



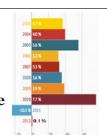
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سبأفون تعلن أسماء الفائزين بمسابقة خط المرأة العصرية "بلقيس"

أعلنت شركة سبأفون عن أسماء الفائزين بمسابقة خط بلقيس النسائي في حفل بهيج أقيم بمبنى الشركة الأحد 15 سبتمبر الحالى.

و جرى خلال الحفل تسليم جوائز المسابقة التي دشنت على صفحة الفيسبوك خلال شهر رمضان المبارك.

حيث تم الإعلان عن ثلاثة فائزين بشاشة تلفزيونية مسطحة كما أعلن عن فائز بهاتف جالاكسي الله 4 فيما اعلن عن فائز اخر بجهاز ايباد 4 إضافة إلى إعلان عن 5 فائزين بأجهزة تصويرا " كاميرا رقمية " .

و بهذه المناسبة عبرت الأخت عائشة صبري مسؤول وحدة بلقيس (خط المرأة العصرية) عن سعادتها في إعلان الفائزين بهذه المسابقة التي دشنت مطلع رمضان الماضي تحت عنوان "بلقيس حكاية لاتنتهي" من أجل دعم الخدمات التقنية للمرأة اليمنية . و أكدت عائشة صبري على إمكانية متابعة مشتركات خط المرأة النسائية العصرية " بلقيس" لأي جديد من المسابقات و الخدمات النسائية عبر الدخول إلى الصفحة الخاصة بالمنتج على الفيسبوك عبر الدخول إلى الصفحة الخاصة بالمنتج على الفيسبوك . http://www.facebook.com/Belquesproduct يذكر ان سبأفون تحرص على تقديم خدمات متنوعة للمرأة اليمنية و المشاركة الفعالة في تنمية المرأة من خلال دعمها في الفعاليات النسائية و الارتقاء بمستوى الاتصالات وجعلها أكثر المهولة على نحو يضفي تجربة مثالية للعملاء .



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Thousands gather in remembrance of Sep. 18

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Protestors said they will never forget the bloody day in September when around 30 people were killed during Yemen's 2011 popular uprising.

NDC members and revolutionary youth stage protests to commemorate anniversary of the Kentucky event

Story and photo by Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, Sept. 18-Thousands of

victims of the 2011 took to the street on Wednesday afternoon to commemorate the second anniversary of the "Kentucky massacre."

"Gathering in the same place [that the massacre happened] is a signal to all officials that we are still calling for justice for all revolutionary youth," said Waleed Al-Ammari, a member of the 2011 Revolution Organizing Committee.

Protesters gathered at city's Kentucky roundabout on Al-Zubairi revolutionary youth and relatives of Street, carrying pictures, of those

killed two years ago. Around 30 people were killed on the bloody day and 300 injured when government forces opened fire on protestors, according to organizing committees involved in Yemen's uprisings.

Besides asking for prosecution of the perpetrators, the protesters also demanded compensation for the victims' families.

Nufish Al-Nufish, a relative of a Kharif Al-Nufish, who was killed during the Kentucky clashes, said they have not received any financial

assistance from the government

"We only received YR300,000 [\$1,395] paid by the Wafa Foundation for Caring the Martyrs' Families and Injured when he was buried as well as clothes and a food basket provided by the Charitable Society for Social Welfare, during the Eid holiday," Al-Nufish said.

"Revolutionary youth will never forget those who were killed during the revolution and justice will not be fulfilled unless a transparent investigation is held and perpetrators are brought to justice," Al-Ammari

Referring to a lawsuit filed by youth activists calling for prosecution of the culprits, Al-Ammari said, the General Prosecutor has dismissed the case under the pretext that individual perpetrators would be too hard to identify.

He said the lawsuit was also targets the "leadership of the Central Security Forces and the Republican Guard who committed crimes.'

In another development, dozens of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) members demonstrated on Wednesday inside the conference hall, calling for abolition of the impunity granted to former President Ali Abdulla Saleh under the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Initia-

The clashes at the Kentucky roundabout began on Sept. 18, 2011 and lasted three days.





'Dead' bride makes appearance at press conference

Rawan's story refuels controversy about minimum age for marriage in Yemen

Rammah Al-Jubari

HAJJA, Sept. 18—An eight-year-old girl who identified herself as Rawan appeared at a press conference on Tuesday in Haradh city in Hajja governorate, over a week after she was reportedly pronounced dead from injuries sustained on the first night of her marriage to a man in his

The girl's alleged child bride story went viral and sparked shock and outrage both locally and internationally. But the girl's father, Mohammed Hattan, denied all allegations, had never, in fact, been married.

Relocating his family to a new house in Haradh city, Rawan's father said, sparked a frenzy of rumors in town.

Speaking at the press conference, he demanded an apology for his family.

"We were surprised to find the girl is alive," said Haitham Al-Jubari, an official in Hajja governorate who was a member of the government fact-finding committee assigned to investigate the circumstances of the

"The girl was taken to the hospital and received medical check-ups,' Al-Jubari said. According to earlier reports, the

girl died of bleeding and uterine rupture on her rumored marriage Many basic details of the girl's story are in question—including the

very identity of the girl at the press conference Tuesday. Critics question whether that child is Rawan or if the family and officials are trying to cover-up a case of child mar-

Nationwide, Rawan's story has revived an ongoing debate between political parties about a minimum marriage-age law in-line with international norms

The story resulted in condemnation of the practice from around members must vote for any bill to eign Policy Chief Catherine Ashton demanded that Yemen end forced marriages involving children. Human Rights Watch has asked the country to set the minimum age for marriage at 18.

A minimum marriage-age was discussed by Parliament in 2010. Voting was repeatedly postponed until the issue was taken off the agenda.

The same year, human rights activists in Sana'a took to the streets and held a demonstration in front

of Parliament, calling for an endorsement of the law. Hundreds of female students at Al-Eman University, which is headed by Sheikh Abdulmajeed Al-Zindani, also demonstrated in front of Parliament, but to express opposition to the marriageage law, calling it "un-Islamic."

Child marriage is an issue that has been discussed several times in the National Dialogue Conference's (NDC) Rights and Freedoms Working Group.

Arwa Othman, the chairwoman of the Group, said the child marriage law was discussed in the first three months of the conference, but the issue went nowhere due to the objections of traditional and conservative powers.

The internal NDC regulations state that 90 percent of the group's be passed. If a bill falls short of the necessary votes, it is referred to the Reconciliation Committee, a supreme body assigned to help members come up with a unified vision. After that, the bill is returned to the Group for a second vote where needs a 75 percent consensus.

Othman said the bill will be voted on this Thursday.

The Rights and Freedoms Working Group consists of 80 NDC members, representing all political parties, including traditional powers who oppose a minimum age for

Mohammed Al-Hazmi, a member of parliament affiliated with the Islah Party, a well-organized Islamist group, strongly opposed the bill in 2010. Al-Hazmi said that "Islamic Sharia rejects setting a minimum marriage-age and it only serves the interests of some foreign organiza-

"Girls can be married off when they are physically and mentally mature without setting a specific age," he said. "The West is not more concerned for our children than we

A group of clergies, including Yemen's Mufti Sheikh Mohammed Al-Amrani, issued a fatwa in 2009 prohibiting the marriage of girls un-

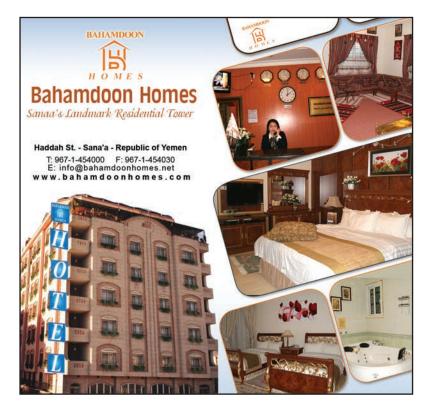
Amal Al-Basha, an NDC member and human rights activist, said setreduce the child marriage phenom-

In order to receive support from Islah representatives for the bill, Al-Basha said, the Reconciliation Committee is expected to set the minimum marriage-age at 16.

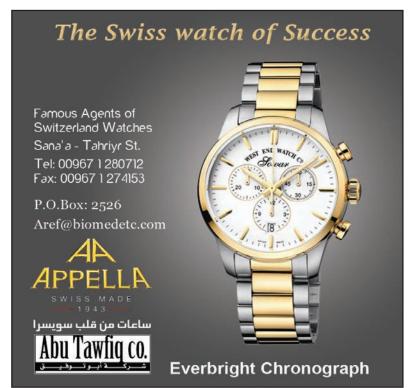
"A father can't currently be punished for marrying off his daughter at any time, but the existence of such a law would enable lawyers and entities to sue a father who marries off his daughter before the set age," she













City curbs black market textbook trade

School principals and officials are accused of encouraging the lucrative but illegal business

Samar Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, Sept. 18 — Over 1,400 school textbooks have been confiscated since the launch of a three-day campaign by the Sana'a Public Works Office on Tuesday to pursue vendors who sell stolen school books and the school officials who supply them, said Abdulrageeb Ata, the director of the Public Works Office in Sana'a.

Authorities have identified school principals and officials they suspect of selling school textbooks to vendors and are currently gathering evidence, Ata

New and used textbooks on a wide-range of subjects are sold for a fraction of the cost on Sana'a's streets and sidewalks.

A street vendor who spoke to the Yemen Times on the condition of anonymity said he purchased the text books at his stand from a school principal for YR30,

about 15 cents, and sells them for YR300 (\$1.50) each.

Sana'a resident Fuad Al-Shaibani said he resorts to buying school textbooks for his firstgrade son from Tahrir Square because the school only provides students with half of the necessary books and most have missing pages.

Al-Shaibani says the Education Ministry needs to take responsibility and put a stop to the illegal trade. She said school officials are stealing directing from a child's education, saying students are doing without materials that the state pays a large amount of money to print.

Sana'a Education Ministry deputy head Hameed Qatran told the Yemen Times that the lack of school textbooks because of the black market trade has been going on for a while and that the ministry is taking measures to stop the practice.

"The Education Ministry has carried out several campaigns," Qatran said. "The ministry plans to print bar codes on the textbooks to help us identify schools that are selling textbooks.

City endorses multi-million dollar rainwater drainage plan

Underground piping is expected to alleviate rainwater collection

Story and photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Sept. 18—The city may be getting serious about its flooding problem. The Capital Secretariat on Monday announced a YR3 billion, almost \$14 million, rainwater drainage project for the capital city to begin construction in January 2014.

Sana'a lacks an efficient rainwater drainage system resulting in massive flooding throughout the city during times of heavy rains, including this past August. According to Abdulwahab Al-Eryani, the project's supervisor, the city is still compiling data on the amount of damage to property in Sana'a in August.Damages are estimated at thousands of dollars. At least 10 homes in central Sana'a were both partially and completely destroyed by flooding.

The city's recently announced project will target southern and



Heavy August floods left 10 Sana'a homes partially or completely destroyed.

eastern areas of Sana'a, where narrow streets have exacerbated rainwater drainage issues.

"This is [Sana'a's] largest rainwater drainage project," said Waleed Rase, an employee in the Projects and Public Works Department at the capital secre-

As part of the project, underground piping will be installed to connect parts of the city hit particularly hard by flooding to the city's main drainage canal,

The Saila, sometimes referred to as a "seasonal river," as it fills with water during the country's rainy season, doubles as a street for cars to drive down. It can unexpectedly flood, trapping cars and passengers in a sea of wa-

To avoid this problem, the city will be installing alarm lights that will warn drivers not to enter the Saila when water is not draining quickly enough.

Armed men shot and injured two security officers in the Hawd Al-Ashraf area of Taiz on Monday when they accompanied officials from the Taiz Housing Office to a home that had been slated for demolition.

The armed men are associated with a Taiz military figure who owns the house, said Sultan Al-Alimi, an officer with the Taize Security Department.

"Some of the armed men were arrested and investigations are still underway," Al-Alimi said.

He denied local news reports that the clashes occurred between security forces and guards of the governor's compound, clarifying that the home is located near the governor's compound.

A bomb attached to a car in Marib exploded on Tuesday leaving seven security personal injured. It is believed the bomb was likely targeting Marib security manager Hameed Al-Darab, according to his bodyguard, Emad Hatim.

"The bomb was fixed to the wrong vehicle," Hatim said, explaing how Al-Darab escaped the alleged attempt on his life.

Ryam Al-Qadi and Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

Street Cleaners' Syndicate calls off strike

Workers in Sana'a have returned to cleaning jobs saying they cannot afford the loss in wages

Story and photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Sept. 18 - An internal dispute within the Street Cleaners Syndicate has resulted in the suspension of a strike that kicked off nationwide on Thursday, the syndicate said. The strike was initiated to protest the lack of job security for workers, government contracts and

Syndicate head Mohammed Al-Marzooki told the Yemen Times that the dispute occurred Friday amongst members of the syndicate's administrative body. Al-Marzooki says that members of the administrative body were pressured by the government to end the strike, and that the administrative body is split regarding whether to continue or

Workers went on strike Thursday in five governorates: Dhamar, Amran, Marib, Sa'ada and Taiz. There was a partial strike in Sana'a, Al-Marzooki said.

Workers in the rest of Yemen's 15 governorates were preparing to strike on Friday before the disagreement erupted, he added.

"This dispute serves the interests of the government. If we discontinue the strike, the government will keep postponing [their promise] of job security," Al-Marzooki said.

"The only means [we have] to pressure the government is [through a] strike. We will resume [our strike] once the dispute is resolved."

Thirty-six-year-old Marwan Mohammed Ali is a street cleaner in the Shumaila neighborhood of the capital city who resumed work following the dispute within the syndicate.

"I went on strike Thursday, but returned after the dispute. At the end of the day, we [lose]. Our salaries will be deducted if we don't show up [for work]." Though he was prepared to risk having his salary deducted during a strike by a united united



syndicate, he says he is not going to Street cleaners from across the country have repeatedly called on the govrisk his job if the syndicate is not ernment to provide them with job security and to increase wages.

Despite working as a cleaner for 10 years, his wages do not cover his monthly expenses.

"I receive YR26,000 a month [\$120]. This does not cover housing and food, this strike could be [our only] opportunity to pressure the government for a raise and for job security," he told the Yemen Times. "I'm prepared to go on strike whenever the syndicate resolves its internal dis-

The current wage for workers ranges from YR21,000 to YR30,000, about \$98 to \$140, per month. Workers have demanded wages in the range of YR30,000 to YR35,000 (\$163).

The syndicate has held three strikes since the but ended each one after government assurance that their demands would be met. Cleaner Hassan Saeed told the

Yemen Times that he will not be participating in the strike. "I do not trust the government's

promises and the syndicate will not help me if I lose my job," he said.

There are an estimated 20,000 workers demanding job security and increased pay, with an additional 1,500 public gardens and parks workers joining in the syndicate in its demands.

Yahia Al-Mahakiri, the head of the committee established by the Capital Secretariat to negotiate with workers, said the workers' documents are at the Ministry of Civil Service and that workers' demands will be met in the coming months.

The last time the Street Cleaner's Syndicate went on strike in June, the strike was called off after the government assured the syndicate that the contracts would be ready beginning of this year by the end of August.

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No official confirmation of reported kidnapping in busy commercial district

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Sept. 18 - Very few details have emerged regarding an alleged kidnapping of a European male late Tuesday night on Al-Zubairi Street in Sana'a. No official security sources or embassies have confirmed the kidnapping, which reportedly took place in front of the Al-Widha supermarket by a group of armed men.

Local media websites have identified the victim as a Dutch national, but the Dutch embassy did not return phone calls as of press time.

On Wednesday, Yemen Times visited the site of the alleged incident. Although no actual eyewitnesses to the event were found, locals said security men arrived late Tuesday night asking about an abduction.

Sulaiman Al-Yousifi, a restaurant employee on Al-Zubairi Street and Ali Salem, an accountant at Al-Wihda supermarket. who were working the night of the reported incident, said they hadn't realized anything was out of sorts until they saw soldiers arrive, who questioned them.

Brigadier Omar Abdulkareem, Sana'a's security manager, said he was aware of the circulating reports but stated his office has had no official confirmation of the incident.

Foreign nationals have been the target of several kidnappings over the course of the last year. A kidnapped Dutch couple, who appeared in a video released on YouTube in July requesting their government's help in securing their release, are believed to have been snatched from their Sana'a home in June.

A Saudi Arabian diplomat, an Iranian embassy employee and a South African couple are also currently believed to be in the custody of kidnappers.







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After years of failed attempts, Yemen chances of establishing stock market remain low

Economic observers say Yemen still lacks financial expertise

Mohammed al-Hassani

he rooms on the fifth floor at the Cooperative and Agricultural Credit Bank of Sana'a are almost completely deserted. At one time the floor was home to 14 foreign-trained professionals, who were supposed to be a part of Sana'a's pilot stock market. Now, there are only four employees sitting at computers, slowly pushing papers around.

"We are currently preparing the website, which will include the details of the project," said Ahmed Al-Sanabani, one of those employees, but he didn't elaborate on when the website would be completed.

About 15 years ago, with the consultation of the Arab Monetary Fund, and as part of desperately needed economic reforms, the Yemeni government put forth a plan to launch the Sana'a Stock Market. Since then, the government has several times reinvigorated the idea. But the dream, to attract investment in one of the world's least developed countries, has never happened.

Yemen's failure to fulfill its pledge to establish a stock market is often linked to the nature of business in the country.

To launch a sustainable stock market, experts say the country would require a period of preparation. It would need to compile records of company accounts and corporate governance and create a transparent business environment, where profits are publicly declared.

The problem, however, is that the majority of businesses in Yemen are family-based, and they usually do not disclose their profits.

A'iad Riyadh, director of Corporations Affairs in the Trade and Indus-

try Ministry, said current business regulations should be amended in order to encourage family businesses to adopt a governance system.

"Companies and businesses would be able to get involved in the stock market, but they are obstructed by obstacles within the law," she said, referring to the private sector in Yemen that shows resistance toward transparency.

According to Transparency International, Yemen is ranked at 156th place out of 176 countries surveyed in the 2012 Corruption Perceptions Index.

Currently, there are nine registered family businesses and, out of 180 registered joint stock companies, only 100 companies actively work, according to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. These companies previously registered their companies during Yemen's many attempts to establish a central stock market.

Mohammad Jubran, a professor of tax accounting in the Department of Commerce and Economics at Sana'a University, says the number of companies registered shouldn't be the major obstacle inhibiting Yemen's delayed launch of a economic market.

"Oman started its market with only three companies. To establish a stock market, companies must be registered as joint-stock companies [to be owned by shareholders] and not closed family businesses," he said.

Referring to the aftermath of the 2011 uprisings as well as ongoing developments at the National Dialogue Conference, Jubran doubts plans to launch the Sana'a Stock Market would be fulfilled any time

"Most domestic and foreign ob-

servers believe that the country lacks the expertise to establish a stock market, and that there are insufficient Yemeni investors to sustain an active stock market," the U.S. government said in its 2012 Investment Climate report.

Rasheed Al-Haddad is another business analyst who says the Sana'a Stock Market—given the country's current situation—is "pure fantasy," and it reflects haphazard developments planned by the government.

"All initial steps taken by the ministries and Yemen Central Bank that are in charge of launching the stock market are meaningless because they do not specify the trading regulations, settlement rules, and the whole system which is required to establish a stock market," Al-Haddad said.

In January 2010, the Yemeni government announced that the Sana'a Stock Market, in a joint enterprise with Jordan, would be up and running by 2011. Then the 2011 popular uprising happened, ending any hope that government focus would shift to economics.

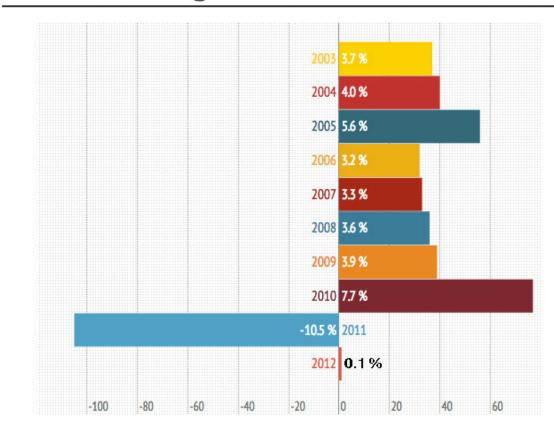
Businessmen who advocate for a stock market remain pessimistic. Fareed Al-Awlaqi, a Yemeni entrepreneur, said because of a lack of trust between the government and private businesses, he doubts Yemen will establish a stock market even by the end of the decade.

"The government was unable to protect the foreign exchange reserves at the central bank, let alone protect the rights of our companies in the stock market," he added.

Even establishing an authority and law to organize the stock market is not enough to convince businessmen to get involved in the stock market, Al-Awlaqi said.

Most of the questions revolve

Yemen's GDP growth from 2003 to 2012



Data Source: the World Bank -- Visualized by the Yemen Times

The annual GDP growth in Yemen over the past decade. The gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the primary indicators used to gauge the health of a country's economy.

around the delay in launching the stock market are based on whether Yemen is ready enough to have a stock market or not.

Mohammed Al-Duais, head of the Stock Market Project, said the gov-

ernment has sincere intentions to finalize and launch the stock market, but it is "delayed until resolving all other problems."

However, Al-Duais believes Yemen has made economic strides

and is building strategic partnerships with some neighboring Arab countries with stock markets.

"But political stability is very crucial to establish stock market," he



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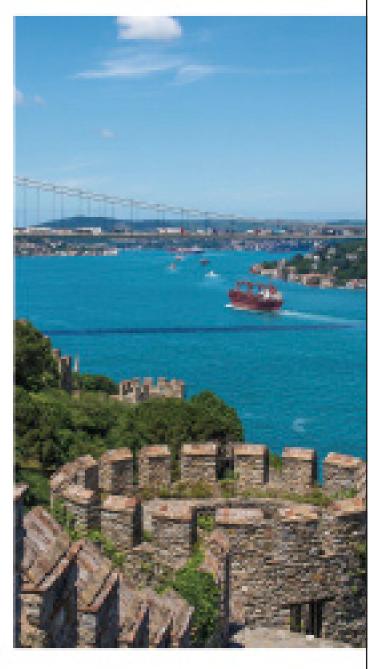




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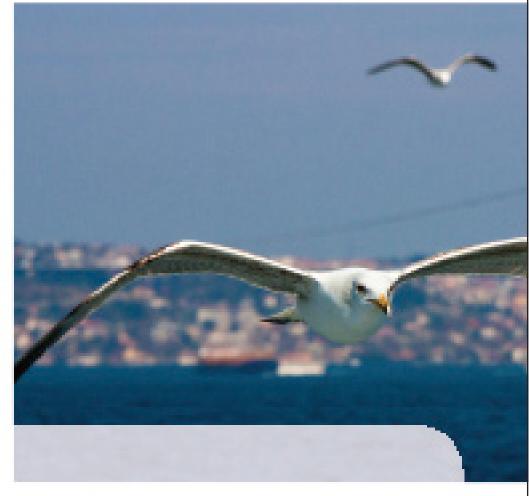
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OUR OPINION

What will happen when the GCC **Initiative expires?**

e are almost there. I mean the end of the first transitional period, which is supposed to end with elections. There is a lot of talk of ex-

tension or in other words, the delay of elections by two or three months. It is not really a problem of timing since the tasks need to be done, and they need more time. The problem is rather a legality or a questioning of President Hadi's, the government's, and Parliament's ongoing le-

The legitimacy of the current government comes from the Gulf Cooperation Council's (GCC) agreement which ends on Feb. 24, 2014, the date the new president is supposed to be announced.

When that day comes, and there is no new president elected by democratic means, the country will technically fall into a constitutional void. We have two alternatives, the first is to have a temporary constitution that talks about the basics and states the current president will preside over the existing government until a proper constitution is created and elections are completed. This temporary constitution will need to be approved by the public, requiring a referendum.

The other option is to have a national council or major political players, sort of what the National Dialogue General Assembly is like today and have it make a constitutional declaration, telling people that the current system will continue for a few more months in order to deliver what has been promised but not completed within the given time frame.

This alternative does not need a referendum but needs political players to come to consensus. Based on how things are going today, that consensus is getting harder and harder to achieve. It's not impossible—just very, very difficult.

We need to think about these scenarios and others carefully. We don't want to rush into a constitution like Egypt did, but we don't want to create pseudo legitimacy for the current government when the goal is democracy.

Another important factor to consider is the legality of two major political players: Hirak and the Houthis. They are not legal political parties and so technically speaking, they cannot be part of any election unless they are registered and abide by political party rules, such as no foreign

Additionally, youth, women and civil society groups must not count on the international community or Jamal Benomar to grant them a quota. Females in political parties can but not those from independent groups. Therefore, they too must organize themselves and join political parties or create their own if they want to be real players as the country moves forward.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Forgotten gas attacks in Yemen haunt Syria crisis

Asher Orkaby Bloomberg.com First Published Sept. 16

> he victims "complained of a choking feeling, burning in the stomach, spitting up black blood, partial blindness, black burns on the body and skin that fell off leaving scars."

The description is sickeningly reminiscent of the sarin gas attacks in Syria last month, yet this eyewitness testimony was recorded by U.K. politician Neil McLean in the Yemeni village of Jebal Bini Awar in July 1963 after an incident in a four-year campaign of chemical warfare that killed hundreds of Yemeni civilians. The conflict is largely forgotten, but the world's failed response to repeated chemical assaults 50 years ago haunts the contemporary debate on Syria.

In 1962, a group of military officers overthrew Yemen's autocratic monarch, Imam Muhammad al-Badr. The imam's supporters among the northern tribes fought back, prompting Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who had helped overthrow his own country's king a decade earlier, to order a military intervention. Eager to support the spread of Arab nationalist regimes, Nasser dispatched 70,000 soldiers to bolster the fledgling Yemeni republic's struggle against the imam's counterrevolution.

> **Under Ken**nedy's successor, Lyndon Johnson, economic aid to **Egypt was re**scinded in part because of the occupation of Yemen and the use of chemical weapons.

The Egyptian-led intervention in this protracted civil war would later be dubbed "Nasser's Vietnam," and as the conflict worsened, the Egyptian response to the insurgency's guerrilla tactics grew desperate. The local population opposed the Egyptian presence, and tribes began shifting their support to the opposition. Eager for a decisive breakthrough, Nasser hoped a massive bombing campaign using poison gas would terrorize the local population into submission

Restrained Diplomacy

While the deployment of chemical weapons was no secret, President John F. Kennedy's administration responded with restrained diplomacy. The U.S. ambassador to Egypt sat Nasser down for a private talk on the folly of using chemical weapons. Nasser's initial denials were followed by excuses that his military commanders in the field were free to make their own strategic decisions, for which he wasn't responsible. Under Kennedy's successor, Lyndon Johnson, economic aid to Egypt was rescinded in part because of the occupation of Yemen and the use of chemical weapons.

The U.S. government pushed international committees to investigate the attacks. The International Red Cross released a full report, as did a team of U.K. mercenaries working with the opposition. These investigations showed that the Egyptians began experimenting with poison and chemical bombs in 1963.

These initial amateurish munitions were augmented by a Soviet shipment of new gas bombs in January 1964.

Victims died 10 to 50 minutes after an attack, blood emerging from their noses and mouths without any marks on their skin. Autopsies con-

firmed death by pulmonary edema caused by breathing a poisonous gas. Final studies concluded that mustard gas was the likely culprit, as it was relatively simple to manufacture and matched the symptoms of the victims.

Leaders then faced the dilemma of what to do with this intelligence. The answer was essentially nothing. Although a few American alarmists worried the Soviets were using Yemen as a chemical-warfare testing ground, a seemingly remote conflict between two Arab states was of little interest. On the other side of the Red Sea, Israeli officials were panicked by the Egyptian chemical attacks and began mass distribution of gas masks, though they showed no concern about Yemen itself.

The imam and his opposition forces published gruesome pictures of the victims in an attempt to garner public support. The United Nations Security Council remained inactive, however, as the Soviets blocked condemnation of their Egyptian ally. As the frequency of Egypt's attacks accelerated in early 1967, the International Red Cross brought its campaign to the floor of the UN to garner a response to the gassings in Yemen. It received only a shipment

of gas masks. Over the course of the five-year civil war, bombing continued unaffected by international criticism, and Nasser's military was essentially given free reign.

The chemical-warfare campaign in Yemen isn't part of the discussion about what to do in Syria today.

Sobering Reminder

Respite finally arrived for Yemeni civilians in June 1967, when the Egyptian forces were defeated by Israel in the Six-Day War. Nasser had no choice but to pull his soldiers from Yemen to help secure the home front. Yet even as they withdrew, the Egyptians couldn't resist inflicting several additional rounds of gas bombings.

The chemical-warfare campaign in Yemen isn't part of the discussion about what to do in Syria today. The hundreds killed and thousands injured received little international recognition, public memorials or collective condemnation of the perpetrators. Nor did it provoke any soul-searching over the world's inability to stop chemical attacks on Middle Eastern civilians.

Fifty years later, Western powers struggle for a way to show Syria that the use of poison gas is intolerable. Yet the failure to act in Yemen is a sobering reminder that complex chemical-warfare problems are rarely quickly solved, nor is justice delivered for the victims.

Asher Orkaby is a Ph.D. candidate in modern Middle East history at Harvard University.

Job opportunity in Foreign Bank

One of the largest foreign bank in Yemen invite applications for the position of Branch Manager, who possess comprehensive knowledge of banking, capable to handle large size corporate relationships, energetic, dynamic / results oriented personality with having leadership qualities with atleast Bachelor degree from any recognized University and is willing to work in a challenging environment.

The Branch Manager will need to ensure that specific business targets are achieved whilst maintaining high quality customer service and operational & compliance standards & work closely with other departments & the bank to achieve required goals.

The Role:

- · Achieve the set targets in terms of building assets and liabilities and revenue budget of the branch and provide guidance and support to branch team members with their marketing
- Identify new business and develop and monitor existing relationships so as to maximize revenue for the branch.
- · Identify & map the target market within the branch area to effectively guide the branch staff to acquire business.
- · Improve knowledge levels of self & reporting staff for processes, systems, SOPs by continuously learning & updating.
- Adhere to the banks policies & procedures & compliance requirements & maintain a high level of operational standards. Consistently achieve acceptable risk ratings.
- Ensure strict compliance with money laundering guidelines and ensure that only legitimate
- Conduct daily huddles & weekly staff meetings to encourage smooth flow of communication both within and outside the branch and to update branch staff with management decisions, monitor and guide staff on service & operations.

Requirements:

- The following requirements are essential for the position of Branch Manager.
- Recognized University Degree and 10-15 years experience across all functions of a bank
- Business development skills & well groomed personality.
- Effective in people management & Decision making skills.
- Good analytical and communication skills.
- Proficiency in English and Arabic

Candidates meeting the above requirement should send their update resume along with a recent photograph latest by September 28, 2013 to recruitmentatyemen@gmail.com

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Interview 19 September, 2013

Dr. Mohammed Al-Quari to Yemen Times:

BUSINESS

FOUNDATION

"Yemen's media misleads people. It has contributed to dividing Yemen's society and spreading hatred."

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

very day, Yemenis stand in front of Sana'a's newspaper kiosks hesitating about which piece of reading material to select. There are dozens of options, some in English, some politically affiliated and some government owned. The choices can be overwhelming. Yemenis say there is also such indecision when it comes to news websites and TV channels.

During Yemen's 2011 uprising which toppled former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, several newspapers went out of print unable to finan-

cially stay afloat when advertisers pulled out. But, now two years later, Yemen is witnessing a surge of emerging media outlets.

While freedom of the press advocates and other media experts say this development is only contributing to healthier and wider press corps, others say the quality of the emerging media is more important than the quantity.

The Yemen Times interviewed Dr. Mohammed Al-Quari, the head of the Journalism Department at the Faculty of Mass Communication at Sana'a University to talk about the burgeoning media industry in

"Unfortunately, media outlets that are geared towards extortion and opportunism are the most popular in Yemen," Al-Quari said. "Most of our media outlets do not adhere to [journalism ethics]."

Arguing that there is a lack of independent and objective media outlets in Yemen, Al-Quari said, "Yemen's media misleads people. It has contributed to dividing Yemen's society and spreading hatred."

Al-Quari is a harsh critic of not only news establishments but also of the individual performance of journalists including freelancers. He says there is a general lack of understanding of the role of media

This can in large part be attributed to the quality of education of journalists. Although Yemen has several media colleges in its state universities, Al-Quari says they are poorlyequipped and lack experienced teaching staff.

graduates Many leave journalism school without any sort of practical experiences, he says. As trends in journalism are rapidly changing, education is failing to keep up, Al-Quari argues.

"We have...no modern curriculum." Al-Quari newly-established broadcast channels are falling into the category of "interestbased" journalism.

According to the media critic, anyone with money can start a news station, paper or website. While supporters of a laissez faire journalism environment might argue that this allows freedom of the press to flourish, Al-Quari says because the majority of new newspapers and channels are inherently biased, they should not be allowed to pass as legitimate journalism institutions.

In Yemen, there are several exam-

Al-Quari says the government must establish standards for news channels, otherwise anyone with money can start a channel or newspaper to spread their beliefs.

ples of media outlets that are known to be mouth pieces for political parties and influential individuals. The Islah-affiliated Suhail channel, which is owned by the powerful Al-Ahmer family - known for their enmity towards former President Ali Abdullah Saleh - is often cited as one such example. Other channels like Yemen Today, Aden life, and Al-Maseera are also accused of be-

ing partisan. There is an audio-visual bill pend-

ing Parliament's approval that Al-Quari says is necessary to create standards for the establishment of news channels, but right now, Al-Quari argues that as long as someone has money, they can start their own channel, without regard for any sort of journalism ethics.

He says this lack of standards is often manifested in leadership positions at state-run news outlets. Many editors-in-chief at government-funded newspapers are appointed solely based on their political connections, Al-Quari says.

Another issue that Al-Quari says is prevalent in the industry is the standard practice of journalists accepting money in exchange for covering events.

"NGOs and the private sector have played a big role in damaging the reputation of journalists when they offer them money [and write it off as transportation costs]." Journalists will cover events in exchange for pay, Al-Quari

For Al-Quari it's very important to begin building an unbiased and educated press corps. He has established the New Media Center, which offers free training courses on journalism ethics, investigative reporting and raising public awareness to budding journalists.

"We don't want media to become the profession [those who just cannot find employment else where],"



Al-Quari says that "most of [Yemeni] media outlets do not adhere to [journalism ethics]."

SUPPORTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN YEMEN

The UNFPA Country Office in Yemen, Sana'a, is looking to fill the post of: National Analyst Vacancy Announcement No.5/2013

Post Title: Youth Analyst

Unit: Programme Post Level: Fixed-Term NO-B

Type of Contract: FTA Duty Station: Sana'a, Yemen

<u>Duration:</u> One year fixed term initially

Organizational Unit: UNFPA Yemen Country Office

Duties & Responsibilities:

Under the overall supervision of the Deputy Representative and direct supervision of the Assistant Representative, the Youth Analyst will coordinate interventions aiming at raising youth awareness of Reproductive Rights and cultural and social factors contributing to Maternal Mortality and morbidity; build youth skills to advocate for good RH services in their communities; and partner with other UN Agencies and organizations to enhance youth civic participation and employability. The Youth analyst will specifically carry out the following duties and responsibilities:

Major Activities/Expected Results

- Develops AWPs, in cooperation with Programme Management and IPs;
- Monitors progress of AWP implementation through field visits, IP Quarterly Progress Reports, and FACE forms. Provides technical support to IPs if needed;
- Raises issues of concern in a timely manner to the appropriate levels, discusses and solves, to the extent possible, any constraints encountered during the implementation of the AWPs;
- Contributes to preparation/organization, participates in MTRs, Country Programme Reviews, evaluations, and assists in completion of the relevant

reporting;

- Drafts project reporting documents, contributes to CO Annual Reports, contributes to any other reporting requirement;
- Drafts project proposals and contributes to the design and implementation of operational research, or rapid assessments:
- Oversees the national Y-PEER programme;
- Contributes to adapting the Y-Peer training package;
- Prepares and presents position papers, briefs and notes on youth for relevant forums and contributes to special events related to youth or **UNFPA** mandate;
- Keeps abreast with UNFPA Policies and any other developments related to youth;
- Carries out any other relevant duties supervisor may request.

Work Relations

The Youth Analyst will work in close collaboration with the BCC Specialist and the Programme Analysts in the UNFPA Country Office, ASRO advisors and will partner with other UN agencies and organizations.

Job Requirements

Education:

- Master degree in social sciences, public Health, or related fields;
- Knowledge and Experience:
- 3 5 years of experience in youth programs/projects
- Good understanding of HIV/AIDS issues related to youth
- Good understanding of gender issues, in particular with

regard to the situation of young women in Yemen

- Good understanding of KAP surveys and of Behaviour **Change Communication**
- Adequate computer skills
- Excellent interpersonal communication and writing
- Strong analytical and results-oriented skills with demonstrated experience in programme planning, monitoring and evaluation;
- Familiarity with the UN system and/or experience working with an international organization is an advantage

Languages:

Fluency in spoken and written English and Arabic is required.

UNFPA offers an attractive compensation package commensurate with qualifications and work experience. Please send your application with covering letter including P11 FORM which can be downloaded from the below link: http://yemen.unfpa.org/P11.doc

To: <u>Vacancies.yemen@unfpa.org</u> or to UNFPA Address below:

UNFPA faj Attan behind Alwi al-Salami P.O. Box 7272, Sana'a,

Deadline for applications: 02 October 2013

Please note that only short listed candidates will be considered and notified

SANA'A BRITISH SCHOOL

Learning on his own

Child artist highlights a need for arts education in public schools

Story and photos by Amal Al-Yarisi

he pencil is nearly twice as long as any of Mohammed Al-Maqtari's little fingers. He grips it and focuses on his drawing, an outline of a face. He does it in a little notebook he will carry with him until his drawings fill each of its white, empty pages. At only 7-years-old, he is an artist in a society with little institutional support for the arts.

Some of the faces he draws are of people he knows or has seen around, others are fictional. A card-

board box in a corner of his house holds dozens of notebooks contain-



The young boy's school director says there just isn't enough money to introduce art programs at school.

ing his work.

Despite his young age, he is serious about his drawings.

His parents noticed their son's interest, but said they didn't pay it much attention before, because he was so young.

"He draws, erases and redraws until he is satisfied with what he has [created]," his mother said.

The young boy first started drawing two years ago. He has since started school, but finds nothing in the curricu-

lum suited to his consuming interest.

Al-Maktari is now

a second-grader at Bakatheer School in the capital city, Sana'a. At this public school, theater, art and music classes are entirely absent said the school manager, Abdulkareem Al Dhahaq.

"There is no staff for arts or physical education classes. Even if the staff was qualified for such courses, there is no equipment or materials for these activities," Al Dhahaq said.

There are 400,000 registered students in primary and secondary public schools in Sana'a and while the curriculum for these students include Aramathematics,



science and Quran studies, a very small minority will ever receive any sort of art-oriented education. Proponent of the arts have long argued that classes such as theatre, painting and drawing contribute to wellrounded education.

But, a lack of arts courses hasn't stopped Mohammed from using his school time creatively. During breaks, while his classmates chase each other around playgrounds and play soccer, he sits off to the side, filling his notebook with drawings.

Markers and pencils of all colors fill his backpack. Despite all his courses, his mother says he man-

ages to come home with a variety of drawings to show her each day.

"Teachers leave comments, praising his drawings and encouraging him to continue. It makes him happy," mother said.

His parents have become encouraging, purchasing art supplies and showing interest in his drawings. They told the Yemen Times that they have changed their attitude towards their son's interest because of a recent trip to the Sana'a Summer Festival at Al-Sabeen Park.

Though they always believed their son was talented, it

was his performance during a children's drawing competition that convinced them that this was more than a child's passing hobby.

"We visited the festival, craving some entertainment. We came across the drawing competition for children and registered Mohammed," his mother said.

It was one of many competitions organized at the festival by the Tourism and Culture Ministry.

Festival goers praised Mohammed's work, his family hadn't realize how good their seven-year-old had become.

"We ourselves did not recognize Mohammed's drawing ability," said his mother.

His parents say the festival woke them up. His mother says there is

inadequate attention paid to such talent in Yemen, with only the occasional seasonal festival or competition to bring attention to art and artists.

Sana'a British School

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After the festival, Mohammed's father started looking for some sort of institute or school where his son could train. He found the Arts House, an art center in Sana'a's Old City. But Mohammed is still too young to absorb himself in such an adult place, his father says.

"There is no special training geared for children of Mohammed's age," his father said.

He was enrolled for three days in the program, but the terminology used by the instructor was beyond the vocabulary of a seven-year-old who has had no formal training.

"My son does not know what "shadowing" is. How can he learn to [do it] when he isn't taught the basics, [starting with] the meaning of these terms [that are used]," his father said.

His brief time at the Arts House may be over, but his passion is only growing, and he'll keep drawing.



JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Officer; 'Good Governance Project'

Contract Duration: One year Location: Sana'a

Main Responsibilities

- Participate in the development of the project's participatory monitoring and evaluation system.
- Train and continuously support the project team and partners and other stakeholder on Project Cycle Management
- Support the team in developing result-based monthly work plans.
- Train project partners on Oxfam's MEAL concepts and tools, including the report writing.
- Assist the Manager in the creation of the project with necessary updates on the system. Conduct monitoring visits to field locations and meet partners and beneficiaries.
- Participate in specific research studies related to project components,
- Support in the collection and documentation of the case studies, in coordination with Communication and Media Of-
- Prepare monthly and quarterly reports on the progress of the project.
- Carry out any other assigned tasks compatible with the job description when requested by the line manager.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- University degree in Social Science Postgraduate degree is preferred.
- At least 2 years intensive experience of work in governance and with civil society organizations.
- Sound knowledge and demonstrated experience in monitoring, evaluation and learning.
- Proven experience of using MS Office applications (Word, Excel, Power Point, SPSS); knowledge of graphic design programmes will be an advantage.
- Proven communication and interpersonal skills.
- Ability to write for different audiences and to present information and create material, stories and articles.
- Fluency in English and Arabic (written & verbal) is essential. Ability to gather information and systemize for effective communication and networking.
- Attention to details and ability to prioritize tasks to meet tight deadlines.
- Ability to work with teams alone, a self starter who can work within a framework and with some support.
- To apply

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

Closing date for applications is 2nd October 2013



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- Please report at the reception deak with cilicial letter. Turder documents will be intend at the legistics office between \$460A.M to 4.00 PM. Torotor documents will be bound from Saturday 18/08/2013 To 25/08/2013.

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19 September, 2013

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المركز الرئيسي: صنعاه شارع السنين الجنوبي - جولة المرور تلغون: ٢١-١١- ١١ - ٢٠٠٢-١١، ١٠ - باب اليمن ٢٢٠٤١/ ١١ - موبايل: ٧٧٧٦٠١-٢١

المنتظمة وعلى بساط الراحة ندعوكم إلى رحابنا

• للبيع: مرسيدس 500 موديل 2006 زرقاء كاملة المواصفات، ھاىدرولىك. 777245778، 737665552

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فرضاكم أملنا ورلنتكم مستدانا

ثلا تنتطروا البراق خالبراث يخطركم

2013/11

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كلمات متقاطعة

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البنك القطرى الدولى

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نعي العدد:

قعهقفلا مولكاا

الحلول بالمقلوب



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lthough people migrate for a range of reasons and some are forced to leave their country by conflict, persecu-

How well are migrants really doing?

tion or natural disasters, those who than host populations, or their leave willingly usually do so because they are seeking a better life. How many of them find it is a question that few studies on migration have sought to answer.

The 2013 World Migration Report, released on Sept. 13 by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), is an attempt to fill that gap. Drawing on data collected by the Gallup World Poll between 2009 and 2011 from 25,000 first-generation migrants and over 440,000 native-born individuals in more than 150 countries, it provides a global snapshot of migrant well-being.

"There's been a lot of research on the impact of migration on society, on employment, whether it depresses wages or improves them in countries of destination, but relatively little attention has been given to the impact of migration on the lives of the migrants," said Gervais Appave, Special Advisor to IOM's General Director and one of the authors of the global report

IOM releases every two years. The findings reveal that whether or not migrants fare better or worse counterparts back home, depends to a large extent on where they come from and where they end up.

It is often assumed that the majority of migrants move from the developing countries of the South to the developed countries of the North, but the Gallup data found that only 40 percent of migrants move from South to North. At least one-third of migrants move from one developing country to another (South to South) and 22 percent migrate from one developed country to another (North to North). A small but growing number of migrants (5 percent) move from North to South.

The Gallup Poll assessed wellbeing with questions about income level, health, housing and working conditions, as well as more subjective indicators like how satisfied individuals were with their careers, communities and social support structures. Migrants surveyed included short-timers (relatively recent arrivals) and long-timers (who have been in a host country for five or more years), and their answers were compared to those of nativeborn individuals and people who had remained in their countries of origin.

Overall, the study found that migrants who moved north gained the most, with North to North migrants faring the best, and South to North migrants also rating their lives as better than their counterparts back home. Migrants in the South fared similarly or worse than if they had not migrated, with long-time South to South migrants considering themselves worse off than both the native-born and their counterparts back home. More than a quarter of South to South migrants struggled to afford food and shelter, even after being in a host country for more than five years.

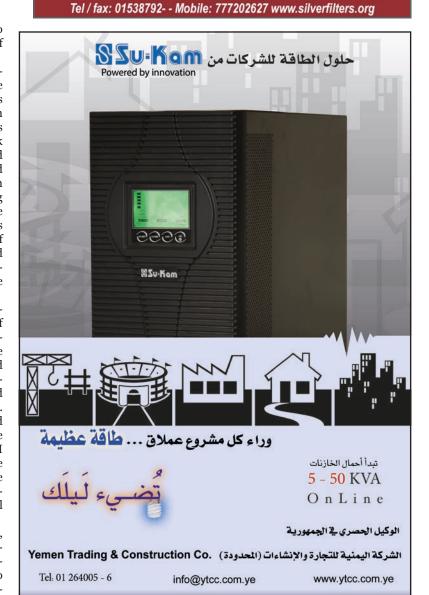
Among the migrant voices contributing to the report is that of Mustariya Mohamed, 19, an Ethiopian whose efforts to reach the Middle East ended in the Puntland State of Somalia over a year ago after she was held hostage and robbed of all her belongings by armed men. Despite her traumatic journey and virtual destitution in Somalia, she is still intent on reaching Yemen. "I know the problems. I know people die crossing the sea and many are deported, but I have been told Yemen will offer me a better life. I will do whatever it takes.'

Migration is usually a gamble, but Don Flynn, director of the U.K.based Migrant Rights Network, likened the experience of the South to South migrant to walking into a casino. "Everyone dreams about putting money down on the right number and making a big killing, but far more people walk out of the casino probably considerably poorer than when they went in," he told IRIN.

Migrant well-being depends to a large extent on the policies in place in sending, transit and destination countries. "When [migration] takes place in an orderly, predictable manner, and if there is good regulation, you can expect to see progress. Where that doesn't exist. it looks like more of a casino. Even in the worst circumstances, people still rise to the top, but the proportion who do well is much smaller," said Flynn.

The 2013 World Migration Report is expected to make a significant contribution to the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development at the UN

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General Assembly in October, but Appave of IOM also hopes policymakers will take the findings seriously. "We need policy makers to focus not only on the economic impact of migration, but equally on the human impact," he said.

Getting policy-makers to pay attention may depend on a shift in the migration debate in countries like the U.K., where the prevailing attitude is that policies should centre around the needs of the host population, while the needs of migrants are considered peripheral, said Flynn. "One politician told me it was a privilege to come to the UK and the government was entitled to say, 'Take it or leave it', and didn't

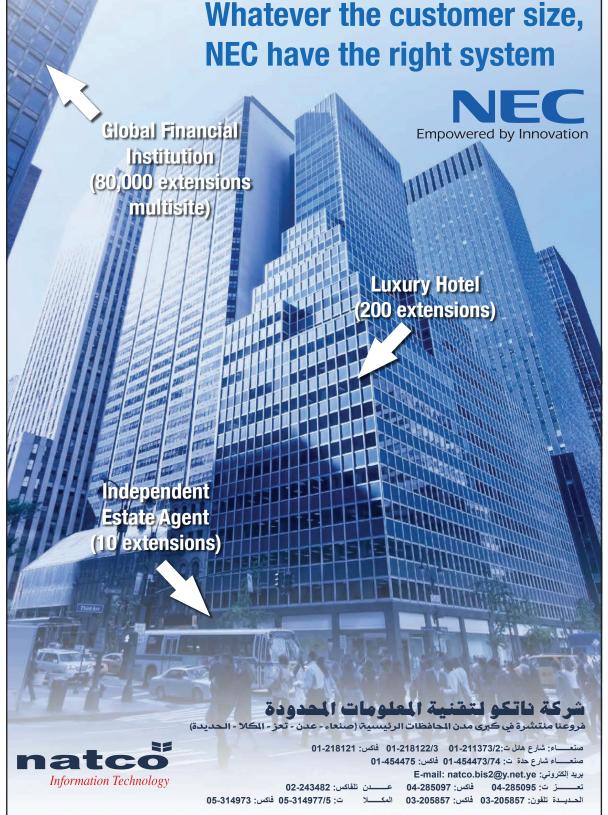
have to do any more than that." Flynn welcomed the new IOM report as a useful overview but em-

phasized the need for further research on migrant well-being in individual countries to identify good practices in employment, integration and social mobility that could be replicated elsewhere.

Appave noted that new questions could be added to the existing Gallup survey to learn more about particular countries or specific groups of migrants such as forced or undocumented migrants.

"We now have a methodology that would enable us to measure the well-being of migrants at regular intervals," he said. "We really need something that's a barometer of migrant well-being."

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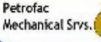




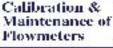












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