



باقعة 24 ساعة الجديدة



بريال وبس



- الباقعة تحتوي على 150 دقيقة و 150 رسالة ضمن الشبكة
- تستخدم الدقائق والرسائل ضمن شبكة سبافون خلال 24 ساعة
- للاشتراك في الباقعة أرسل رقم 1 الى 311 ب 30 وحدة
- العرض خاص بمشتركي نظام الدفع المسبق ولمدة محدودة
- للمزيد من التفاصيل أرسل ريال الى 211 مجاناً

المُشغّل الأول و الأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن



خليك معنا توفر أكثر

من ١١ ليلاً إلى ٧ صباحاً.

ارسل رسالة بكلمة ((ليالي)) إلى الرقم ٢١١

والآن	المشتركون من	المشتركون من	المشتركون من	المشتركون من	المشتركون من	المشتركون من	المشتركون من
لمشتركي	٢٠٠٩-٢٠٠٨	٢٠٠٧ و ٢٠٠٦	٢٠٠٥	٢٠٠٤	٢٠٠٣	٢٠٠٢	٢٠٠١
٢٠١٢	٢٠١١ و ٢٠١٠	٢٠٠٦ و ٢٠٠٧	٢٠٠٥	٢٠٠٤	٢٠٠٣	٢٠٠٢	٢٠٠١
٤ ريال	٤ ريال	٣,٥ ريال	٢,٥ ريال	١,٥ ريال	١ ريال	٠,٥ ريال	صفر ريال
للدقيقة	للدقيقة	للدقيقة	للدقيقة	للدقيقة	للدقيقة	للدقيقة	للدقيقة



سابافون
SABAFON GSM
أصالة وتواصل
www.sabafon.com

المشغل الأول والأكبر
للهاتف النقال في اليمن



Here comes the bride: An expected two thousand couples will tie the knot in Sana'a on Thursday as part of a mass wedding that is predicted to go down in the Guinness Book of World Records. Participating brides and grooms are having their nuptials paid for by the Orphans Development Foundation. **Read more on Page 2.** (Photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki)



Al-Jazeera Insurance & Reinsurance

Head Office:
Sana'a - Faj Attan - P.O.Box:1376
Tel: +967 - 1- 428809/425012/13
Fax: +967 - 1- 418369

Aden Branch: Al-Mulla St
Tel: +967 - 2 - 243101
Fax: +967 - 2 - 243202

Hodeidah Branch:
Tel: +967 - 3 - 248011
Fax: +967 - 3 - 248010

Al-Mukalla Branch:
Tel: +967 - 5 - 307187
Fax: +967 - 5 - 307188

www.al-jazeeraair.com - aljazeeraair@y.net.ye - info@al-jazeeraair.com

Damaj confrontation 14 dead, more than 24 injured

Rashad Party NDC reps: We will not have dialogue with Houthis while they are killing us

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, Oct. 30 — Clashes between Salafis and Houthis in Damaj district, Sa'ada, left fourteen dead on Wednesday, including one woman and two children. More than 24 were reported injured in the clashes.

Abu Ismael Al-Wadei, a Damaj resident, told the Yemen Times that armed Houthis attacked a student dormitory at the Salafi Dar Al-Hadith Center, resulting in a five-

hour long confrontation between the Houthis and Salafis, leaving five armed Salafis dead and 10 injured. A shell hit the center at noon, killing six and leaving 14 more injured.

The woman and two children were at home when their house was fired on by a tank.

In a previous interview with the Yemen Times, Islamic researcher Mujeeb Al-Humaid said that the Houthi-Salafi conflict began in 2007 when the area's Houthis tried to persuade Damaj residents to join their fight against state forces. Locals refused, and following the end of the sixth war launched against the Houthis by the state, the Houthis attempted to gain control of Damaj from the Salafis.

Continued on page 2

Sana'a—Taiz route blocked by clashes

Three people are wounded in reported dispute over agricultural land

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Oct. 30 — The security administration in Taiz sent five military vehicles to the Al-Hawban district on Wednesday to end ongoing clashes between two local groups that were blocking the main road between Sana'a and Taiz. Three people were reported wounded before security forces were able to take the road back and resume the flow of traffic.

The 265-km-long road is the main highway that connects the capital city to Dhamar, Taiz, Ibb, Aden and Lahj. Fuel and other basic needs pass through the Sana'a-Taiz road.

When security forces arrived, parties from both sides fled said Mohammed Al-Sha'ari, the security chief of Taiz.

Al-Hawban local council member Saeed Othman said the dispute is over agricultural land. The road was blocked from 9:00 a.m. until noon, forcing vehicles to line-up along the road. Hani Al-Mashraqi, one of the travelers who was delayed for hours on Wednesday, said he heard gunfire exchanged while he was stuck on the side of the road.

Houthis to resume participation in NDC, Hirak still divided, holding back

Mohammed al-Hassani

SANA'A, Oct. 30 — Ansar Allah, the political wing of the Houthis, announced Tuesday that it had decided to resume its participation in the National Dialogue Conference's (NDC) concluding sessions that resumed this week, aimed at finalizing the NDC's outcomes.

Ali Al-Bukhaiti, a representative of Ansar Allah, said they resumed participation after the NDC secretary general met their demands.

The unofficial political bloc, which holds 35 of the 565 seats in the NDC, walked out of the conference in protest on Oct. 7 after they did not reach agreement over the Sa'ada wars issue, saying the NDC was not doing enough to protect victims' families.

That protest, along with the Southern Movement's boycott, left the NDC in a weak position to work on important issues demanded by the Houthis and the Southern

Movement.

Al-Bukhaiti added that Ansar Allah submitted several articles to the Reconciliatory Committee, including one for the establishment of a fund to provide money to victims of the six wars in the North, but the secretary general amended those articles.

"The secretary general has promised that an agreement would be reached on the Sa'ada Issue resolution prior to the end of the NDC," said Al-Bukhaiti.

Al-Bukhaiti went on to say, "The final report of the Sa'ada Issue Working Group is 99 percent ready and it only lacks some arrangements."

NDC member Ahmed Sinan said that Ansar Allah's participation has given NDC members a new sense of optimism as they are preparing for the second phase of the concluding plenary after they finish the first phase allocated to review the committees' reports.

Meanwhile, Southern Movement members are still divided over the

resumption of talks at the NDC, with some still insisting on boycotting the conference, according to Ahmed Baraba, a Southern Movement representative.

Baraba pointed out that Mohammed Ali Ahmed, chairman of the Southern Movement, has ruled out demands for a two-region

federal state and transforming the Southern Issue subcommittee's meeting to outside Sana'a.

Several members of the Southern Issue Working Group are in disagreement with Ahmed, and more than 50 out of 85 members of the group attended the last three sessions.

Green COOL ELECTROMECHANICAL SYSTEMS

1. HVAC SYSTEMS
2. CCTV SYSTEMS
3. PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS
4. WIRELESS INTRUSION SYSTEMS
5. FRESH & EXHAUST AIR FANS
6. GRILLES & DIFFUSERS
7. HEPA FILTERS & AIR FILTERS

8. FIRE ALARM SYSTEM
9. LEARNING MANAGMENT SYSTEMS
10. EMERGENCY LIGHTING SYSTEMS
11. SOFTENER & RO SYSTEMS
12. LOW CURRENT CABLES
13. LIGHTING FIXTURES
14. EARTHING & LIGHTNING SYSTEMS
15. CENTRAL SMATV SYSTEMS
16. DISTRIBUTION & CONTROL BOARD SYSTEMS
17. SOLAR SYSTEMS

install full set 4 cameras with 350 \$ ONLY

install your solar system starting from 125 \$ ONLY

Tel: (967) 737959114 - 770909875 - 715959114
www.greencool-int.com E-mail: sales@greencool-int.com

The Swiss watch of Success

Famous Agents of Switzerland Watches
Sana'a - Tahriyr St.
Tel: 00967 1 280712
Fax: 00967 1 274153

P.O.Box: 2526
Aref@biomedetc.com

AA APPELLA
SWISS MADE 1943

ساعات من قلب سويسرا
Abu Tawfiq co.
شركة أبو توفيق

Everbright Chronograph

KFC

pepsi

pleasureable taste
متعة الزمان

YOUR CHANCE

Apply to

Speak

before 11-11-2013

www.tedxaden.com

TEDx Aden
x = independently organized TED event

Missing Sana’ani girl found in Aden

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA’A, Oct. 30 — Sareen Al-Matwakil, the 14-year-old who went missing two days ago in Sana’a, was reportedly found late Wednesday in Aden, according to her father.

The disappearance of Sareen from the heart of the capital city on Monday was one of a dozen similar disappearances that have taken place over the past few months in Sana’a.

Bus driver Talal Mohammed drove Sareen to school the day she disappeared and told the Yemen Times he saw her for the last time entering a shop in front of Aisha School, where she was studying. The bus driver said he did not find Sareen at noon when he came back to take her home.

Huda Al-Suraihi, Aisha School principal, said Sareen, a ninth grader, did not enter the school on Monday.

One of her classmates, who declined to be named, said, “I met Sareen outside the school yard, and she told me some people had harassed her. I wanted to accompany her and enter the school, but she refused and said she [would] return home.”

Sareen pointed to three people in a taxi, identifying them as the harassers, the classmate said.

No eyewitnesses to the disappearance have come forward.

Sareen’s father, attorney Ab-

dulqadir Al-Matwakil, said he received anonymous threatening text messages informing him his daughter would be killed if he continued his work as an attorney.

“Either give up your profession or [we will kill your daughter] the text read, which was shown to the Yemen Times.

Al-Matwakil is currently defending Houthis in court. The case is related to clashes that took place in June between national security forces and Houthi demonstrators in Sana’a.

Abdulsalam Abu Al-Rijal, the manager of the criminal investigations department in Sana’a, said it is still unclear whether Sareen was abducted or run-away.

“Currently, we cannot judge the case,” he said.

Fadhl Bahjat, the director of the Al-Hymiri police station, was notified of the incident on Tuesday afternoon.

“The mobile number from which Sareen’s father received the message may be helpful to identify the location of the girl,” he said, which police believe came from Aden.

He said there will be coordination with Aden security officials to search for the missing girl.

The Yemeni Lawyers Syndicate on Monday issued a statement, condemning the kidnapping of Sareen, saying, “It is a case of targeting lawyers and their fami-

lies.”

Speaking with the Yemen Times, Al-Matwakil said he had no problem or disputes with anyone that he thinks might be behind the incident.

He said his daughter had no problem with the family, and he absolutely believes his daughter was kidnapped, and that she did not run away.

“There are more than 130 cases of girls who have gone missing since the beginning of this year,” Abu Al-Rijal said. “With the exception of four girls, the rest were found.”

Abu Al-Rijal said the majority of girls were not kidnapped but had instead run away with boyfriends or friends. He said that parents usually jump to the conclusion that their daughters were kidnapped.

In 2012, according to Abu Al-Rijal, 150 girls disappeared, but they were all found and no official kidnappings were reported by the criminal investigations department.

However, according to Nabeen Fadhl, the head of the Anti-Human Trafficking National Organization, many cases go unreported because families of run away girls are often ashamed to report the cases to authorities.

“There are many unreported cases because parents are concerned about customs and traditions,” Fadhl said.

Yemen’s mass wedding expected to become a Guinness World Record

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA’A, Oct. 30 — A mass wedding scheduled for Thursday in Sana’a is expected to make the Guinness Book of World Records.

Two thousand Yemeni couples from across the country are expected to tie the knot in a large ceremony, organized by the Orphans’ Development Foundation.

According to the foundation, representatives of Guinness Book of World Records will be arriving in Yemen on Wednesday night to document the ceremony as one of the largest communal weddings in the world.

The event assists orphaned individuals without family, who otherwise would not be able to afford a ceremony.

“To date, several mass weddings have been held, but this is the big-

gest one for orphans worldwide,” said Khatab Al-Hemyari, the foundation’s public relation officer.

He said the foundation has already submitted all the required documents to the Guinness World Record organization and asked them to include the Sana’a wedding in their famous book, adding that the Guinness administration agreed and will announce the event on Thursday.

According to Al-Hemyari, the former Emir of Qatar Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa has personally funded the mass wedding, indicating that it is the first time Qatar is sponsoring such a project in Yemen.

The organizer targeted the parent-less community because they are often in need of support, particularly given the current economic situation, the foundation

said.

Ahmed Mohammed Al-Sedra, a 28-year-old groom participating in the mass wedding, said, “I’m not able to get married as my father died 12-years-ago, and I don’t have a reliable source of income because I work in the construction sector and receive a low daily wage.”

“I registered at the foundation two years ago and they requested proof that I hadn’t been married before or that I don’t have a family,” said Al-Sedra. “A month ago I was notified that the wedding is scheduled for Oct. 31 and received YR150,000 (\$700) as well as clothes from the foundation.”

So far, about 5,500 couples have been married in the four previous rounds of mass weddings in Yemen, all organized by the foundation.

Al-Qaeda denies issuing fatwa targeting GPC-affiliated media figures

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA’A, Oct. 30 — Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) denied in a statement Tuesday that they had issued a fatwa, or Islamic edict, to assassinate members of the media affiliated with the

General People’s Congress (GPC), the party of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, as reported in the local media.

“We don’t target media figures, whatever they may say about Al-Qaeda. They are not a threat to us. We only [target] and assassinate

security forces who fight [us].”

Local media had reported that AQAP issued a fatwa, allowing for the killing of GPC-affiliated media figures, including Yasser Al-Yamani, Abdo Al-Janadi, Ahmed Al-Sofi, Tareq Al-Shami, and Abas Al-Musawa.

Seven government security workers arrested for allegedly assisting AQAP

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

AL-BEDIDA, Oct. 30 — Security forces in Al-Beida’a governorate on Tuesday raided the houses and offices of seven government soldiers and officers, arresting the men for alleged connections to Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) affiliates in the governorate, according to officials.

“The National Security Bureau had been monitoring the phone calls of the seven members for a long time,” said Colonel Hamoud Al-Ammari, Rada’a’s Security Chief. Rada’a is the capital of Al-Beida’a governorate.

Al-Ammari said it is believed the accused had been providing information to alleged AQAP members, facilitating their entrance and exit from the governorate.

The arrest follows Al-Beida’a’s security forces announcement of a mass campaign to pursue govern-

ment forces and residents who are suspected of contributing to what officials and locals are describing as a spread of AQAP in the area.

Al-Ammari said investigations indicate that information about operations at military camps is being leaked to militants.

Residents in Rada’a are also growing increasingly weary of forces that are supposedly protecting them.

“We feel that some security forces collude with Al-Qaeda. Al-Qaeda affiliates are seen in streets while soldiers are present,” said Mohammed Abdulla Al-Madghari, a Rada’a resident.

“We saw four cars associated with Al-Qaeda in mid-October and informed a security checkpoint positioned at Rada’a’s entrance, but they didn’t do anything and ordered us to leave,” he added.

While officials are also accusing soldiers of fleeing when clashes

with AQAP breakout, soldiers who often protest due to meager salaries say they have no choice. They say they are ill-equipped to battle militants.

“We don’t cooperate with them, but we want to avoid being killed,” Salah Abdo Jahzar, a soldier in Rada’a said. “We are in charge of a security checkpoint, but the armed militants would kill us if we prevented them from entering.”

The Interior Ministry’s spokesperson, Mohamed Al-Maweri, said the latest arrests are the just part of the state’s larger goal to drive AQAP out of the governorate.

Al-Maweri declined to give names of the seven arrested men, citing security reasons.

Earlier this week, an unconfirmed video surfaced on the Internet with a purported statement from AQAP that claimed the group had gained partial control over Al-Beida’a governorate.

Continued from page 1

Damaj confrontation 14 dead, more than 24 injured

President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi established a mediation committee tasked with ending the clashes. A cease fire was reached on Sept. 15, but neither side has retreated from their occupying areas, as was made in a former agreement.

Yahia Abu Asbu, a member of the committee, said the committee is continuing its job, as it attempts to negotiate the end of clashes and confrontations in Sa’ada governorate.

Abu Osbu said the Houthis have escalated their attacks on the Salafis, using varied weapons.

“We are still in Sa’ada, trying to persuade both parties to agree to a

cease fire. We will implement the agreement signed on Sept. 15 by both sides and ratified by President Hadi. The major condition of the agreement was the removal of armed men from their positions in the mountains,” Abu Osba said.

The Houthis issued a statement Wednesday accusing the Salafis of recruiting foreign jihadist from 120 countries to turn Damaj into a military zone. The Salafis have a school in Damaj that has attracted students from around the world who have converted to Islam or are interested in learning more about the religion.

“The Salafis are trying to create chaos and to influence the National Dialogue Conference (NDC),” the Houthi political office said in a

statement released Wednesday.

The Salafi political party, Rashad, suspended its participation in the NDC to protest what they called the ‘silence and negligence’ of the state on the matter of “torture” being committed by Houthis on Salafis in Damaj.

Abdulwahab Al-Humaikani, secretary general of Rashad, told the Yemen Times that his party will continue its boycott until the Damaj issue is resolved.

“We can’t have a dialogue with the Houthis while they are killing civilians in Damaj,” he said.

The Rashad Party has called for the formation of an NDC fact-finding committee to visit Sa’ada and to release a report on the situation.



EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT # 48/2013

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

Post Title	:	Consultant
Duration	:	3 months
Duty Station	:	Sana’a

PURPOSE:

The objective of this consultancy is to assist the GoY/MoE develop, validate and implement a:

1. GPE Operational Manual (OM); and
2. A strategy and action-plan to transfer all the GPE Grant proposal to related managerial tasks and skills assigned to the MoE central, PAU, GEOs, DEOs and school level during the implementation cycle.

Specific Tasks

Familiarize and internalize the GPE related key documents, including the Emergency Proposal submitted to the GPE Secretariat, the Yemeni education Medium Term Result Framework (MTRF) 2013-2016.

1. Prepare the outline of the operations manual as well as the key materials to be utilized during the first mission.
2. Develop necessary templates and forms
3. Validate the operations manual outline, identify the general principles to be included in it and initiate the drafting of the different sections with the participation of the above stakeholders;
4. Review and identify the managerial skills needed for the successful implementation of the GPE program. This include the possible skill transfer processes, like inter-alia, pairing, sharing of documents, demonstration exercises and simulation, coaching; materials to be developed and training to be provided; technical support to be required; expected implementation timeline, targets, monitoring and skill transfer indicators.
5. Prepare a complete draft of the GPE operations manual and a draft of a GPE-skill transfer strategy and action-plan;
6. Validate the draft operations manual; and the draft skill transfer strategy and action-plan.
7. Ensure that final document (operations manual) is submitted to UNICEF 19 January, 2014.

Methodology

- The GPE consultant will;
- Work under the direct supervision of the chief of education with close liaison with MoE technical team and PAU.
 - Will undertake desk review of the relevant materials related to the GPE Proposal
 - Will be working from Home and also in Sana’a.

Expected Background and Experience

- Advanced University degree in social science; economics, education, or business administration.
- Minimum 10 years of experience in project management, in particular those financed by international donors is required.
- Experience in basic education systems including its managerial aspects and learning assessment systems in projects financed by international organizations.
- Previous experience in preparing project operational manuals will be useful.

If you meet the requirements stated above, please send your application, enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from www.unicef.org/employ) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to: yemenhr@unicef.org **not later than 5 days from the date of this publication.** For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: www.unicef.org

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

Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

AROUND TOWN



On Wednesday four Sana’a schools were recognized for their achievements in community service at the Cultural Center. The Soul foundation sponsored the event. Photo by Sina Al-Qubati

Advocates release 10,000 balloons to encourage early diagnosis of breast cancer

Story and photo by
Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Oct. 30 — The National Cancer Control Foundation, in cooperation with ten schools in the capital city, released 10,000 balloons Wednesday to raise awareness of breast cancer and to show support for survivors. The initiative "Balloons for Hope," was created to encourage women to receive regular screenings and doctors to check for the disease.

Students wrote messages on the balloons, hoping to shed light on the plight of breast cancer patients in Yemen. Breast cancer patients are 21 percent of the cancer patients in Yemen, according to Malik Al-Sabar, the manager of the foundation.

"We have taken part in many events to raise money for cancer patients. We've raised enough this year to treat 6,000 breast cancer patients. There are an estimated 25,000 breast cancer patients in Yemen," Al-Sabar said.



SANA'A BRITISH SCHOOL

ADMISSION OPEN FOR 2014

NURSERY - PRE SCHOOL - RECEPTION
PRIMARY - SECONDARY

BSME
BRITISH SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

Sana'a British School
No.18, St. 21 (off Houakchott St.)
Telephone : (967-1) 203 960 - Fax : (967-1) 206 134
Email: administrator@sbsyemen.com
Website: www.sbsyemen.com

loving & caring atmosphere
Foundation (age 2+) to year 8 British Curriculum
SBS offers The full Ministry Syllabus in year 9
Cambridge IGCSE in Years 10 & 11.
Cambridge AS & A level in Years 12 & 13.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL CENTER

Bureaucracy delays release of funds for indebted inmates

Blame placed on Yemen Central Bank for failing to disperse money

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, Oct. 30—The release of 333 indebted individuals from prison remains on hold until the

Finance Ministry and Yemen Central Bank deliver agreed-upon payments to the Rehabilitation and Reform Authority (RRA), said Mohammed Ali Al-Zalb, head of the RRA.

The Finance Ministry told the Yemen Times that Yemen Central Bank has not transferred federal payments to the RRA in order to clear the debts. The debt relief program dates back to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh and was

reauthorized by President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi this year. The program is designed to reduce Yemen's large number of indebted prisoners by using federal funds to pay off their debts.

The prisoner program is need-based, which is determined by an RRA committee that interviews prisoners and determines they meet the criteria set by the government to release them of their debt. The committee drafts a list that is

then provided to the Finance Ministry, which authorizes Yemen Central Bank to transfer funds to the RRA.

After the RRA receives these funds, it acts on behalf of indebted prisoners and compensates creditors. Once debts are cleared, prisoners are released.

Jamal Al-Maliki, the deputy finance minister, told the Yemen Times that the Finance Ministry has transferred the necessary pay-

ments to Yemen Central Bank.

"[All] procedures regarding financial payments were completed at the beginning of October," Al-Maliki said.

Yemen Central Bank's manager did not respond to calls as of press time.

At an RRA press conference held on Sunday, Al-Zalb told the press that the government budgets YR200 million annually to the program, about \$9.3 million. He criti-

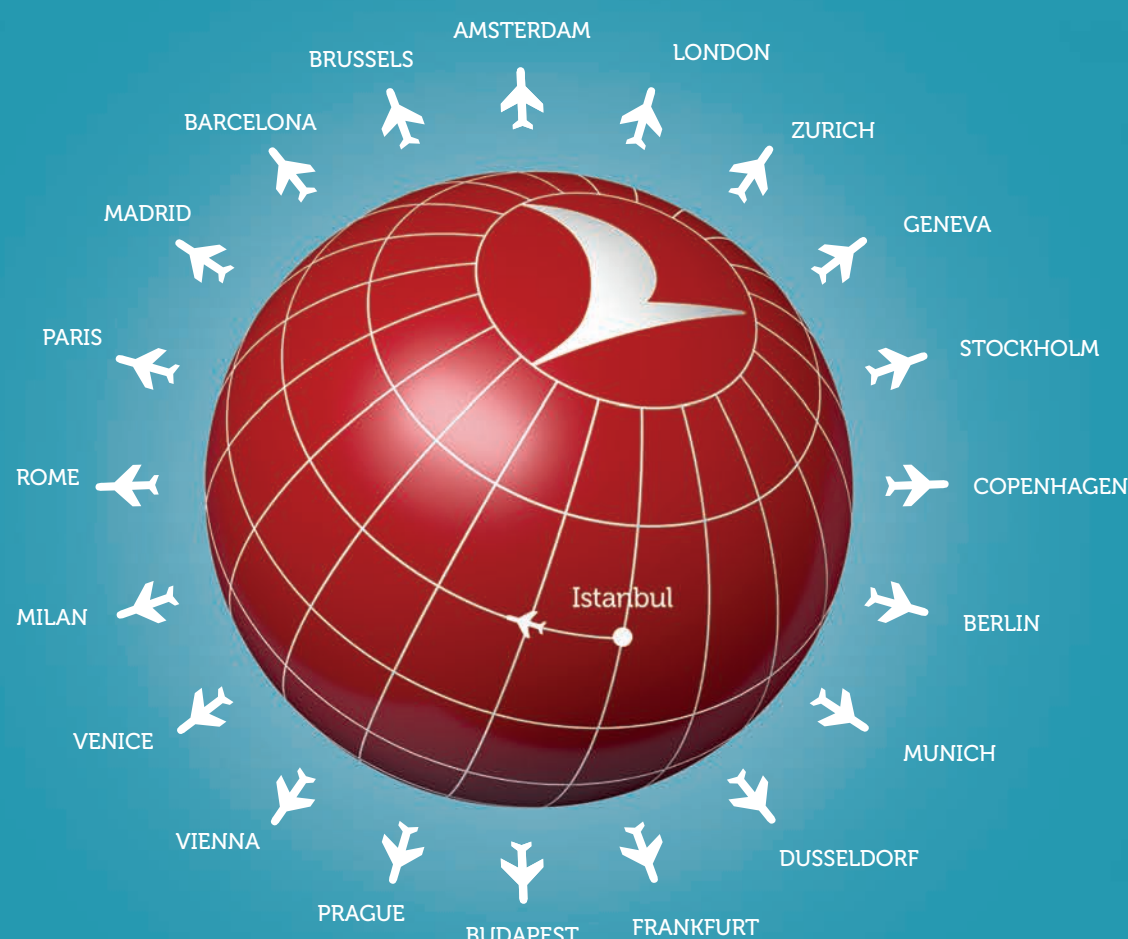
cized the "bureaucratic hold-up," saying President Hadi ordered the funds to be paid and the prisoners to be released during Ramadan.

Fahmi Jawah, a communications officer with the RRA, told the Yemen Times that 250 prisoners had their debts cleared and were released during Ramadan through private donations. The total debts of the 250 prisoners amounted to YR310 million, about \$1.44 million.

TURKISH AIRLINES

Europe's
Best Airline*

Fly to Europe with exclusive Turkish Airlines offers



Terms and conditions apply.
Ticketing period starts 20.10.2013 till 30.11.2013 for travel dates beginning 1.11.2013 till 31.03.2014

Sana'a: Turkish Airlines Inc. P.O.Box 18226 Sana'a - Yemen | T +967 1 445970
Aden: Mualla Street & Mualla Plaza Aden - Yemen | T +967 73 506 01 82

*Voted Europe's Best Airline at the 2013 Skytrax Passengers Choice Awards.

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER



Kidnapped NDC member Hamza Al-Kamali:

‘I know that they are afraid of the change we are creating through the National Dialogue Conference’

Hamza Al-Kamali, a National Dialogue Conference (NDC) representative and revolutionary participant in Yemen's 2011 uprising, was abducted near his home in Sana'a on the morning of Oct. 27. He was released on the evening of Oct. 28 in the outskirts of the city.

Al-Kamali sat down with the Yemen Times to describe his nearly two-day-long abduction, which included physical and emotional abuse.

The following account of his captivity was given to Nadia Al-Sakkaf.

Photo credit: Jaber Ghurab



Al-Kamali said that the kidnappers questioned him about NDC representatives, their routines and their security.

I [needed] to take a taxi to the National Dialogue Conference at around 8:00 a.m. While I was trying to find a taxi near my home in Sunaina, a huge man came out of a bus [that had] no [license] plate and no windows. [It] was parked near the street and [he] called me over, extending his hand to shake mine. In our culture, it is not unusual to talk to strangers or shake hands with them, so I approached the man extending my hand, [but] he violently grabbed me and pulled me into the bus.

Along with the huge man [who pulled me in] I counted two other men [both armed], the driver and a woman. The armed men pointed their weapons at me and said that if I resisted they would kill me. I was then swiftly handcuffed with my arms behind my back and a piece of cloth was put in my mouth, which was then covered with tape.

The bus sped off and then I felt we were approaching a security checkpoint. I started groaning and struggling [and managed to draw the] attention of the security person, who saw me and asked what was wrong. The men said that I was epileptic and was going through a

fit. The woman started crying and pleading with the officer, [telling him] that I was her son, and they needed a hospital urgently, so security let [us] pass.

They seemed to be more at ease after a while. They tied my arms to my knees and blindfolded me. I saw nothing from that moment on until my release late at night the following day.

We [eventually] stopped and the men led me into a building. One was dragging me and another was pushing me. I could feel we were going into a narrow place and then down some stairs. I counted 25 steps and then found myself pushed into a very small space which had a Turkish toilet. I could neither stand up straight nor lie down entirely. They left me tied and blindfolded for a few minutes [and] then I was dragged into another room by different men.

The other men started questioning me and beating me endlessly. They asked me about my family, my friends, the revolution and the National Dialogue. They mocked me and said that everything we are doing is in vain—that there will be no change, and we would lose everything we fought for.

They told me that no one was looking for me and that I would be killed there.

Then they started asking me about specific people in the National Dialogue and their daily routine, including whether they have bodyguards or not and what cars they drove and so on. They accused me of plotting the attempted assassination against former President [Ali Abdullah] Saleh.

I had been told before about such tactics from friends who were detained in the past by counter-revolutionary bodies. The advice they gave me was not to show them that you were afraid because then you are a goner. So I started talking to

them about the revolution and how, [in] a new Yemen—instead of being hired criminals working in the dark—they could become respected policemen, maintaining peace. This only made them angrier, they beat me more.

They injected me with something, and I felt strange after that. They took turns torturing me and sending me back to the small cell where I was kept. At one point, a man came and acted sympathetically towards me, asking me if I wanted to eat. He then brought some food and before giving it to me, I heard some water running. When he placed the food in my hands, I smelled urine. When I rejected the food, the man laughed

and said that it was the only food I would get.

At one point they took me out to some sort of yard, and I realized that it had been more than 24 hours since I had felt the sun on my face. I was still blindfolded, they tied my hands behind my back as though I were about to be executed. They said they were going to play “shoot the target” with me. I heard them shooting randomly around me and at one point, one man emptied an entire barrel on the ground where I was standing. I kept thinking of my mother and how I never even said goodbye.

After some time passed—it felt like an eternity, I realized they were not going to kill me. I could feel the adrenaline rushing through my body. I started to scream at them, telling them they were cowards and that they couldn't kill me. I kept telling them that they would never break me and that the change we demanded in 2011 would come whether they wanted it or not.

They took me back into the interrogation room and asked me again about my activities at the National Dialogue and why I was supporting the political isolation of Saleh. Every time I defended my ideas, the revolution and the National Dialogue, they beat me like there was no tomorrow. They especially enjoyed slapping me in the face and asking where my dignity was, where my friends were then and where the revolution was then to save me.

They threatened to hunt down all my friends and family and told me details of where my sister was studying and what my father did for a living.

Finally, they gave me a prayer rug and asked me to pray because it would be my last chance to do so before they killed me. They said they would take me to the top of a mountain and shoot me there. So they tied me up again, put me in another vehicle and fought amongst themselves about who would get to kill me.

After some time, we stopped and they kicked me out of the vehicle. I found myself on the ground, they had driven off.

It took some time before I could remove the blind fold, adjust to the light and see where I was. I recognized the place and ran to where I knew there was a hospital. Once I saw the guard and knew that he saw me [too], I fainted.

I am now receiving treatment and have given a blood sample in order to determine what I was injected with. The criminal investigation lab took my clothing and asked me some questions. I don't know who kidnapped me or where I was kept. But I know that they are afraid of the change we are creating through the National Dialogue Conference and the [creation] of a [real] democracy that fights [authoritarianism] and oppression.

This experience has made me stronger, not weaker. The message my kidnappers tried to send through me backfired. Not only are my friends and I more determined than ever to create a new Yemen, but now we realize how scared and desperate these people are whose interests are threatened by this change. It means we are on the right track and we are closer to achieving our goals.

مسابقات راديو «يمن تايمز» الرمضانية

في ما يلي أسماء الفائزين في مسابقات راديو «يمن تايمز» الرمضانية والذين لم يحضروا إلى مقر المؤسسة لاستلام جوائزهم.

نحيط المذكورين أدناه علماً بأن آخر موعد لاستلام الجوائز هو تاريخ ٧ نوفمبر ٢٠١٣

لذا نرجوا منهم التكرم بالحضور لمقر المؤسسة الواقع في جولة المصباحي خلف برج الوحدة لاستلام جوائزهم

م	إسم الفائز
33	ايمن المكواس
34	ناجي الأشول
35	نجد الوادي
36	خالد عبد المجيد
37	نادر العامري
38	عامر المقطري
39	محمد الأشول
40	زينب قائد
41	ياسر ناجي
42	محمد مفلح
43	احمد السباوي
44	شيماء العبسي
45	محمد الشامي
46	محمد هميل
47	توفيق الوجيه
48	فؤاد المسوري

م	إسم الفائز
17	احمد وديع القاضي
18	نجلاء علي الجميلي
19	قائد محمد العماد
20	ابو حسام
21	عادل العنسي
22	عبدالله
23	خديجه محمد
24	شيماء العواضي
25	عبدروس المقطري
26	ملوك قصيله
27	حميد صالح
28	عمرو رشيد
29	اسماء سعد
30	محفوظ
31	ساره
32	جيهان عبدالرحمن غانم

م	إسم الفائز
1	محمد عبد الجبار عوض
2	هشام قاسم علي ناجي
3	ساره يحيى علي
4	رشيد العواضي
5	احمد الوحش
6	محمد احمد سالم
7	ساره كمال
8	امل محمد
9	خالد صالح
10	مصطفى صادق المنتصر
11	محمد الحجري
12	صدام مزارق
13	حافظ المرفدي
14	بلال
15	اماني علي
16	خالد الشاطر



YT vision statement

“To make Yemen a good world citizen.”

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



OUR OPINION

The moment of truth

The intimidation tactics used by oppressive regimes are not new to Yemen. We have lived through many phases where security and thugs have been used to silence, threaten and send messages to the opposition and change makers.

Kidnapping is one of those tools used by cowards because they can't face their opponents in public and on equal footing. Kidnappers attack their victims when they are most vulnerable.

What happened to political activist and member of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), Hamza Al-Kamali, reminded me of what happened with my father, the late professor Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf in the '90s. When my father was kidnapped, my dad described to my siblings and me how he was blindfolded, tortured and interrogated in a small cell underground. The details Hamza has described of his incident are so similar. The only difference is Hamza said he was injected with a substance during his interrogation. I am inclined to think that his kidnappers gave him some sort of sedative drug as is often used in interrogations in countries that are known for their human rights abuses.

Many have asked, “Why Hamza?” The answer is easy. Hamza is a youth activist who was part of the 2011 uprising. He has also been quite active in demanding the release of detained youth, some of whom were released a few months back. Hamza is also married to the daughter of the Minister of Interior, who is a member of the Islah party. But most importantly, Hamza is leading the youth group in the Transitional Justice Working Group of the National Dialogue Conference. This is the group that raised the issue of political immunity, which mainly targets former President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

During his abduction, Hamza said his captives kept asking about this very issue. They told him that everything he and all of us in the NDC are working for is a waste of time and that things will soon return to what they used to be. This provides a clear indicator as to whom his captives were, but nothing is that certain.

The take-away message is that a young person was kidnapped and tortured and is now back more determined than ever to carry out his mission that demands country-wide change.

These scare-tactic games are old, but we are wiser, stronger and more determined today. Yemen is going to find its way no matter how dark the path becomes or how difficult the journey is. Those who resort to cheap intimidation tactics are only showing how desperate and weak they are. They cannot stand their ground in the real battlefield so they prefer to work in the shadows.

The good news is that on Nov. 17 the U.N's Security Council will be meeting again to review Yemen's NDC progress. It will be the last chance for the conference to be seen as a success story. It will be also an excellent opportunity to hold those who obstruct the transition accountable according to the council's resolutions. We have less than three weeks to make it happen, and we will.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Blessing in disguise: End of Saudi aid to Yemen

Abubakr Al-Shamahi
Aljazeera.com
First Published Oct. 24

In a speech delivered in Washington DC this week, Prince Turki bin Faisal, Saudi Arabia's former ambassador to the United States, confirmed that Saudi aid to its southern neighbor, Yemen, was “on hold, until the country settles down.”

Saudi aid to Yemen goes back decades, and is the bedrock of Saudi's foreign policy in that country. The Saudis have stepped in when the Yemeni government has been in desperate need, most recently paying the salaries of civil servants, and supplying Yemen with fuel as shortages threatened the poorest nation in the Middle East.

Yet, despite the apparent benefits of Saudi aid, the upshot is that the Saudi presence in Yemen has been debilitating for the latter. In the long term, any weakening of Saudi presence in Yemen, as a suspension of aid will almost certainly bring, is beneficial to Yemen, and will give breathing space for it to become independent of its “big brother” next door.

This denial of aid may be surprising to some who see aid as necessary for Yemen following the tumultuous period since the 2011 uprising that deposed former President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Yemen is not in a position to be left alone - with a weak economy and an even weaker central government - in the face of threats to its national security such as secessionists in the south, and a growing al-Qaeda insurgency.

The situation can be appraised from two angles.

First, Yemeni governmental

institutions are not in the right state to deal with the millions of dollars of aid that are deposited in their coffers. Corruption, and a lack of transparency mean that this money simply disappears, so many developmental projects are unfinished or simply do not leave the drawing board.

In an article I wrote last year, Yemeni activists gave their opinions on aid to the country, with some being of the opinion that it did more harm than good, and others commenting that a reliance on short-term aid will not solve problems in the long term.

Second, and more important in the context of Prince Turki's comments, is that Saudi aid in particular, as I have pointed out earlier, prevents Yemen from achieving any real long-term progress on several fronts, whether they be political or economic.

Self-serving aid

In his speech, Prince Turki spoke of a Saudi Arabia whose altruistic goal in relation to other nations was to “strengthen our allies in the region and beyond, and to assist in whatever way we can to help our neighbors maintain stability.”

When looking at Saudi's foreign policy in Yemen, going back decades, this heart-warming sentiment is unfortunately counter to reality.

As Sarah Phillips points out in her book, “Yemen and the Politics of Permanent Crisis”, Saudi Arabia's objective in Yemen has been to “contain Yemen's problems within Yemen and to prevent them from spilling over the border.” In essence, instability can reign supreme in Yemen, as it does, so long as that instability does not negatively affect the Saudi homeland. Saudi Arabia

is building a security barrier on its border with Yemen, so as to ensure that any instability, in the form of refugees, or Al-Qaeda operatives, does not cross over the border.

Looking back at the last few decades, a pattern emerges in Saudi Arabia's dealings with Yemen. The Kingdom has two main policy goals in this arena: preventing a foreign power from establishing a base of influence in Yemen, and impeding the emergence of a united Yemen, independent of Saudi Arabian hegemony.

Saudi Arabia has prioritized these goals over any attempt to “strengthen” Yemen or help it to “maintain stability.”

A history of Saudi influence

In the 1960's, Saudi Arabia took an active role in the North Yemeni Civil War, arming the royalists, providing them with bases, and funding them. This was not done because the Saudis believed that royalist rule in North Yemen would be better for the country, or to prevent instability, but because the other side, the republicans, were supported by Saudi's great foe, Gamal Abdel Nasser's Egypt. The entrenchment of Nasser on Saudi Arabia's southern border was extremely dangerous for them, and an end to the civil war in North Yemen, with the Nasser-backed republicans victorious, would have given the opportunity for Nasser to focus his attentions on the bigger prize, Saudi Arabia and its oil fields. This war was prolonged, with thousands of deaths and a battering of the North Yemeni economy, for Saudi Arabia's own interests.

Eventually, the Saudis found

a third faction: moderate republicans who were opposed to Nasser, and who explicitly assured Saudi Arabia that its interests would not be damaged should they emerge victorious. With that, years of funding and support for the royalists ended, and not too long after, so did the civil war. This Saudi prolonging of a crisis in Yemen, to the detriment of the latter, and then ‘ending’ the crisis by finding a party palatable to them, is mirrored by the events of 2011, when they did not withdraw their support for Saleh, even allowing him to return to Yemen after spending the summer in Riyadh for medical treatment, until they were confident that they could trust elements in Yemen to take over without damaging Saudi interests.

With the unification of North and South Yemen in 1990, the Saudis failed in one of their major policy goals of preventing Yemeni unification. However, this did not stop them from ensuring that the Yemen that was to emerge would not be strong enough to pursue policies independent of Saudi Arabia.

The first Gulf war in the early 1990's, and Yemen's refusal to support an international attack on Saddam Hussein's Iraq, provided Saudi Arabia with the perfect excuse to renege on a decades old agreement to allow Yemeni workers the same rights as Saudis in the Kingdom, and within a month Yemenis living in Saudi were told to find a sponsor or face expulsion. One million Yemenis returned to their home country destitute, and the results were devastating for the nascent united Yemeni economy, the inflation rate sat at 100 percent, unemployment was 35 percent, and GDP had dropped

to 4.8 percent. The Saudis had effectively tried to strangle the new Yemen at birth.

Whilst Prince Turki paints Yemen as being a source of instability for Saudi Arabia, history shows that it is in fact Saudi Arabia that has had an overwhelmingly negative impact on Yemen.

Prince Turki talks of the threat posed by Al-Qaeda in Yemen (AQAP), conveniently forgetting to mention that many of AQAP's leaders are Saudis who escaped from that country, and who emerged from the religious and political climate in Saudi Arabia.

Prince Turki also talks of tribal leaders, and the weakness of the central government, and how this is all dangerous to Saudi Arabia.

Yet, what country has been paying Yemeni tribal leaders for decades, enabling them to get stronger and more important, stifling any chance that the Yemeni central government had to establish its authority?

Of course, it is Saudi Arabia.

In the short term, any suspension of Saudi aid to Yemen will be problematic for the country. However, things are already pretty bad, and the Saudi aid does not seem to be making things better. A suspension of aid may provide Yemen with the opportunity it has been waiting for, the chance to cut the umbilical cord linking it to Saudi Arabia, and the opportunity to emerge, finally, as an independent sovereign state.

Abubakr Al-Shamahi is a British-Yemeni freelance journalist and is the editor of Comment Middle East commentmiddleeast.com.

Yemeni rappers find a voice that echoes traditional styles

Roof Alwazir
TheNational.ae.com
First Published Oct. 27

The 20-year-old Yemeni woman is leaning on an old stone wall in front of an ancient door leading to Sana'a's biggest souk when she suddenly breaks into rhyme.

“I put everything on you, I threw everything at you,” she says.

“I didn't trust you or believe you after all we went through, I kept assumin' and accusin' that's why I was losin'.”

Merchants and customers alike watch her closely. A military officer approaches, moving people away from her and whispering gently: “Don't worry, do what you need to do.”

There were only a few of us familiar with the music of Amani Yahya, a rapper from Al Hodeida who is now based in Sana'a.

After a minute of silence, we applauded. But the new style of

music and its approach was just too bizarre for the rest of the crowd.

She describes her raps as being “about the struggles of women in Yemen, the pains of what some of us go through, and it also reflects my personal experiences of being bullied in school.”

Her appreciation of hip-hop music began when she was a child living in Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia, with her parents. Her dad introduced her to the rock music he loved. The day she heard Pink Floyd, there was no turning back.

She returned to Yemen in 2010, hit the hip-hop scene the following year and did her first public performance in 2012 at The Basement Cultural Center in Sana'a.

Amani's dramatic and unconventional lyrics are accompanied with provocative language that she often censors. But despite censorship, she manages to express her feelings, expanding and increasing her reach to the

Yemeni audience.

Ever since Yemeni poetry's rise in the 14th century, many artists have proved themselves to be incredible writers, contributing to the rich Yemeni culture.

But self-expression has not always been so easy and over the years, Yemenis had to master the creative skill of voicing their sentiments, feelings, hopes and struggles in ways that defied the brutal systemic suppression of the Saleh regime.

Over time, Yemeni poets, musicians and artists addressed critical issues of Yemeni society through creativity.

Rap music, with its rhyme and poetic style, fitted perfectly into this rich cultural legacy. So it should come to no surprise that rappers like Amani Yahya found their voices in the underground Yemeni hip-hop music scene.

The Basement Cultural Center, located near the site of anti-regime protests in 2011, became a place where the simplest and most creative works by young

Yemeni artists became reality.

The Basement is adorned with stone walls, big windows and an eclectic mix of artwork, creating for an atmosphere which is both cozy and lavish.

It used to be the Yemeni Knowledge Exchange Forum, which organized cultural and political events twice a week, but was unable to open consistently because of government opposition.

The Basement's management board said nobody was sure during Saleh's rule what was and was not allowed.

Something permitted one day being banned the next day, with the result that artists were always in a state of uncertainty and fear.

Now there are events happening at The Basement every Saturday.

At one recent event, Methal Hamadi, 22, sang Sweet Child o' Mine by Guns N' Roses – simple but daring in a country where most female Yemeni singers

rarely move away from classical Arabic music.

Hamadi, born in Egypt but raised in Al Hodeida, started playing music at the age of eight and now tackles issues like religion, friendship and social justice.

Art and music has always played a key role in Yemeni history and in the self-expression of individuals, even in the midst of dictatorial regimes.

But with Yemen's rich history of poetic tradition dating back to pre-Islamic times, it seems practical that artists like Yahya and Hamadi are emerging.

The number of musicians is certainly on the rise, and Yemeni society is increasingly appreciating new musical genres.

Yahya and Hamadi are just some of the new young independent female musicians rising and pushing the music scene in Yemen.

Roof Alwazir is a photographer and writer based in Sana'a

YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

First Political English Newspaper
in Yemen. Founded in 1991 by
Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen
Letters: ytreaders.view@gmail.com

ADVERTISEMENTS:
Tel: +967 (1) 510306
Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com



BUSINESS
FOR PEACE
AWARD

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf

Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam

Editorial Staff

Amal Al-Yarisi
amal.mansoor12@gmail.com

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki
a_moshki80@yahoo.com

Bassam Al-Khamiri
bassam.alkhameri@gmail.com

Khalid Al-Karimi
khalidmohamada@yahoo.com

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Senior Editor and Reporter
Ali Saeed

Rammah Al-Jubari
raljubari88@hotmail.com

Samar Qaed
samar.qaed@hotmail.com

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Offices

Taiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157
P.O. Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

Subscriptions

For subscription rates and related information please contact Majdi Al-Saqqaf, Subscription and Distribution Manager, on 268661/2 ext 204 or mobile: 711998995, email: majdi_saqqaf@yahoo.com

Policies:

- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length.
- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices



يقفل التقديم في 11-11-2013

TEDx Aden

x = independently organized TED event

www.tedxaden.com

عند فتح الموقع ادخل على
الصفحة الخاصة بالتسجيل
وهناك بإمكانك التقديم
متحدث، راعي، أو التسجيل
للحضور. تفضل بزيارة
الموقع وستتعرف على
المزيد.

فرصتك للتقاط الميكروفون. وتكون

المتحدث

في مؤتمر تيدكس عدن 11-12-13

قَدِّم الآن



Earth wide open

Land cracks threaten lives in Bani Hushish

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Oct. 30 — An increase in the number of landslides and land cracks in Bani Hushish district, east of Sana'a, has destroyed houses, farms and roads and created panic among residents.

The road to the Rawsah area, located on top of Rateh Mountain in Bani Hushish, has been blocked by land fissures. Since late September, four houses in the path of the cracking land were partly destroyed in the area and one totally collapsed.

Muhsin Sarhan, a resident in that area, said his brother's problems started before that. His house, Sarhan says, was the first destroyed by the rifts as they began to appear six months ago.

"At the time, we thought the house collapsed because it was built on uneven land and later realized the shifting earth had led to its destruction," he said. Sarhan's brother's family left their place for a neighboring village when they noticed their houses structure beginning to crack with the land.

Now, the land rifts are widespread in the area, but it is unclear when exactly they appeared. Local residents say it was in late September that they really began noticing the enormous cracks.

Although the lives of roughly 300 residents of Rawsah area have been affected by the land rifts, they have no plan to stop working in their nearby qat farms and relocate to another location.

"We don't have another job to do and can't leave our farms behind and move to another place," said Majed Malik, a local farmer in the area.

The rifts cover several farms on top of the mountain and it appears the cracks are moving further up the mountain.

Resident Mohammed Zaid's one-story brick house was recently destroyed. He's said he's been living in the area for 20 years without seeing any cracks.

"I'm currently living with my family in my brother's house, which is also near the land rift," he said. "But we have to stay there because there is no other place to go."

Zaid said they hear the sound of the earth wobbling at night, add-



Aref Al-Jabali, the project director of the Geological Survey Authority, said preliminary findings indicate that new farms and irrigation canals are resulting in rifts.

DIVERS REQUIRED

SmitLamalco CO. Ltd (Ash Shihr) is looking for qualified divers for their operation at Ash Shihr Oil Terminal (Petromasila Site) as per below requirements:

- Trained to the IMCA Commercial Diving Standard.
- Class 2 IMCA Diver to 50 mtrs.
- Hold current medical certificate "Fit to Dive" as issued by an IMCA Approved Medical Specialist
- Be fluent in the English language
- 2 to 4 years commercial diving experience in the Oil & Gas Industry is desirable
- Experience in Oil Terminal marine inspection works is desirable
- SPM operation would be desirable
- An IMCA Diving Medical Technician certificate is desirable.

If you interested with this job Please send your C.V and all documents to our local agent address as per below address:

Middle East Shipping Co. Ltd.(As agent)
Al- sharge Area, Banks Street ,
Bakret building 5th floor ,
Up Tadhamon International Islamic Bank
Mukalla -Republic of Yemen
Tel : 967 5 316144
Fax: 967 5 305052
Email: mescomuk@y.net.ye /
Tala@mid-eastshipping.com

مطلوب غواصين

شركة سميت لمالكو المحدودة (الشبح)

يسر شركة سميت لمالكو الإعلان عن حاجتها لغواصين مؤهلين لعملياتها في ميناء الشحر التغطي (موقع بترومسيلا) بحسب المواصفات التالية:

- متدرب على معايير الغوص التجارية IMCA.
- حاصل على دورة ٢ IMCA غواص لخمس متر.
- حاصل على شهادة صحية (مؤهل للغوص) صادرة من IMCA مصدق عليها من قبل مختص.
- لديه طلاقة في اللغة الإنجليزية.
- يفضل أن يكون لديه خبرة من سنتين إلى ثلاث سنوات في الغوص التجاري في منشآت الغاز والبترو.
- يفضل أن يكون لديه خبرة في الفحص البحري في ميناء تصدير نفطي.
- يفضل أن يكون لديه عمليات SPM.
- يفضل أن يكون لديه شهادة فحص طبي في الغوص من IMCA.

إذا كنت مهتما بهذه الوظيفة الرجاء إرسال سيرتك الذاتية وجميع المستندات لوكيلنا المحلي حسب العنوان أدناه:

شركة الشرق الأوسط للملاحة المحدودة (الوكيل)
منطقة الشرج، شارع البنوك - عمارة باكريت الطابق الخامس
فوق بنك التضامن الإسلامي الدولي
المكلا - الجمهورية اليمنية
هاتف: ٩٦٧ ٥ ٣١٦١٤٤
فاكس: ٩٦٧ ٥ ٣٠٥٠٥٢
بريد إلكتروني: mescomuk@y.net.ye
Tala@mid-eastshipping.com

An Opening announcement: Executive Unit Manager

The Yemen Arabian Sea Ports Corporation announces an opening for a technical manager for the executive unit of Barum port project (Hadramout) financed by K.S.A

The project is under the supervision of the Ministry of Transport represented by The Yemen Arabian Sea ports Corporation.
Anyone willing to occupy this vacancy should submit his documents to the following address:

The Yemen Arabian Sea ports Corporation
Headquarters, Mukalla Sea Port
Procurement and Warehouses Department
Telephones: (00967-5-350740 – 320632)
Tel : (00967-5-303508)
Fax: (00967-5-303508)
Email: info@portofmukalla.com

Subject to the following conditions:

- Applicant must be a national of Yemen
- Holder of a Bsc. or a higher degree in Civil Engineering
- Not less than 10 years practical experience, preferably in the field of civil and marine construction.
- Fluent in English, writing and reading.
- Good performance using Computer .
- Applicant must be experienced in the coordination and communication with the financiers. He should be fully knowledgeable of the government's laws and financial control to ensure administrative competence of quality project execution. He should be conversant on the procedures and regulations of the regional and international financing institutions and the law No. 23 for the year 2007 and its executive chart relevant to tenders and bidding.
- Applicant must prove to be of good and decent behavior and conduct (candidate will undergo a personal interview.)
- Documents failing to meet above conditions will be disregarded.

Assignments of the project executive manager will include:

- Step by step follow up of the Barum seaport construction.
- Coordinate with the project financing parties
- Prepare technical and financial reports on the progress level of accomplishment
- Participate with the qualifying committees and assess technical and financial proposals.
- Execute and control other missions pertinent to the activities of the executive unit.

Deadline for the submission of documents and scientific and practicing certificates is at –
11 AM - Sunday on - 24/11/ 2013.

Republic of Yemen
Ministry of Electricity & Power
Public Electricity Corporation

SELECTION OF CONSULTANTS
REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST
PEC TENDER NO 4/ 2013
(Hadramout Interconnection of Electrical Energy Project)

CONSULTING SERVICES
Expressions of Interest

The Public Electricity Corporation has made budgetary allocation of fund for **Hadramout Interconnection of Electrical Energy Project** and intends to apply part of the fund for the procurement of consultants services.
The services will include but not be limited to preparing the tender documents and tender managements implemented on six month.
The Public Electricity corporation now invites eligible consultants to indicate their interest providing the services mentioned above for the following:
Substations:
1- **Wadi area:**
i. Kharir S/S 2X100MVA-33/132KV at (15° 45 ' 29.82"N & 48° 47'31.58"E)
ii. Badra S/S 2X25MVA – 132/33- KV at (48° 18'32.91"E and 15°45' 95.60"N)
iii. AlGhuraf S/S 2X30 MVA 132/33 – KV at (48°57' 8.16"E and 15°57'45.65"N)
2- **Coast area :**
i. Al – Rayan S/S 2X63MVA+Extension of the existing S/S – 33/132KV at (24°04'00"N and 49°20'00"S)
ii. Umbaikha S/S 2X30 MVA – 33/132 KV at (14°32'02.00"N@ 49°04'22.03"E)
iii. Harshiat extension of the existing S/S at (P=0305285°UTM =1614505&ALT=99m)
Transmission lines 132KV
1. Kharir Al- Rayan approximate length 182km
2. Kharir- Badra approximate length 72km
3. Kharir- AL – Ghuraf approximate length 55km
4. Al- Harshiat – Umbaikha approximate length 19.5km

Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments , experience in similar conditions , availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc.) consultants may associate to enhance their qualifications .
A consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the High Tender. Board's manual for the procurement of consultants services
Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below from (09:00 to 13:00)
Republic of Yemen
Public Electricity Corporation
Attn: Project Manager (Eng . Abdullah Humran)
Telefax : 00967 1 328153

Expressions of interest must be delivered to the address below (25/11/2013) by (11:00 am)
Public Electricity Corporation
General Procurement Dept
3rd Floor . Tenders Management.
Al – Jiraf , Airport Street,
Sana'a P.O.BOX NO. 178
Tel: +967 1 328 126
Fax : +967 1 328 150 /or +967 1 328 151
E- mail : ypecnt@y.net.ye



Let the clothes do the talking

English lettering on T-shirts raises ire of religious figures

Story and photos by
Ali Abulohoom

T-shirts and other clothing with English writing on them have been a hit in the developing, non-English speaking part of the world—including in Yemen. Whether a word, sentence or (bold) proposition, English writing ranges from movie quotes to non-sensical, stringed-together words that have no meaning.

Khalid Hamoud Qasim, the owner of a clothing shop on Hael Street in Sana'a, said the majority of the clothes in his shop—including graphic T's sporting English lettering—are imported from China because of their low costs.

Qasim has a good command of English and says he occasionally reads impolite words on his clothing but that most of the writing encourages love, beauty and coexistence.

Among the T-shirts Qasim's store sells is one that reads, "Can you make kinky for me?" A young man recently came in and purchased it. He told Qasim that he hoped women would read his shirt and understand what he was getting at.

Clothing with English writing has come under attack by religious men and women who say such clothing promotes loose values and are un-Islamic.



It's hard to avoid clothing with English writing on it. Among the young especially, T-shirts with graphics, logos and sayings in their non-native language are very popular.

Imam Mohammed Tawfeek Al-Madhrihi of Shumail Al-Tawba Mosque in Sana'a has called for a boycott of clothing that has English writing and urged the government to ban the importation of such

clothing.

Mundir Al-Sharjabi, the director of the Monitoring Department at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, said Yemen received hundreds of thousands of articles of clothing and food commodities in the month prior to Ramadan as shopkeepers were stocking up for the mass shopping rush following the holy month.

"These imports are not subject to government monitoring. The government's job is limited to keeping track of the number of imports," Al-Sharjabi said.

Mohammed Saleh, an employee at the Yemeni Standardization and Meteorology Organization (YSMO), said there is currently no monitoring of imported products because of the security situation in the country. Saleh said the government is spread thin and that monitoring imports is not a

priority.

Prior to the 2011 uprising, the government did inspect imports, he said. However, these inspections did not include any monitoring of language used on clothing.

Saleh called on the YSMO to establish a new department to censor clothing with "un-Islamic or impolite writing." Buyers, he said, are often unaware of what is written on the clothing they purchase. He encouraged civil society organizations

to raise awareness about the issue.

Mohammed Darweesh, 30, is opposed to the censorship of clothing because of what it says. He told the Yemen Times he recently purchased

his five-year-old child a T-shirt with the words, "My Child is Crazy." Darweesh said as the parent of the child, the decision was his to make, not the government's.

PROGRESSIO

Progressio Yemen is currently seeking qualified candidates for the following post:

- **Participatory Planning and Monitoring Adviser,** based in Aden
- **Participatory Planning and Monitoring Adviser,** based in Hadramout

To know more about the required qualifications, roles and responsibilities of the post please visit the following link:

www.progressio.org.uk/jobs

Interested candidates for these posts must complete Progressio's application form specifying the post they are applying for to the following e-mail address: ricardo@progressio.org.uk. **Please note CVs will not be considered.**

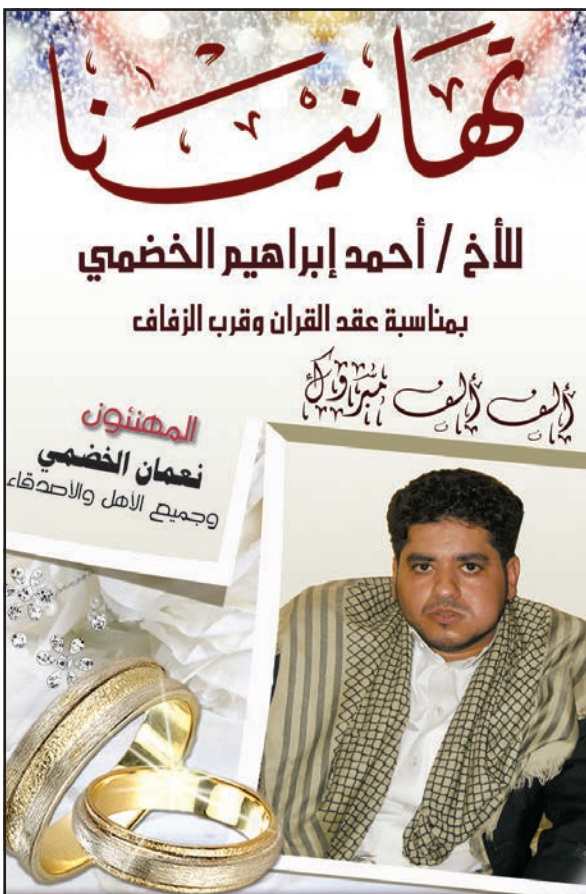
For further information and an application form, please visit www.progressio.org.uk

Closing date: 14th Nov 2013
Interviews: end of Nov 2013 (in Sana'a)
(Only short listed candidates will be contacted)

Progressio has been leading the way on practical international development issues for more than forty years. Whether through placing development workers overseas, or in our policy and advocacy achievements, Progressio has a track record of making a difference



Shop owners say customers are often unaware of what their clothing says, including this example of a popular American men's magazine brand.



نقطة تحول

برنامج إذاعي لتمكين الشباب إقتصادياً

إستمع.. لتحسين مسار عملك

منتدى اليمن ٢١
Yemen 21 Forum

YEMEN TIMES
Radio

UN
DP

TurningPointFM

TurningPointFM

باتيكم كل أحد الساعة 8 مساءً

ويعاد الإثنين في نفس التوقيت على

راديو يمن تايمز

88.80
FM

كلامك يوصل



inspired living **Haier**

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

Prémaman ORCHESTRA
Buy & get Free Voucher
Up To 50,000 Riyal

COLOP
MARKING SOLUTIONS
Expert Line
All steel, no compromise
Incomparable

LG
Life's Good
LG WASHING MACHINE COLLECTION

BETTER KNOW A NEIGHBORHOOD: A YEMEN TIMES SERIES

Bait Baws: Where ancient history meets modernity

ish village on top of a large hill that overlooks the capital city.

While the origins of the Bait Baws cluster of roughly 300 crumbling houses and structures, which still stand as a tourist attraction, are believed to date back to the pre-Islamic period, today Bait Baws is distinguishing itself as a quiet neighborhood down the mountain with some of Sana'a's most luxurious houses and villas.

"Here we don't hear noise pollution or see garbage piles like there are in other neighborhoods," said Zahida Ahmed, a local resident, who said she was attracted to the area due to its calmness.

Ahmed has lived in her current home for five years with her husband and child. She says the neighborhood's several shopping centers suit her needs and if not, she is close to one of the city's main hubs of



Where once a thriving Jewish community lived, an abandoned village with crumbling infrastructure now exists.

convenience.
 "Hadda street is also near so I can get whatever I need there in a short

period of time," she said.

In addition to more commercial stores, the area is also dotted with casual fruit and vegetable stands and vendors selling Yemen's popular qat plant—a mild narcotic green leaf that is chewed for its stimulant effect.

To accommodate wealthy families and to attract even more, many private schools have popped up in the area, as well as the well-known public school, Muad Bin Jabal.

Abdulla Al-Maqrami, a private sector employee and resident of Bait Baws, said he has seen the neighborhood grow drastically. He expects it to continue to attract some of Sana'a's wealthiest.

While Bait Baws, which is administratively a part of Al-Sabeen district and includes the Sanhan and Bani Bahlool districts, continues to grow, it is still best known for its historic village and houses, many of which are carved into the adjacent rocky hill above.

Ahmed Ali, a 72-year-old resident of Bait Baws village, remembers the exodus of residents in 1948 from the Jewish village when the state



Unlike the small, hilltop village of Bait Baws, the expanding district below the mountain has attracted some of Sana'a's wealthiest.

of Israel was created. He used to live near the now neglected houses. Today the area's infrastructure is crumbling and the only residents are poor Yemenis who cannot afford anything better. Few tourists visit the village.

"We, the poor, live in the village

despite many homes being on the verge of collapse.

Ali, who was a resident of the village in its livelier days, said he has since moved down the hill to the new neighborhood for exactly that reason.

Despite the crumbling infrastructure, Ali says the village's beauty is not lost—it can be found in its history.

Historians believe the pre-Islamic village has passed through many hands, including those of the Turks. The Turks likely controlled the village before it was known as Bait Baws. Many believe the village was named after a Jewish man named Baws who moved to the area. Although residents have asked the government to provide funds

to help restore Bait Baws, the now abandoned village sits as it has for decades, with only the locals to look after it after the mass exodus of Jews from Yemen to Israel.

Whatever the customer size, NEC have the right system

Global Financial Institution (80,000 extensions multisite)

Luxury Hotel (200 extensions)

Independent Estate Agent (10 extensions)

NEC
 Empowered by Innovation

شركة ناتكو لتقنية المعلومات المحدودة
 فروعنا منتشرة في كبرى مدن المحافظات الرئيسية (صنعاء - عدن - تعز - المكلا - الحديدة)

natco
 Information Technology

صنعاء: شارع هائل ت: 01-211373/2 فاكس: 01-218121/3
 صنعاء شارع حدة ت: 01-454473/74 فاكس: 01-454475
 بريد الكتروني: E-mail: natco.bis2@y.net.ye
 تعز ت: 04-285095 فاكس: 04-285097 عدن تلفاكس: 02-243482
 الحديدة تلفون: 03-205857 فاكس: 03-205857 المكلا ت: 05-314977/5 فاكس: 05-314973

OYSTER PERPETUAL
 DATEJUST LADY 31

ROLEX

AL EKIEL
 SANAA: ALI ABDULMUGNEE ST.
 ADEN: CRATER ALMIDAN ST.
 TAIZ: 26 SEPTEMBER ST.
 AL SAEED COM. CENETR.

HORIZON AGENCIES & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (HACS)

DRESSER Consolidated Safety valves & Pressure Relief valves
KOBOLD Flow Products Pressure Products Level Products Temperature Products
BIOKUBE Wastewater Purification
FMC Technologies Chiksan / WECO / Dynetor products
FMC Technologies Smith Meters / LACT Units / ULTRASONIC Meters
Solar Turbines A Caterpillar Company
Petrofac Mechanical Svcs.
Manpower Supply
Calibration & Maintenance of Flowmeters
DRESSER Masoneilan Control Valves
FMC Technologies Marine & Truck Loading Arms & Systems
Rockwell Automation Allen-Bradley
SEKO Pumps & Dosing Systems
MURPHY Frank W Murphy
FMC Technologies Fluid Control Fittings/Pumps/ Invalco / Manifolds
Honeywell Enraf Tank gauging & Inventory system
SEVERN TRENT DE NORA Power, Desalination & Coastal Seawater Electrochlorination
Construction & Facility Maintenance

Tel: +967-1-421508 / 421532 Fax: +967-1-421514 Email: info@hacs-yemen.com Website: www.hacs-yemen.com