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MARIA PARTIES

سيأكون الأعلق الأول والأكير الهالك الاتنال إلا اليمن ليدي الكمي اليملي والأملا الإملامية أسمى آيات الكهائي واللهريكات يلاموم عيد الأشمى الهارك...

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After a three-day-long shutdown, the Gardens and Parks Administration has agreed to temporarily re-open Sabeen Park in light of the coming Eid Al-Adha holiday. The park was shuttered because the Capital Secretariat said the rides were installed 25 years ago and need to be inspected. A technical committee will inspect all rides and any questionable rides will remain closed, the administration said. The park was also shut down in 2011 when the former regime feared the youth movement would use it for **protests and demonstrations.** (Text by Samar Al-Ariqi, photo by Samar Qaed)

Following assassination of German national, foreigners play it safe

Supermarket owners say few Westerners are out shopping

Story and photo by Ali Ibrahim AL-Moshki

SANA'A, Oct 9 — Owners of large supermarkets and shopping centers in Hadda say the number of foreigners frequenting their establishments has decreased significantly. The owners attribute the decrease of visits to the most recent assassination of a German embassy employee and the continued kidnappings of foreigners.

Osama Al-Hodifi, the finance manager of Al-Jandool supermarket where the German national was shot dead on Sunday, said he has noticed the absences.

"The fewer visits by foreigners has affected our sales. We depend on the foreigners who live in this area," Al-Hodifi said.

"Several prominent non-Yemenis



A military vehicle with positioned snipers under the Tahreer bridge. Security measures have been intesified in recent weeks especially around market places and city center in an attempt to keep the city safe.

permarket and do their own grocery shopping, but now they send servants," he said.

Fardoos supermarket employee Adam Ahmed Saeed said his store,

living in Sana'a used to visit the sulocated down the road from Jandool, is feeling the crunch.

> "We established our supermarket in Hadda because of its proximity to several embassies and residential areas where foreigners

live," he said. "But no one has come since the shooting of the German citizen."

Shadi Darzi, a Lebanese national who lives near Jandool said recent events have frightened him.

"I shopped at Jandool for years, but now I count on my Yemeni neighbor to do my shopping for me," he said.

The supermarket owners have called on the government to provide them with security.

Yusuf Al-Qahtani, a supervisor at the Shumaila Hari shopping center, one of Sana'a's largest, also wants government provided secu-

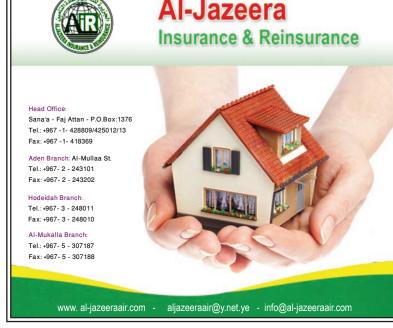
rity.
Capital Secretariat Abdulqader Hilal met with security officials on Sunday in light of the news. A military vehicle has been placed in front of each of the major supermarkets to protect residents and help reduce kidnappings.

Additionally, there will be regular security patrols of areas inhabited and frequented by foreigners, said Sana'a security chief Dr. Omar Abdulkareem.

mae nalaggalksvoro







Rada'a locals turn to Al-Qaeda for conflict mediations



Yemenis pledge loyality in Rada'a during the 2011 rise of Al-Qaeda in Yemen. to Tareq Al-Dhahab, one of Al-Qaeda leaders who was killed by drone attack in 2012

If the state can't do it, Al-Qaeda will

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

BEIDHA, Oct.8- Rada'a district locals say they have turned to Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) to mediate their disputes because the state—weakened since the 2011 popular uprising that brought down the former president-isn't capable of it.

Rada'a district security manager Hamoud Al-Amari said the security vacuum has pushed locals to the Al-Qaeda affiliate. Authorities lack the capacity to control the situation, he

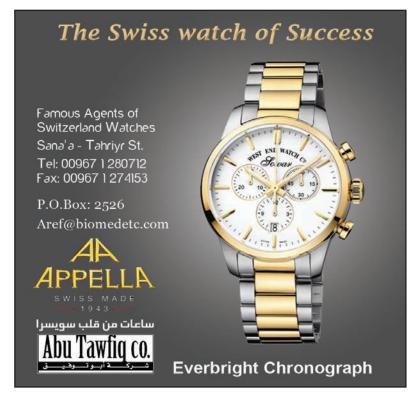
Rada'a has witnessed fierce confrontations over the past few years between the military and AQAP. The confrontations have left dozens dead resident, said there is a complete lack of security in the district, and and injured, Al-Amari said. Rada'a resident Abdulrab Abu that Al-Qaeda is a dominating force. Al-Duraibi said he went to Al-Qaeda Saleh said a land dispute he was involved in was in the courts for six to file a complaint against a person months. Abu Saleh finally broke he had a dispute with, and Al-Qaeda brought the men together and redown and went to Al-Qaeda officials,

who settled the dispute. "I went to Al-Qaeda and they were able to resolve the dispute. Since then, I have gone to them as an alternative to court," he said.

Hassan Al-Duraibi, another Rada'a

solved the dispute. However, Ahmed Saeed Al-Dhahab, a tribal sheikh in Rada'a, said there was no Al-Qaeda in his district. "The state simply labels anyone who opposed them as Al-Qaeda," he said.





BUSINESS FOR PEACI

AWARD

NDC presidency assures skeptics

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, October 9, 2013 - The National Dialogue Conference (NDC) presidency held an emergency meeting to reassure the Southern Movement (Hirak) and Ansar Allah following their protests at the general plenary session Wednesday.

The meeting included head of Hirak's Southern People's Conference (SPC), Mohammed Ali Ahmed and Ansar Allah spokesperson Ali Al-Bukhaiti. The presidency listened to the concerns of Hirak and Ansar Allah, who claimed that the launch of the concluding session, scheduled to last for one month, is a clear attempt to take power from the working groups, especially those who have not yet finalized their final reports, including the Southern Issue, State Building and the Sa'ada groups.

of." said Dr. Yasin Saeed Noman, Deputy President of the NDC. "We (the Yemeni Socialist Party) are more adamant than any of you that the Southern Issue is to be resolved in a just and inclusive way. We have been at the forefront of this issue even before Hirak was created, so there is no need to protest."

In their protest prior to the mediatory meeting, Ali Al-Bukhiti demanded that the general plenary end and the working groups recommence their work.

"Holding the plenary before finalizing all the reports is a violation of the internal charter and is a sign that things are being cooked behind closed doors," he said.

During the opening session of the plenary, President Hadi praised the attendance of some Hiraki members, including Deputy President Yaseen Makkawi, saying

"You have nothing to be afraid this demonstrates responsibility to millions of Yemenis who are waiting for the NDC to produce the Yemen they desire.

Ansar Allah and members of the SPC, including its leader Mohammed Ali Ahmed, boycotted the launch ceremony and forced the session to end early after the start of the protests following the presentation of the final report from the Independent States Working

Khalid Bamadhaf, speaking on behalf of the SPC, said the entire plenary is illegitimate because the internal charter says it should not have started without at least 75 percent of its members present. SPC has 85 members and Ansar Allah has 34. Their absence alone means the conference is missing more than 25 percent of its members, even if every other representative attended, which was not the



The launch of the NDC general plenary session. Yemenis and the world were assured that the National Dialogue Conference is a success story.

case, he said.

Dr. Abdullah Lamlas, NDC rapporteu, says it's not about the working groups or the reports.

"It is the phase after the NDC

they are concerned about and how many deals they can strike now, before the conference's documentwhich includes outlines of the next five years—is finalized."

The Wesab Al-Aali district security department in Dhamar governorate was attacked with RPGs by unidentified militants on Tuesday shortly after a bomb exploded at the entrance to the

Two security forces and two saboteurs were injured in the attack.

Wesab security chief Ahmed Abu Shea said the attack occurred in the early morning when many of the security forces were absent.

Journalist, rights activist and Wesab native Farea Al-Muslimi said he doubted that the armed militants were outsiders because the mountainous area where the security department is located is difficult to reach.

The attack, Al-Muslimi believes, was likely retaliatory for the killing of Hameed Al-Radami, who was killed in a drone strike in Wesab in April.

One soldier was injured when armed men on a motorcycle threw a grenade at the Rada'a security department on Tuesday.

Rada'a security chief Hamoud Al-Ammari told the Yemen Times the attack took place on Tuesday at 8 p.m. The grenade was thrown inside the department and detonated in a hallway.

Reported by Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Zinjibar to be landmine free in 2 months

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, October 9, 2013 - Areport released by the Yemen **Executive Mine Action Centre** (YEMAC) said that over 3,315 landmines and shells planted two years ago have been removed from Abyan governorate. The landmines were planted during the clashes between Al-Qaeda affiliates and the military, the report said.

Colonel Ali Abdulraqeeb, deputy head of the YEMAC, said the center has cleared 5,205 square kilometers in Abyan, Dhale, Amran Hadramout, Ibb and Sa'ada governorates since the beginning of

Zinjibar city, the capital of Abyan, will be declared landmine-free in two months, he said. Landmines in Abyan have caimed the lives of 73 victims, the report said.

The center clears landmines.

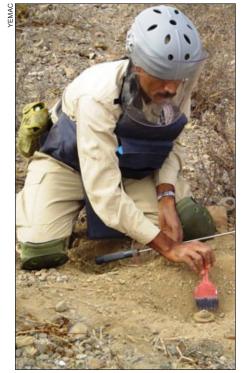
assists victims who sustain injuries from landmines and helps reintegrate them into society, Abdulraqeeb said.

YEMAC reported that 3,539 people have died as a result of landmines and that 292,000 explosives have been removed since the center's establishment in 1999.

Six thousand people have lost limbs because of landlines in Yemen, said Mohammed Al-Abdali, the secretary general of the Yemen Association for Landmines and Survivors.

Over 70 Abyan residents have received rehabilitation and training at the association, Al-Abdali said.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Germany and the US provided \$13.6 million in funding for the National Committee for Landmine demining activities in areas that have witnessed armed conflicts in Yemen.



A demining specialist removing an anti-personal mine.

Controversy over local council term expirations

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, October 7, 2013 — Political parties are in dispute over how to resolve the issue of expired terms of local council members. Their threeyear terms were won in September 2006 and have been long expired, but parliament ordered four-year extensions to council members. That extension expired in September 20.

The General People's Congress (GPC), who has 73.7 percent of the seats, want term extensions until the next elections. Other political parties, including Islah, who has 11.5 percent of seats, want President

Hadi to decide the composition of the councils until elections are held. The Socialist Party and the Nasserite Party are also opposed to exten-

The Ministry of Local Administration, which manages local councils, presented the issue for discussion during the Cabinet's weekly meeting two weeks ago. A heated debate took place, said Abu Al-Fadl Al-Sadi, a ministry deputy.

"Some suggested assigned the governor and the directors of districts the duties of the councils, while others proposed the extension of current councils," Al-Sadi said.

President Hadi has established a committee to evaluate the situation and to suggest solutions to the issue of expired-terms.

by citizens and represent their communities in electricity, water and educational matters, amongst oth-

Local councils are elected directly

While the issue is of great of importance to the country's various political parties, it is less important to at least some of Yemen's citizens.

Motorcycle taxi driver Nasser Salaba said it didn't matter much to him whether there was or was not a

Sewage workers die from ammonia inhalation

Safety procedures not followed, project manager says

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, October 9, 2013 — Three sewage workers died after inhaling ammonia fumes Tuesday while fixing sewers in Al Syla in Sana'a. Investigations into the deaths are

underway, authorities said. Project contractor Ahmed Al-Washli told the Yemen Times that the three workers were recruited foreigners who were specialists in sewage networks. Two of deceased were Somali, Al-Washli said, and one was an Ethiopian national.

"The manhole cover was supposed to be removed 20 minutes before the workers entered the sewer," Mayad said. Workers are required to wear masks and use oxygen. Mayad said none of the victims had done so.

The Civil Defense Authority informed the city health office. The office arranged for the bodies to be

taken to Al-Thwara Hospital. Al Syla project manager Abdulwahab Shuja Al-Deen told the Yemen Times that all workers are urged to follow safety procedures. He called on employers to educate workers, saying the tragedy could have been avoided if the workers followed protocol.

"The company bears a great deal of the responsibility because it did not enforce safety standards and precautions," Al-Deen said.

Five Yemeni sewage workers died in Aden Thursday while fixing sewers in Khoor Maksr district, said Colonel Abdulkareem Mayad, the deputy head of the civil defense authority. Mayad said the proper safety precautions were not taken before starting work on the sewers.

Released Shabwah soldiers questioned

Safety procedures not followed, project manager says

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Oct. 9 — Soldiers captured during attacks on checkpoints and released this week are now being questioned by the Interior Ministry. After over two weeks of captivity, 21 soldiers kidnapped from Shabwa during the two attacks that left 22 dead and 18 injuries were released and flown to Sana'a Sunday.

The soldiers are now back in Shabwa, but were first flown to Sana'a for questioning under the orders of the Interior Ministry, said Mubark Lazlm, assistant security manager of Shabwa. They were accompanied on the plane by the command of the Fifth Security Region.

"Security authorities in Shabwa are not going to accept these forces or their commander because they neglected their duty-they did not fight until the last minute, as they were supposed to," Lazlm said.

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) launched two attacks on security checkpoints in Shabwa governorate on Sept. 20. Tribal mediation secured the release of the soldiers, said Sheikh Nasser Al-Maleesh. Al-Maleesh was the head of the tribal mediation. He denied reports that the kidnappers were given weapons in exchange for the release of the soldiers.

Vacancies announcement

International Business & Technical Consultants, Inc. (IBTCI), a US-based international management consulting firm, providing services in Yemen, is seeking a qualified candidate for the following two (2) positions

1. Project Accountant.

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- Preparing bank statements reconciliations
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Qualifications required are:

- Professional accountant degree
- Minimum of 5 years' experience in accounting
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- Remains calm under stress
- Fluency in English is required
- Prior experience in international projects desirable
- Women candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.

2. Project administrator

Under the supervision of the Chief of Party, the project administrator will provide administrative and logistics support to the program including but not limited to:

- Office management: maintenance, office supplies, transportation, timely payment of all YMEP office and residence bills (internet, phone, electricity, water, rent etc.).
- Support to international staff for visa, immigration and MOPIC requirements.
- Maintain all HR files and track staff attendance, leave and other details in accordance with local labor laws and IBTCI poli-Prepare, review and renew all local staff contracts and consultants and service providers' agreements under the supervision
- of the Chief of Party. Supervise new job vacancy advertisements. Contact with candidates, and interview them under the supervision of the Chief
- Procurement and maintaining an up to date inventory of office assets.

Qualifications required are:

- Minimum of 5 years' experience managing logistics and administrative matters in a large and complex organization
- Has background in Administration and Management
- Has ability to facilitate the support and logistics for events
- Experience working in logistically difficult and fast-paced environment is preferred Strong organizational, communication, writing skills, and networking ability
- Remains calm under stress
- Fluency in English is required
- Prior experience in international projects desirable
- Women candidates are strongly urged to apply

Please send your cover letter, a detailed CV and 3 references by email to HRYMEP@YAHOO.COM Responses will only be made to shortlisted candidates. The deadline for receiving applications is October 24th, 2013 by 5 pm.

10 October, 2013 Report 3

Qat 'fighters' await decisive decision about qat



After protests against qat in front of Parliement achieved nothing, anti-Qat campaigners have hung their hopes on the results of the National Dialogue Conference.

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

nti-qat activists have become more optimistic about a future qatfree Yemen.

In the last month, the Independence of Special Entities (public institutions) Working

the Independence of Special Entities (public institutions) Working Group at the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) submitted its final report to be presented at the final plenary session of the NDC.

The report included constitutional directives and proposals regarding qat and different environmental and social issues.

The committee proposed: regulating qat trade-markets and relocating them outside the cities; prohibiting qat chewing in public places; gradually replacing the cultivation of qat with other viable agricultural products; increasing the tax rate on

qat; and banning the farming of qat in critical water basin areas.

The directives were modified from a bill formulated by parliamentarian Dr. Najeeb Ghanem.

Speaking to the Yemen Times about his bill, Ghanem said, "It's realistic and it aims to stop qat consumption within 21 years."

However, Ghanem says that gradually eradicating qat needs strong political will.

"The current parliament has aborted my bill several times. They care only about advantages," he said. "We are placing our hopes on the upcoming parliament to approve it."

According to Ghanem, 73 percent of Yemeni men chew qat, along with 46 percent of women and 23 percent of children.

"If we could grow alternative plants, such as coffee, we would be able to eradicate this plant," he

Qat poses a big risk to water basins that are already threatened with depletion, according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Over the last few years, tribal clashes have erupted in different areas due to disputes over water wells excessively used for growing qat.

A number of NDC members have demonstrated against qat inside the conference and demanded serious actions be taken.

Mo'een Abdul-Malik, head of the Independence of Special Entities Working Group at the NDC, said that the majority of NDC members support tough measures against

"A few members are not that enthusiastic because they are qat trader[s]. "Tackling this matter needs clever ways. The government should have clear visions about that."

"Our directives about eradication of qat aim to address the problem gradually and wisely," he said. "Many qat farmers would be convinced to replace their plant with other products if we provided them with satisfying alternatives."

Anti-qat activists say the use of pesticides in crops designated for the cultivation of qat have led to many Yemenis dying of cancer. However, the problems related to qat are not only limited to health concerns. Anti-qat activists say it affects people's economic, social and psychological state.

Nasser Al-Shamma'a, secretarygeneral of Eradah Foundation for a Qat-free Nation, told the Yemen Times that more work needs to be done by the government to handle the qat issue.

"They (the government) talk more about fighting qat but we don't see anything on the ground," he said. "If the upcoming government doesn't deal with this issue seriously, we will never reach a solution for this problem."

Yemen has witnessed the holding of several qat-free weddings during the last months. The weddings captivated the attention of public and media interests.

Posters displaying the hazards of qat have spread in streets while anti-qat campaigns through social media have increased, armed with the potential to reach thousands of Yemenis.

Hind Aleryani, a journalist and staunch anti-qat activist who has run different campaigns against qat, said she is optimistic about the new 'aware' generation that "associates development with eradicating gat."

Aleryani, along with other antiqat activists, has held protests in

Your talent is our natural resource.

front of Parliament to urge Parliamentarians to put a qat control plan on the parliamentary agenda. When Parliament let her down, she organized protests at the NDC.

"Unfortunately, the head of Parliament told us he is afraid that some MPs would be angry with this strategy, although he admitted that Yemen will be suffering from water

scarcity [in] a few years to come," she explained.

"Even if they don't include these directives in the constitution, we will never give up," she said.

"It's not acceptable that Yemen receives international donations and continues to plant qat instead of encouraging the cultivation of other feasible products."



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BUSINESS AWARD

When opportunities are few, the internet can help

Satirical news show earns YouTube fame

Story & photos by Samar Qaed

ehad Ahmed sits at a table in front of a green screen with lights in each corner for his satiric television show, where he will pick apart the country's news and those who make it. The cameraman and lighting man try to contain their laughter during the filming of Laish (Why), a show aired twice a month on the Rawabit Channel on You-

Rawabit was established by five

الأربعاء15/5

Yemeni youth in 2010 who knew each other through university. It was the first Yemen channel to appear on YouTube, and those behind the channel each have their own contributions to the program, whether its hosting, lighting, editing or a host of other technical skills.

The crew first started as an online radio gram, said Suli-

man Al-Jamili, the producer of Laish. The high studio costs forced the program out of production within two weeks.

"We decided a YouTube channel would be the better alternative," Al-Jamili said.

They purchased a camera with their pooled savings and started filming. They learned about lighting online and even constructed their own equipment, unable to afford more purchases.

"We built all of our lighting equipment and after realizing that they worked properly, we started marketing and selling lighting equipment for prices lower than the market," he said.

Other than Laish, the channel has five other TV programs. The programs, Al-Jamili said, all tackle social issues, but with a more sarcastic delivery. One of the programs is about children's issues and the presenter is a child.

With two million online follow-

The editing equipment is in a third room, said comedian and deputy of the Rawabit. The team says they have spent all their cash on equipment and are inn search of financial support.

Establishing a channel on You-Tube is no more difficult than creating a new account on most social network sites. But, YouTube requires subscribers to respect people's intellectual property rights or risk having their account deleted.

The channel has a 13-member channel team meets at a round table in an office following each episode

> to discuss that show and to plan for the upcoming episode.

> 'All members must like what's decided," said Fuad Al-Muald, the montage direc-

With few resources, the team has gotten creative.

A banner hung on Mesbahi roundabout in Hadda in mid-July captured the attention of Sana'a. The banner read, "I'm sorry Rahaf, forgive me. Adel" and was posted and reposted

by Yemeni youth through Facebook and Twitter.

However, there is no real-life Rahaf or Adel. The banner was a stunt by the Rawabit channel, who hung another banner two days later at the same spot to promote their television channel and a program that features characters named Rahaf and Adel

"We use our youth and creativity



Rawabit was established by five Yemeni youth in 2010 who knew each other through university. It was the first Yemen channel to appear on YouTube.

create a brand that can be marketed." he said.

The Arab World is the second largest region for YouTube consumption in the world, according to Google. You-Tube has recently turned on ad streams for some countries in the region, including the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and most

recently, Qatar, Bahrain,

Kuwait, Oman and Mo-

YouTube takes a 45 percent cut of those profits, but high user views can leave YouTube 'celebrities' in a fine financial position.

Until Yemen makes the list of countries with ad streaming, Rawabit will have to continue channeling their creativity to find funding and to try to build a sustainable financial model.

A relatively low number of internet subscribers and Yemen's notoriously slow internet are more challenges for would-be YouTube entrepreneurs, as are constant powercuts. All three factors affect Rawabit's page views.

The Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Technology says there are 1.04 million internet users in Yemen and 1,004 internet café's by the end of 2012.

Statistics issued early

to try and attract attention and to 2013 by the Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Technology indicated that there are 1,037,000 internet users in Yemen

and 1004 internet cafés by the end of 2012. There were 180 acts of sabotage on internet optical fibers in 2012, the ministry said. Adeny Industry and

Hadram Toone are two Yemeni channels on You-Tube managed by Yemeni youth from Aden and Hadramout, respectively.

Rawabit's team doesn't want outside sponsors because they want to remain independent and to not lose any credibility.

As Ahmed films his latest episode, the power cuts-again. They turn on the generator to resume their work.

Ahmed, who first started as a volunteer, has been at Rawabit for seven months now and says he feels fortunate to get to do work he loves, and says the internet has its advantages as a medium for television.

"I can measure people's reactions after each episode is posted. I can even respond to their comments," he said.

Rawabit considers to receive large amounts of volunteer applications from youth who want to put into practice what they've learned over the past four years studying photography, media, directing and editing.

"Yemeni youth lack opportunities," said Al-Suhili. "We all started out as volunteers and we try to spotlight talented people."

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

ers, their bread and butter remains

The channel's headquarters is

located on Bainon Street in Sana'a.

Three screenwriters, a male and

two females, sat at a large table

covered in paper in a room next to

The producing devices are placed

in a third room, where colored pho-

where the program is recorded.

tos are hanged on walls.

Post Title: Location: **Duration:** Date Announced: Closing Date:

Managing Director National Microfinance Foundation (NMF) Full time, including 3 months probationary period

Laish.

October 03rd, 2013 November 03rd, 2013

Background

The National Microfinance Foundation was established by the Social Fund for Development in 2004 as a nongovernmental organization that aims at improving the economic and social conditions of the low and limited income Yemenis, by providing them with a variety of financial services they cannot obtain from the mainstream banking

Currently, NMF is one of the largest microfinance institution in Yemen, and as of August 30th, 2013 NMF had more than 14,800 active clients served through 13 branches and 4 offices spread across the cities and governorates of Yemen.

problems, provide solutions, prepare and ensure effective implementation of the Foundation's five-year strategic

Specific responsibilities:

The Managing Director will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Develop the institution's strategic plan and ensure its implementation so that it meets the institutional goals. Pursue and supervise NMF's overall operations as well as manage its growth and profitability.
- Manage the branch network through middle management and conduct regular field visits. Ensure qualified personals for the top management positions as well as secure the development of all staff
- Develop the NMF's capacity and infrastructure to prepare it for the transformation into a microfinance bank
- Undertake regular reviews of policies and procedures, and advise NMF's Board of Directors on actions to be
- taken. Monitor the performance, development and portfolio quality.
- Supervise 120 + employees in the headquarter and branches
- Assist NMF in mobilizing additional resources for TA or funding from local and international donors/investors. Develop and maintain relations with shareholders, creditors and local authorities.
- Ensure effective communication and coordination with the Board of Directors, donors, and other competitors and stakeholders.
- Ensure compliance with the laws of Yemen, the requirements of authorities and norms defined in the Charter of NMF, including implementation of effective internal controls
- Represent the institution locally and globally.

Qualifications and skills

The Managing Director must have the following qualifications and skills:

- A Bachelor Degree as a minimum (Masters Degree preferred) from a reputable university in business, finance, management, economics, accounting, or any other related field,
- At least 5 years' professional experience in a bank or financial institution of which a t least 3 years were in
- Proven track record in dealing with international donors or investors, research agencies and government institutions, etc.
- Good knowledge on Microfinance and the main parties that support the Microfinance industry locally and
- Strong communication, public relations, organizational, and leadership skills.
- Mature, energetic, creative, and dynamic personality.
- Possess the ability to produce accurate and precise strategies, working plans, and reports to NMF's Board of Directors, donors, and other parties concerned.
- Competent with the use of computers.
- High proficiency in written and spoken Arabic and English. Willing and able to travel across the country and abroad

- Attractive salary (including social security), according to working experience and qualifications.
- Training opportunities will be available.

Submission guideline:

The application should comprise of a one page cover letter explaining the applicants' interest and suitability for the position, indicating earliest joining date if selected, and a CV with at least two significant references.

Interested candidates should submit their application by email to: smedhr@sfd-yemen.org no latter then 03rd of November 2013. Applications received after the closing date will not be considered. Only short - listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.

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- Leading and training is team and sharing his wide knowledge.
- Reporting to the Senior Management and support in every way necessary.
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Please submit your detailed CV with contact details, References and copy diplomas to Hr.east2013@gmail.com



YT vision statement "To make Yemen a good world citizen."

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



OUR OPINION

The real story behind Hirak's revolt at the NDC

hen launching the concluding plenary of the NDC on Tuesday, we were delighted to find around 60 members of Hirak's 85 member component participating with us at the Presidential Palace.

Especially since a press statement was released the night before by Hirak and their allies, Ansar Allah, announcing a boycott of the plenary and condemning it.

A rift was visible between the moderates of Hirak and the hardliners. Leaders of the Southren People's Conference reignited the alliance with Ansar Allah and hindered the second day of the concluding plenary causing chaos and distress in the conference

It was retaliation for the attempt to end the one man control over Hirak and create a more consultative approach to how Hirak behaves in the NDC.

The alliance with Ansar Allah is not logical or based on ideological similarities. It's just an opportunity to be more visible and to extort more from the last minute deals and days of the National Dialogue.

Ansar Allah do not have anything to worry about because all their demands in the Sa'ada Issue group have been fulfilled. They have trust issues, which is understandable, but they have no grounds for preventing the conference from moving forward, especially since they are part of all the discussions and present in all decision making processes.

Hirak is more than one man and this must be approved and encouraged. Hirak is a just cause and is not about the personal interests or gains of one person or one group.

The southern streets will know very shortly who really represents their best interests, and they will understand one way or the other that this National Dialogue is the best event that ever happened to Yemen as a country and if they don't accept the path of dialogue, they ruin our chance for creating a stable future for our nation.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

God's modern agents:

The Saudi religious police

Abdullah Hamidaddin English.alarabiya.net First published Oct. 4

t was Saudi National Day. Many of the people in the street were euphoric. All of the religious zealots were outraged. The former were celebrating, relaxing, going wild and having a good time. The latter were watching the Will of God being challenged, virtue being transgressed, grave sin being committed. In such a situation things had to happen.

Most zealots in Saudi Arabia have no formal authority so they simply watched in anger and dismay. But there are about 4,000 of those who are employees in a government institution whose mandate is to fight sin. They work in The Committee for Promotion of Virtue and The Prevention of Vice. In Saudi Arabia it is called "the committee" while popular foreign media calls them "the religious police." All of the committee's members were aware that the government has makes an exception as to what is publicly allowed on National Day. They knew that they should not take action against the "sins" committed on that day. But self-control is not a quality zealots are known for, particularly in the presence of those defying God Almighty's Will. So there were a number of cases where they harassed celebrators. But all of those were over shadowed by the tragic death of two citizens. We do not know all the details yet. But we do know that there was a car chase between the committee and another car. And that the committee's car rammed the other one which lost control and went off a bridge. One driver was immediately killed. The second died later in hospital. They were brothers.

The word "luckily" does not seem appropriate in such a situation. Luck failed the two brothers. Yet for the sake of justice "luckily" someone had videoed the chase and the wrecked car on his mobile phone. He uploaded it to YouTube and it went viral. Public outrage followed. After a brief attempt to deny any relation to it, the committee resorted to attacking the character of drivers. They were drunk it was claimed. Later tests would show no traces of alcohol or narcotics in either of the bothers' blood. Eventually the story got too big for them to cover, and they promised a "fair" investigation.

Tragedy

This was not first tragedy caused by members of the committee. Nor was this the first case where social media was the public's tool to relate what had happened and to demand justice. In the past few years there have been more than one death or serious accident caused by them. And while most cases happened before the advent of social media, there were enough cases that went public, causing shock and disdain.

Editorials have been written demanding the reform of the committee. Some writers demanded dismantling the whole institution. One writer said we should be forbidding the vice which the committee itself is perpetrating. Another writer asked: how many "isolated incidents" need to happen before we say there is an institutional problem? He was responding to those defending the committee on grounds that one should not take isolated incidents as a measure of the value or effectiveness of the committee. For many private citizens the sight of the committee has become a source of fear and anxiety.

The committee is - by modern standards - a peculiar organization. Its mandate is to ensure the absence of public sin; that is enforce "modest" dress code on women, to combat flirting and gender mixing, to enforce prayer on people who are in public spaces, to make sure that shops shut down during prayer time, to control the way young men dress and their hairstyles, to fight witchcraft... the list goes on. It also takes up roles in fighting alcohol production and dealing drugs. The definition of "sin" is extremely elastic making their jurisdiction quite broad and most of the times defined by the members of the committee themselves.

Origin

Its origin goes back to 1927 at the time of King Abdul Aziz and from then on it gradually developed in its institutional organization and authority. And it has always been considered a central organization in the eyes of the successive Saudi monarchs as well as the religious establishment. The reasons vary. To start with, there has been a continuous deep seated belief that the Saudi state must uphold the values of promoting virtue and preventing vice. And the committee was the institutional embodiment of that belief. But statesmen do not create institutions with authority simply to accommodate their beliefs. There was also a strategic gain. From the beginnings of the reign of the King Abdul Aziz it was recognized that unless the Saudi state contained its religious zealots, the fate of the state would be that of the first two Saudi states; their internal divisions and subsequent demise were driven by zealotry. One way to contain zealots is to employ them. And from the perspective of the state the benefits of such an approach far outweighed the costs.

Moreover, there is no doubt that the general concept of promoting virtue and preventing vice is indeed an Islamic value. One can even consider it a universal value. But once one goes down to identifying the meanings of promoting, virtue and vice; then things become complicated. The question is ultimately one of authority and the answer is also one of authority. Those who have the authority to delineate the concept are also those

who will be legitimizing the authority to whoever is promoting virtue and preventing vice. This makes it a very political issue which any ruler would be keen to control. Thus the committee may have given the Saudi government bad PR internationally and it aggravated a broad sector of the population internally. But for the statesman such things are tolerable considering the alternative of having thousands of unemployed zealots. The institutionalization of "promoting virtue and preventing vice" ended up serving the monarchs' beliefs as well as their political needs. For the religious establishment, this meant more power. Here they had an organization that answers directly to the king and with a sizable budget. I need to add that in a conservative society like Saudi Arabia there have been many who were happy that the committee existed. This is another reason for the durability of the committee despite its casualties.

Historically there have been similar institutions. Muslims rulers used to appoint individuals to watch markets and report cheating. Those individuals were also supposed to intervene in cases of public obscenity-obscenity as socially and religiously defined according to the values of the time and place. Those people were employees doing a job. There were also private individuals who used to combat what they deemed as sin. Most of the time they would target private individuals; say by breaking their musical instruments. Sometimes they would target a regional governor or a ruler if they saw him committing too many transgressions. And in other cases those individuals would ally with whoever is in power to fight dissenting ideas such as philosophy and some forms of science. Thus when the committee was formally created in Saudi Arabia to organize promoting virtue and preventing vice many considered it a continuation of an old practice albeit using modern techniques of management. We find many writers stating that the committee is simply a stage in the evolution of a practice enshrined in Islamic belief and rooted in historical practice. Nonetheless opponents of the committee say that this is a medieval practice and a modernized form of The Inquisition. They say that even if it existed in the past, it has now become outdated and should be abolished.

Without precedence

My view is that this is an institution without precedence. It is true that people have been promoting virtue and preventing vice since the early days of Islam; but they were doing it in a religious environment permeated by an enchanted worldview. In a world that did not develop our notions of public and private spheres. In a world where conformity was a value that served political and security needs. The function

of promoting virtue and preventing vice cannot be detached from that context which gave it meaning and significance. Most importantly its "institutional legitimacy" was not different than other authoritative institutions. Every authority was serving God's will and deriving its legitimacy from that service. In other words, promoting virtue and preventing vice, was not unique.

Today however religious communities do not live in an enchanted world-at least compared to the past. Modern notions of public and private-in their varieties - are now part of our daily lives. Conformity has been relegated to a social value with very little - if any - political significance. And now most authorities are secularized. What used to be an important component of social order is now a violation of personal space. What used to be just another embodiment of God's Will amongst others everywhere, is now an organization that has exclusive ownership of the Divine Will. Today The Committee for Promotion of Virtue and The Prevention of Vice is indeed a very modern institution.

Consider this for a moment: when a member of the committee walks near a policeman, he thinks of himself as an agent of God, while he thinks of the policeman as an agent of the state. This is not a pre-modern phenomenon. Moreover this is definitely not the kind of thinking you want floating around. And herein lies the danger of such an organization. It is not in their lack of personal skills. It is not in their abuses. It is not even in their violation of individual space. Those are problem for sure, but they can be rectified with better training, more oversight and public debates. The root problem is their view of themselves, and as long as that does not change, solving the other issues is useless.

Today much of the debate about the committee revolves around: how they should behave; the sort of restrictions that should be applied on them; what promotion is; and how virtue and vice are defined. This is not enough. We should be discussing their institutional creed. Are they a pious elite with a mandate to fight the devil and accountable to God or are they civil servants with a mandate to promote civil values and accountable to the state and society? Are they "Agents of God" or "Agents of the State and Society?" In my view this is the central issue which should be highlighted and debated. We should be asking ourselves if as society we can accept a public office that acts as a Modern Agent

Abdullah Hamidaddin is a writer and commentator on religion, Middle Eastern societies and politics with a focus on Saudi Arabia and Yemen. He is currently a PhD candidate in King's College London.

Responding to Hadi

Baraa Shiban

s I sat down to interview Hassan Huraidan from Al Jawf province, he hurriedly shuffled through a pile of papers he brought with him and said "see, this is my son's school certificate, he was a good boy". One glance at the sheet of paper showed that Abdul Aziz was a high achiever. In his few years of life, he had made his father proud. But his time came to an abrupt end when he was killed in a drone strike last June, aged just ten years old.

Abdul Aziz' case came back to me recently as I read President Hadi's article marking the International Day of Democracy. Given that

Mr Hadi approved the fatal drone strike which killed Abdul Aziz, perhaps he should have paid as much attention to the International Day of Non-Violence, which was celebrated this week.

Instead, far from apologising to Abdul Aziz's father – and the relatives of the many other civilians killed by drone strikes with his approval - Mr Hadi was keen to showcase the 'successes' achieved during his tenure.

He described Yemen as "a unique model for democratic transition in the Middle East." This is true, though perhaps not in the way he intended - no other nation in the region, nor the world for that matter, publicly endorses attacks on its sovereignty and allows the use of drones to kill its own citizens.

Meanwhile, Mr Hadi ignores the voice of the people, expressed through the National Dialogue, which has called for the drone strikes to stop. In the same month that Abdul Aziz's short life was ended by a drone strike, the NDC passed a resolution, stating that targeted killings and drone strikes should be banned. In his article Mr Hadi praises the NDC, calling for "ballots over bullets" – yet when it comes to what the Yemeni people actually want, he is still happy to back drones over democracy.

The drone problem is getting worse. Over the course of 2013, in an alarming escalation, US strikes took place in nearly half of Yemen's eighteen provinces. Even our capi-

tal, Sanaa, heard for the first time the ominous hum that has become all too familiar elsewhere in the country. For a few days during the last Eid festival, surveillance aircraft hovered overhead. We couldn't tell whether they were weaponised or not, but we all lived in fear.

In an attempt to circumvent this problem, Mr Hadi has asked Washington if the drone technology could be transferred to Yemeni hands, paying a petty compliment to all Yemenis by stating that we are a nation of "fast learners". There are many skills that Yemenis would indeed happily acquire to build a prosperous future for their country, but the ability to turn Yemen into a free-fire zone is not one of those.

Mr Hadi further claimed that Yemen is the first and only Arab country to apologize publicly for past grievances. When this announcement came out, I was on the phone with Faisal, the brother-in-law of Salem, an anti-al Qaeda imam who was killed in a US strike last year. 'What about us?' he asked. Despite numerous attempts to contact the President, Faisal's family has never received a formal apology from his government. Faisal, like many other southern Yemenis, voted for Hadi in 2011. He had faith in him back then. But after the assassination of his innocent relatives in Hadhramout, Faisal has lost faith in the political process which President Hadi has described as our country's only hope.

I agree with the President when he says "democracy [is] about the people and the country they are trying to build." It truly is and the Yemenis have had their say: they are trying to build a country where children like Abdul Aziz do not see their lives cut short, and where none of us need to fear the buzzing of an aircraft overhead.

Sadly, this, and the democratic model which Mr Hadi praises, will remain a distant mirage for as long as he continues to outsource our security to a counter-productive drone programme which is bringing devastation to our towns and villages. Until Mr Hadi backs not only 'ballots over bullets,' but also 'democracy over drones,' we will be unable to move forward.

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Ali Mohammed Saeed Anam

President of the Higher Supervisory Council

Abdulrahman Hayel Saeed Anam

Deputy President of the Higher Supervisory Council





Yemeni artist creates beauty and happiness for children and adults alike

Story & photos Ryam Al-qady

ou will find him sitting with children on the second floor of Dhamaran Mall on Sixty Meters Street in Sana'a. Like many Yemenis, Akram Al-Khawlani, 30, has a small frame and kind disposition. He sits quietly, smiling at the children who show off their balloons and toys and stare at posters of children with painted faces. Despite his soft composure, Al-Khawlani has the confidence only talent can inspire and which shines throughout his works of art.

From his station in the corner, he has a display of brushes and tools, as well as face paint, crayons and other supplies.

He is a hit with the children, who crowd around him. They look forward to seeing him, counting on his presence, and getting their faces painted with whiskers, tiger stripes or with butterflies is a regular part of their mall visit.

Parents have no choice but to surrender to that fact. A mother explains that her child refuses to wash his face after having his face painted by Al-Khawlani. His artistic paintings last at least an entire day, she said.

Every day, Al-Khawlani paints at least 40 children's faces, charging only 200 riyals per child, a little less than \$1. He is one of those rare breeds who can earn a living doing what they love most. He is talented not only at painting, but also sculpting, embroidery, calligraphy and glass sketches.

Like many artists, Al-Khawlani says his childhood left much to be desired, pushing him to find ways to escape the everyday. A lack of money meant he could not complete his schooling. He says he remembers only hardship and sadness when looks back at his early years. Seeing children with happy faces delights him, he says, giving him a deep inner peace.

Al-Khawlani comes from the tribal area of Khawlan, on the outskirts of Sana'a where art is not considered a manly activity. His early sketches made his father angry, who remarked that art was 'for

When he was 14 years-old, he saw a representation of Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa in a magazine He read about the painting and how it was one of the most admired art

He tried to imitate the painting, and showed his mother his piece. She praised his work, but when he tore apart his mother's dress to create a special frame for his da Vinci imitation, he was beaten. It was the last straw for his father, who kicked him out the home so he could become 'a man'.

At 14, he was sleeping on the streets and surviving by doing small jobs for little money. He went hungry for days at a time, he said, and moved from city to city until finding himself in Sana'a.

By luck, he stumbled across the







Ibhar Foundation for Childhood and Creativity (IFCC) while selling water bottles to passersby.

He walked in and asked what it was the foundation did, exactly, and if it could do anything for him. He told them he was an artist and showed them his work. Impressed, the foundation offered to pay for professional drawing courses. Within a month, he became a member of the IFCC.

He began showcasing his work through the foundation and in local and regional exhibits. His first exhibit was in 1998 and a turning point for his career.

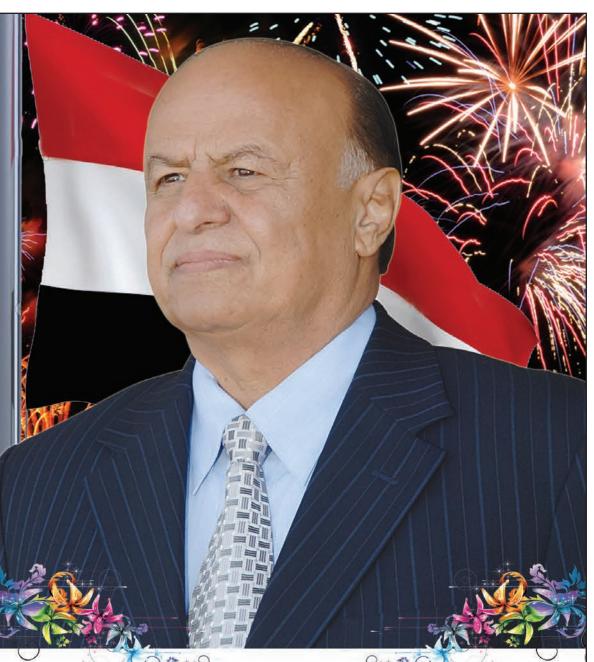


He soon became a known face in artist circles and began selling his work, finally securing a more stable life. He competed in Arab and international competitions. He ranked fifth in an Arab World painting competition. He has participated in 15 local, regional and international exhibits since and estimates he has painted and drawn 3000 pieces.

Despite his lack of formal education, he loves to read about art and artists from around the world. Through the foundation, he began learning English and hopes to soon build a greenhouse, to house not only plants, but his sculptures and works of art. Despite a rough childhood, Al-Khawlani has paved a path of beauty and creation. Once a Yemeni artist, his art is now the







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عبدربه منصور هادي

رئيس الجمهورية

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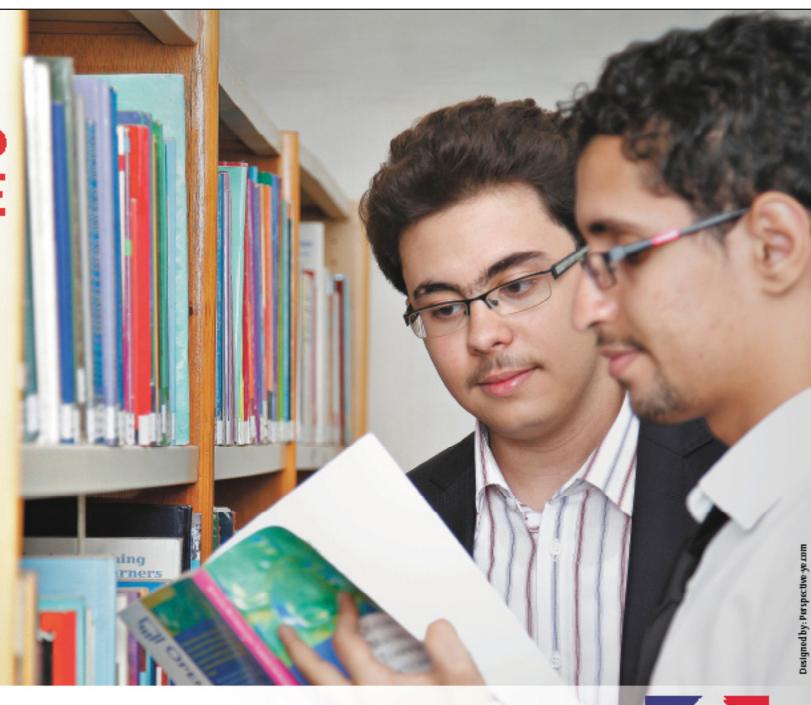
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Dr. Ahmed Bin DaghrMinister of Communications
and Information Technology

Director Genera













Bbd Rabbu Mansour Hadi

President of the Republic

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Esam Ahmed Al-Sakkaf General Manager

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دربه منصور هاد

وإلى كافة أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم بمناسبة العيد الذهبي لثورة الرابع عشر من أكتوبر المجيدة أعاده الله علينا وعليكم بالخير واليُمن والبركات

محمد عبدالله مقبل العامري رئيس مجلس الإدارة

عصام أحمد علوي السقاف المدير العام





Better know a neighborhood

ing in Al-Safia.

Al-Safia: A taste of Somalia

Story and photo by **Amal Al-Yarisi**

n an area of the capital city, you can find Somalia in Yemen. Al-Safia neighborhood is a mixture of Somali and Yemeni smells, words and culture. At Shaibani Café, residents sit outside and sip tea.

A mixed company, some spoke flawlessly in the Yemeni dialect with others spoke broken Arabic.

Mohammed Abdulla Al-Naj'i, the lone Yemeni in one of the huddled circles, sat and listened to his Somali friends.

Al-Naj'i is a father of five and owns a barbershop. He has lived in the neighborhood for 15 years. Each morning, he heads down to the café to talk politics

CHE HOR HOR HOR HOR HOLLEN

with his Yemeni and Somali friends. The friends say a lot of the time is also spent comparing the economic situation in both countries.

"We can speak with one another because they have learned the Yemeni dialect," Al-Naj'i

Al-Safia in the southeast section of Sana'a, and is in Al-Safia District, one of ten districts in the capital city. The neighborhood is known for its large Somali population.

There are new and old buildings in the area, and a mixture of mostly poor, some middleclass, and even a few wealthy families. Somalis, like other immigrants, seek out the area because with the number of old buildings, it is possible to find low rents in the area.

ing, he said, and he cannot yet go back. Somalis, many of whom have grown up in Yemen, say their mixed Somali-Yemeni area has

become a little village.

apartment for YR18,000 (about

\$85) per month or a nice apart-

ment for YR30,000 (about

\$140) and up," said Zainab

Ibrahim, a Somali refugee liv-

Typical of areas with large

immigrant and low-income

populations, residents say the

government often neglects ba-

sic services. Al-Safia roads, for

example, could use a good pav-

Al-Safia for 23 years. He mi-

grated to Yemen in 1992, during

the civil war. That war is ongo-

Ibrahim has been living in

"We learned Arabic from Yemenis and they have also learned about Somali traditions and even some Somali Language," Ibrahim said.

The Yemenis are also migrants of sorts-internal migrants. They hail from Taiz, Aden, Hajja and Al-Beidha. There are also a number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Abyan who fled their homes after the clashes between Al-Qaeda and the Yemeni military last year.

There are Somali restaurants and cafes in Al-Safia, introducing non-Somalis to even more Somali culture.

One of those restaurants, Bismallah Mashallah, a Somali woman who speaks impressive, Yemenis and Somalis sit together at Al-Shaibani café to if broken, Arabic serves differdiscuss the economic and political situation of their coun- ent dishes to her customers.

The restaurant belongs to

"Here we can rent a small Maimona Ali, who opened the establishment six months ago. She sells both Yemeni and Somali dishes.

> During lunch time, the entire neighborhood smells of Yemeni salta and fish dishes, as well as a Somali black bean, rice and sugar dish.

> Al-Safia is most known in Sana'a for its flea market—an area Sana'anis can head over to for second hand furniture. There are also electronics and appliance shops littered throughout.

> The hustle and bustle of this little ethnic area is a unique combination of Yemeni and Somalia foods, customs, hospitality and charms. A little bit of Somalia right in Yemen, for those curious enough to venture there.



"I opened the restaurant over six months ago to sell Yemeni and Somali dishes," said Maimona, the restaurant's owner.

Bus routes to Al-Safia:

- Al-Safia-Al-Tahrir
- Al-Safia-Bab Al-Yemen
- Taiz Roundabout-Shumaila
- Taiz Roundabout-Sana'a University
- Taiz Roundabout-Hadda
- Taiz Roundabout-Bait Baos Popular restaurants and cafés
- Al-Hana
- Khoor Maksar
- Al-Shaibani café

Popular Markets

- Ans Market
- Al-Safia Flea Market

Western dishes.

Special hall for VIPs

protocols

· Winter pool

· Qualified staff · Wireless services

26 September Market



Al-Naj'i is a father of five and owns a barbershop. He has lived in the neighborhood for 15 years.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

UNDP Office is seeking qualified Yemeni Nationals for the following vacant position with the Support to Elections during Transition Period (SETP) Project:

Title: **National Project Coordinator**

Duty Station: Sana'a Level: SB4

Monthly salary: approximately US\$ 2200

If you are interested in the above position please review the Terms of Reference and requirements by visiting our website at:

http://www.ye.undp.org/content/yemen/en/home/operations/jobs/

Only online applocations will be accepted.

The deadline for applications is **21 October 2013.**







- بكالريوس ترجمة حامعة صنعاء - خبرة في المراسلات التجارية والأعمال الادارية أكثر من 6 سنوات - يرغب في العمل في الفترة المسائية فقط. 777991248
- بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية خيرة سنتين في مجال التدريس . اجادة استخدام الكمبيوتر للتو ا صل / والانترنت. 772663229
- بكالوريوس محاسبه وإدارة أعمال ودبلوم لغة إنجليزية، خبرة طويلة في إدارة الحسابات والمراسلات التجارية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية في اليمن والسعودية، مستعد للعمل فورا، حوال: 715608677
- مدرس متخصص يرغب في اعطاء دروس خصوصية للصف التاسع في الرياضيات والعربي والانجليزي والعلوم لطلاب ا لحكو مية . المدارس 734680597
- مهندس شبكات, شهادة بكالريوس في الاتصالات والشبكات وشهادة Sisco في مجال الشبكات مستعد للعمل فورا. 770497062
- بكالريوس محاسبة, خبرة 10 سنوات في مراجعة وادارة الحسابات, قدرة التعامل مع الانظمة المحاسبية الالكترونية, اجادة الانجليزية, حاصل على شهادة ايزو. 733913209
- ماجستىر محاسبة 8سنوات خبرة في (الحسابات - المراحعة - الرقابة) أخرها رئيس قسم

وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان

وزارة الشباب والرياضة

وزارة الصناعة والتجارة

وزارة العدل

وزارة النقل

.1/2.7717

وزارة السياحة

وزارة المغتربين

وزارة النفط والمعادن

وزارة شئون الداخلية

وزارة حقوق الانسان

الإنجليزية (كتابة - محادثة) -إجادة إستخدام الحاسوب -إجادة البرامج المحاسبية (خاصة يمن سوفت) - دورات عديدة في العلوم المالية والمصرفية والإدراية. 714796729 -737299730

المراجعه - إحادة اللغة

• بكالاربوس تجارة ومحاسبة, دبلوم انجليزي, خبرة 15 عام في المحاسبة والمراجعة, من محاسب الى مدير مالى. 734206327



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مطلوب مدرسين للعمل في المدارس التركية اليمنية لكافة التخصصات العلمية والأدبية القسم العلمي قسم انجليزي

بنك سبا الاسلامي

هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

الكلمة المفقودة

بنك كاليون

حاصلین علی بکالریوس کحد أدنى مع خبرة 3 سنوات. ت: 525121, فاكس: 525121

• مطلوب مندوبین مبیعات مواد غذائية، المؤهل لايقل عن الثانوية العامة، رخصة قيادة سارية المفعول، خبرة لاتقل عن سنة في نفس المجال، يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس رقم: 261262-01 أو الرقم التواصل على 01-510788



• سىارة 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.

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فرع شیراتون ۱۱٬۵۸۹۰۶۰

عدن ۲۲۰۵۲۰-۲۰

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مستشفى الثورة

مستشفى الكويت

طيران اليمنية

السعيدة

الإماراتية

الإثيوبية

التركية

السعودية

طيران الخليج

فندق شمر

فندق موفمبيك

طيران الأردنية - صنعاء

فندق ميركيور صنعاء

فندق لازوردي فندق تاج صيدة رزدينس العالمية للفندقة - صنعاء

فندق شهران - صنعاء

القطرية

الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)

مستشفى الجمهوري

المستشفى الالماني الحديث

المستشفى الاهلى الحديث

مستشفى العلوم والتكنلوجيا

أن تدعـــوكم وترحب بكم على ركب اسطولها الحديث ورحلاتها المنتظمة وعلى بساط الراحة ندعوكم إلى رحابنا لنشد الرحال معا صباحا ومساء إلى جميع المحافظات فرضاكم أملنا ورلنتكم مستانا ثلا تنتطروا البراق خالبراث يخطركم المركز الرئيسي: صنعاه شارع السنين الجنوبي - جولة المرور تلغون: ٢١-١١- ١١ - ٢٠٠٢-١١، ١٠ - باب اليمن ٢٢٠٤١/ ١١ - موبايل: ٧٧٧٦٠١-٢١

> 733824568 عقارات

• للبيع: سيارة BMW مودىل 91، ىحالة جيدة، جيد عادى لون أسود. 736336666 777773688

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

مستشفيات

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فنادق

كلمات متقاطعة

• مبنى دورين على شارع 16 الذي يتوسط الخط الدائري الغربي وشارع هائل ، 4 لبن، أرض حره. الدور الأول حجر كله ومسلح، الدور الثاني الواجهة فقط حجر للاتصال: 777384017

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199	طوارىء الشرطه
114	الإستعلامات
191	الإطفاء
198	حوادث (المرور)
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.1/778879	وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد
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.1/771015	وزارة الثروة السمكية
.1/77878.	وزارة الثقافة
.1/798079	وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتامينات
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.1/7/17	وزارة الزراعة والري
.1/7771.9	وزارة الشئون الاجتماعية والعمل

وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات وزارة الادارة المحلية وزارة الاعلام وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي وزارة التربية والتعليم وزارة الخارجية وزارة الداخلية وزارة المالية وزارة المواصلات وزارة المياه والبيئة وزارة الكهرباء

البنوك ۰۱/۲٦۰۸۲۳ ۵:غ۲۸۰۲۲زن 🥏 بنك اليمن والخليج عدن ۲۷،۳٤۷/۸/۹ ،۲۰ ف: ٤ ٢٨٧٣٢ /٢٠ بنك التضامن الإسلامي ف: ۲۰۳۲۷۱)

. 1 / TVVTT £ البنك التجاري ف: ۱۹۲۷۷۲۹۱ ف .1/7727/1 . - 077377/1 . مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل . 1/7757.7- . 1/0.770 ... بنك اليمن الدولي البنك العربي بنك التسليف الزراعي بــــ البنك المركزي بنك الامل

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تأجير سيارات زاوية (Budget) .1/0.7474 ف: ۱/۲٤،۹٥۸ ف .1/77.701 فرع شیرتون ۹۸۵ه۱۵۰۱، فرع عدن ۲/۲٤٥٦۲٥، صنعاء ۱-٤٤٠٣٠٩

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبوتر

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> DHL شحن وتوصيل

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,9771 2 1779 مركز الندى للخدمات العامة فاکس: ٤٣١٣٤٠ alnada2@yemen.net.ye

معهد يالي معهد التي

۳۱۲۳۱ - ۱/۰۳۱۲۲۱ M&M Logistics & Aviation Services العالمية للشحن - صنعاء ۲۱/۲۲۰۷۶۹ - ۱/۲۲۰۷۶۹ المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر معهد اكسيد .1/72797V-77 معهد مالي . 1/7 > 2 7 7 7 - 7 7 ۰۱/٦٠٠٠٠ ف: ۱/٦٠١٨٨٩

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ف: ۲۰۰۰ مار،

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عدن ۲/۳۲۸٦٦٦،

شركات طيران

فرع تعز : ١/٢١٧١٢٦

فرع عدن: ٢/٢٥٢٤٥٦.

فرع الحديدة : ٣/٢٠١٤٧٤

شركات التأمين

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الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين ١١/٦٠٨٣٧٢ ١١/٢١٤٠٩٣	واعادة التأمين شركة أمان
.1/2711.9	الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
٤٤٨٣٤٠/١/٢ فاكس:	الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين
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معاهد

مدارس روضة واحة الأطفال

تلفاكس: ١/٤٤،٨٤٠ موبایل: ۷۳۳٤٥٥٦٤٥ 1/2/2/27 مدرسة رينبو .1/47.191/4 مدارس صنعاء الدولية ف. ۱/۳۷۰۱۹۳: ۵ ۱/۶٤۸۲۰۸/۹ مدرسة التركيه الدوليه مدرسة منارات .1/474.91

بير في بات

۱۱/ ۵۳۰،۸۰ ۱۲/ ۲۲۱۲۷۰ ۱۲/ ۲۲۱۲۷۰ ۱۲: ۱۱۸ ۱۲: ۱۲۵۰ عطلات الصقر مركز أعمال الصقر .1-221101/09/7. العالميه للسفريات والسياحه

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ١٠٠٩٢٦٢٢ ١٠ - ١٠٠٩٢٦٠٠ فاكس : ٩١٦٧٦٢

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مطاعم

بنك اليمنى للانشاء والتعمير

البنك القطرى الدولي

١٤٠١ - ١٤١٤ - ١٤١٥ (م)

المات (م) – الرايات (م) – تعليل

متلتی – لی

١١.

۲۲. تنایاها – الجوارح (م)

٠١٠ دله (م) - الواسع (م) - ارنب

اشتمال - جوع - اسم (م)

بوکس (م) _ مس - غالي - لا

حس – استراليا – هيل (م)

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نيمه - داليا (م) - امين

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ممعها – (م) نافلطا

ابو بكر سالم - جوبا

شيم (م) – التسلق (م) – اتاه

عجائب وغرائب

وزارة الشئون القانونية

خسرت سابين ميلر البالغة من العمر 30 عاما جنينها وجزءا من امعائها الدقيقة بسبب الاهمال الذي تعرضت له في أحد المستشفيات, فحصلت على تعويض بقيمة 11.5 مليون دولار, ولكن هذا التعويض لن يعوضها المشاكل الصحية التي ستعاني منها طوال حياتها وفقدانها الأمومة.

حكمت العدد

لسان الجاهل مفتاح حتفه

نكتت العدد

سألت احداهن جارتها: ماذا تستعملين لتنظيف الصحون؟ فقالت الجارة: جربت الكثير من وسائل التنظيف ولكن لم اجد افضل من زوجي في التنظيف

همجناا

الدبوس والابرة

اغزالعدد:

قعهقفلا مولكاا

لغز العدد

هو له رأس ولا عين له وهي لها عين ولا رأس لها. ماهما؟

الحلول بالمقلوب

أن أول من وطأت قدماه القمر هو الامريكي نيل ارمسترونغ

هو مطلوب بالثل الثيمة.

)\\(\text{\omega}\omega\

خراش

١- أبدأ من المرف القريب من الرقم (١) في الدائرة الكبيرة متبعة مع

کائن ا

سهم مساعينا بإحدى الكامات المناسية من جعم. - تيما الكامة التالية بأخر حرف من الكامة السابقة. كم يجمع المروف النامسة الموجومة في المواثر النامس الكبيرة على أطراف

	نجح	ريا	مواج	- 45
	1	*:	主主	北
٥(.	انبهها (م)	– الهارب (م)	
31.	سن – ليب	.) باليا – يال (﴿)	
77.	عتاا – إلتج	ري (م) ري		
77.	جن (م) -	العالمي _{(م}) -	- श्र	
Ω.	शापा	(م) رسا – يو	_ <u>ie</u>	
٠,٠		خه (کی) _ ار		

- تكلصلاً (م) كالمفكا
- لة تي حساا ١٤ سمر سامي – الاسرة الملهادل – المتهلال $2 L_{\text{mo}} - L_{\text{J}}(4) - L_{\text{Mo}}$ العراقيل بلابل - فمك (م) - دا (م)
- ۲. ول - فو (م) - ستال - اشته ٧٠ باسكال مشعلاني
- الحسن بن الهيثم . نصي:
- معادلقته تالملح

8 22222 الثقافية الفرن مول قلة الفهم الموز 9 تانيا €19 خبرمستعجل خمسون 4 10 6 خيول تسديد القرض الجميل LARL غوائد الثوم غسول قم نوار 11 قرية 7 غدم المبالغة همام الاوزان مثلث هوليوود 'وريث المحتال 12 المقتول 5 الثفاف اليدين حرارة العضلات بوخارست الجيب

10 11 12 13 14

2 - حرف هجائي (م) - بحارون - قط (م) 3 - شعور - احدى القارات - في القعوة (م) ٥٠ مندوق بالانجاري أما - انبة بالانجاري - ثمين - من السلم الموسيقي 5- النسم إم إ- استعد 6- لكن - تقود - تحصل عليه أم أ 7- تقبض - علم مؤنث أم) - مختص 8- احتواد - عكس شبع - حرف لينيي (م) 9- من السام الجملة النعلية (م) - من الاشجار 10- ارشده (م) - فغسيج (م) - عيوان فيف 11 - أباه - نعم بالفرنسي - توة العدد أم) - اثنان بالاتبليزي 11 - للنداد - تغمتم 12- باخلها - الأعضاء أم] 12 - عكس انس (م) - الدولي (م) - خاتل بالانجازات 13- اذلاق لم أ- الصعود لم أ- واده

15

14- سائل لغسيل الصمون - ماركة سيارة - علم مؤنث أم). 14- الاعلام أم) - فكر الاسباب 15 - المبلغة - النعدات (م)

1 - مطرب خليمي - فيلم من بطولة مصطفى شعبان وداليا البميري 2- مطرية لطائية 3- مب - من الاسماء الخمسة أم) - ملعب - اسب 4- طيور مقرنة - في وجعك أم) - تعم بالروسي أم)

5- تنح - تقال في قبرد (م) - العوائق 6- تزمق - الالتتاح 7- ممثلة سورية - العائلة 8- باستثناء - الصعد - وبل صغير 9- القود أوا - الامالان 80 - وجعه - علم مذكر (م) - متياس ارضي (م) 13 - طروري - يتعلق باسمي المعن ثم أ 15- تيقظها لم] - النار لم)

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Dear brothers and sisters at the inclusive National Dialogue

is my pleasure to meet you at the opening of the first session of the NDC third concluding plenary. On my own behalf and on behalf of the Yemeni people, I present

President Hadi's speech at final plenary session opening

my thanks to every one of you for NDC third concluding session. vour honest efforts and for the tremendous achievements you have accomplished in order to put forth solutions and visions for various national issues. You have demonstrated serious patriotism in dealing with multiple tough issues, reflecting the essence of Yemeni wisdom, which was confirmed by Prophet Mohammed, peace be upon him, who always told the truth. Our dialogue experience and power transition was unmatched. It dismissed [the path of] violence that many countries have [followed]. The dialogue [path reflects] the deep-rooted history of Yemen's civilization.

On this occasion, it pleases me to congratulate you on the anniversaries of September, October and November revolutions. I also congratulate you on the coming Eid Al Adha. It is a good omen that these national celebrations—which helped transform Yemen and liberate her from injustice, tyranny

It is important on this occasion to [remember and appreciate] those revolutionaries who sacrificed themselves in order to make a better future for a free people.

Being honest [about such precious] sacrifices means being honest to the great national goals which those revolutionaries sacrificed themselves for, so that their sacrifices are not in vain.

I am confident that you are wellaware of this, in light of how you have responsibly accomplished a large number of your national

I am certain that you will also deal with the remaining issues responsibly [and] with the same patriotic soul, as long as you keep in mind what I have said and put the interests of the country ahead of any others. Our conference was created to find solutions for national problems in the South, North, East and West (of Yemen).

He who thinks he can change and occupation—coincide with the the [tide] of the NDC to serve the

parties—is wrong. Our free people have matured [and] prudently await the outcomes of your conference. Political games and plots can no longer deceive the Yemeni people. We have to be up to the enormous security, political and economic challenges ahead. Great challenges need great men-who should always be part of the solution, not part of the problem-and who draft an inclusive national agenda that fulfills the aspirations and demands of the entire nation.

Some point out that the NDC has been working outside its planned schedule, considering it evidence of failure and weakness.

We say to such people, there were challenges and there will continue to be challenges, but failure is not an option because the Yemeni people chose the path of success when they chose dialogue.

You have realized great successes, putting forth solutions and visions for the majority of tough issues and problems. We urge you to proceed [with] these successes [in mind] in order to establish a solid foundation for implementing the outcomes of the NDC so that the comprehensive transformation is accelerated, [and] can move the nation towards structure, stability and development. Missing this opportunity is unacceptable because moving backwards is a catastrophe which generations of Yemenis will not forgive us for.

Therefore, we want you to be the ambassadors of the NDC's outcomes. Explain these outcomes to people and defend them given that they are based upon unprecedented national consensus.

Dear brothers and sisters,

We are only a few days away from reaching a fair solution for the Southern Issue, a solution that depends on addressing past grievances and re-drafting the unity agreement among all Yemeni political components in line with one federal, united state. You know a national broad consensus on the solutions of the Southern Issue has been largely reached. The tentative points will be successful because of the virtue of Yemeni wisdom and

by the virtue of their willingness to place national interests first.

It is important to emphasize that the initial features of the solution have given the Southern Issue what the 1990 unity agreement and the 1994 Covenant and Agreement could not. This is a deep reflection of the will of all political factions to end injustice and return lost rights, embodying a principle which all Yemenis agree on, namely drafting a new constitution to treat all unityrelated imbalances and correcting the unity track after its diversion by some who misread the unity

Consequently, it is important to assert that this is a historic opportunity worthy of being exalted by all those who honestly believe the Southern Issue is a fair cause. But those who overestimate this issue will find themselves outside of history, accountable to the Yemeni people for going against the national

consensus. We consider the resolution of the Southern Issue to be the foundation for resolving all of Yemen's issues. It was prioritized to the top of the NDC agenda. This paved the way for

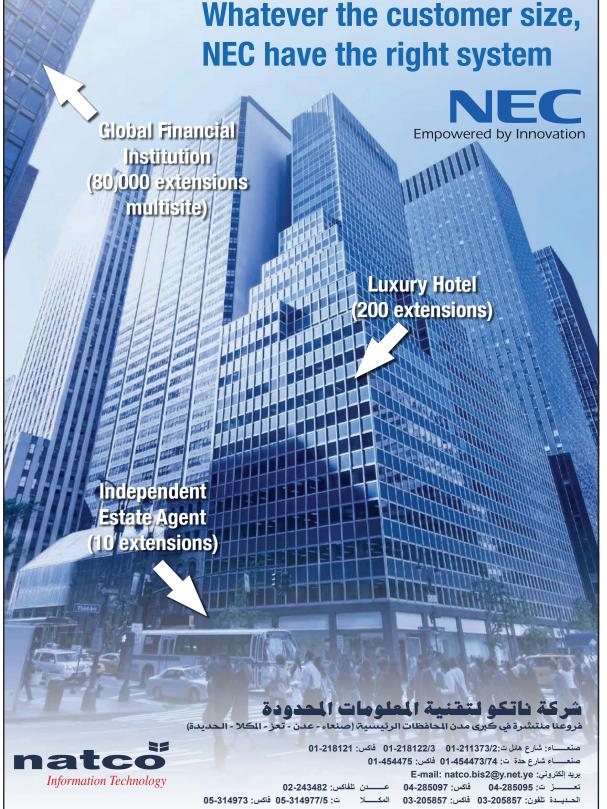
resolving other substantial issues, such as the Sa'ada Issue, on which a complete agreement has been reached. This is a reflection of the courageous, new Yemeni spirit,that admits the faults of the past and works patriotically to resolve the inequities.

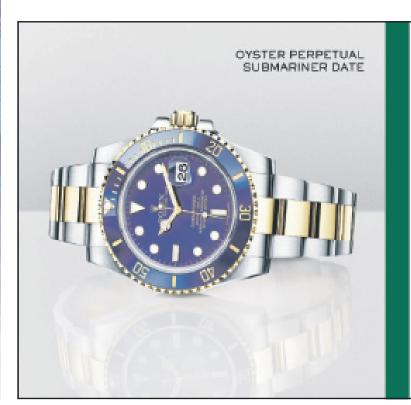
Brothers and sisters,

The international community supported political reconciliation, and admired the unique Yemeni experience, reaffirming that any solutions and visions must be in line with the Gulf Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism, as well as relevant UN Security Council resolutions which all emphasized Yemen's unity, stability and security.

The resolutions of the Security Council emphasized unity [because] international community recognizes that Yemen cannot be stable outside a fair unity framework that guarantees equal citizenship and social justice and builds the foundations of a modern civil state.

May God lead you towards what is good for the people, and end our conference successfully.







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