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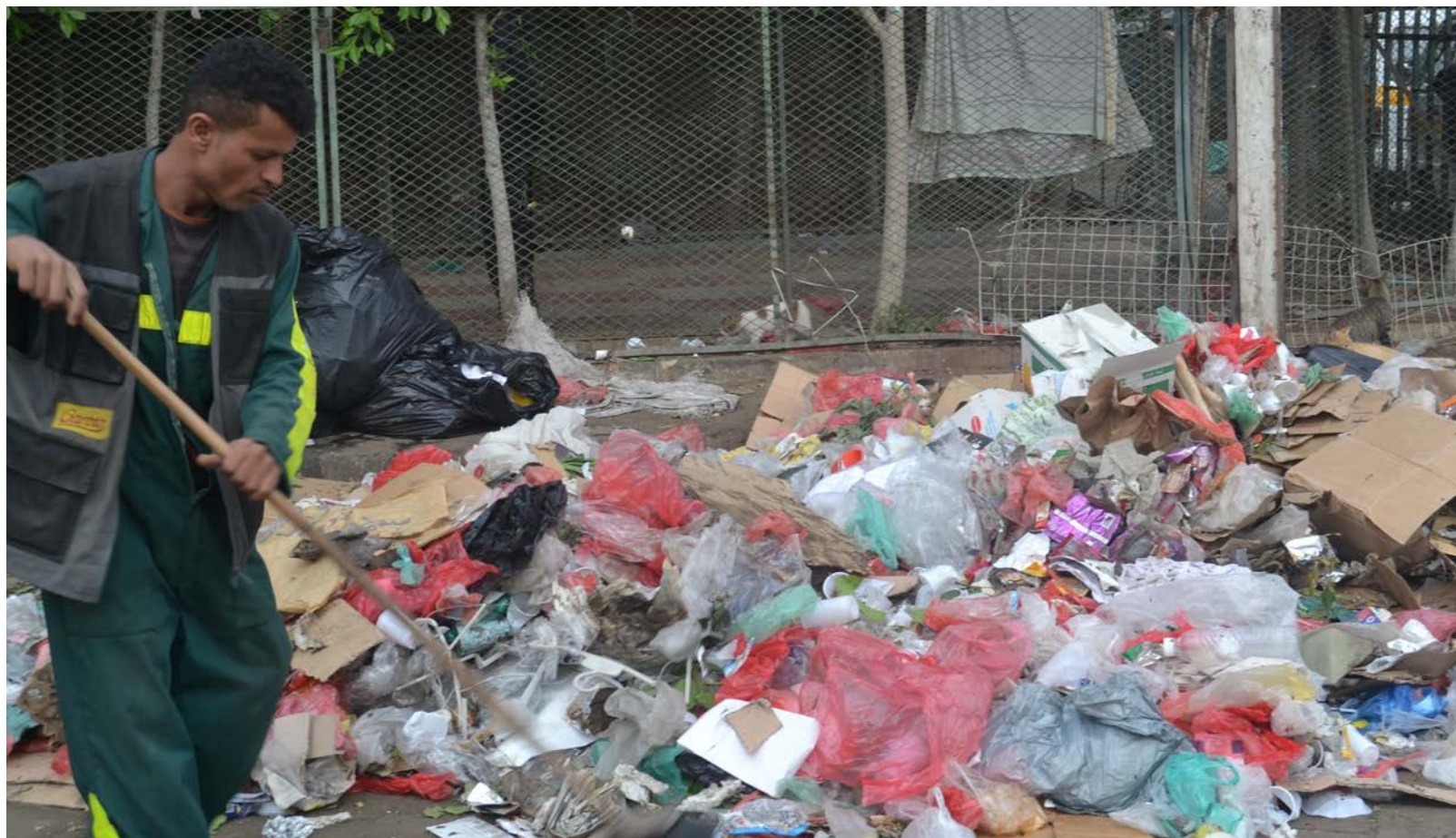
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المُشغّل الأول و الأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن



No brooms or trash bags: Twenty-thousand cleaning syndicate members nationwide are expected to go on strike on Thursday, leaving the central government to either once again bargain for more time to offer the cleaning workers their demanded government contracts or allow the nation's streets to sit idle while trash accumulates.

'Environmental catastrophe' looms as street cleaners threaten nationwide strike

Cleaners leverage city's streets in exchange for government contracts

Story and photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Sept. 11—Wearing a time-worn hat to protect himself from the sun, Mohammed Qaed's eyes meticulously scan the street for pieces of trash that he slowly sweeps towards the sidewalk with his wrinkled hands. The man has been working with his government-issued broom for 20 years. But on Thursday he

will put his cleaning tools down and leave Sana'a's streets to accumulate with trash.

"We have dealt with humiliation, and the scorching sun for the sake of the country's cleanliness," Qaed said. "But until now, we have not been provided with job security."

Qaed will join the estimated 20,000 others who are expected to go on strike on Thursday. This follows the Municipal Cleaners' Syndicate call for action to protest a pending promise from the government to officially hire street cleaners nationwide, meaning the cleaners would be provided with government contracts that state

the workers cannot be fired without just cause and that their families can continue to receive their salaries even after they die, a standard perk of government jobs.

The syndicate, which formed in 2007, issued a statement last week, saying that the government is not taking their requests seriously.

Since the beginning of the year, street cleaners in Sana'a have temporarily gone on strike three times, with devastating consequences for the city's hygiene as trash has accumulated with no one to clean it up. Each time, the government under pressure to keep their streets tidy, have asked the syndicate for more time to figure out the logistics of offering cleaning workers government contracts, including finding a budget for it and compiling lists of all the cleaners.

"The government came to us, promising job security," said Mohammed Al-Marzooki, the head of the Municipality Workers Syndicate. After each strike, the government's plea for more time has been granted but this time around, Al-Marzooki isn't buying it and says he and fel-

low workers will stay on strike until they see actual contracts.

Al-Marzooki is also advocating for higher salaries and health insurance for street cleaners.

The city acknowledges the potential nightmare they would have on their hands if the strike goes through.

"It will be an [environmental] catastrophe," said Yahia Al-Mahakiri, the head of the technical committee for the city's cleaning unit.

But according to Al-Mahakiri, the city has not taken any steps to prevent the potential strike other than reassure them that a plan is in place to meet their needs.

He said the hiring will happen in stages, pointing out that many government gardeners in Sana'a were offered contracts several months ago.

Al-Mahakiri also said part of the issue is a lack of cooperation on the part of the Civil Service Ministry to move ahead with the contracts.

The Yemen Times attempted to contact the Civil Service Ministry but as of press time, there was no response.

Presidential decision to rehire almost 800 Southerners met with mixed reviews

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, Sept. 11—A committee established at the beginning of the year to address the Southern grievance of fired Southern soldiers and civilians following the 1994 civil war between the North and South announced on Wednesday that President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi will issue a republican decree in the coming days to reinstate 795 high-ranking Southerners to their jobs.

"The republican decree will reinstate fired military forces to their previous or similar positions," said Nora Dhaif Allah Qatabi, the committee spokesperson.

The committee has received 106,000 grievances since its establishment. It has reviewed 16,000 grievances thus far, Qatabi said.

Yemen has established a \$1.2 billion fund to reinstate those who were dismissed after the war.

Colonel Mohammed Al-Maslmi, a member of the Southern Movement Retired Military and Security

Personnel Assembly, said announcing the reinstatement of 795 people is an insult to Southerners and the international community.

Al-Maslmi was the commander of the Reserve Forces and Recruitment in Shabwa governorate. After the 1994 war, he kept his position, but said he lost all authority. He told the Yemen Times he was forced to retire in 2001.

Al-Maslmi said the Retired Military and Security Personnel Assembly's statistics documented the firing of 387,000 Southerners following the civil war, including 87,000 military forces, 20,000 security personnel, 12,000 intelligence officials and 268,000 civilians.

Southern Movement leader and rapporteur to the Southern Issue Working Group, Shafe Al-Abd, told the Yemen Times, "reinstating around 800 Southerners is a good move but [we] won't accept reinstating [only] a fraction of those who have grievances."



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NDC greets the return of the Southerners with four state visions

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANAA, Sept. 11—The sub-committee formed by the Southern Issue Working Group on Monday has begun gathering different National Dialogue Conference (NDC) visions for the Southern Issue.

The sub-committee was established in the first meeting of the NDC since the return of the Southern Movement on Monday. It will consist of 16 members, eight from the North and eight from the South. After gathering different visions, the sub-committee will vote on one solution.

Southern Issue Working Group rapporteur Shafe Al-Abd told the Yemen Times on Wednesday that the sub-committee had revealed four popular visions for the future shape of the state. The first would restore an independent Southern state. The second vision is a federal state consisting of two regions. The third vision would be a federal state with multiple regions and the fourth vision suggests a single state that offers stronger local governance.

The rapporteur of the Southern Issue Working Team, Shafe' Al-Abd, said Wednesday that the sub-committee of the team began summing up the dialogue results and solutions concerning the shape of the state. The sub-committee is divided 50-50 between the South and North.

Southern leader Mohammed Ali Ahmed was chosen as the

head of the sub-committee group on Monday. Northerners Mohammed Abu Lahoom and Mohammed Qahtan were chosen as the deputy head and the spokesperson, respectively.

The NDC presidency welcomed the Southern participants who resumed their NDC participation on Monday and distributed flow-ers to all NDC members.

Mohammed Qahtan, one of the NDC deputies and a representative of the Islah party, said, "It's a nice day, we are optimistic as Southerners resumed their NDC participation."

Mohammed Al-Ameri, secretary-general of Al-Rashad Salafi Party, criticized the number of participants in the sub-committee, telling the Yemen Times that "it is unfair to resolve the Southern Issue [based on the votes] of 16 members [when] the National Dialogue Conference consists of so many [more representatives]."

Forming this committee was one of the conditions put forth by Southerners to resume their participation in the conference after a boycott to protest a perceived lack of action on the Southern Issue. It was also a way to meet the demand that an equal number of Southerners decide the solution to the Southern Issue, according to Yasser Al-Ro'ini, deputy head of the NDC.

Al-Ro'ini told the Yemen Times that the NDC will not be extended and will end on schedule on Sept. 18.

One in custody for cutting Yemen-Djibouti communication wire

Optical fiber attacks cost Yemen \$11 million last year

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANAA, Sept. 11—One man has been arrested for cutting the Yemen-Djibouti international telecommunication marine cable on Tuesday near the Gold Mohur Cost in the Al-Tawahi district in Aden.

A special saw used to cut iron and copper was utilized in the incident, said Abdulbasit Al-Faqeh, the director of Telecommunication in Aden, who believes the perpetrator may have thought he could profit from the material.

Al-Faqeh said the cut-

cable resulted in slow Internet service and international phone calls in Yemen.

A specialized Emirati corporation has been commissioned to repair the cable for \$1 million, Al-Faqeh said.

Aden Security Chief Sadeq Haid told the Yemen Times that the incident was likely not politically-motivated.

He said the Telecommunication Department should hide cables underground to prevent future attacks.

The incident came less than 16 hours after attacks on an optical fiber cable running between Amran and Hodeida governorates.

Attacks on optical fiber networks cost Yemen \$11.6 million last year, according to a recently-issued report by the Telecommunication and Information Technology Ministry.



Internet services were sluggish on Tuesday and Wednesday as a result of the cutting of the international cable.

Security forces announce new round of AQAP arrests

Locals say some faith restored in government's ability to battle terror affiliates

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

MARIB, Sept. 11—Following an almost week-long chase, security forces in Marib governorate arrested four people believed to be Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) affiliates, the Interior Ministry announced on Wednesday.

"The suspects were caught on

Airport Road while boarding a car," said Brigadier Hameed Aldharat, the security manager of Marib governorate.

Aldharat says the Interior Ministry has evidence that led them to believe "[the militants] were planning to launch assaults and suicide operations."

Located 173 km. east of Sana'a, over the past year, Marib has been dealing with what some say is a growing number of AQAP affiliates. Parts of the governorate have also been targeted in alleged U.S.-backed controversial drone strikes. Anti-drone advocates argue the use of the weaponry causes civil-

ian casualties and engenders anti-American sentiment that leads to the recruitment of more militants. However, both the United States and Yemen's president, Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi have stood behind the program.

According to Colonel Mohammed Hizam, the deputy manager of the public relations department at the Interior Ministry, the latest arrests were part of a larger security campaign that began operating four months ago.

Hizam stands behind the arrests as a sign of progress in Yemen's fight against terror.

"Such arrests will restore the

trust of citizens and diplomatic missions in the security forces," he said.

Although Yemen is constantly being criticized for its lack of a strong central security force and portrayed as a country spinning out of control, local Marib resident Nashwan Nasser Al-Mrda said such arrests are restoring his faith in government security measures.

"This [allows us to move more] freely and without fear," he said.

Earlier this week security forces announced the arrest of 26 believed AQAP affiliates who allegedly belonged to three separate terror cells.

Poor drainage worsens flooding

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

TAIZ, Sept. 11—Floods have continued to kill scores of people in different governorates, including seven people in Mahweet on Monday. Ali Al-Qaleesi, the security manager of Hufash district in the governorate of Mahweet, told the Yemen Times that the lack of a proper drainage system has exacerbated the problem.

Twenty homes were also destroyed in the Cairo district of Taiz governorate on Monday due to heavy flooding.

"The heavy rainfall in mountainous area resulted in the bursting of

several small dams, a main reason behind the heavy flood casualties," Al-Qaleesi said.

There is no water drainage system in Hufash district, Al-Qaleesi said.

The heavy flooding led to several landslides which destroyed roads and destroyed homes, displacing 20 families in Al-Awjala and Osaira districts.

The families were accommodated in nearby schools on Tuesday, and have been provided tents and aid, including YR50,000, about \$250, per displaced family, Taiz governorate spokesperson Abu Bakr Al-Ezi said.

The local council updated the drainage system in Taiz city last year, which saw the submergence of many homes.

"Osaira and Hawjala districts witnessed security issues these past two years and the public work offices could not reach them," Al-Ezi said.

According to Al-Ezi, Taiz Governor Shawqi Hael ordered the Public Works Office to immediately clear blocked tunnels and canals where trash and stones have accumulated.

More than 25 people in Taiz have died from flooding during this year's rainy season.

As Abyan hospitals rebuild, Turkey to fund medical camp

Many residents affected by the war lack basic medical care

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

ABYAN, Sept. 11—A Turkish-funded medical camp began operating in the city of Zinjibar in Abyan governorate on Monday. The medical camp will be funded by the Turkish government for a period of one year while hospitals damaged during the clashes between the military and Al-Qaeda affiliates are reconstructed and re-equipped, said Al-Khader Al-Saedi, the director of the Public Health and Population Office in Abyan.

Abyan experienced fierce clashes as the military attempted to retake the city after militants affiliated with Al-Qaeda gained control of the city in May 2011. Yemeni military forces claimed victory, saying they had retaken the city in September. Ongoing clashes continue, however.

Of the nine hospitals distributed over the ten districts in Abyan governorate, one hospital is located in Zinjibar. That hospital was destroyed during clashes, eight others were damaged and operate partially, to receive emergency cases, Al-Saedi said.

The camp has been established in the city's government compound because of a lack of a suitable hospital to host it, Al-Saedi said. It will be a traveling camp, he added,

making its way around Abyan.

The camp has a 60-bed capacity and has a staff of 50, including consultants, doctors, pharmacists and nurses. The budget for the year is YR370 million, about \$1.7 million. The camp will be sponsored entirely by the Turkish government for the next year.

"Doctors will treat Abyan residents affected by the war, and those in need of medical attention," Al-Saedi said.

The destruction of infrastructure has taken its toll on the governorate, according to Abyan deputy head Mutahr Al-Kwini.

"Abyan has had a [severe] lack of medical services during the past two years, despite an increased need of such services because of war and conflict," he said.

AROUND TOWN



A man outside of Bab Al-Yemen protects himself from the sun as he offers kudum, a nutrient-rich Yemen bread, to potential buyers. Many families say they haven't been able to keep up with the rising cost of food over the past few years, forcing many to make staples—like bread—in their homes. (Photo by Mohammed Al-Hasani)

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OUR OPINION

Hirak is back... with flowers

After a more than three week disconnect, the Southern Movement's (also known as Hirak) 85 National Dialogue Conference (NDC) participants came back to the conference on Monday.

When they came back, they distributed more than 1,000 roses to all participants and staff working at the NDC. It was an amazing gesture that overwhelmed everyone, and after a long period of depression and stagnation, it brought positive energy to the conference.

The return of Hirak was after an agreement to create a subcommittee from the original 40-member working group to deal with the conference's major issue—how will the new Yemen be shaped?

On Tuesday, the subcommittee was created. It has eight members from the South, five of whom are from Hirak itself, and the other three Southern representatives are from Yemen's three main political parties: the General People's Congress (GPC), Islah and the Socialists. Six member of the committee are from the North, one each from the GPC, Islah, the Socialists, the Nasserites, the Houthis and one from a relatively newer party, the Justice and Building Party. There are also two independent representatives from the general group of youth, women and civil society organizations.

This working group started its preliminary discussions on Tuesday despite not having the independent members named yet, as they should come through some sort of election process.

The main purpose of this subcommittee is to scrutinize the four main political proposals for the shape of the state, which suggest the number of regions, the relation between the center and peripheries and the distribution of power and wealth between the federal state and regions.

The rest of the larger Southern Issue Working Group will work on measures that will guarantee the past is not repeated.

By the time you read this article matters will already be moving ahead. Most likely there will be rocky progress, but it is moving forward. The main political parties are working together under the leadership of the president to create a political code of conduct and a road map for the next phase where guarantees will be created to ensure adequate implementation of the NDC's outcomes.

If there is political will, everything will work out. I hope at this stage, we as Yemenis are able to put our differences behind us and work together to save this beautiful country from a terrible fate that is inevitable if this political process does not succeed.

There are signs it will work well, and there is no better sign than starting with roses to make it happen.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Dialogue, against fear

Ash Narain Roy
Hardnewsmedia.com
September 2013

Known as the ancestral home of Osama bin Laden, and once a "safe haven" for the likes of Anwar Al-Awlaki, U.S.-born cleric and dreaded Al-Qaeda leader (killed in drone attacks) and Al-Qaeda's number two, Nasir al Wuhayshi, Yemen is "little more than a code word for bizarre terror plots." The lawlessness which is tearing apart its social fabric is neither wanton, nor is it without explanation. The State's writ no longer runs in major parts of the country. Thanks to more than 50 years of abysmally bad governance and a low human development index, Yemen has been at the bottom of the international totem pole. Given the active presence of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), it now carries the additional burden of becoming a "forbidden land, a dangerous place."

Horror is part of life for most Yemenis. In many parts, blind hatred rules. This hatred, often towards the unknown, is unfathomable and alive, spitting fire and smoke, celebrating relentless blood-lust. In an atmosphere of lawlessness, beyond any sense of proportion or shame, it sometimes veers into the surreal. It is a system of fear where nothing is ever forgotten or forgiven. As one perceptive commentator told me, "When those you fear need your favor, it is your turn to make them fear you."

However, all is not lost. Of all the countries which have witnessed the Arab Spring, Yemen is the poorest, it is also the one with the most developed political landscape. The 'government of national unity' was formed in December 2012. Since mid-March, almost 565 Yemenis, cutting across various movements, groupings and ideologies, have been engaged in the national Dialogue Conference (NDC) to formulate a genuine power-sharing formula. Indeed, Tunisia, once considered a model among fledgling Arab Spring democracies, is facing its worst crisis since Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali was toppled after a wave of uprisings across the region.

The 25 million or so Yemenis represent about 40 percent of the population of the Arabian Peninsula. Yemen is of prime importance to global marine shipping lanes. For a country that is facing a slide back into political collapse and a possible civil war, the stakes in the DC are high. Some dismiss it as an expensive distraction for a polity rendered dysfunctional, others see it as a possible framework for the region.

Yemen is far from emerging as the Arab Spring's role model. But, as New York Times columnist Thomas Friedman says, "In its own messy ways, Yemen is doing what all the other Arab awakening countries failed to do—have a serious, broad-based national dialogue." The NDC is the closest any of the Arab countries swept by the Arab Spring in 2011 has come to a peaceful, broad-based transition from despotism to democracy. The dialogue process may be imperfect, messy. But, sometimes, it is better to travel than to arrive.

Yemen needs peace, and to make the peace durable—even by Yemen's standards—a government, acceptable and tolerated by the bulk of the people, is essential. Clearly, such a government can only be installed through compromise and dialogue.

To be fair to President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, he has taken an independent line on many issues. His government has largely succeeded in ousting AQAP from Abyan and Shabwa governorates. He has weakened the

hold of his predecessor and his family over the armed forces. Hadi has forced former autocrat Ali Abdullah Saleh's son to retire as head of the republican guard. He has curtailed the powers of Saleh's main rival, General Ali Mohsen. While formal political power and many government institutions remain in the hands of the old elite, the overall balance of power in the country has shifted from its capital, Sanaa.

Despite reservations about the NDC in certain quarters and a boycott by southern separatist Hirak movement leaders, there is realization that the status quo is unsustainable. Yemenis know that the only alternative to dialogue is civil war. The good thing is that broad international support is driving the dialogue process forward.

However, all is not lost. Of all the countries which have witnessed the Arab Spring, Yemen is the poorest, it is also the one with the most developed political landscape.

It's encouraging that Yemen is no stranger to national dialogue. There is a tradition and culture of dialogue and consensus-building which is absent in other Arab countries. As Jamal Benomar, UN Special Envoy to Yemen, says, "This is the first time in history that a body that is inclusive, with all representatives from Yemeni society, got together over the organization, management and running of the national dialogue process." Many call it the beginning of "new politics." Instead of the politics of closed-door meetings, adds

Benomar, "what we see here is a very transparent, inclusive process."

What is unique is the negotiated transition. It came about through negotiations and compromise between the opposing sides in the conflict. The international community has played a supportive role, particularly the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries - backed by the UN Security Council.

The NDC is working through specialized committees. The new constitution is being drafted and a general election will be held in February 2014. The task is formidable. There is a wide range of demands and expectations from various groups. The youth movement which sustained the protests against the Saleh regime has different hopes. The Southern group is divided between those for whom a return to independent statehood for South Yemen is the only option, and others who would be happy with a measure of autonomy in a federal set-up.

A major problem is Saleh's vice-like grip on all institutions. Many of the governors are still loyal to him. Yemen is fragmented into personal fiefdoms. Almost all top military commanders are Saleh's blood relatives. The military is neither professional nor is its reach truly national. It is plagued by personal, tribal and regional loyalties. Yemen has only seen the politics of patronage and rulers know how to co-opt the opposition.

Women played a critical role during the protests. They came to the protest square—'Change Square'—in large numbers. The face of the revolution was Tawakkul Karman, a young journalist who led the protests for press freedom. She was jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Interestingly, during our workshops in North/South Yemen, the participants enumerated the Nobel Prize as one of the big achievements of recent years. Women's improved status too figured among the main tasks.

During the mass upheavals of 2011, Yemeni women had even burnt their veils to protest against the Saleh regime's brutal crackdown. Nadia Al Sak-kaf, editor-in-chief of the Yemen Times says, "I want the world to know Yemeni women rock! ... There are more Yemeni women in positions of power than ever before, and the good news is that this is not seen as unusual in the community."

Though women constitute only 20 per cent of the labor force, the unemployment rate among women is much

lower than men. Some men are heard complaining that women are taking away their jobs. Yemenis are a proud and independent people who resent interference by big brother Saudi Arabia, also, Iran. The resentment against Saudi Arabia is fuelled by the three-metre-high, 1,800 km. long fence that it has been building since 2004. There have been regular demonstrations against the fence. Some 30,000 Yemenis have been deported recently by the Saudis.

Al-Qaeda is still well-entrenched in certain regions. From time to time, it succeeds in targeting its "enemies." It is somewhat rattled by the NDC which it describes as a "trap," those participating in the national dialogue are branded as "enemies of sharia" and "supporters of the devil."

Though women constitute only 20 per cent of the labor force, the unemployment rate among women is much lower than men.

Besides, security remains the biggest challenge. Wherever we travelled, we were surrounded by gunmen. On a night journey, we seemed to be under siege.

However, there is optimism and goodwill about the future. As UN envoy Benomar puts it, "The current roadmap for transition is only one step in what would be a long and difficult road forward."

The writer is Director Institute of Social Sciences, Delhi.

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The daily threat of divorce

How some Yemeni husbands intimidate their wives

Amal Al-Yarisi

Divorce can be messy, but unlike formal divorces that play out in courtrooms, the Islamic religion permits a marriage to end without the hassle of lawyers, courts or paperwork or state consent.

Per Sharia law, as outlined in the Quran, an oral divorce oath is enough to bring nuptials to an end.

But only men are granted the power to say, "I'm divorced," and unilaterally end their marriage. Women, on the other hand, must persuade a judge to dissolve a marriage in accordance with state law in Yemen.

This streamlined divorce process is having an effect on women, who say their hot-headed husbands use oaths to threaten them.

A conditional divorce oath means a divorce is completed if a condition of the divorce oath is articulated. It's not uncommon to hear a man insist that his friend stay for tea, "or I swear I'm divorced." If the man does not stay, the marriage is technically dissolved.

Fatima Al-Qatabi, 45, has been married for 30 years and has 12 children with her husband. Divorce is always on her husband's tongue, she says. Though he has repeatedly said the oath, she continues living with him.

Her husband often uses it to get his way, she says, misusing the purpose behind a divorce oath. He makes the oath over the tiniest and simplest of matters, Al-Qatabi says. She has lost count of the amount of time he has invited his friends over under threat of the oath, using it to

pressure not only his wife, but even his male acquaintances.

"It has become his habit—a daily practice. So I do not care anymore," she said.

Jabri Ibrahim Hassn, a Yemeni clergy at the Endowment Ministry, said teachings of Islam stress thinking before speaking.

"A divorce oath can be the end of a marriage. Repeating the oath three times [officially] terminates the marriage contract," he said.

Hassn categorizes these divorce oaths into two camps. The first is when a man intends to actually divorce his wife.

"If a man intends to end the marriage, he is granted a divorce."

The second type of divorce is of the variety described above—meant as a threat, but not an intention of divorce.

If a man announces his intentions to divorce orally but doesn't really mean it, to remain married, the man must feed 10 poor people. If he cannot afford this, he may fast for three days, Hassn said.

While there is some wiggle room, according to Sharia law, Hassn says if the oath is said three times, the couple is considered divorced, regardless of how many people the husband feeds or how many days he fasts.

However, if the woman remarries after the third oath, the former husband may ask for her hand again.

Abu Mohammed, a 53-year-old woman in Sana'a, says her husband often speaks of divorce but not out of hate or animosity, but simply out of habit.

Her husband told the Yemen Times that the practice is wide-



spread and that he is not doing anything that isn't done every day by men around the country.

"Even unmarried men say the divorce oath. It is habit. I do not intend to divorce my wife," he said.

Whatever his intentions, his wife believes it is negatively affecting their children.

What hurts Al-Qatabi the most is seeing her grown, married sons adopt the habit, casually and nonchalantly threatening to divorce their wives regularly.

"It upsets me to visit them, to

hear the same oaths their father has been using," Al-Qatabi said. "They learned from their father."

During the earlier years of her marriage, Al-Qatabi would pack up her things, take her children and head to her father's home in Al-Dhale governorate, a considerable distance from Sana'a.

She hoped he would recognize the seriousness of the matter, and stop disrespecting their marriage. Every time she left, relatives would step in and end the conflict. She grew tired of the routine and has

simply started ignoring him, she told the Yemen Times.

"I have made a lot of sacrifices to keep my family together, to not lose my children. I could not bear that separation," she said.

Twenty-seven-year-old Waleed Ahmed was married two-and-a-half-years-ago. He often says the divorce oath, and blames his wife for it.

"She does not do what I order unless I say [the oath]," he said.

He told the Yemen Times that it was the only way to pressure his

wife to "respect" his orders and "do her duty."

"Every time she becomes stubborn, I face her stubbornness with a threat of divorce. Then things go more smoothly after that," Ahmed said.

Muna Saleh, 27, is unmarried but disagrees with Ahmed's analysis.

"Divorce oaths hurt a woman's feelings and make her feel worthless," Saleh said. "Men can find other ways to express themselves, without hurting their wives or children."

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Roads like 'bedridden people'

Sana'a's streets again riddled with potholes after being repaired



It's back to step one for many of Sana'a's streets that underwent construction earlier this year. Heavy rainfall and ongoing digging by the city's authorities have left roads in poor conditions.

Story and photos by Amal Al-Yarisi

As Anwar Al-Qadsi navigates the streets of Sana'a in his taxi, he has to be careful and drive slowly so as not to hit the innumerable potholes that pepper both the capital's main thoroughways and side streets.

He says road conditions have taken a toll on his car and even though his goal is to earn as much money as

possible each day by shuffling people around the city, he sometimes refuses to drop people off on certain routes if he knows the streets are particularly in bad shape.

"Potholes have spread everywhere. Works from the [city] to repair these streets is nothing but a waste of public funds," said the taxi driver.

Four months ago, the Capital Secretariat, Sana'a's governing body, began contracting construction companies to repair neglected roads

in Sana'a. As part of an approximately YR1 billion budget, about \$4.7 million, set aside by the city to deal with its crumbling streets.

As a result, considerable repairs were made on Baghdad, Al-Qadesia and Al-Dairi streets. Large sections of the high-traffic streets were ripped up and potholes paved over.

For a brief period of time, drivers felt like progress was being made, they were enjoying a smoother ride.

Then the rains came, destroying much of the construction work that

had been done and highlighting other issues the city has in maintaining its roads.

"The repaired streets are worse now and more potholes have appeared," Al-Qadsi said.

"These streets are in a very bad condition like bedridden people," said Mohammed Ahmed, a taxi driver from the Al-Safia area of Sana'a.

July and August brought heavy rains, leaving much of the country flooded including Sana'a's road network, which lacks an effective drainage system to discharge rainwater.

Rainwater has been known to accumulate so that high that it reaches the tops of cars on roads, with devastating consequences for infrastructure.

Abdulraheeb Ata, the director of the Public Works Office in Sana'a, explains that stagnant rainwater leaks into asphalt and causes cracks. Basically, undoing all the work that had been completed in July.

But, the city doesn't necessarily take responsibility to pay for the repair of the now cracked streets.

"The contractor is responsible for maintaining and repairing streets this year while the Public Works Office monitors the quality of work," said Ata.

Although it's unclear if the city

actually refuses to pay contractors if they do not do the repairs, Ata says they will be responsible to resume work this month after Yemen's heavy rains have subsided.

Technically contractors for street projects in the city are hired on year-long contracts.

There have also been questions raised about the quality of the materials used by contractors and whether that contributes to the sustainability of the roadwork done.

But, the Public Works Office also

Another issue that Ata acknowledges that is leading to the disrepair of streets is a lack of coordination on the part of the Public Works Office and other concerned bodies like the Local Council, who is also responsible for city infrastructure projects including sanitation, electricity, telephone and services.

"[Sometimes] after streets are paved with asphalt, another [government] body digs it up again to install water, electricity, telephone or sanitation services, which destroy the street," Ata said and they usually do not make any repairs to the work they damaged.

He says the problem is that projects like putting in telephone wires should be completed before streets are paved, but it's hard to coordinate budgets between authorities. Projects happen only when there is a budget for it.


"We pave streets even if the basic services aren't available yet because people need paved streets,"

Ata said, but the local council may not put in something they are working on until much later.

While Ata doesn't think the budgeting issues will change anytime soon, he says his office is trying to initiate more communication between government entities.

"We are currently trying to solve the lack of coordination."





INTERNAL/EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT # 41/2013

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

Post Title : **Child Protection Officer**
Contract type : **Temporary Appointment**
Level of Post : **NOA**
Duration : **364 days**
Duty Station : **Sana'a**

PURPOSE:
Under the close supervision of the Head of Field office and with technical guidance from the Child Protection Section, contributes to child protection programme planning, administration, implementation, monitoring and the evaluation of programme/project activities with a focus on the three pillars of Evidence, Empowerment and Equity, including teamwork and capacity building.

MAIN DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Collects and analyzes data for the Situation Analysis, programme/project planning, management and monitoring, including preparation of Rolling Work plans, Mid and End Year Reviews, and monitoring and evaluation of related to child protection in the governorates under the Field Office. Analyzes child protection programme implementation reports and evaluates against established programme recommendations and plans of action. Prepares tables, graphs and other statistical data. Reports outcome of analysis and proposes corrective actions.
2. Undertakes on going visits to UNICEF child protection project sites, assesses local conditions, resources and needs, and monitors project implementation and UNICEF inputs. Communicates with local counterpart authorities on project feasibility and effectiveness, including monitoring the flow of supply and non-supply assistance.
3. Undertakes follow-up action on child protection programme implementation activities with a focus on the three pillars of Evidence, Empowerment and Equity, contributes to team-building, and prepares relevant reports. Drafts changes in programme work plans as required.
4. Leads child protection working group technical cooperation meetings, prepares notes and undertakes follow-up action and coordination related to child protection programme implementation and monitoring.
5. Assists in identification and selection of technical supplies and equipment.
6. Assists in the preparation of the country programme recommendation by drafting relevant documentation ensuring accuracy and consistency with established rules and regulations. Maintains the computerized programme system database and submits relevant reports
7. Selects and compiles training and orientation materials for those involved in programme implementation, including donor and media visits. Drafts relevant sections of reports (required for donors, management, annual reports, etc.).
8. Assists and participates in the planning and response to protect children affected by an emergency as necessary, within the framework of UNICEF's Commitment for Children in Humanitarian Action.
9. Assist and participate in the planning and response to ensure the protection of children in any emergency situation if arisen during the assignment period within the framework of UNICEF Commitment for Children in Emergencies

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

- University degree in Social Sciences, law, child development or related technical field.
- Two years progressively responsible experience in the field of child protection. Background/familiarity with child protection in emergency is an asset.
- Fluency in English and Arabic is required.

COMPETENCIES REQUIRED:

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

If you meet the requirements stated above, please send your application, enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from www.unicef.org/employ) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to: yemenhr@unicef.org not later than **26 September 2013**. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: www.unicef.org

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

Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

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للعريس / محمد علي محمد العريفي
بمناسبة دخولة القفص الذهبي

أجمل التهاني والتبريكات نزهها الى
الاستاذ/ صلاح حسن الأرحبي
بمناسبة ارتزاقه مولودا اسماه

محمد

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زملاءك المدرسين في مدرسة الصديق
وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء



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وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء



Deviation from the norm

Some women who choose to go scarf less struggle with societal pressure

Samar Qaed

Every morning 23-year-old Hind Nasry looks in the mirror and doesn't like what she sees. It's not her nose, her chin, or her lips she's unhappy with—it's her hijab.

Whether or not a woman covers her hair is not the hallmark for women's freedom in Yemen or anywhere else. But, when women in a society are overwhelmingly covering, it can point a magnifying glass on those who decide to go against the grain.

In interviews with the Yemen Times, hijab-less women describe their experiences walking down Sana'a streets while men, women and children yell, "cover your hair!"

Opposite of what one might expect, Nasry does not throw on any old hijab in the morning. She says she is often late leaving her house because she tries on scarf after scarf, color after color, trying to feel comfortable with her choice.

Once in her car, safe from society's gaze, she removes her hijab and enjoys her moments without what she calls coerced covering. While wandering through her neighborhood in Hael Street one day, her contentment was interrupted by the stares and glares of strangers. She had on an abaya—a long black dress that women wear over their clothing and a hijab covering only part of her hair.

"I regretted the decision to go out



After Ghaida Al-Absi returned from studying in Poland, she decided to stop wearing her hijab.



Hind Nasry holds a sign that reads, "My hair has the right to breathe."

for a walk. I faced constant harassment because some of my hair was exposed," Nasry said.

She tries to ignore these sorts of comments, explaining that she is satisfied with her appearance and wants to be accepted as she is.

She has responded to the pressure with limitations. She limits who she chooses to spend time with and where she spends her time, frequenting cultural events and cafes where she feels comfortable.

She spends time with friends, most of whom cover their hair, because they support and understand her.

Nasry, whose university requires women to wear the hijab, had to wear it to all her lectures. When she

is not wearing a hijab, she refrains from going to certain shopping centers and taking public transportation.

Human rights activist Belqis Al-Lahabi also chooses to not cover her hair. Her family has yet to come to terms with her decision.

"My family understands where I'm coming from, but they still follow the traditions and customs and hope I will follow them as well," she said.

Al-Lahabi's family died when she was young. As the youngest, she says she was often babied by her family, and more space to make decisions for herself. Although her family disagrees with her decisions, they hope to persuade her to cover

her hair, but they do not force her.

One reason she chooses not to cover her hair is because religion is something deeply personal, she says, and society cannot determine a person's religion or religious devotion by looking at someone's appearance.

Neighbors often approach her family and ask why Al-Lahabi does not cover.

"People were always putting my family on the spot, asking them about me and the way I dress. It was difficult for me to live at home when my neighbors and even my family disapproved of the way I looked," she said.

Al-Lahabi, who married last year, said marriage has allowed her more freedom and comfort. Her wedding reception was held at the Bustan Hotel and it was co-ed. Yemeni weddings typically include two separate ceremonies, one for male guests and one for female guests.

But Al-Lahabi appeared in front of all her guests, men and women, in her flowing, white gown. It didn't sit well with her family who boycotted her co-ed wedding.

"I respect them and that decision, I will love them forever, despite our different opinions," she said.

Ghaida Al-Absi's mother did not wear hijab in Sana'a during the '80s, and Ghaida is following in her footsteps.

"It was during the '90s that religious parties began to stress the importance of niqab and abayas. This is a Gulf custom, it is not part of our culture," Al-Absi told the Yemen Times.

When she returned to Yemen after finishing her master's degree in Poland, she decided she did not want to return to the hijab.

"Back in Yemen, I decided to take off my hijab because I didn't want to feel as though I had to pretend to be another person to please oth-

ers," she said.

Before going abroad, Al-Absi used to wear hijab on the streets and take it off once in a café or restaurant.

"I felt insincere, as though I was trying to fool others," she said.

Al-Absi is an activist and member of the "Secure Streets" campaign that denounces and works against sexual harassment of women in the streets. She told the Yemen Times that she still receives harassing messages on Facebook from strangers telling her to cover her hair and to "have some decency."

"Only God knows about me, and he will either punish or reward me for what I do," Al-Absi says.

She says she is fortunate to have found a life partner that understands and accepts her.

"A day will come when society will understand and accept those who deviate from the norm," she concluded.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

USAID'S Yemen Monitoring and Evaluation Project (YMEP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the position below.

Title: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

Duration of Assignment: Full-time Position

Duty Station: Sana'a, Yemen with travel to other governorates

Introduction

The Yemen Monitoring and Evaluation Project (YMEP) is a multi year project that is designed to provide independent third party monitoring of donor-financed development projects and interventions in Yemen. It is implemented in Yemen by International Business and Consultants Inc. (IBTCI).

YMEP requires the services of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist to undertake activities related to the monitoring and evaluation of international development projects and activities. The YMEP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist will carry out monitoring and evaluation activities within the framework of YMEP as defined under the IBTCI program. The overall objective of the M&E Specialist is to monitor the projects and activities that are executed Implementing Partners (IPs) to verify that the projects and activities are carried out in accordance with the approved grant agreement or other contractual document governing each project and/or activity.

Specifically the M&E specialist will:

1. Conduct site visits to monitor activities being implemented by USAID grantees and their partner organizations.
2. Develop or modify questionnaires as necessary for the monitoring of IP activities
3. Process questionnaires and analyze data including through the use of specific data processing software packages.
4. Provide technical assistance to the donor and IPs in matters related to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the M&E process and the quality of data collected and reported by the IPs.
5. Assist YMEP evaluation and assessment teams as needed with translation of documents, design of questionnaires and field survey instruments, implementation of field surveys, conducting interviews with beneficiaries and key informants, processing of questionnaire/field survey data, report writing, and liaison with local USAID implementing partner staff.
6. Prepare analytic reports from the data contained in the data Clearing House that has been developed under YMEP and where project data are regularly uploaded by IPs.

Qualifications required

- > A university level degree (BA/ BS or higher) in an area relevant to one or more of the sectors of development assistance: economic development, health, agriculture, democracy and governance, community livelihood, youth and women development etc.
- > 5 years of experience working in implementation and management development assistance projects, including at least two involving M&E tasks.
- > Experience with internationally funded projects preferred and having worked with international NGOs or donors is highly desirable.
- > Report writing and communication skills in Arabic and English
- > Experience with research methodology, collection and analysis of data
- > Excellent observation and analytical skills
- > Skills to perform data analysis and monitoring of databases and a good level of experience in MS Word, Excel and PPT, and preferably in research and database related software (such as Epi Info, SPSS, Access, etc.)
- > Excellent communication skills, writing and speaking skills in English as well as Arabic.
- > Proactive in meeting people, gathering information, and recommending solutions if problems arise.

To apply:

Please send your cover letter, a detailed CV and 3 references by email to HRYMEP@YAHOO.COM Response will only be made to shortlisted candidates. The deadline for receiving applications is extended to September 30th, 2013 by 5 pm.



OXFAM

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Public Health Promotion Assistant (2 positions)

Location: Hodeidah
Contract Duration: 22 Months

Job Purpose: To support and lead on the development and implementation of public health promotion and community mobilization in Al Hodeida Governorate. Work in close collaboration with Public Health Engineers,

Main Responsibilities:

- > To mobilise and promote CLTS approach in meeting sanitation needs of the community
- > Design and plan community mobilisation, hygiene education and awareness campaigns that involve community participation.
- > To help develop sectoral baseline information and contribute to develop a capacity building strategy for volunteers and wash committees.
- > To coordinate work with volunteers, other Oxfam staff, partners, relevant Government institutions and allies within the District in relation to Public Health awareness.
- > To supervise teams of volunteers and workers engaged in specific public health promotion, water and sanitation tasks and ensure that work completed is to Oxfam's requirements.
- > Assist with the planning and implementation of training to health promotion volunteers, and wash committees
- > Plan and implement other communication strategies when appropriate, e.g. the use of drama and campaigns to promote hygiene
- > To ensure that all water and sanitation work is carried out in a manner, which is sensitive to community, gender, and protection needs.
- > To undertake monitoring throughout the week/month, as appropriate, supported by relevant qualitative and quantitative information on projects completed during the month.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- > At least 1 year previous work experience with INGOs / NGOs / UN agencies in water and sanitation or other relevant projects areas.
- > University degree in community development or related discipline is desirable
- > Proven ability to mobilise and influence community
- > Technical interest and aptitude for the planning, implementation and evaluation of public health promotion and water & sanitation projects.
- > Proven ability to work effectively as part of a team.
- > Previous community mobilisation and training experience.
- > Understanding of health and hygiene issues.
- > Excellent communication skills and proven proficiency in Arabic.
- > Computer skills and good writing skills, including report writing.
- > An understanding of Gender and Development issues.

Emergency Food Security & Livelihood/ Cash For Work Officer (1 position)

Location: Hodeidah (Hays)
Contract duration: 22 months.

The job purpose: To implement food security and livelihoods program activities, support and supervise Partners to effectively implement food security and livelihoods program activities.

Main Responsibilities:

- > To provide support and supervise Partner staff in implementing project activities. Work with Partners to ensure that programme is implemented in line with Oxfam policy and agreed standards (as per approved project plans).
- > Directly responsible for Cash For Work activities within a given district, to ensure that community assets created through CFW are sustainable and that the created assets benefit the vulnerable households within the community.
- > To build the capacity of Partner staff and community livelihood committees to implement the Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Building in Western Yemen programme through training workshops, on-the-job training, coaching and mentoring.
- > To work with the Partner staffs to ensure that process guidelines and systems are used.
- > Together with the Public health team, to ensure the programmes are appropriately integrated.
- > To represent Oxfam as necessary. This may be in District Coordination Cells or other similar meetings.
- > To work with Partners to ensure that reporting is completed in a timely manner and that reports are of high quality.
- > To encourage mainstreaming of gender into programme by increasing knowledge of the staff, community structures and beneficiary communities through trainings/ awareness raising activities and incorporating gender data in program monitoring and design.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role:

- > First degree or equivalent in a relevant discipline (preferably sociology, agriculture, microenterprise development) or substantial community development experience.
- > At least three years of experience in appropriate community mobilisation, livelihoods, cash programming in early recovery setting
- > Proven experience in community action planning processes and in working with partners. Understanding of OGB partnership policies an added advantage
- > Proven ability to work creatively, innovatively, using own initiative with limited direct supervision as well as a working effectively as a team player.
- > Proven assessment and analytical skills and the ability to produce written and verbal reports succinctly.
- > Knowledge and experience of promoting gender equity, and an active commitment to promoting the interests of marginalized people in all aspects of Oxfam GB's work.
- > High level of interpersonal and communications skills.
- > Considerable experience of training and capacity building and ability to carry out training needs analysis and develop capacity building strategies based on this analysis. Mentoring and coaching skills
- > Proven experience in networking, influencing and negotiation skills
- > Fluency in spoken and written English and Arabic language.

To apply:

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

Closing date for applications is 24th September 2013.

Please apply immediately as we are interviewing suitable candidates before the closing date.



Al-Jomaie's hope to go back to school

Children suffering from cancer have dire perspectives

Story and photos by Samar Qaed

Cancer is a devastating diagnosis for an individual, their family and their community. When that individual is a child, and the resources for treating him or her are few, the tragedy can start to look more like neglect—neglect by the state and the society that doesn't prioritize their treatment.

Ten-year-old **Sadam Al-Jomaie** has lymphoma, a type of blood cancer. In critical condition, he is frail and barely moves in the hospital bed he is confined to two weeks of each month. Al-Jomaie is one of the lucky ones.

Of the 54 beds for cancer patients at Al-Jomhori Hospital, only 10 are reserved for children, six for male children and four for female children. While the hospital only has a capacity of 54 beds, it treats thousands of patients on an out-patient basis, allowing them to come for chemotherapy and treatment and to return home. The hospital treated 6,000 patients in 2012, including 600 children. Children and adults with late-stage diagnoses were given preference for in-patient treatment.

The government-run center is the only one of its kind in the country, providing nearly-free services for both adults and children. Similar services are provided at a cost by the National Cancer Control Foundation (NCCF), a private donation-based foundation established by four businessmen.

"Most patients come from outside Sana'a," Abdulwahab Al-Nehmi, the NCCF's tumor treatment consultant and deputy head, said.

The families qualifying for services at Al-Jomhori fall below the poverty line, making less than \$2 per day. But the hospital is forced to turn away many patients every year. Many of Yemen's citizens have no access to treatment simply because of their rural residences.

Al-Jomaie's family has to call in and reserve the bed in advance each time they visit the center. They hope this seventh round of treatment is the final one.

"I don't want to come here again," Al-Jomaie said. Al-Jomaie has not been able to attend fourth grade due to his illness, but his father hopes to home-school him so that can still sit-in for his final exams.

"I want to get out of this house, to throw on my book-bag and to go to school again. I want to play with my friends," he said.

Five-year-old **Mohammed Abdulkareem** has kidney cancer and lays in bed at the same center as Al-Jomaie. Doctors encourage Abdulkareem to walk around the room, and has he makes his round, he stops by each bed and examines the child laying down, comparing their condition to his own.

A cancer diagnosis is a heart-breaking and stressful event for a child's family. Al-Jomaie's father is a soldier and receives a monthly salary of about YR30,000, about \$150 a month.

"Some people wrongly believe that cancer only affects adults, so they wait until it is often too late to bring their children in," he said.

"Her health condition deteriorated since she underwent the first operation," said Abdulmalik's mother.

Abdulmalik's family also moved to Sana'a for treatment. They are staying with relatives, still, they had to sell all their jewelry and livestock, "but she is still sick," her mother said.

The NCCF has established a third floor with 35 additional beds, but without an operating budget, the floor is still empty.

"We hope the new floor will be operating next year. We will add a psychologist to the staff," Al-Nehmi said.

The Ministry of Public Health finalized the first stage of construction of a cancer hospital in the Al-Jarda area of Sana'a. The hospital has 125 beds and hopes to have 1000 beds total by the completion of the second stage of construction.

"Twenty-five beds will be reserved for children after the second stage," Al-Nehmi said.

According to NCCF, most child patients suffer from cancer of the blood.

NCCF head Dr. Malik Al-Sabar said the center hopes to establish a department dedicated to treating blood cancers. Forty percent of the project has been completed, he said.

"We started collecting donations in 2008. Forty percent of the department has been completed so far. It will accommodate 25 beds with a cost of \$4 million," Al-Sabar said.



Inside the walls of cancer treatment centers, children are encouraged to focus on the positive, but many families are spread thin paying for the child's treatment and doctors are having a hard time catching cancer diagnosis in their early stages.

The walls are covered with photos to remind children of the world outside the hospital's walls.

Al-Nehmi says the center keeps toys around to give the children something to take their minds away from the pain.

Many of the children who come to the NCCF have late-stage cancer, reducing the odds of successful treatment, Al-Nehmi said.

"Some people wrongly believe that cancer only affects adults, so they wait until it is often too late to bring their children in," he said.

"Her health condition deteriorated since she underwent the first operation," said Abdulmalik's mother.

"We moved to Sana'a so that he could be treated. His mother's mental health has been greatly affected because of this illness," his father said.

Al-Nehmi told the Yemen Times that 80 percent of children with cancer can be cured if the disease is caught in its early stages.

Even when children are brought in during the early stages, however, diagnosis can be tricky. Eight-year-old **Abrar Abdulmalik** suffered from unknown problems with her spleen. Doctors removed part of her spleen, which activated the growing, undiscovered cancer cells, spreading the cancer faster, Abdulmalik's mother said.

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University's Branches inside Yemen:
Aden – Hodeidah – Taiz
Hadramout – Ibb.

UST Post-Graduate Programs

- Arab Academy for Banking and Financial Sciences.
- Open University Malaysia (OUM).
- International University of Islamic Banking and Financial Sciences (CIFF).
- National University Malaysia (UKM).
- University Utara Malaysia "UUM".

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- Faculty of Open Education.
- Deanship of Postgraduate Studies and Scientific Research.
- Joint Programs in Collaboration with Arab and International Universities.



شركة النقل البري الدائري
وعبر مكاتبها ..
أن تصومكم ..
وأولاً بكم على ركبنا إسطواناتنا الحديثة وبموتوراتنا المتطورة وعناويننا
بمناطق الأمانة لنعوكم التي يماننا لنشد الرجال معنا صاماً ومعبداً إحدنا من ..
صفاة الخطوط - الخطوط - الخطوط - الخطوط - الخطوط
الخطوط الخطوط - الخطوط - الخطوط - الخطوط - الخطوط
صناعة الإدارة العامة: ٢٩١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
الفرع: الخليفة: ٠٥/٦١٠٣٩ - التل: ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦٠ - سيون: ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢٠ - شبوة: (مخت) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

للإتصال: 777384017 أو 737665552

مقودات

فقدت بطاقة هوية تحمل الرقم 1010372810 تخص/ فائز هزاع سلام عبد الجبار فعلى من وجدها يرجى الإتصال بالرقم/ 734164910

مبنى دورين على شارع 16 الذي يتوسط الخط الدائري الغربي وشارع هائل ، 4 لين، أرض حره. الدور الأول حجر كله ومسلمح، الدور الثاني الواجهة فقط حجر

دبلوم انجليزي، خبرة 15 عام في المحاسبة والمراجعة، من محاسب الى مدير مالي. 734206327

سيارات

سيارة BMW 318 للبيع موديل 99 علما أن شكل السيارة من (-99 2005) نفس الشكل ذو محرك 4 اسطوانات بناقل سرعة اتوماتيكي، أسود ملكي. السعر 7000 دولار قابل للتفاوض. 733824568

وظائف شاغرة

مطلوب مدرسين للعمل في المدارس التركية اليمينية لكافة التخصصات العلمية والأدبية القسم العلمي قسم انجليزي حاصلين على بكالوريوس كحد أدنى مع خبرة 3 سنوات. ت: 525121، فاكس: 525124

مطلوب مندوبين مبيعات مواد غذائية، المؤهل لا يقل عن الثانوية العامة، رخصة قيادة سارية المفعول، خبرة لا تقل عن سنة في نفس المجال، يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس

فورا. 770497062

بكالوريوس محاسبة، خبرة 10 سنوات في مراجعة وإدارة الحسابات، قدرة التعامل مع الأنظمة المحاسبية الإلكترونية، اجادة الإنجليزية، حاصل على شهادة ايزو. 733913209

ماجستير محاسبة - 8 سنوات خبرة في (الحسابات - المراجعة - الرقابة) آخرها رئيس قسم المراجعة - اجادة اللغة الإنجليزية (كتابة - محادثة) - اجادة استخدام الحاسوب - اجادة البرامج المحاسبية (خاصة يمن سوفت) - دورات عديدة في العلوم المالية والمصرفية والإدراية. 714796729 - 737299730

بأحثون عن وظيفة

مدرس متخصص يرغب في اعطاء دروس خصوصية للصف التاسع في الرياضيات والعربي والانجليزي والعلوم لطلاب المدارس الحكومية . 734680597

مهندس شبكات، شهادة بكالوريوس في الاتصالات والشبكات وشهادة Sisco في مجال الشبكات مستعد للعمل

معاهد

٠١/٤٤٥٨٣٢/٤
٠١/٢٦٤٢٣١
ف: ٠١/٥٥٧٤١٥
٠١/٥٣٧٨٧١
٠١/٤٤١٠٣٦
٠١/٤٤٨٥٧٣

معهد يالي
معهد التي
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر
معهد أكسيد
معهد مالي
معهد هورايزن

شركات التأمين

٠١/٥٥٥٥٥٥
٠١/٢٧٢٩٣٤
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين
٠١/٦٠٨٣٢٣
٠١/٢١٤٠٩٣
٠١/٤٣٨٨٠٩
٠١/٤٨٣٤٠١/٢
٤٤٨٣٣٩

المتحدة للتأمين
الوطنية للتأمين
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين
شركة أمان
شركة أمان
الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين

مدارس

٠١/٤٤٠٨٤٠
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٠١/٣٧٠٩١/٣
٠١/٣٧٠٩٣٠
٠١/٤٤٨٣٥٨/٩
٠١/٣٨٢٠٩١

روضة واحة الأطفال
مدرسة رينبو
مدارس صنعاء الدولية
مدرسة التكريه الدولية
مدرسة مغارات

سفريات

٠١/٣٨٠٧٧٧
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عند ٠١/٥٣٥٠٨٠
٠٢/٢٣١٢٧٠
٤٤٤١١٨
٤٤٦٣٥٠
٠١-٤٤١١٥٨/٥٩/٦٠

قدس فلاي
سكاي للسفريات والسياحة
عطلات الصقر
مركز أعمال الصقر
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٠١٠٠٥٧٢٦٢٢ - فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢

مستشفيات

٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
٠١/٢٧٤٢٨١-٨٧
ف: ٠١/٦٠٠٠٠٠
٠١/٦٠١٨٨٩
٠١/٤٤٤٩٣٦
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M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
العالمية للشحن - صنعاء ٠١/٢٦٧٩٢٩ - ٠١/٢٦٠٧٤٦

مستشفى الثورة
مستشفى الجمهوري
المستشفى الاماني الحديث
المستشفى الاهلي الحديث
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا
مستشفى الكويت

شركات طيران

٠١/٤٥٥٥٥٥
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٠١/٢١٣٤٠٠
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٠١/٥٠٦٠٣٠
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٠١/٤٤٦٠٦٤/٥/٧

طيران اليمنية
السعيدة
الإماراتية
الإثيوبية
الألمانية (البوتهانزا)
التركية
السعودية
القطرية
طيران الخليج
طيران الأردنية - صنعاء

فنادق

٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
عند ٠٢/٢٣٨٦٦٦
٠١/٤١٨٥٤٥/٧
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ف: ٠١/٥٤٦٠٠٠
٠١/٤٣٢٠٢/٣/٤٠
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٠١/٤١٨٣٢٠

فندق ميركيور صنعاء
فندق شمر
فندق موفمبيك
فندق لازوردي
فندق لاج صيدة زردينس
العالمية للفندق - صنعاء
فندق شهران - صنعاء

تأجير سيارات

٠١/٢٨٦٠٠٦
٠١/٢٧٤٣٧١
٠١/٤٠٧٥٤٠
٠١/٥٣٨٩٠١
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بنك سبا الاسلامي
بنك كاليون
يوناييتد بنك لميند
بنك كاك الاسلامي
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

٠١/٥٠٦٣٧٢
ف: ٠١/٢٤٠٩٥٨
٠١/٢٧٠٧٥١
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صنعاء ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
٠١/٥٨٩٥٤٥
عند ٠٢-٢٤٥٦٣٥

زاوية (Budget)
يورب كار
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

البريد السريع

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صنعاء ٠١/٤٤٠١٧٠
عند ٠٢/٢٥٦٦٦٦
الحديدة ٠٢/٢٦٦٩٧٥
تعز ٠٤/٢٠٥٧٨٠
اب ٠٤/٤١٩٨٨
المكلا ٠٤/٣٠٣٤١
شبه ٠٥/٢٠٣٢٦٦
سيئون ٠٥/٤٠٣٢٦٦
بلحاف ٧٧٧٨٨٦٦٠
سقطرى ٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨

UPS
DHL

شحن وتوصيل

٠١/٤١٦٧٥١
٠١-٤٤١٠٩٦/٧/٨

مركز الندى للخدمات العامة
alnda2@yemen.net.ye

البنوك

٠١/٢٥٢٢١١
٠١/٤٧٢٩٩٣
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وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
وزارة الشباب والرياضة
وزارة الصناعة والتجارة
وزارة العدل
وزارة السياحة
وزارة المقيمين
وزارة النفط والمعادن
وزارة شؤون الداخلية
وزارة النقل
وزارة حقوق الانسان
وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات
وزارة الإدارة المحلية
وزارة الاعلام
وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي
وزارة التربية والتعليم
وزارة الخارجية
وزارة الداخلية
وزارة المالية
وزارة المواصلات
وزارة المياه والبيئة
وزارة الكهرباء



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٠١/٢٧٣٠٦١

طوارئ الكهرباء
طوارئ المياه
طوارئ الشرطة
الإستعلامات الإطفاء
حوادث المرور
الشؤون الداخلية
الشؤون الخارجية
الهجرة
التلفزيون
الصليب الاحمر
الإذاعة

الوزارات

٠١/٢٩٠٢٠٠
٠١/٤٩٠٨٠٠
٠١/٥٤٥١٣٣
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رئاسة الجمهورية
رئاسة الوزراء
وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق
وزارة الأوقاف والإرشاد
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
وزارة الثروة السمكية
وزارة الثقافة
وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات
وزارة الدفاع
وزارة الزراعة والري
وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل
وزارة الشؤون القانونية

كلمات متقاطعة

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اللفظي

١- ماركة مستعملات رياضية - تتصمصها
٢- قيام من يظفونه ماعز مثير وهي عزالعين أجمع
٣- غراب - شئنة مصرية
٤- ضفدك - تشف - مشق وفرام
٥- زعفران - من التنازير - تلهوان
٦- ماركة سيارة أجرة - موضعا - علم مؤلف أجرة
٧- رياء أجرة - يفر - من بون
٨- متشابهة - رجع - محطورات أجرة
٩- قائد عسيري
١٠- من السلم العسيري أجرة - لعله هي دله أجرة - وإفلام أجرة أجرة
١١- لشرح أجرة - مطرب ويمثل مصري أجرة - تكن
١٢- جن - أومعا - فرال
١٣- تضم على أجرة - تكسر الأساسي
١٤- جيران برح أجرة - وظهاني أجرة - علم مؤلف أجرة
١٥- صاحب كمن المن - يتألف إلى أجرة - إقاربات

١- من بول البركة الجنوبية - يتألف إلى أجرة - الدول الأوروبية أجرة
٢- مصارعة باليد أجرة - الصعال
٣- يضي أجرة - تيف - ماركة ملابس
٤- تفل بالطين أجرة - حوض صيني أجرة - علم مؤلف - رده التكم بلوحة
٥- وهلمعا - اللثني - ماركة استلهايم أجرة
٦- ماركة سيارة أجرة - موضعا - علم مؤلف أجرة
٧- تفل بالطين أجرة - حوض صيني أجرة - علم مؤلف - رده التكم بلوحة
٨- متشابهة - رجع - محطورات أجرة
٩- قائد عسيري
١٠- من السلم العسيري أجرة - لعله هي دله أجرة - وإفلام أجرة أجرة
١١- لشرح أجرة - مطرب ويمثل مصري أجرة - تكن
١٢- جن - أومعا - فرال
١٣- تضم على أجرة - تكسر الأساسي
١٤- جيران برح أجرة - وظهاني أجرة - علم مؤلف أجرة
١٥- صاحب كمن المن - يتألف إلى أجرة - إقاربات

الكلمة المفقودة

١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥

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١- كاسبر
٢- كندية
٣- ماجدة
٤- مهالي
٥- الامام
٦- الحثول
٧- معاصدة
٨- مقايضة
٩- حمض الفوليك
١٠- عمان
١١- فروع
١٢- قارب
١٣- نحيل
١٤- الدير
١٥- الرقص

استراحة العدد

النجمة

١- ليا من الحرف القريب من الرقم ١١ في الحفرة الكبيرة متبعا مع
السطح مستقيما يمس الحواف المتساوية من تحت القطعة
٢- ليا النجمة لثانية يافر حرف من الكلمة السابقة
٣- ليا النجمة لثالثة يافر حرف من الكلمة السابقة
٤- ليا النجمة لرابعة يافر حرف من الكلمة السابقة
٥- ليا النجمة لخامسة يافر حرف من الكلمة السابقة
٦- ليا النجمة لسادسة يافر حرف من الكلمة السابقة
٧- ليا النجمة لسابعة يافر حرف من الكلمة السابقة
٨- ليا النجمة لثامنة يافر حرف من الكلمة السابقة
٩- ليا النجمة لتاسعة يافر حرف من الكلمة السابقة
١٠- ليا النجمة لعاشرة يافر حرف من الكلمة السابقة

علم
مفكر

١- ليا من الحرف القريب من الرقم ١١ في الحفرة الكبيرة متبعا مع
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١٠- ليا النجمة لعاشرة يافر حرف من الكلمة السابقة

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الحلول بالمفلوب

١- كاسبر
٢- كندية
٣- ماجدة
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٥- الامام
٦- الحثول
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ernment forces. Like the majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Hajja, Fadil has little hope that his situation will improve anytime soon. "We can't go back, our home was destroyed," he said.

He worries that he will not be able to pay off the debt he has accrued just to make ends meet, but he acknowledges that things could be worse, throngs of displaced families are living in tented settlements throughout Haradh, he said.

Displacement "has doubled the population of Haradh, placing increased pressures on local facilities," Richard Ndaula, who heads the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) office in northeast Haradh District, told IRIN.

Although Yemen has a traditional culture of hospitality, the protracted displacement situation in Hajja has created tensions in what was already a poor region. Competition over scarce resources has become a regular source of friction between the host community and IDPs.

Resentment over resources
The government and humanitarian agencies are operating several aid projects in the area, and IRIN met frequent accusations from IDPs and locals that "the other side" was receiving more aid than they were.

Sheikh Hamoud Haidar, a tribal leader who heads Haradh's local



Displaced people fleeing conflict in Yemen aren't always welcomed with open arms.

council, cited a stalled water rehabilitation project that has pitted locals against aid agencies for what they perceive as part of a pattern of favoritism of IDPs at the expense of the host community.

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided water pipes to host communities a few months ago, he said, but they have yet to be installed, leading "to community demonstrations that blocked the road to the [IDP] camps, saying 'no

more organizations."

A spokeswoman for UNICEF told IRIN, "UNICEF has since engaged in some fundraising and advocacy to meet those needs, and the local council are now collaborating with Haradh's rural water authority, GARWSP [the General Authority for Rural Water Supply Projects]." Together, they have completed about 15 percent of the project, she said.

NGO Oxfam also works on water and sanitation in the area rehabilitating water points, setting up distribution systems and testing water quality.

"One of our biggest challenges is the volume of people affected and the overwhelming needs compared to the resources available in a poor country like Yemen where there is scarcity of water and dependence on markets for food," said Humayun Kabir Talukder, Oxfam's public health engineer in Yemen.

"Host communities are also in need of water and other vital services and we've seen competition over resources in some areas. Consequently, we have to make tough

collecting firewood to smuggling contraband into neighboring Saudi Arabia. The latter, which entails a 12-hour desert trek under cover of darkness, pays YR8,000 (\$40) and carries the risk of being captured or shot by Saudi border patrol.

Collecting firewood is not without risk either, Fadil discovered when an angry local confronted him with gunfire. The situation was calmed when his brother-in-law intervened.

Suspicion from all sides

Community-IDPs relations are also tense further south, in the poor suburban district of Bani Hushaysh, on the outskirts of the capital, Sana'a.

Amel, a mother of five, whose husband was shot dead early in the Sa'daa struggle, told IRIN that Houthis in the area view her as a traitor for fleeing during the conflict, while government supporters suspect her of Houthi loyalties.

"In Sa'daa, it was very community-oriented where we lived, it was a protective community," she told IRIN. "In Bani Hushaysh, everyone

[in the IDP community] is struggling to survive. We don't mix with people from Sana'a."

Her eldest child hangs out in the streets and refuses to go to school. "They ridicule him for being from Sa'daa and because he can't afford nice clothes," she said. "Being the oldest boy, an orphan, in a new place is a lot of pressure."

Mohammed, a father of five from Harf Sufyan in Amran governorate, near Sa'daa's southern frontier, told IRIN that he is eager to return home despite the wholesale destruction that has devastated the area since 2008.

Before the conflict, "there were constantly neighbors and families visiting each other," he said. "Here [in Bani Hushaysh], each and every house is independent-focused. They're not mean to us, but they are not welcoming either," he said.

Like Amel, he has steered a middle road between pro-Houthi and pro-government factions in Bani Hushaysh, and is viewed with suspicion by both groups.

Still, under Yemen's new president, Abdu Rabu Manosur Hadi, the situation has become less tense, IDPs say. When former president Ali Abdullah Saleh was in power, police would sporadically arrest alleged Houthi sympathizers in Bani Hushaysh, Mohammed said, and some of them were never released.

For local residents like Khaled Al-Zubairi, who claims neutrality in the struggle, the influx of IDPs into Bani Hushaysh has been a mixed blessing. As a shop owner, his business has benefitted from a huge increase in new customers. At the same time, though, they are "driving away my old customers and driving down property value," he says.

"They live in slums," he said, referring to the cinderblock hovels in what used to be open fields near his home. "No plumbing, no garbage service. It's unhealthy, and it's unfair for those of who originally built this community."

But Al-Zubairi said he holds no animosity toward the IDPs. "This wasn't their plan," he said, adding, "I'm considering moving."

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"It's uncomfortable for everyone," said Omar Yahya Fadil, whose family has been displaced by the conflict in northern Yemen. He now lives in cramped quarters in the city of Haradh with his wife and three daughters.

They share a modest three-bedroom home with his in-laws and their four boys. "There is no privacy. It's a shame," Fadil said.

They left their home in neighboring Sa'daa governorate for Haradh, in Hajjah governorate, in July 2008, during the fifth round of fighting between Houthi militants and gov-

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