolutionaries and pay monthly salaries to the families of those killed last year.

Talal Taher, whose brother Maher was killed during the uprising, told the Yemen Times that "the cemetery and memorial are nice but it would be better if the government fulfilled its pledge to pay monthly salaries to [the fallen's] relatives.'

According to the Wafa Foundation, 1,400 people were killed during the 2011 uprising and more than 29,000 were injured.

3 Libyan nationals arrested in Sana'a, accused of AQAP ties

Libyan embassy in Sana'a does not know identity of men

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, Sept. 2—Security forces arrested three men believed to be Libyan nationals in Sana'a on Friday, according to the Interior Ministry. The men allegedly belong to Yemen's Al-Qaeda affiliate, Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). The men were also reportedly caught with \$250,000 in cash.

the Al-Jamana roundabout near the airport, a security official at the Interior Ministry, who was not authorized to speak to the press, said. The suspects were boarding a bus to Marib, the source added.

Security analyst Saeed Al-Jamahi told the Yemen Times that foreign Al-Qaeda militants from around the region have been increasingly operating in Yemen.

"The security vacuum in the country has made Yemen fertile ground for Al-Qaeda and has been receiving militants from around the region as a result."

Al-Jamahi said that the organian nationals.

The three men were arrested at zation's experienced fighters and explosive-makers are largely non-Yemenis, meaning a significant number of AQAP members must travel to Yemen from outside the country. This is one way, Al-Jamahi said, that the organization transmits information and messages amongst members and minimizes interceptions.

> A source at the Libyan embassy in Sana'a, who asked to remain anonymous due to the sensitivity of the issue, told the Yemen Times that it has sent a letter to Yemen's Foreign Affairs Ministry, requesting the names of the accused Liby-

ADVERTORIAL

Indonesia celebrates national day in Yemen

Ali Abulohoom

Sana'a, August 28 — The Indonesian embassy celebrated the 68th anniversary of Indonesia's independence day at Taj Sheba hotel on 28 August.

One hour before the event started, the Indonesian ambassador stood at the entrance of hall, welcoming invited guests along with Indonesian men and women wearing traditional clothing.

The event started with the national anthems of Yemen and Indonesia, which was performed by Yemeni and Indonesian students who have participated in a cultural exchange. The Indonesian ambassador delivered a speech on this occasion saying he appreciated the role of Yemen in spreading Islam to his country.

He further emphasized the importance of the NDC as the peaceful way for Yemeni people to solve their problems.

The celebration was held in the presence of Yemeni industry minister Dr. Sa'ad Al-Dain Ali Bin Taleb, as the representative of the



Yemeni government.

The minister spoke in Indonesian as a token of respect before switching to speak Arabic to recount the story of his father, who was a volunteer in the Indonesian army when it struggled against occupation until they achieved full independence in 1945.

The minster culminated his speech by asking the Indonesian government to support Yemen economically until it gains stability and security.

The celebration was attended by foreign ambassadors, parliamentarians, members of the Shoura (consulate) council and diplomats.







"It's not about killing anyone, but about sending a message."

-An anonymous government official on the alleged assassination attempt on Yemeni Prime Minister Mohammed Salim Basindowa's life on Saturday. (McClatchy)

"I want my show to be eyecatching and full of music and lights."

—Saudi motorcycle stuntman **Suliman Al-Jameeli** on how he makes crowds swoon when he performs with his bike.

"The cemetery and memorial are nice, but it would be better if the government fulfilled its pledge to pay monthly salaries to [the fallen's] relatives."

—**Talal Taher**, whose brother Maher was killed during Yemen's 2011 uprising, on a partially-funded memorial project that would honor those who died while protesting in

Yemen flash floods damage IDP camps



Mazraq camp, near Haradh for IDPs displaced by the six conflicts in northern Yemen between Houthi rebels and government forces.

DUBAI, Aug. 28—Flash floods have destroyed half of the tents and caused widespread damage at three camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) near Haradh, northwestern Yemen.

More than 8,000 camp residents are affected, while overall the torrential rains and flash floods, which started in mid-August, have killed 39 people and destroyed homes, schools and infrastructure.

"The tents were old and leaking, and UNHCR [UN Refugee Agency] was preparing to replace them before the storm hit," said

Erich Ogoso, public information and advocacy officer for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

"It was tough for the IDPs, as they scrambled to cover food and other items that could be damaged by the water and protect children from the heavy rain."

The three Mazraq IDP sites were set up in Hajjah Governorate on the border with Saudi Arabia when Yemenis fled from neighbouring Sa'dah Governorate in 2009 during a civil conflict between the army and Zaidi Shiite Houthi rebels.

Although a truce has held since 2010, most of the displaced have yet to return, fearing more insecurity and awaiting reconstruction

In addition to the tents, the winds damaged more than 600 latrines; 20 classrooms and outpatient rooms at ADRA's (Adventist Development and Relief Agency) clinic were also "extensively damaged", according to OCHA.

UNHCR has started handing out 1,000 new tents to residents at all three sites, and further sup-

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plies are due to arrive from the capital Sana'a. Oxfam will rehabilitate 400 latrines, while the Ministry of Education is sending tents to replace the damaged classrooms. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is assessing the damage.

Member of Quality Schools International

"Since the devastating floods of 2008, Yemen has made some progress in disaster risk reduction and is engaged in projects to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters," said Ogoso. "For

humanitarian organizations, the latest flooding shows why early warning and pre-positioning of stocks in areas that are disasterprone are important."

Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA)

Aid agencies are not appealing for additional funding, but this year's Humanitarian Response Plan for US\$702 million is only 43 percent funded so far.

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BUSINESS FOR PEACE FOUNDATION



Shahi Haleeb

Be enthusiastic about your country, and maybe others will be too



Sara Al-Zawqari

hey say that we are one of the poorest countries in the world. they say our people live below the poverty line. But we cannot keep using "poverty" as an excuse, I refuse to accept that we are a poor country. Yemen is rich with culture, history and beautiful scenery.

God created Yemen with magnificent, diverse landscapes that include valleys, bays, shorelines, mountains, deserts, waterfalls, islands and our beautiful sky. Whoever hears of all this diverse landscape available in one country would be forgiven for believing that Yemen must have a booming tourism industry.

Countries are now creating artificial beaches, mountains and deserts. We, on the other hand, have everything readymade—we don't need to build anything, we just need to take advantage of what we have. In addition to all of Yemen's natural wonders and beauty, we have human-built wonders like Zabid city, Sana'a's old city, Aden's Sahareej, Shibam, the throne of the Queen Sheeba, the Cairo fortress and many more historical marvels. Our simple ancestors left us an incredible history.

Many countries around the world depend heavily on tourism, and all they have to show for it are some recently built buildings or "historical" sites a few decades old. And in Yemen, history is everywhere—in every inch of the country there is something interesting to see. Just look at the Maldives, Dubai or Turkey and see how many billions they make a year from tourism alone. That's money Yemen could make good use of. Instead, we neglect and ruin our historical sites, leaving them dirty and risking Zabid and Sana'a's old city's statuses on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

Consider the millions and billions of dol-

see the results of all that money. I don't know where it went! Well, I have an idea.

Should anyone consider visiting Yemen, a quick google search will expose them to hundreds of warnings and articles about terrorism, kidnappings and bombings.

As if murders and kidnappings don't happen in other parts of the world. When you type Yemen into a search engine, it is difficult to find anything that isn't negative. You're led to believe that you're insane and on a suicide-mission if you visit the country. If you choose to ignore all the hype and visit anyway, you will face a lot of visa troubles. Even the Yemeni government, represented by its embassies abroad, will tell you not to come and try to convince you it doesn't issue tourism visas. I've never seen an embassy encourage people not to visit its country. It's true that bad things happen, but there is more to Yemen than that.

Domestically, we should be calling for a better living—electricity, nutritious food and clean water. Our international requests should include encouraging people to come visit our magnificent country.

Dear Ministry of Tourism.

Can you please let me know what you are doing? The least you can do is start building a positive image of Yemen.

Stop blaming the security and safety situation for the lack of tourism. Brazil, South Africa, the Congo and Nigeria—all dangerous places—have better images than Yemen. You need to start thinking about Yemen as a brand that needs to be wellmarketed.

At the very least, if we start thinking about Yemen as a tourist destination, those of us already inside the country can begin thinking about touring Yemen. It's difficult enough for Yemenis to get visas to travel abroad. There are places in Yemen that, if lars that have come into the country over marketed properly, would discourage us

the years—look around and see if you can from spending all of our holidays abroad. Money would stay in the country, the economy would grow, and if we start enjoying our country, maybe others will to.

> So many people crave adventure, and Yemen could be marketed as a place for diving, rock climbing and hiking. Stop blaming the security situation. Let the security forces do their jobs and you, Ministry of Tourism, do yours-or shut down, at least until the security situation improves.

> Instead of preserving and taking good care of our ancient ruins, statues, sculptures and moments, we neglect them and allow them to be smuggled out of the country. Some spread stories about demons and genies that haunt these ancient places, frightening people away and leaving these areas vulnerable to theft. It gives them a green light to steal what they like and take it out of the country, selling our culture and history in the process. Many people have been caught at airports, seaports and checkpoints, but those who have not been caught are many. Even museums get robbed, and everything valuable trickles through the borders. Everything we'd rather do without makes its way to us through the borders as well.

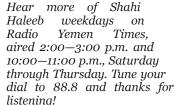
> If you wanted to go to a tourist location, you would not find proper roads or accommodation-all you would find is trash. Sometimes you reach your destination tired from the journey just to find that there is no water. All I know is that the government has neglected these places for years, instead of investing in them. If you go to Kawkaban and Shibam, home to the world's first skyscrapers, you'll have a rough time. There will be a small sign "welcoming" you, followed by no one to explain anything to you. You'll have to knock on people's doors to get the story.

> When you enter any museum, you simply hand over your ticket and enter. There is no guide, book, brochure or pre-recorded

tape to explain anything to you.

Stop blaming other countries for our failures, implying that they don't want us to move forward and develop. These countries care about their borders and as long as there is conflict here, they are invested in our future.

People don't understand the value of things we have, they don't see the potential in them. It's OKAY to throw our trash out wherever we happen to be or doodle on walls and buildings. This is our civilization, or history, we should learn to appreciate what we have and to take care of it. As for our government, it has a lot of responsibilities, but most importantly, it is obligated to stop the smuggling of our heritage through the borders. We have a gem, there is nothing inherently wrong with our country. What's wrong is the people who are running it.









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3 September, 2013 Report 5

In the heart of Ibb

Old city hoards history but struggles with preservation

Story and photos by Ali Abulohoum

n the green, fertile mountains of Ibb governorate sits its largest city, sharing the same name as its region. Branded by its highlands, agricultural sophistication and rich history, the city of Ibb supports a population of what some estimate to be over 200,000. Within the hustle and bustle of this urban population lies the timeworn beginnings of this

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"Anyone who roams the streets and lanes of Ibb's old city feels the nobility and genuineness of the ancient humans who built this city in a visually striking way," said Ahmed

town, Ibb's old city.

Al-Nowa, the general manager of the Yemeni General Authority to Preserve Ancient Cities. Although lacking the fame and international standing of the capital.

Although lacking the fame and international standing of the capital, Sana'a's old city, know as Bab Al-Yemen (the Gate of Yemen), which was added to the United Nations Educational,

Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)'s World Heritage List in 1986, Al-Nowa believes Ibb's walled-in ancient houses and winding, car-less streets to be no less spectacular.

"The Ibb's old city deserves to be made a part of the World Heritage List because of its beauty and unique architectural features, in addition to its magnificent climate and nature," Al-

However, in recent years the city has

Nowa said.

run into disrepair, as have many historical sites in Yemen. UNESCO has threatened several times to kick both the ancient city of Zabid and Bab Al-Yemen off its heritage list and cut funding for construction violations that the organization says violates their preservation.

Without the help of global organizations like UNESCO, Ibb's distinct old city has struggled to meet people's changing modern appetites and preserve its heritage and unique architecture. Its buildings are often compared to those of mountainous villages, built with local stones.

Historically, natural gypsumbased plaster was used to bind stones in its construction, but in recent years cheap and readily available cement has replaced the ancient technique.

Historians believe the city of Ibb was conceived as a trade hub in the Arabian Peninsula. The city was built on a plateau and for protection from invaders, it was built with high walls, recounts Dr. Naji Al-Aswd, a history professor at Ibb University.

The head of the economics department in the Studies and Researches Center at Sana'a University, Dr. Abduldaem Al-Hadad, who also grew up in Ibb said the fall of the imam's regime in the 1962 revolution in Yemen, marked the beginning of a new era for Ibb's old city.

During the revolution many of the old city's trademarks were destroyed by soldiers fighting against the rule of the imam.

"Soldiers thought they were ridding Yemen of its backwardness and symbols representative of [prerevolutionary] Yemen," Al-Hadad



Renovation projects in Ibb's old city were underway but stopped in 2011 due to Yemen's popular uprisings.

Among the landmarks destroyed were the five original entrances into the walled old city.

In 2008, the government funded a project to repair the entrances but many criticized the restoration's use of cement and making the structures appear too modern.

An influx of immigrants to Ibb from rural villages in 1962 because of changing economic structures also had an impact on the old city. More people meant an increased demand for housing and goods. People began building more stories on their houses and adding buildings for new restaurants and shops. With no sort of construction

code, Al-Hadad says structures went up haphazardly using modern materials.

Al-Hadad says the old city that exists today in only a fraction of the one he remembers growing up.

One of his fondest memories of exploring the winding alleyways of the old city when he was a young boy in the 1940s was the religious diversity.

Before the vast majority emigrated to Israel in 1948, Al-Hadad says there was a small but significant Jewish population in Ibb. Al-Hadad recalls no intolerance on either the part of the Jewish minority or the majority Muslim population, saying

the coexistence was just normal.

Today, residents and officials alike say Ibb's old city is in need of repair and preservation. In 2010, the General Authority of Preserving the Antique Cities funded a project that was meant to repair buildings while maintaining the historic and traditional integrity of the area.

The project began with the initial goal of restoring 17 buildings. However, in 2011 when Yemen's popular uprisings began, with only construction finished on only four homes, the project came to a halt, Al-Nowa, said. To date, Al-Nowas says there hasn't been any interest to pick up where they left off.



One of the city's entrances after renovation.

Unlike Sana'a's old city, Ibb's small streets do not allow for cars in its narrow alleyways.



US power play

Anthony Biswell

hroughout history, dominant perceptions of "legitimate" violence have been determined by the powerful. As the world's largest superpower, in terms of its unrivalled military prowess, the United States now dictates "the rules of the game." That is to say, the U.S. determines which acts constitute "acceptable" forms of violence within the international

For example, the lighting up of Baghdad's skyline during the U.S.'s initial invasion of Iraq in 2003 was portrayed as a legitimate demonstration of American military power. The shock and awe-inspiring display of U.S. firepower was not only designed to instill fear in the enemy, but also deliver a message of intent to media consumers across the globe. Potential adversaries received a clear warning not to cross the United States. Whereas, the international community was provided a graphic illustration of the means with which wars ought to be performed.

The current fad of war justification by the United States is based upon the utilization of technologically-advanced weapons systems to augment a strategic drive towards "risk free" war making. Acceptable forms of violence should now arguably pivot on the most "adept" and "humane" forms of modern military technology such as preci-

targeting and the use of drones. This is despite the fact that not all states can adhere to such requirements, either due to a lack of funds or technological expertise. When held up against the very latest in modern technological warfare, premodern forms of violence are seen as disproportionately barbaric and inhumane.

However, the U.S. drone campaign in Yemen has highlighted a great disparity between the general perception of accepted forms of violence and the reality. Popular discourse leans towards the intervention of a technologically advanced "liberal" state, particularly when pitted against an extreme Islamist organization, such as Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP).

Legitimacy for U.S. drone strikes has seemingly benefited from dominant discourse regarding the U.S. coined, "war on terror." The narrative has been carefully constructed by U.S. policy makers and subsequently reproduced by the mass media. The pervasiveness and sustainability of the war on terror is primarily a result of the frequent use of specific language. Certain buzz words have been used repeatedly to fashion a clear narrative associated with the war on terror.

The dominant narrative associated with this explicitly manipulates binary opposites such as "good" and "evil," and "humane" and "inhumane." By inviting Western media to draw notable distinctions be-

sion-guided missiles, standardized tween the "self" and the "other," the perceived moral legitimacy of the war on terror is heightened. This of course directly affects public opinion and has marginalized alternative discourse and viewpoints.

> When held up against the very latest in modern technological warfare, premodern forms of violence are seen as disproportionately barbaric and inhumane.

The U.S.'s war on terror is frequently invoked to explain acts such as drone strikes in Yemen. Peoples' understandings of such events are therefore carefully shaped by this overarching analytical framework. For example, drone strikes are depicted as an essential tool for the U.S. to eliminate the "evil" terrorists that pose a direct threat to the nation's security.

We are led to believe that the drone strikes are born out of defensive necessity and are therefore legitimate. Conversely, terrorist acts that often claim a comparable numbers of civilian casualties as drone strikes are demonized and labelled as illegitimate forms of violence. Although acts of terrorism are rightfully derided, it is an interesting contrast that the deployment of technologically advanced weaponry is often not, despite similarly brutal results.

Such rhetoric has been used by President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi when trying to make U.S. drone strikes more palatable for the Yemeni people. Hadi's recent plea for the United State to provide Yemen with the means to acquire its own platoon of drones is a telling sign of the United States' influence over the global security agenda. It shows that irrespective of domestic opposition to a drone campaign, Hadi, along with many other world leaders, is fully on board with the United States' set guidelines over legitimate forms of violence.

The tit-for-tat aerial bombardment campaigns during World War II underlined the potential strategic advantages of air power and has increasingly defined military strategy ever since. Keeping ground troops out of the heat of battle is what Nicholas Wheeler describes as a "risk free" war making strategy. However, it must be noted that this type of warfare is only "risk free" from the perspective of the soldiers and is almost guaranteed to result in civilian casualties. Arguably, this in itself makes "risk free" war making morally suspect.

This concept became embedded in the American war-psyche as a result of the monumental loss of life in Vietnam. Years later, the images of the dead American soldiers returning home in body bags was amplified by the "CNN effect," a term used to describe the emergence of 24-hour news coverage. The death of 18 U.S. Delta Force and Army Rangers in Somalia in 1993 added to American fears over body-bag syndrome, and consequently heightened a reluctance to risk the lives of armed forces to "save strangers."

Sadly, any civilian deaths that occur as a result of "risk free" war making are readily dismissed as unfortunate, unintentional accidents, or merely collateral damage. The inherent hypocrisy of those who persistently and belligerently espouse and export liberal, democratic principles undermines the legitimacy of the use of violence for humanitarian purposes. The reality is that no one is held accountable for these "accidents." Someone needs to be held accountable for the tragic loss of civilian life and livelihood. No U.S. official is ever going to be held accountable as long as the powerful continue to determine the rules of the game.

It is worth remembering that the ambiguity of violence, and thus what is assumed to be both legitimate and conversely illegitimate forms of violence, differ in terms of time and place. Through the prism of liberal, democratic values, the methods utilized by terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda are seen as incalculable, inhumane acts of violence. However, Al-Qaeda and its affiliates would perhaps argue that such methods are just reflexive opposition to Western imperialism.

In reality, the United States is able to mould dominant perceptions of legitimate violence in the international arena as a result of its more substantial arsenal of military power, and its greater influence over soft power mechanisms. Through the visual display of its technologically advanced, superior military capability, the United States has profited from the spectacle of war as a means of legitimizing its own forms of violence.

Valid criticisms have been raised with regards to the moral implications surrounding the use of modern technology, such as drones and the dehumanization of war. Similar criticisms have also been lodged against the strategic drive towards "risk free" war making. Nonetheless, such criticisms are generally overshadowed by a more dominant analytical framework projected by American policy and decision mak-

Anthony Biswell is a Gulf and Yemen analyst, currently based in Sana'a. An extended version of this piece can be found on his personal blog: anthony-biswell-in-yemen. blogspot.com. Follow him on Twitter @AnthonyBiswell

Syria's refugees overwhelm Jordan's resources

Michael Gerson Dailystar.com.lb First Published Aug. 24

dozen Syrian girls, ages 12 to 16, mainly refugees from the flattened city of Homs, sit in a semicircle in Mafraq, Jordan. Their heads are covered. They are naturally reticent in dealing with a male foreigner. But they eventually warm up, talking about their escapes, their plans for school and Syrian pop stars. Have they witnessed any violence themselves? Lask, Every hand is raised.

"My grandmother was collecting her clothes, trying to escape. A sniper killed her right on the spot. We could not reach her because we were afraid of the sniper."

"Out of my balcony, I saw two people slaughtered with a knife. I can still see the details. They don't go away."

"Right outside our house, the soldiers would force girls to take off their clothes and decide who would be raped or killed. It is why we didn't look out."

Their tone is unsettlingly matterof-fact. "When there is too much death around," one explains, "people stop feeling anything."

There is plenty of death around in Syria. Unlike, say, in Libya, where Moammar Gadhafi ended up friendless and hunted, every faction in the Syrian conflict has powerful outside sponsors, leading to a war without resolution.

Atrocities can be found on vari-

ous sides. But the regime of Bashar Assad has made a systematic march across the moral boundaries of war: targeting schools during school hours, making use of what are believed to be chemical weapons against civilians, dropping barrel bombs (oil drums filled with TNT, oil and chunks of metal) from helicopters to destroy neighborhoods. When they first arrive at the Zaatari refugee camp, preschoolers dive to the ground when they hear an airplane overhead.

In Jordan, there is a broad realization among government officials,

> Add to this a growing resentment that refugees get aid while equally poor Jordanians often do not.

aid workers and refugees that the Syrian crisis is now chronic. One humanitarian worker estimated to me their efforts might be required for six to 12 years.

This adjustment of the time ho-

rizon can be seen at Zaatari - with about 120,000 residents, the second-largest refugee camp in the world. Tents are giving way to prefabricated housing. Some residents are fashioning these units into three-sided dwellings, with a paved courtyard in the middle on the model of a Damascus home. The main shopping street offers washing machines, cigarettes, phones, wedding dresses and televisions. Visiting Jordanian officials look at the signs of permanence and worry, recalling past waves of Palestinian and Iraqi refugees.

More than three-quarters of Syrian refugees live outside the camps in cities and towns. Initially, many Jordanians opened their homes and even took out personal loans to offer help. But this welcome has (naturally) faded over time. In a Jordanian border region near Syria where I visited, hospitals are full and refusing referrals, medicines are in short supply, schools are running double shifts, scarce water is delivered less frequently and wages have been undercut by high-skill, low-cost Syrian labor.

Add to this a growing resentment that refugees get aid while equally poor Jordanians often do not. Add to this a recent cut in the electricity subsidy in Jordan, a reform mandated by the International Monetary Fund as an austerity measure. At best, this is a recipe for tension; at worst, for instability. And Jordan is the keystone of stability for the whole region.

Jordan – a nation of about 7 mil-

lion next to a collapsing country of 22 million – is in the process of being overwhelmed. And this demonstrates the yield of foreign aid. During the current crisis, the U.S. government has spent more than \$1 billion in the region to limit the spread of chaos. In Jordan, for example, it is involved in renovating 100 schools. This is not an altruistic add-on to U.S. policy; it is a particularly successful, nonmilitary instrument of influence. Donors and humanitarian orga-

nizations – such as CARE (which hosted my trip), Mercy Corps and Save the Children – are shifting their focus from emergency refugee assistance toward helping whole communities, trying to mitigate the tensions between migrants and hosts. The success of this approach is essential to Jordan, to the region and to U.S. interests.

Yet few make the case. The Obama administration has little interest in raising the profile of Middle Eastern problems that offer few clear solutions. And appeals by humanitarian groups for private donations to help Syrian refugees have generally fallen flat. Americans apparently believe the Syrian crisis is a purely internal matter, with no good guys to root for.

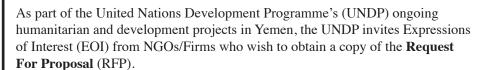
They might think differently after meeting the young women from

Michael Gerson is published by the Washington Post Writers Group.

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- A demonstrated commitment to professionalism and demonstrated experience in achievement

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

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- ❖ يضع جداول سنوية للمشاريع التجارية للمؤسسة بما فيها الإستراتيجية الإعلانية والملاحق واى مشاريع أخرى بالتنسيق المباشر مع رئيس التحرير
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 - 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

مدير إدارة وموارد بشريت

يقوم مدير الإدارة والموارد البشرية بمساعدة المدير العام في المؤسسة فيما يتعلق بشؤون الإنتاج والإدارة الداخلية وعلاقات العمل وقضايا إدارية تشمل المهام التالية على سبيل المثال وليس الحصر:

- 💠 🏼 عمل تقييم دوري للعاملين ومساعدتهم في تحديد نقاط قوتهم وضعفهم واقتراح برامج تدريبية لهم بالتنسيق مع رؤساء الادارات
 - ❖ درجة بكالاريوس في الإدارة، العلوم الإنسانية والإجتماعية، او مجالات متعلقة خبرة لا تقل عن سنتين في إدارة الموارد البشرية او شؤون الموظفين
 - درجة عالية من النزاهة والموضوعية والعمل الجاد

الصفات والمؤهلات المطلوبة:

- إلمام بقانون العمل و التشريعات المتعلقة بعلاقات العمل معرفة بطبيعة وبيئة العمل في القطاع الخاص وخصوصيات المجتمع اليمني
 - مهارات إتصال متقوقة وقدرة على التحفيز والعمل بروح الفريق
 - مهارات استخدام الكمبيوتر ومعرفة عالية باللغة الإنجليزية
- 💠 العمل على تطوير مناخ العمل المؤسسى والرفع من مستوى البيئة الوظيفية داخل المؤسسة، عن طريق مراجعة وتطوير وإقتراح النظم واللوائح الإدارية المتعلقة بالموارد البشرية، والتي تشمل الإجازات والحضور والإنصراف والحوافز والتأمين الصحى وعلاقات العمل وغيرها.
- ❖ تطوير خطط التدريب وبناء القدرات والتأهيل لرفع مستوى الخبرات والمهارات لمختلف كوادر وأقسام المؤسسة، بالتنسيق مع مدراء الأقسام وتباعاً لخطة العمل السنوية المشتركة والأهداف العامة للمؤسسة.
- 💠 وضع خطة العمل السنوية والموازنة لقسم الطباعة والإنتاج بالتنسيق مع مدير قسم المطابع ورفعها للمدير العام الإشراف على تنفيذ النظم واللوائح الإدارية المتعلقة بالموارد البشرية، والتقرير عن تطويرها وتنفيذها للإدارة العليا بشكل دوري ومنتظم.
 - توفير المساعدة الفنية للإدارة فيما يتعلق بعمليات التوظيف والتسريح وقضايا شؤون الموظفين.
 - كتابة تقارير دورية عن الإداء العام والخاص لكافة العاملين وتقييمهم من اجل تطورهم الوظيفي والمهني
 - عمل برامج تعزيز الثقافة المؤسسية وقيم مؤسسة يمن تايمز

على المتقدمين المستوفين للشروط المطلوبة ارسال السير الذاتية مع رسالة تغطية توضح مدى ملائمتهم للوظيفة المقدم اليها الى عنوان البريد الإلكتروني التالي: ytrecruitment@gmail.com الطلبات التي لا تحتوي رسالة التغطية لن تُقبل، آخر موعد لإستقبال الطلبات هو ١٠ سبتمبر٢٠١٣م.





Why did you demand an apology?

Nasser Al-Taweel: First of all, we are not calling for an apology today. All in all, we demanded the restoration of Southern people's rights. But Sana'a's regime turned a deaf ear to our calls. This apology came as part of a continuous demand to implement the 31 points in order to prepare the political climate for dialogue. Honestly speaking, the apology was supposed to be made by the parties that launched the war, not by the government on their behalf. Also the apology was not enough. Tangible procedures should follow.

Was the apology one of the 31 points you mentioned?

Al-Taweel: The apology is a question of morality, and it should be made without a demand. Words are not enough without deeds. For example, if you harshly beat my head, I don't need just an apology. First, I need medicine so that my head feels okay. It is not enough to This caused the Southern people Al-Taweel: Yes, we do. Firstly,

say I apologize to you and then get to take the streets, asking for their off. The South has suffered greatly. The South was occupied by tanks, planes and cannons. It was

Interview and photo by Mohammed Al-Hasani

The apology called the war in the South a moral fault. This is incorrect. What happened was a serious crime.

entirely destroyed in a systematic way. Even the identity and the history of the South were wiped out.

Did the [transitional government's apology for the 1994 Civil War] live up to your expectations?

No, it did not. It was incomplete, and crimes committed in the South were not reconciled. The apology called the war in the South a moral fault. This is incorrect. What happened was a serious crime. It was a war to occupy territory.

Do you have a specific outline for an appropriate apology? Al-Taweel: First, the apology should be on the ground, and procedures to enable Southerners to restore their institutions and reclaim their [stolen] land plots should take place.

Sorry, you have not answered my question. Do you have a specific outline for what an apology should say and do?

violations committed against the South should be specified. Secondly, an apology for these violations should be made to Southerners, and this apology should address the consequences [of past mistakes]. Next, the Southern people should be given the right to self-determination. The unity they speak of does not exist anymore. Real unity took place before 1990. People used to respect one another in the North and the South and everyone was eager to achieve unity. Every day people took oaths to preserve unity because it was a common goal. But following unity and as a result of an [oppressive] Northern regime, we wanted the opposite, an end to unification. Unity was only a paper constructed by Ali Abdulla Saleh and Ali Salem Al-Beidh. After that, a number of Southern ministers travelled to Sana'a. They were assassinated. The 1994 Civil War broke out.

But unification came about based on agreements between representatives from the South and the North. It was not imposed by one party as you have stated.

Al-Taweel: That is true. But, an agreement to unify the two countries was only one page. Two systems and the agreement of two republics was just one page. This is a farce. When Sudan went through something similar, there was a 5,000 page document produced.

Is the number of pages that important?

Al-Taweel: It is important in order to guarantee the rights of people. However, the unity agreement wasn't that transparent. Proof of this is that a series of assassinations took place after unity. 129 people were assassinated in Sana'a

> The apology is a step that must be followed by several steps.

Should former Southern President Ali Salem Al-Beidh apologize to the South as well?

Al-Taweel: Yes, he should apologize to the South because he caused problems there.

Do you think the government's apology is a sign of the current government's goodwill and seriousness towards the Southern Issue?

Al-Taweel: We hope it is, but we are waiting for the government to implement procedures on the

Some say the Southern Movement has varying stances on the government's apology. Does this reflect ongoing disagreements between Southern Movement factions?

Al-Taweel: Although there are different visions, objectives and principals remain the same. We don't have different stances about the government's apology, [only opinions].

But, media outlets have reported that some Southerners have publically rejected the apology and others accepted it conditionally? Al-Taweel: That's not true.

So, what is your collective stance?

Al-Taweel: We all agree that the apology is too late and made by those not responsible for the war in the South. We want a real apology on the ground.

Is it fair to say the apology is a crucial step to address the **Southern Issue?**

Al-Taweel: Yes, but only if followed by effective procedures. If not, the apology is only an attempt to convince the Southern Movement to sign on the outcomes of the NDC.

Let us shift to Ms. Al-Makhadi, what was your impression of the government's apology? Al-Makhadi: The apology is a step that must be followed by several steps.

You accepted the apology as a positive move but some question the different stance you and the Southern Movement have taken?

Al-Makhadi: We feel Southerners have a larger grievance as they had a separate state. We believe they have the right to demand self-determination.

> I think all Yemenis need an apology, not only for wars but for poverty, illiteracy and the current situation.

You only asked for an apology?

Al-Makhadi: No. In my opinion, the apology was a sign that the government is doing its duty. We accepted it to enable the government to implement more steps such as compensation and national reconciliation. [But,] we hoped Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar would be the one to apologize to Sa'ada as he led the war.

Don't you think [the Houthis]

should also apologize because they were part of the war in Sa'ada?

Al-Makhadi: I think the party that initiated the war should be held accountable as the other party was only defending itself and was also a victim of this war.

Are you willing to apologize to the other parties affected by the Sa'ada war?

Al-Makhadi: We support national reconciliation because the state involved all tribes in the war.

But most of the affected residents in Sa'ada aren't associated with any political par-

Al-Makhadi: I think all Yemenis need an apology, not only for wars but for poverty, illiteracy and the current situation.

[Back to Mr. Al-Taweel]. You have asked for equal representation between the North and the South in NDC sessions. Isn't this the same demand you had before participating in the conference?

Al-Taweel: First, we were invited by the international community and President Abdu Rabu Mansur Hadi to partake in the NDC. We discussed the roots of the Southern Issue and presented our vision to address it.

Why are you now demanding equal representation in the NDC?

Al-Taweel: This has been our condition since the Technical Committee [for the NDC] was established.

Some say you boycotted the NDC now to put more pressure on the conference.

Al-Taweel: Of course because none of our demands have been

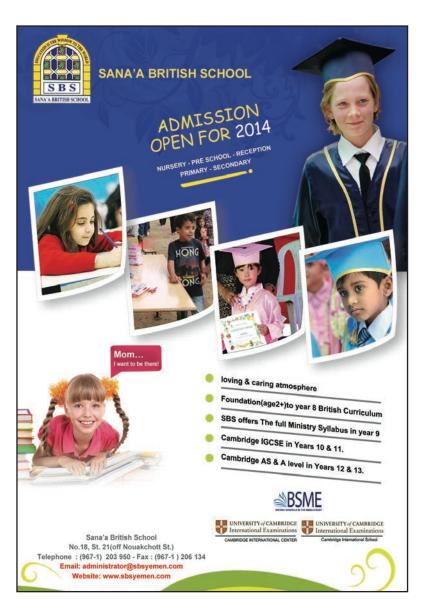
achieved so far.

[Ms. Al-Makhadi], what has been achieved for the Sa'ada Issue so far?

Al-Makhadi: Everything is still ink on paper and nothing tangible has been achieved so far. Reconstruction hasn't started and those affected haven't received any compensation so far.

Do you think the NDC will be extended?

Al-Makhadi: Yes, in order to compensate for the Southern movement's suspension period.





في حوار مع «يمن تايمز» حول اعتذار حكومة الوفاق عن حروب الجنوب وصعدة..

القيادي في الحراك الجنوبي العميد ناصر الطويل:

ماذا يفيد الاعتراف واستباح الجنوب لم يتوقف حتى اليوم!!

عضوة الحوار عن «أنصار الله» العميد ناصر الطويل أمل المأخذي:

قبلنا به لأننا نعتبر الحكومة الحالية هي ذات الحكومات السابقة التي شنت الحروب

صيب مؤتمر الحوار الوطني اليمني بشلل تام نتيجة مواصلة ممثلي الجنوب، مقاطعتهم لجلسات أعماله للأسبوع الثالث على التوالي على خلفية تأخر صنعاء في تنفيذ النقاط الـ٣١، يأتي هذا وسط تأكيدات هيئة رئاسة المؤتمر باستمرار تواصل عدد من القيادات السياسية على رأسها الرئيس مع قيادات الحراك الجُنوبي لضمان عودتهم إلى الحوار، ورغم إبداء النظام اليمني تفهما لمطالب الحراك ليبدأ بخطوات ملموسة تمثلت بقيام حكومة الوفاق بتقديم إعتذار عن حرب الجنوب وحروب صعدة غير أن موّقف ممثلي الحراك لم يتغير.. ردود أفعال العنيين من الإعتذار وخلفيات إستمرار تعليق ممثلي الحراك مشاركتهم بمؤتمر الحوار الذي لم يتبقى من عمره سوى صفٌ شُهر.. موضوع هذاً الحوار التي تستضيف فيه الصحيفة كالأمن .. العميد ناصر الطويل عضو مؤتمر الحوار عن الحراك الجنوبي والسيدة أمل المأخذي عضوة مؤتمر الْحوار عن جماعة أنصار الله..فإلى الحوار ..

حوار وتصوير/ محمد الحسني

البداية معك سيادة العميد لماذا طالبتم بالإعتذار؟

بداية نحن لم نطالب بالاعتذار اليوم.. وإجمالا كنا طالبنا بعودة الحقوق لشعب الجنوب سواء كانت مؤسسات أو موظفين مبعدین والذی بلغ عددهم أكثر من ٥٦٥ الفا، ولكن كان نظام صنعاء يلقى لنا بأذن صماء لا تسمع شيئا من مطالبنا.. والاعتذار حاء ضمن إستمرار مطالبتنا بتنفيذ النقاط الـ٣١ .. منها النقاط العشرين بشكل خاص كتمهيد للملعب السياسي وللحوار.. وبصراحة كان ينبغى أن يكون الإعتذار من الأطراف التي شنّت الحرب وليس من الحكومة بالنيابة.. كما أن الإعتذار ليس كافيا ويجب أن تتبعه إجراءات ملموسة.

هل كان الاعتذار مطلبا لكم ضمن النقاط الـ٣١ التي ذكرتها؟

على كل.. الإعتذار هو شيئ أخلاقي من المفترض وليس مطلبا.. ومع ذلك يجب أن يتبعه أفعال لايكفي الكلام.. «مثلا إذا قمت أنت بكسر رأسي.. أنا لست محتاجا للإعتذار فقط .. أنا محتاَّج أولا للعلاج وإعادة رأسي.. لایکفی أنك تقول لی انا اعتذر لك وروح مع السلامَّة».. ما لحق بالجنوب ليس قليلا.. الجنوب احتل عسكريا بالديايات والطائرات والمدفعية وتم تدميره بصورة ممنهجة تدميرا كاملا.. حتى الهوية والتاريخ للجنوب طمست تحت مسمى عودة الفرع إلى الأصل، وهذا ما جعل الشارع الجنوبي يخرج أولا للمطالبة بحقوقه الرسمية.

ربما هذا صحيح، لكن اليوم هناك اعتراف من الجميع على أحقية

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نعم، لكن ماذا يفيد الاعتراف واستباح الجنوب نهب من الأراضي فيه بصورة غير شرعية. عذرا..سؤالي لك كان محددا لم يتوقف حتى اليوم.. تخيل حكومة الوفاق سيادة العميد.. هل كانت لديكم حتى وهي تقدم الإعتذار ومسلسل النهب صيغة معينة للإعتذار؟ والسلب مُستمر في عدن.. حيث هناك من نعم.. كنا نريده على النحو التالي.. أولا يحدد قام بنهب مصنع الّغزل والنسيج و الإستيلاء الجرم المرتكب بحق الشعب الجنوبي، ثانيا

لا.. لم يكن كما نتطلع إليه، بل كان ناقصا،

صيغة معينة للإعتذار؟

بداية الاعتذار ينبغي ان يكون على أرض الواقع وان تلحقه إجراءات كاملة بعودة كل

من هؤلاء الذين تقول إنهم نهبوا المصنع وسلبوا أرضيته وقاموا

أنا اتهم الحكومة لأنها التزمت الصمت.. وصمتها هذا يدل على أنها موافقة على ما يقوم به الناهبون، فنحن نعتبر أن الحكومة تكذب علينا، من جانب تعتذر ومن جانب آخر يقوم المحسوبون عليها بالنهب والتدمير..

حسنا سيادة العميد.. هل جاء الإعتذار كما كنتم تتطلعون إليم

وحتى لم يتم الإعتراف بالجرم الذي ارتكب ضد الجنوب، حيث اعتبر الإعتذار الحرب على الجنوب خطأ أخلاقيا، وهذا غير صحيح ما ارتكب ضد الجنوب كان جريمة كبرى.. لو تشوف كيف كانت الحرب.. كانت على الطريقة السبائية.. واحد يتمم أمام على الجنوب.. يعنى اسبوا الجنوب.

لكن قرأنا وشاهدنا في وسائل الإعلام مواقف متباينت بشأن موقفكم.. هناك من رفضه وهناك من قبل به مشروطا؟

> وما هو موقفكم المتفق عليه اذا؟ أن الإعتذار جاء متأخرا، وكان من غير الأطراف التي شنت الحرب على الجنوب، وأننا نريد إعتذّارا حقيقيا على الواقع.. هذا كله متفقون

لا.. هذا غير صحيح.

يعتذر لأبناء الجنوب عن هذا الجرم ويلتزم

بمعالجة الآثار التي ترتبت عليه ببنود

محددة، ثانيا يعطي شعب الجنوب الحق في

تقرير مصيره، باعتبار أن حرب ٩٤ فرضت

عليه.. الوحدة التي يتحدثون عنها الآن لم

يكن هناك وحدة موجودة.. الوحدة الحقيقية

كانت قبل عام ٩٠، كان الناس يحترمون

بعضهم بعضا في الشمال والجنوب.. وكان

كل يسعى إلى الوحدة.. وكنا نحلف يمين

صباح كل يوم بأننا سنحقق الوحدة لأنها

كانت أمنية، لكن ما اتضح لنا بعد أن تحققت

الوحدة كل ما طبقه النظام الشمالي كان

عكس ماكنا نتمناه.. والوحدة كان مجرد

ورقة صاغها على عبد الله صالح وعلى سالم

البيض تحت نفق القلوعة، وبعد ذلك سافر

عدد من الوزراء الجنوبيين إلى صنعاء وتم

لكن الحقيقة أن اتفاق الوحدة كان

نتيجة اتفاق لمثلين عن الشمال

والجنوب وليس مفروضا من طرف

صحيح.. بس اتفاقية لتوحيد بلدين كانت في

ورقة واحدة.. نظامين وبلدين وجمهوريتينّ

الخاصة بتوحيد السودان كانت خمسة آلاف

لكن عدد الصفحات ليس مهما في

الموقف يأتى في إطار الرأي والرأي الآخر

والديمقراطية المتعامل بها في أوساط

الجنوبيين والتي عرفناها منذ عشرات

السنين.. صحيح يوجد إختلاف في الرؤى لكن

إتفاق في الأهداف والمبادئ.. كما لم تكن

مواقفنا متباينة بشأن الإعتذار.

اغتيالهم، ومن ثم كانت حرب ٩٤.

على طرف آخر كما قلت؟

طيب.. هل أستطيع القول إنكم تعتبرون الاعتذار خطوة مهمة في طريق معالجة القضية الجنوبية؟ إن تبعته إجراءات فعلية على الأرض فهو كذلك، وإن لم تتبعه فهو مجرد تتويه للحراك الجنوبي ليوقع على نتائج مؤتمر

اسمح لي أن انتقل إلى أمل المأخذي عضوة مؤتمر الحوار عن أنصار الله.. كيف استقبلتم اعتذار الحكومة؟ الاعتذار خطوة يجب أن تتلوها خطوات.. لأن ما حصل في صعدة أبسط ما يقال عنه حرب

الحوار ويكون شاهد زور.

طيب.. أنتم على كل حال قبلتم بالاعتذار واعتبرتموه خطوة إيجابية.. لكن هناك من يتساءل عن عدم انسجام موقفكم من الاعتذار مع موقف الحراك الجنوبي؟

نحن نشعر بأن مظلومية الجنوب ربما أكبر من مظلوميتنا لأنهم كانوا دولة.. كما نؤكد حقهم في اتخاذ موقفهم من الاعتذار ومطلبهم في اُستعادة حقوقهم وحق تقرير

هل كان الاعتذار كما كنتم تطلعون إليه؟

لا.. كان في رأيي الشخصي إسقاطا للواجب، ونحن قبلنا به لتقوم الحكومة بالخطوات التي تليها، والمتمثلة في جبر الضرر والمصالحة الوطنية وتعويض المتضررين وغيرها من الإجراءات، وأيضا لكوننا نعتبر الحكومة الحالية هي ذات الحكومات السابقة

أيضا لكونه من قاد الحروب على صعدة.

الا يجب عليكم الإعتذار عليكم أنتم أيضا باعتباركم طرفا في

أنا أرى أنه من باب العدالة أن الحروب يتحملها الطرف الذى بدأ بها وليس الطرف الآخرن لأنه كان يدافع على نفسه وهو ضحية لأنه أجبر على الحرب.

لبقية الأطراف التي تضررت في صعدة باعتباركم ليس الطرف الوحيد المتضرر؟

نحن مع المصالحة الوطنية بين جميع القبائل، لأن الدولة هي من ورطت القبائل في الدخول في الحرب.

صحيح الشعب اليمني جميعا في اعتقادي يحتاج إلى الاعتذار من كافة الأطراف السياسية ليس على الحروب فقط، وإنما على الفقر والجهل وما أوصلتهم إليه الأطراف

مطلبكم بتحول جلسات مؤتمر بذلك قد عدتم بالحال إلى مربع ما

التي شنت الحروب على صعدة، كما كنا نتمنى أن يقوم على محسن الأحمر قائد المنطقة الشمالية الغربية سابقا بالاعتذار

هل أنتم مستعدون لتقديم الاعتذار

الحوار إلى التفاوض الندي بين الشمال والجنوب..ألا تكونون

نحن أولا جئنا للحوار تلبية لدعوة المجتمع الدولى ودعوات الأخ المشير عبد ربه منصور هادى رئيس الجمهورية وبدأنا مناقشة جذور القضية الجنوبية ومحتواها وقدمنا رؤيتنا لمعالجة القضية وتفاجأنا بألالتفاف على

ولماذا اشترطتم الحوار الندي في هذا التوقيت لاذا لم تطالبوا بم عند دخولكم الحوار؟

للحوار، وكان المؤتمر إلى قبل تعليقنا

حروب صعدة؟

لكن الكثير من المواطنين في صعدة وفي اليمن عامة لا ينتمون لأي طرف سياسي وهم اكبر المتضررين؟

انتقل إليك سيادة العميد بشأن قبل دخولکہ الحوار؟

نحن اشترطنا ذلك منذ تشكيل اللجنة الفنية

للمشاركة فيه يسير بصورة ندية بحسب رأيي.. كان عشرون شخصا من الشمال مقابل عشرون شخصا من الجنوب في فريق القضية الجنوبية، وكذلك في بقية الفرق، لكن لم نشعر بتجاوب القائمين على الحوار، ومن ثم وفوجئنا عند طرحنا لرويتنا لحلول القضية أنهم يرفضون رؤيتنا ويردون تقسيم الجنوب إلى أقاليم، فضلا عن تجاوز كل ما طرح في الحوار، وتقديم عبد الكريم الإرياني نائب رئيس الحوار لوثيقة مخرجات أخرى مفروضة على الحوار تبقى كل شيء

هناك من يقول أن تعليقكم المثماركة في هذا التوقيت قصدتم به المزيد من الضغط فقط لتنفيذ مطالبكم؟

بالتأكيد.. لأنه لم ينفذ من شروطنا لدخول مؤتمر الحوار حتى الآن أي شيئ.

حسنا.. دعني انتقل مرة أخرى للسيدة أمل.. ما الذي تحقق لقضية صعدة حتى اليوم؟

كل ما تحقق لصعدة ما يزال حبرا على ورق.. لم يبدأ بالإعمار ولم يعوض المتضررون من الحروب، وليس هناك أشياء ملموسة.. ورغم ذلك هناك محاولات عدة لتطفيشنا من الحوار أو الإنسحاب منه منذ انطلاق الحوار

هل تتوقعون تمديد فترة الحوار في ظل تعثره؟

نعم أتوقع أن يكون هناك تمديدا يعوض الفترة التي علق فيها الحوار الجنوبي

السؤال الأخير لك سيادة العميد.. هل تعتقدون بوجود طرف في الحواريسعي لإفشاله؟

نعم.. نحن نعتقد أن من صنع مشكلتنا هو الذي يعيق حلها اليوم.. هناك الكثير من الاعتداءات والاغتيالات.. تقوم بها ذات القوة المتضررة التي تشعر أنها ستكون متضررة في حال تم إنصاف الجنوب.. فنعتقد أن هنَّاك قوى كثيرة وعلى رأسها بلا شك نظام الرئيس السابق على عبد الله صالح.



على أرضيته التي يتم البناء فيها اليوم. بالبناء عليها؟ هذا غير معقول.

في الحراك الجنوبي؟ عبد الله صالح ويقول له اسمح لي باجتياحً

هل كان لديكم تصور معين أو في ورقة واحدة .. هذه مهزلة.. إتفاقية جوبا

مؤسسات الدول الجنوبية إلى أهلها وكل ما



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On two wheels

Saudi biker group steals the show, wins hearts

Story and photos by Samar Qaed

here is no shortage of motorcycles in Sana'a, but the capital city added at least eight bikers to its growing list of motorists recently. The Sana'a Summer Tourism Festival, which came to an end on Sunday after a two-week run, invited entertainment groups from around the region to participate in the festival, including the Saudi biker team, Jeddah Cruise. The festival's crowds have dispersed and activities come to an end, but the talk surrounding Jeddah Cruise has not.

Loud applause and admiration welcomed the eight motorists as they performed their motorcycle stunts during the festival. It was the group's first performance in Sana'a.

The group performs dicey tricks that include raising their motorcycles in the air until they are perpendicular to the ground while balancing on it.

"These shows are risky, but we like to entertain the audience," Ahmed said.

The Yemeni Red Cross was close by with a first aid kit in case of an emergency.

Established in 2006, Jeddah Cruise has participated in festivals in

Established in 2006, Jeddah Cruise has participated in festivals in the Gulf, Jordan and Egypt. Eight of the team's 50 motorists attended this year's festival in Yemen, but more hope to participate next year.

"It's our first trip to Yemen, but Qasim Sallam from the Ministry of Tourism has promised us that we will be able to participate in festivals in Tareem, Hadramout and Hodeida next year," said Ahmed of Jeddah Cruise.

Suliman Al-Jameeli is the oldest biker on the team. After retiring from a Saudi government job, the 65-year-old decided to spend his days entertaining folks with his motorcycle. He's been riding since he was 10-years-old.

Al-Jameeli has been doing stunts with the group for three years.

"I want my show to be eye-catching and full of music and lights," said the man.

During his short time in Yemen, he immersed himself in the culture—Al-Jameeli was chewing qat, a mild narcotic leaf consumed by much of Yemen's population, during his interview for this article.

The team enjoyed interacting with the local community, they say. They took orphans and persons with disabilities for rides on their bikes.

"They enjoyed themselves," Al-Jameeli

said.

While Al-Jameeli is the oldest member of the team, Abdullah Aseeri, is the youngest at 18. He's been riding for two years and earned a reputation for being a crowd favorite at the festival.

Aseeri told the Yemen Times that a motorcycle is the most convenient form of transportation in Saudi Arabia. But, he encourages riders to take safety seriously

and wear helmets and protective gear to guard vulnerable body parts such as elbows and knees.

"I love traveling, and motorcycles make it possible to travel very quickly," he said. After their return to Saudi Arabia, Aseeri and his teammates plan to ride their motorcycles to Qatar. They've previously traveled to Dubai together on their bikes.

The team says they enjoyed their time in Sana'a, but hope they will be given more space next year for their show so that the team can perform tricks together, instead of one-by-one.

"Yemen is a beautiful country. Before I left for Sana'a, my mother made me a list of items to bring back for her. She specifically requested silver and precious stones," Aseeri said.

This year's festival was the sixth of its kind held in Sana'a. The festival included traditional and modern entertainment from around the region, including Egyptian dancing, handicrafts, camel-jumping and several booths highlighting Yemeni cultural heritage.

The deputy head of the Tourism Ministry, Abduljbar Saeed, said the festival attracted 30,000 visitors daily and 50,000 visitors per day during the weekend. This was the first festival since Yemen's popular uprising began in 2011, which resulted in the ousting of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the shutdown of much of the country's infrastructure and weakening of its tourism industry.











PROJECT ENGINEER - 1 Post

Location: Sav'un **Duration: 18 months**

Under the direction of the Country Director/ Program Manager, The Project Engineer's main role is to manage and supervise the identified infrastructure projects according to the authorization and instructions of the Program Manager; and to guarantee all the necessary conditions for the preparation and implementation of the projects according to the rules, regulations of the contracting agencies:

Qualifications for applicants for this post are:

- Minimum BSc University degree in Engineering;
- At least Seven-year-experience in managing water-specific engineering projects either commercially or for NGOs including
- Knowledge of Sand Dams construction and preparation of designs and Bills of Quantity for tendering works for Sand Dams construction are essential;
- Experience of participatory design processes encouraging community involvement in design decisions;
- Knowledge of the action mechanism according to the methodology of "Cash for Work";
- Sufficient knowledge of the nature of the project areas considered an advantage;
- Fluent (Speaking and writing) in English and Arabic are
- Computer skills (MS Word, MS Excel, MS project,...); Willingness to work and travel in the field.

HYGIENE PROMOTION OFFICERS – 2 posts

Location: Say'un **Duration: 12 months**

Under the direction of the Program Manager, Hygiene Promotion Officers will be responsible to work with, train and oversee community based volunteers to work in the targeted districts and schools; implement hygiene training programs for teachers and students in schools, and home-based water treatment training in communities; conduct baseline knowledge, attitude and practice survey in schools; organize annual WASH Festival in each of the schools involving teachers, students, parents and community members; coordinate with the local leaders, schools and villagers to organize theater performances in the schools

VACANT POSITIONS

International Relief and Development, (IRD) Inc., is a non-profit organization specializing in international development and humanitarian assistance in over 40 countries and has been working in Yemen for over four years. IRD works with a wide range of partners to design and implement, and provide technical assistance in the areas of health, economic development, relief, infrastructure, civil society and food security. IRD Yemen is seeking to fill the following positions to implement its Programs

and communities; and to conduct field-based distributions of NFIs in

Qualifications for applicants for this post are:

- University degree in health;
- Fluent (Speaking and writing) in English and Arabic are
- At least three years program officer experience, preferably on US-government funded public health programs;
- Computer skills (MS Word and MS Excel software); Willingness to work and travel in the field.

OPERATIONS OFFICER – 1 post

Location: Say'un **Duration: 18 months**

Under the direction of the Operations Manager, the Operations Officer will conduct the administrative, human resources and office procurement in Say'un field office; ensure all filing, paperwork, and tracking systems are set up according to IRD policies and procedures and are followed on the daily basis; track leases, vehicle rentals, local transportation expenses; time sheets; vacation and leave forms;

Qualifications for applicants for this post are:

- At least a diploma in management, administration or related
- At least three years administrative or office management experience with an INGO;
- Fluent (Speaking and writing) in English and Arabic are
- Computer skills (MS Word and MS Excel software).
- Ability to manage and operate independently.

FINANCE OFFICER - 1 post

Location: Say'un **Duration: 18 months**

Under the direction of the Country Director/ Finance Manager, the Finance Officer will manage the field based payments, cash payments and track the use of petty cash; maintain responsibility for the safe and the cash it contains; generate the general ledger on a monthly basis; ensure scanning and sending of all hard copies to Sana'a office,

ensuring all paperwork is present and maintaining accurate files; and ensure that IRD financial systems and procedures are being followed and maintained.

Qualifications for applicants for this post are:

- Minimum of BA in Accounting or Finance or related field;
- At least three year experience as an accountant, finance officer with an INGO – preferably on a US government funded project; Fluent (Speaking and writing) in English and Arabic are
- Excellent computer skills (MS Word and MS Excel software);
- Ability to manage and operate independently.

DRIVERS – 3 posts

Location: Say'un **Duration: 18 months**

Under the direction of the Operations Officer, the Drivers will drive safely and in accordance with the posted traffic laws; assure that IRD staff and other persons are transported in a safe and secure manner; insure that the IRD vehicles are maintained in good working order and properly cared; maintain vehicle log book/s; assist Operations officer in coordinating vehicle assignments, and report any vehicle damage or malfunction to the Operations officer; undertake the delivery of mail, materials, and equipment; and undertake other duties as required.

Qualifications for applicants for this post are:

- At least completion of High school education is required,
- Have a valid driving license;
- Excellent driving skills and a safe and clean driving record;
- Good knowledge of English and excellent knowledge of Arabic are
- Previous driving working experience with NGOs or other INGOs desired;
- Basic First-Aid knowledge;
- Ability to work effectively in a fast-paced, stressful environment; Must be flexible, willing to perform other duties and work irregular

Application Procedure:

For all positions, applicants should send a CV and covering letter, both in English, to *irdyemen@irdglobal.org* with the title of the position you are applying for in the title of the email.

The closing date for applications is Saturday 21st September, 2013.

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Requirements are:

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- Granted a bachelor degree in the field of graphic designing
- Fluent at both written and spoken Arabic and English
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3- MARKETING SPECIALIST

Requirements are:

- 3 5 years experience in the field of marketing
- Has at least a bachelor degree in Business Administration
- Excellent computer skills especially Excel+ PowerPoint+ Photoshop Excellent in both written and spoken Arabic and English
- Good PR skills

4- FEMALE RECEPTIONIST AND SECRETARY

Requirements are:

- 3 years of experience in the field of secretary or reception
- Granted a diploma in secretary
- Excellent computer skills especially Excel+ PowerPoint+ word
- Excellent in both written and spoken Arabic and English
- Has experience in archiving

5- FINANCE MANAGER Requirements are:

- 10 years experience in the field of finance
- Granted at least a bachelor of finance or accounting
- Excellent computer skills especially Excel and financial and accounting systems
- Fair in both written and spoken Arabic and English

6- SALES SPECIALIST

- Requirements are:
 - 3 5 years experience in the field of sales
 - Granted a bachelor degree in Business Administration Excellent computer skills especially Excel
 - Excellent in both written and spoken Arabic and English Good knowledge in economics and accounting
- 7- H.R MANAGER

Requirements are:

- 5 years experience in the field of Human Resources
- Granted a bachelor degree in Business Administration
- Excellent computer skills
- Excellent in both written and spoken Arabic and English

Invitation for Bids (IFB)

Republic of Yemen Ministry of Finance Public Finance Modernization Project-(PFMP) IDA Grant No. H6350/RY

Procurement of Computing Platform for Datacenter and Backup Sites ICB No. 4/C2.1-A/G/ICB/PFMP/13

- This Invitation for Bids (IFB) follows the General Procurement Notice (GPN) for this project that appeared in UNDB online and dgMarket website on. September 01 st, 2013
- The Republic of Yemen under Ministry of Finance has received a grant from the International Development Association toward the cost of Public Finance Modernization Project-(PFMP), and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this grant to payments under the contract for Procurement of Computing Platform for Datacenter and Backup Sites - ICB No. 4/C2.1-A/G/ICB/PFMP/13.
- The Public Finance Modernization Project-(PFMP)serves as the implementing agency for the project and now invites sealed bids from eligible Bidders for Supply & Installation of Information Systems for Procurement of Computing Platform for Datacenter and Backup Sites- ICB No. [4/C2.1-A/G/ICB/PFMP/13].
- Bidding will be conducted using the International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits, and is open to all Bidders eligible as defined in these Guidelines that meet the minimum qualification criteria set out in the Bid Data Sheet component of the Bidding Documents.
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from Public Finance Modernization Project-(PFMP) and inspect the bidding documents at the address given below from 08:00 - 15:00 working hours (Sunday – A complete set of bidding documents in English may be purchased by interested Bidders on submission of
- a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of YER45,000 or in US\$200. The method of payment will be Cash. Bids must be delivered in sealed envelopes (1 Original and 2 Copies) valid for 90 days from the date of bid
- opening. The document will be sent by hand or by courier services for overseas delivery Bids must be delivered to the address below at or before 11:00am on Wednesday October 23th, 2013. Bids need to be secured, and the amount of Bid Security required is US\$85,000 valid for 120 days at the Bidder's option, be in the form of unconditioned either a certified check, letter of credit, or a bank guarantee from a banking institution, or a bond issued by a surety. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of Bidders' representatives who choose to attend at the address below on Wednesday October 23th, 2013 at 11.00am
- The attention of prospective Bidders is drawn to (i) the fact that they will be required to certify in their bids that all software is either covered by a valid license or was produced by the Bidder and (ii) that violations are considered fraud, which can result in ineligibility to be awarded World Bank-financed contracts.
- Bids should be submitted with copies of valid Tax, Insurance, Charity (Zakat), and Trade Register Cards (only for local bidders).

Mr.Kailan Alshaif Project Executive Director Public Finance Modernization Project Ministry of Finance P.O. Box: 5823/4, Abu Dhabi St., Sana'a Tel. [+967-1-504168], Ext. (103), Fax: [967-1-243038] Email: procurement@pfmpyemen.org

All C.Vs are to be sent to the company's email Address: hiring_nctp@yahoo.com



Still fighting years later

Displaced families file lawsuit against Al-Saleh Charity Foundation

Story and photos by Ali Abulohoom

olitics often determine one's feelings about Sana'a's Saleh Mosque the sprawling, \$60 million construction and namesake of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, that has become one of the capital's most recognizable landmarks.

Saleh critics, many of whom participated in the country's 2011 uprising, have refused to enter the mosque, while many Saleh supporters make it a point to attend Friday prayer there every week. For a few Sana'ani families, the matter is beyond politics—it was their land that was taken for the mosque's construction, they say, and now they are filing a lawsuit against the Al-Saleh's Charity Foundation, which is being accused of coercing families into selling more land in 2008.

Construction on the Saleh Mosque began in 2000 and lasted for eight

years, finally being completed in to a shopping center or apartment 2008. Over 100,000 square meters of land were purchased to make way for the large structure, but only 27,300 square meters have been used for the mosque and mosque

Private land located adjacent to the structure was then again sought after in 2008 by the Al-Saleh Charity Foundation. Families say they were asked to sell their land for public projects like schools. But now, two families have teamedup and brought a lawsuit against the Al-Saleh Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization that says it is committed to reducing poverty, because they say they were deceived and ripped off when their land was sold a second time.

Families who sold their land to make way for the Saleh Mosque back in 2000 say they gave up trying to fight the sale after years of pressure from project coordinators. Because the land would be used to build a mosque, as opposed

conceded the land. The majority of the land owners did not agree to the price set by the Compensation Committee, according to the families, who have discussed the matter with other land owners. There are a total of 13 families who own plots of land that were confiscated for the Saleh project in 2000.

building, the families say they re-

lented sooner than they otherwise

would have. Now with only 27 per-

cent of the land being used for the

mosque, families say they feel de-

Many of the families that were

pressured to sell their plots adja-

cent to Saleh Mosque in 2008 are

the same families who were pres-

sured to sell in 2000. The Al-Kabili

and Tamish families told the Ye-

men Times that they were forced to

accept the price that was offered for

their land the first time around. A

committee determined the value of

the land—far below market value,

according to the families-and con-

struction soon began, with or with-

The families were told that be-

cause the land would be used for

a mosque where attendants would

be worshipping God, God would

reward them in the afterlife if they

out a family's consent.

Fuad Al-Kabili told the Yemen Times that though they disagreed and disputed the land offer, they never resorted to the courts because they feared retaliation and violence from the former president's forces.

Feeling they had little choice in the matter, Al-Kabili said his family accepted the compensation offered for the land.

The Yemen Times repeatedly contacted the Al-Saleh Charity

Foundation for statement, offering them an opportunity to respond to the accusations. A spokesman for the Al-Saleh Charity Foundation, Akram Bakr told the Yemen Times that he had no information regarding the matter.

Lutf Al-Usaimi's family also owned part of the plot that was used for the Saleh Mosque. Al-Usaimi's brother, Fuad, told the Yemen Times his brother lost his temper when workers came and started digging on the family's land. He considers it a forced sale, claiming that his family was coerced into accepting the offer.

Qanaf Tamish and his family owned 1,200 square meters of land that was sold.

When the family continued to reject the offered compensation package, soldiers from the Republican Guard began harassing them, they say. The crops they had planted were uprooted, removing an important source of income for the family.

Pressure mounted, and the Republican Guard troops soon built a fence around the family's home.

The situation became more than the Tamish family could handle. Republican Guard troops promised the family public sector jobs if they accepted the offered price, the family said.

Why accept promises of jobs from soldiers?

Because the elite Republican Guard troops, which were dissolved in a military restructure at the end of last year, have that sort of power and sway, Tamish said. "They control a lot."

The family says it never received the promised jobs.

The Tamish family now lives in



The Tamish and Al-Kabili families have asked the transitional government to help them with their case.

"We live in an apartment in one of these [mass-produced] buildings while Republican Guard troops reside in our homes on Sabeen [Street]. Our only source of income after leaving our agricultural lands is a taxi," Tamish said.

After construction ended in 2008, digging began on the plot opposite the mosque. A map provided to Yemen Times shows that the second plot of land measured over 40,000 square meters. The Al-Kabili and the Al-Usaimi family owned the majority of the land bought in 2008.

That time around, the families really felt short changed. They were offered \$2,500 for every 44 square meters. But, Fuad Al-Usaimi says he could sell the same amount of land at market value and fetch \$60,000.

"We were forced to concede our land last time because their excuse was it was for a mosque. But why should we have had to concede our land a second time?" Al-Kabili

Al-Kabili is the legal affairs manager at the state-run Al-Thwara

newspaper. In 2008, when news of the upcoming land grab arrived, Al-Kabili decided to challenge the Al-Saleh Foundation.

While visiting his plot, he was suddenly surrounded by a number of military forces, and he and six family members were eventually detained.

Al-Kabili's colleagues at Al-Thwara threatened to strike if he remained in custody. He was released from detention two days later, he says.

He filed a complaint with his district police station but there was little that could be done once the station manager learned that the complaint was against then-president, Ali Abdullah Saleh's forces,

After repeated attempts, he finally convinced a prosecutor to refer his case to court. Given the proximity of the defendants with the former president, Al-Kabili said, the case has been postponed.

The families' lawsuit is the first of its kind. The families hope others will soon join, but say many fear retaliation from the former president's associates.



The Al-Saleh Charity Foundation has built a fence around the new plots of land they bought in 2008.





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AIRLINES

Continental Airline	278668/283082
Egypt Air	273452/275061
Gulf Air	
440922	

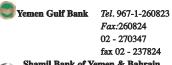
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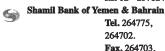
Royal Jordanian

01 446064/5/8

Fax: 506038, Tel.506030/5

BANKS





503350 Yemeni Banks: 274314/1 Central Bank Yemen Commercial Bank Tel: 01 277224 Fax: 277291

International Bank of Yemen

Arab Bank

CAC Bank 01 563813 Al-Amal Bank 01-449731 Yemeni Bank for Reconstruction and Development 01-271601

Saba'a Islamic Bank 01-286506 Calvon Bank 01-274371 United Bank Limited 01-407540 **CAC Islamic Bank** 01-538901

Yemen and Kuwait Bank for Trade and Investment 01-209451

CAR RENTAL

Budget	Tel: 01 309618 /
	506372
	Fax: 01240958
Europe Car	Tel: 01 270751
	Fax: 01 270804
Hartz	Sana'a: 01 440309
	Aden: 02 245625

CAR SHOWROOMS & SPARE PARTS

FORD/HYUNDAI	267791
MERCEDES-BENZ	01 - 330080
NISSAN	Hodeidah: 200150/49
	Sana'a: 400269
OPEL / GM	203075
SUZUKI	02 - 346000
TOYOTA	445362/3

COMPUTER EDUCATION AND INSTITUTES

Computer Education	Aden: 02-237199					
Infinit Education	01-444553					
NIIT Quality Comput	ter Education207025/26					
British Institute for languages & Computer						
	266222 - Fax: 514755					
YALI	01-448039					
ALTI	01-274221					
Exceed	01-537871					

01-441036

01-448573

MALI

Horizon

01 407030

01 276585/2

COURIERS

Chess

Sana'a 01 440 170	Aden 02 245 626
Hodiadh 03 226 975	Taiz 04 205 780
USP	01-416751
DHL	01 441096/7/8

FREIGHT FORWARDERS

Al-Nada Center for General Services Tel: 967 1 431339 Fax: 431340 alnada2@yemen.net.ye M&M Logistics & Aviation Services

01 531221/531231 Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders 407905 World Link 01 444550/441935 YEMPAC Cargo 01-447126 Mas Fright International 01-429671 Mareb Travel and Tourism - Cargo Division 01-441126

Sas Cargo Services 01-472192/3 World Shipping 01 260746 / 267929

HOSPITALS

Modern German Hospital 600	0000/602008
E-mail:felixpene@hotmail.com	Fax. 601889
Al-Jumhury Hospital	01 274286/87
Hadda Hospital	01 412981
Al-Thawra Hospital	01 246967/66
Al-Junaid Hospital	01-424765
Al-Ahli Modern Hospital	01-444936
Science and Technology Hospita	al 01-500000
Al-Kuwait Hospital	01-283283
Sadui-German Hospital	01-313333
Azal Hospital	01-200000

HOTELS

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

Movenpick Hotel 01 546666 Fax: 01 546000 Relax-Inn Hotel 01 449871 01-630494

Gulf Tourist Hotel and Suits 01-212544 Mercure Hotel Shammar Hotel 01-418546 Universal Hotels 01-440305/7-14 Shahran Hotel 01-417320

INSURANCE COMPANIES

UNITED INSURANCE Tel: 01/555 555

Free Number: 800 55 55

Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.) Sana'a 272713/874 Aden: 243490-242476 Taiz 250029 Hodeidah 219941/4/6

Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206129/8/13 Aden: 255668 Taiz:240927/34 Hodeidah: 219545/8

Yemen Islamic Insurance Co. Sana'a 284193, Taiz: 258881, Aden: 244280 5 lines,

Yemen Insurance company Sana'a: 272806/ 272962/43, Aden: 247617 Taiz: 250345, Mukalla: 304292, Hodeidah: 261839/17

01-214093 Aman Insurance 01-448340/1/2 Yemeni Qatari Insurance Fax: 448339

RESTAURANT

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

Rainbow Pre-School Tel: 414026 / 424433

Juniors' Oasis kindergarten Telfax :01- 440840 - Mobile734522225 Fax 370193

International Turkish Schools 01-419330-1, 737999199 Taiz 205593

Tel: 206159 Al-Majd Yemen School Manarat Schools 01-410011

SUPERMARKET

Al-Jandul Supermarket. 01-422610 Happy Land supermarket 01-444424

TRANSLATIONS

Urwa Wautqa Int. Auth. Trans. Arabic-English-French -German-Russian-Italian- Spanish-Polish-Dutch- Iranian-Turkish-Eriterea-Tel: 01-240515 Amharic.

TRAVEL

Sky Travel & Tourism	01-535080/83
·	02-221270
Falcon Holidays	444118
Falcon Business Center	446250
Al-Nasim Travel	270750
Universal Business Travel Center	er 441158/9/60
Qadas Fly	01-280777

UNIVERSITIES

by IS academy	Tel. 01 - 535700 -
7	33061203 Fax: 535702
University of Applied a	nd Social Science
Sana'a:	412442 Fax: 412441,
Aden:	234533 / 234960
Queen rwa University	Tel: 449971/2
Sana'a University	Tel: 250553/4/5
Alandalus University	Tel:675567
	Fax:675885

MINISTRIES

2ndoku

Presidency 01-290200 Prime Minister 01-490 800 Ministry of Public Works and Highways 01-545132

Ministry of Awqaf and Guidance 01-274439 Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific 01-535031 Research 01-268583 Ministry of Fisheries 01-274640 Ministry of Culture Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance

01-294579 Ministry of Defence 01-276404 Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

01-282963 Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour 01-262809

Ministry of Legal Affairs 01-402213 Ministry of Public Health and Population 01-252211 01-472913 Ministry of Youth and Sports Ministry of Industry and Trade 01-235462 01-236512

Ministry of Justice Ministry of Tourism 01-220050 Ministry of Expatriates 01-402254 Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals 01-202309

Ministry of Internal Affairs 01-289577 Ministry of Transport 01-260900 Ministry of Human Rights 01-444831 Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 01-331460 Ministry of Local Administration 01-227242 Ministry of Information Ministry of Planning and

01-274008 01-250101 International Cooperation Ministry of Education 01-252732 Ministry of Foreign Affairs 01-537914 Ministry of the Interior 01-332701 01-260365 Ministry of Finance Ministry of Transportation 01-2022257

Ministry of Water and Environment

01-418289 Ministry of Electricity 01-326196

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





Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper











Radio Yemen Times is pleased to announce its newest monthly iniative for its community service series, Hand in Hand.

This month in coordination with My Book Is Yours project-Yemen, a group of community activists, Yemen Times will be collecting children's books and other items to furnish small

libraries to be established throughout the city. Radio Yemen Times is collecting both new and used items like shelves, chairs and notebooks.

We invite you to join us and ensure the success of this initiative.

Over the past four years, My Book Is Yours project has set up 10 small libraries and book cabinets in the city, including one in Al-Thwara Public Hospital and one in Al-Miqdad School in the Shumaila neighborhood.

For more information, tune into our radio show, Sabahukm Ridha, at 7:30 a.m. on Thursday.



* يرجى التواصل لمعرفة انواع آلات التصوير التي تحمل هذه الميزة

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





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

