



# 10

## في اختتام فعاليات عرضها الجماهيري (( كرت المفاجآت )) سبأفون تعلن الفائز العاشر بالجائزة الكبرى وتطلق عرضها الجديد لخط الفواتير



أعلنت سبأفون المشغل الأول والأكبر للهاتف النقالة عن الفائز العاشر والآخر بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة بورش وكانت من نصيب الفائز حسين سالم صالح باعباد وكذلك العديد من الجوائز المالية القيمة عبر السحب المباشر ضمن العرض الذي قامت الشركة بتدشينه مطلع العام الحالي.

الجدير ذكره أن السحب العاشر يأتي ختاماً للعرض الجماهيري كرت المفاجآت الذي يعد أحد أهم العروض الناجحة التي قدمت من بين جميع شركات الاتصالات حيث شهد العرض إقبالا منقطع النظير إذ يعتبر الأول من نوعه على المستوى المحلي كما شهدت فعاليات السحب العاشر والأخير تدشين العرض الجديد المخصص لمستخدمي نظام الفوترة تحت شعار (خط الفوترة سبأ) .. حلة جديدة بمزايا فريدة ( حيث يحمل العرض للمشتركين مفاجآت ومزايا عديدة من بينها أن قيمة خط الفوترة أصبحت مجانية ويكتفي العميل بدفع مبلغ التأمين فقط بالإضافة إلى تخفيض في الاشتراك الشهري بحيث يصل إلى 400 ريال كحد أدنى، بالإضافة إلى برنامج عرض سحوبات جديد لـ 200 فائز شهريا بجوائز قيمة، كما تنفرد شركة سبأفون في هذا العرض بتخفيض خدمة الأهل والأصدقاء لعدد 6 أرقام تصل نسبة التخفيض لـ 67% بحيث تكون تعرفرة الاتصال 3 ريال خلال اليوم وريالين فقط خلال وقت ليالي مع تخفيض إضافي في تعرفرة الرسائل

مبروك الفائز  
بالجائزة الكبرى  
(سيارة بورش)  
حسين سالم صالح  
باعباد

مبروك الفائز  
بالجائزة المالية  
مليون ريال  
عبدالله مقبل  
العليمي



أسماء الفائزين،  
الفائز الأول بالجائزة الكبرى (سيارة بورش) - حسين سالم صالح باعباد  
الفائز الثاني بجائزة مليون ريال - عبدالله مقبل شمسان العليمي  
الفائز الثالث بجائزة 500.000 ريال - عسكر صادق محمد المقل  
الفائز الرابع بجائزة 500.000 ريال - احمد منصور محمد عتين  
الفائز الخامس بجائزة 500.000 ريال - عبدالله علوي البيتي  
الفائزون بجائزة 50,000 ألف ريال،

علي حميد عبدالله الجراي  
أحمد محمد رشادي أحمد  
علي صالح ناجي المحورن  
عبيد محمد محمد القرزي  
صالح ناصر صالح حيدر  
رضا مبارك سالمين باعوض  
عبدالله سعيد علي عوريت  
أحمد صالح احمد اليهري  
صالح محمد علي صلاح  
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## Yemen: New member of WTO, experts debate long-term effects



**Joining the club:** In a country where 30 percent of its estimated 25 million citizens rely on agriculture for income, Yemen's WTO membership is receiving mixed reviews. Advocates say the WTO will help boost the nation's ability to market its agricultural goods abroad, others are not convinced.

### Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, Dec. 4—Following 13 years of negotiations, Yemen joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) on Wednesday, becoming the 160th member of the organization.

Yemen's accession to the organization was signed at the ninth Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Bali, Indonesia.

Minister of Trade and Industry Sa'd Al-Deen Talib told the Yemen Times that the accession protocols have been completed.

Yemen first applied to join the WTO in 2000. It has gone through 11 rounds of negotiations, the latest in Geneva in September. While the WTO has accepted Yemen as a member state, Yemen must finalize procedures by formally securing the endorsement of President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, the Cabinet and Parliament, Talib told Saba News Agency.

Talib emphasized the new investment opportunities Yemen would benefit from as a result of joining the organization.

Sana'a University economics professor Salah Al-Maqtari said the move was a bad one for Yemen.

"Yemen already has no customs restraints, and international products have invaded its markets, even before accession to the WTO," he said.

Al-Maqtari said Yemen imports 85 percent of its food commodities from abroad and does not produce many goods for export.

"Yemen is on the losing side because its consumption [of imports] is higher than its production [of goods for export]," he said.

Car importer Sami Sabiha said the Yemeni government has not made any preparations to help industries or the economy deal with

the difficulties they will face as a result of joining the organization.

A study released in August by the Social and Economic Development Research Center said that Yemeni businessmen have little knowledge

of WTO policies. The majority of Yemeni businessmen support the accession, according to the study, and believe the move will improve the quality of local products, boost technological capabilities and con-

solidate the exportation process for crops.

In a previous interview with the Yemen Times, legal expert on trade, Sami Al-Siri, said that whether Yemen benefits from the accession will depend on the country's capacity to negotiate with other member states and its ability to comprehend conventions.

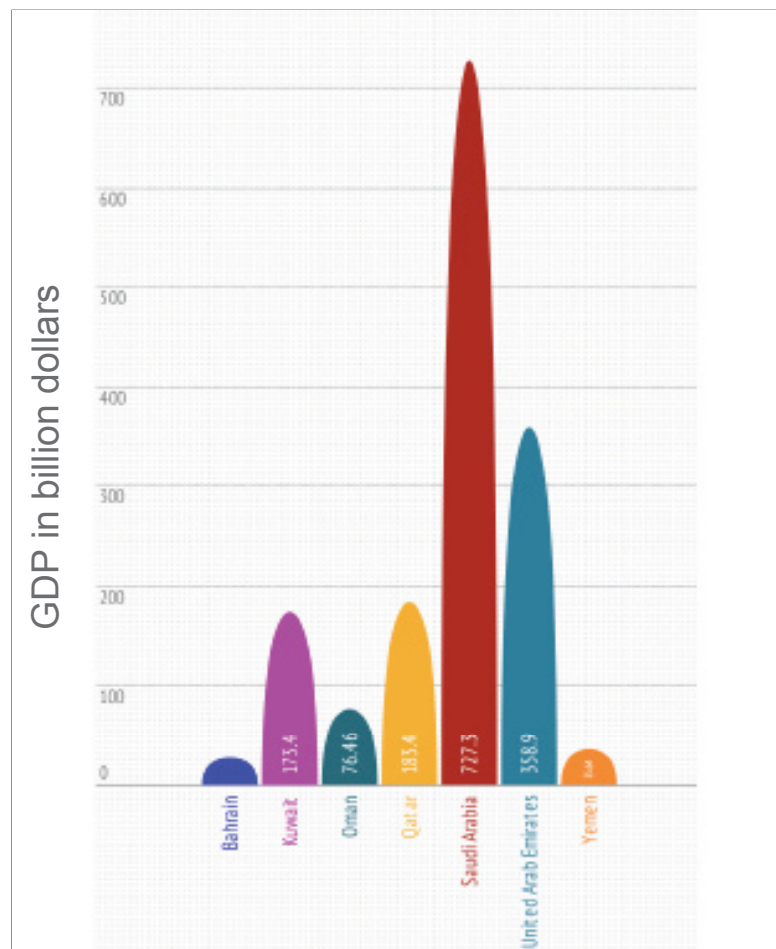
Membership with the WTO is not enough for the country to benefit economically—that, Al-Siri says, depends on the country's ability to comprehend conventions and use them to their benefit.

Agriculture accounts for 17.6 percent of the country's GDP and in rural areas, Al-Siri said, over 74 percent of Yemenis rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. As a condition for joining the WTO, Yemen agreed to limit agricultural tariffs to 24.9 percent.

The Economic and Social Research Center in Sana'a released a study this year saying that 67 percent of businessmen working in the agricultural sector believe joining the WTO was a positive step.

The study interviewed 270 businessmen in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, and Hadramout. It concluded that Yemen's WTO membership would boost competition between domestic and imported crops in the local market. It would also boost exports of local agricultural crops to foreign markets. This progress, the study said, would only come about with improvement in agricultural infrastructure and packaging services.

Established in 1995, the WTO is the only international body that deals with international trade and conventions. Countries who want to join the WTO must open their markets and adhere to WTO rules and regulations.



Yemen's GDP in 2012 was \$35.64 billion. Gross domestic product (GDP) or the value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year, usually illustrates the economic power of a country vis-à-vis its neighbors. This visualization shows Yemen's position in the Arabian Peninsula in 2012. Some economic experts estimate Yemen's WTO membership will increase Yemen's GDP.

Data source: The World Bank — Visualized by the Yemen Times





## Grasshoppers invade Yemen, farmers expected to sustain big losses

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Dec. 4—Fifty engineers and other workers have been sent to Hajja and areas in Hodeida to combat the swarms of grasshopper locusts which are threatening this year's harvests, the Ministry of Agriculture said.

Mohammed Al-Ghashm, the head of Agricultural Services at the Ministry of Agriculture, said the locusts have damaged 90 percent of sesame, millet and grass crops that are used to feed animals.

A similar committee was able to control a similar locust outbreak in 2007 in Thamood, Hozr, Manokh, Sayoun and Shabwa.

The grasshopper locusts surprised and confused farmers by emerging in Yemen's eastern and northern governorates despite cold winter temperatures, said Wajeeh Al-Mutwakil, head of the Research and Guidance Authority at the ministry.

"We have received complaints from farmers in Hajja, Al-Jawf and Sayoun," he said. "They have attacked all crops except qat."

Consuming up to 100,000 tons of crops a day—enough food to feed half a million people for an entire year, locusts munch on leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds and sprouts. Their combined weight can be too much for trees, breaking their branches.

Al-Mutwakil said the flocks will migrate to the Al-Jar district of Hajja and threaten the mango harvest if they are not stopped.



"Grasshoppers will arrive in Al-Jar next week and farmers will sustain huge losses unless urgent actions are taken. We can't eradicate grasshoppers, but we can mitigate their effects," he said.

Saeed Al-Daheri, a farmer in Al-Jar, said he worries about his mango farm.

"We saw flocks of grasshoppers attacking farms on the borders of Hajja. Farmers rushed to protect

their crops," he said.

Al-Mutwakil warned against using pesticides, saying they were ineffective. He encouraged residents to hunt grasshoppers instead.

When flocks of grasshoppers attacked farms in 2007, residents were able to turn a dangerous pest into an economic opportunity by catching and selling the locusts for YR450 (\$2.10) per 10 kilos of the pest.

## Instability in Hadramout continues unabated



Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Dec. 4—New reports of armed clashes between state forces and alleged Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) emerged Wednesday morning in the Ghail Bawzeer district in Hadramout, according to officials. There were no reported deaths or injuries.

There are security personnel stationed all over the governorate, the Interior Ministry previously told the Yemen Times.

In Ghail Bawzeer, residents have been warned not to go out at night, said Mohammed Bawzeer, the editor-in-chief of the local Shibam Public Newspaper.

"Residents are dissatisfied with the presence of armed men and security forces. There is panic because of repetitive clashes and shootings," he said.

"The entirety of Hadramout is tense," said Colonel Hussein Hashim, the security manager of Sayoun in Hadramout.

A security analyst, Mohammed Al-Khalid, said efforts toward an ongoing security campaign in

Hadramout will not be successful because it's not comprehensive. He says those targeted by it—mostly AQAP affiliates—will continue to jump from one area to the next.

Elsewhere in the governorate, in the aftermath of a security campaign in Al-Shehr city that began two weeks ago, dozens of houses were destroyed. The city remains under a 9:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. curfew.

Markets close at 7:00 p.m., Mohammed Al-Qahoom, a local resident said. Everyone is doing their shopping in the morning, he added.

On Monday in Sayoun, another believed AQAP stronghold in Hadramout, Sheikh Sad Bin Harish, the head of Hadramout's tribal federation in Sayoun, was killed by state forces at a checkpoint right outside the city.

According to local officials, Harish, who was travelling with bodyguards refused to hand over weapons his convoy was carrying at the checkpoint. Officials say Harish's men fired first and a gun

battle ensued. Seven, including Harish, were killed in the clashes and four injured, according to Hashim.

The Defense Ministry's website published a statement immediately following the incident, saying that Habrishi was a member of Al-Qaeda. Later, the ministry retracted the statement and apologized to tribes in Hadramout.

But as many predicted it seems Habrishi's fellow tribesmen may seek revenge against the state for his death.

Hashim said the situation in the city remains tense and that security forces are expecting armed men in the area to mobilize.

Sabri Masoud, the head of Haq Organization for Human Rights in Seyon, said security forces have withdrawn from four security checkpoints to avoid clashes. Hashim did not confirm this. But, Masoud says tribesmen are coming from districts outside of Sayoun to avenge the sheikh's death.

"They are coming to Seyon to agree on how to respond to Habrishi's murder," he said.

## Local organization distributes MP3 players to help visually-impaired students

Nasser Al-Sakkaf and Dares Al-Badany

SANA'A, December 4—The Yemeni Forum for People with Disabilities distributed on Tuesday MP3 players with prerecorded school lessons for 30 visually-impaired 12th grade students in the capital.

Hassan Ismail, head of the forum, said 100 more MP3 players will be distributed in the coming days. There are about 800 visually impaired 12th grade students na-

tionwide.

"We uploaded the audio lessons on the forum's website and all visually impaired students nationwide can download them," Ismail said.

Students at the Noor Center for the Visually Impaired study eight subjects and all lessons are recorded.

"The [Yemeni Forum] audio lessons help us a lot because they are clearly recorded," said Abid Ateeq, a 12th grade student at the school.

"In the past, we would listen to cassettes, but the sound quality was poor."

The forum established a special studio this year to record school curricula for visually-impaired students. Broadcasters came forward to volunteer their time and voices for the initiative, and the forum is now planning to record the ninth grade school curriculum.

The distribution of the MP3's coincided with World Disability Day, Dec. 3.

### AROUND TOWN



A water vendor in front of Shumaila Hari Supermarket said since winter temperatures have dropped recently in Sana'a, he is having a tough time selling his cold beverages.

Photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

## Postponing problems?

NDC members propose a deferment for the decision on the nation's future number of regions

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, Dec. 4—Political components within the National Dialogue's 8+8 Subcommittee have called for the number of regions in a federal state to be determined after the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) ends, according to NDC youth representative and 8+8 Subcommittee member, Nadia Abdullah.

The subcommittee, formed in September, is tasked with solving the Southern Issue. It includes eight members from the North and eight members from the South.

Abdulla told the Yemen Times that the subcommittee has achieved all of its tasks except for determining the number of regions.

Southern participants have insisted on a two-region state, along the borders of former North and South Yemen prior to unity in 1990. Op-

ponents say the move is a precursor to secession and have demanded a multi-region federal state.

The General People's Congress, the political party of the former regime still headed by President Ali Abdulla Saleh, has put forth a proposal for a five-region state—three regions in the North and two in the South.

Abdulla said the subcommittee has nearly reached an agreement to refer the issue for resolution after the NDC concludes.

"The committee will work along the constitutional drafting committing and it will consist of equal numbers of Southerners and Northerners," Abdulla said.

Youth members are refusing to delay resolution of the issue to the post-NDC period, she said.

Youth and civil society representatives, and the Nasserite Party proposed forming a committee composed of local and international experts to resolve the matter before the conclusion of the conference.

The experts, the groups proposed, would divide the country into regions based on shared identities, culture, geography and history, Abdulla said.

## What's the latest buzz on social media?

### What do you think about the use of herbal and alternative medicines?

**Amer Al Maqtari:** We often hear the phrase "alternative medicine," but unfortunately it doesn't have a meaning when you go and visit the doctor because the person you meet usually uses this profession to practice black magic.

**Mohammed Al Nawar:** The Yemeni nation is poor and gullible, they will accept anything that is cheap.

**Aqlan Al Madary:** To be honest, we don't even have a Ministry of Health.

**Ahmed Althurr:** Alternative medicine is authentic and at least its mistakes are limited. Chemical medication can lead to more complications.

**Ahmed Alfeqih:** It's much better than going to our hospitals. At least herbal doctors won't tell you that your heart or liver has failed. [Instead] you'll just drink their potions and go straight to the graveyard.

**Emad Alsaqqaf:** Those drowning will hold onto hay.

**Al Qatee Taher Al Kinaee:** There are no specialized doctors here who can really prescribe such herbal mixtures, except my grandmother—she's excellent.

**Hesham Al-Sharabi:** Lies and fraud. It is unbelievable that they claim they can cure all diseases. [An even] bigger problem is that their prices have become even more expensive than medicines bought in pharmacies.

**Majed Al Jomai:** Are those who practice alternative medicine in the country even qualified to do so? We don't have alternative medicine doctors, we have people who know almost nothing about it, or inherited the business from their fathers or grandfathers.

**Methaq Sallam:** Can you imagine qat dealers now also giving [different] kinds of qat as alternative medicine for some [forms of] sicknesses.

**Hameed Mothana:** Unfortunately, alternative medicine in our country has become a trade, and a source of income just like owning a grocery store. It would be better if such businesses were non-existent in our country.

**Abdullelah Al Samedi:** [There are] billboards all over the city for herbal medication, they are all lies. If you have any sort of sickness their medication is the same. They might change the ingredients a little and that's it, as if diseases that hit people are all the same. The absence of supervision from the Ministry of Health led to the increase of these unauthorized centers and shops [established by people] without any qualifications or certifications.

**Nasser Salah:** Herbal medications are the best. Manufactured medicines are usually taken from herbal ingredients but the dangers lie in overdosing, which can lead to poisoning.

**Hameed Alamdi:** Alternative medication is much better, but we don't have professional people practicing this profession here, the situation is chaotic.

**Essam Al Sulaihi:** Like Chinese goods, [alternative medicines] can't be trusted. [Alternative doctors] say that they heal every kind of disease. If it were, true people wouldn't have left them and gone to hospitals which they also can't completely trust. Anyone who ends up without a job opens up an alternative medicine center.

## Execution of female death row inmate postponed



### lawyers insist woman acted in self-defense

#### Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANAA, Dec. 4 — The appealed court hearing of a woman in Ibb who had been sentenced to death in a self-defense case has been postponed until the end of December due to the resignation of the judge presiding over the case.

Raja Al-Hakami, 29, was imprisoned in October 2010 for shooting a 37-year-old man she said was trying to enter her home.

After the woman was initially sentenced to two years in prison and ordered to pay the victim's family an undetermined amount of money, the family appealed the decision. Al-Hakami was then sentenced to death by the Appeals Court.

Her case has drawn the attention of human rights activists, many of whom gathered outside the courtroom on Monday as the Appeals Court judge resigned, saying he wanted to uphold the death sentence.

Under increasing pressure from activist groups in June, including the Ibb branch of HOOD, the National Organization for Defending

Rights and Freedom, the Supreme Court in Ibb overturned the woman's death sentence and returned the case to the Appeals Court.

"Executing Al-Hakmi is executing the dignity of all Yemeni women," said Mohammed Al-Moalmi, who gathered outside the courtroom to advocate for Al-Hakimi's case.

Abdulla Hassan Al-Mosawa, the lawyer representing the victim's family, also withdrew from the case this week.

"The victim's relatives insisted I continue, but I withdrew because my role was over after the first [Court of] Appeal's verdict," he said.

Faisel Al-Humaidi, the head of HOOD in Ibb and one of the four lawyers defending Al-Hakami, is optimistic that the Appeals Court will not uphold the death penalty for their client, calling her trial "unfair" and a "clear case of self defense."

"The law stipulates that if any person attacks you inside your house, you have the right...to defend yourself," Al-Humaidi said. "Yet the judge [in this case] did not rule in accordance."

Ameen Al-Hakami, Raja's brother, said at the time of shooting, Raja was living with their 80-year-old father.

Al-Hakami has been in Ibb Central Prison since Oct. 20, 2010.

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# Rising number of car thieves target vulnerable taxis

Amal Al-Yarisi

**M**ohammed Al-Sharabi peels his shirt back to reveal a scar on his right shoulder. The young taxi driver gently touches the jagged outline of the nine-month-old knife wound as he recounts the story of the night he almost lost his car and his life.

In April, two men flagged Al-Sharabi down for a ride to the Qa' Al-Qaidi area in Sana'a.

The two men offered the taxi driver YR8,000 (about \$38) in return for a lift to the residential area in the southern part of the city. Although the offered fare was well above average, Al-Sharabi didn't think much of it and gladly accepted the passengers.

"I was quite happy when they offered me that large amount of money," Al-Sharabi said.

That's when things went south. It was late at night, with hardly anyone in the street. The two

passengers suddenly pulled out their jambiyas—a traditional Yemeni dagger that many men wear around their belts—and demanded Al-Sharabi hand over his keys and exit the cab.

"There was no one I could ask for help," Al-Sharabi said. "I could not defend myself, and if the two men had a weapon other than the jambiya they would have murdered me."

Al-Sharabi stopped the car and struggled as his two assailants tried to pull him from the vehicle. As another car approached them from the rear, the two men fled, but not before one of them jammed his weapon in Al-Sharabi's shoulder.

The former security manager of Sana'a, Omar Abdulkareem, explained what happened to Al-Sharabi is unfortunately becoming more common. He says car thefts have steadily increased over the past three years and that generally they take place at night by assailants armed with either guns or knives.

Stories like Al-Sharabi's have quickly spread to fellow drivers and put them on edge.

Al-Sharabi now has a rule that he will not drive anyone past 6:00 p.m., no matter the price of the fare.

Abdulkareem says Al-Sharabi is lucky in the sense his car was not stolen because few are ever recovered. The majority of carjackings end in either a loss of the car, material possessions or in the worst case scenario, a loss of life, Abdulkareem said.

"Reports of car thefts are on the rise," he said.

The areas most vulnerable to car thefts are in the outskirts of Sana'a, according to Ali Al-Qalisi, the current security manager in Mahweet but a former security official in Sana'a.

"We have [increased reports] about carjackings in Al-Khamseen, Bani Al-Harith, Airport road, Hiziz, Qa' Al-Qaidi and other remote areas where there are fewer security checkpoints,"

he said.

Many thieves, Al-Qalisi says, are operating as gangs and not individually. He also said several women are also involved in the rings.

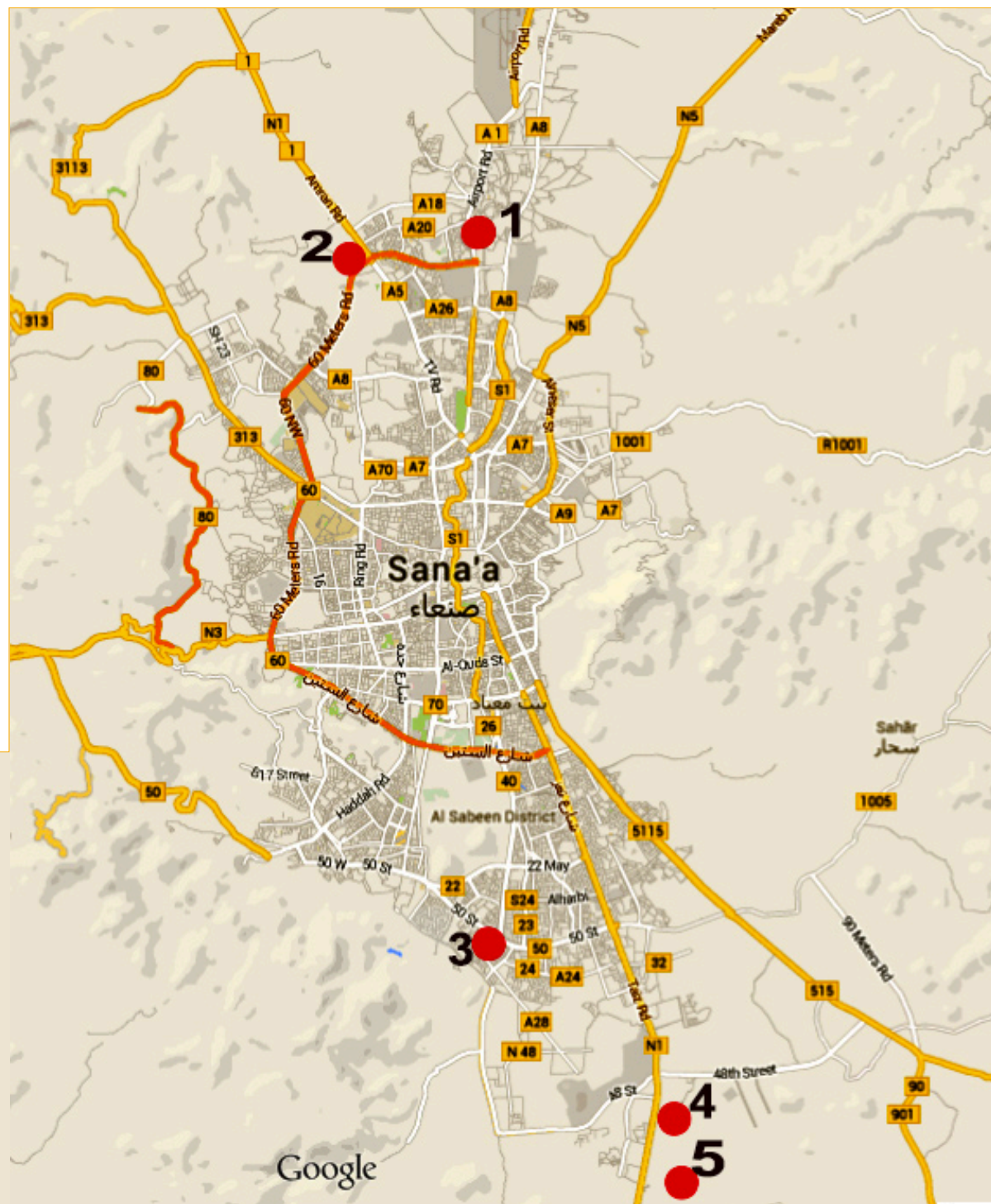
"Women are used to making the taxi driver feels more secure," Al-Qalisi said, so taxi drivers are more likely to pick them up without being suspicious.

Al-Qalisi also says car thieves are not very sophisticated in Yemen so they are more likely to steal a car in operation as they are unable to break into parked ones with security systems.

Mohammed Abdulla, a taxi driver in Sana'a was a victim of what police call a car theft ring. He was lucky enough to have his car returned to him but not before a traumatic experience.

## Five hotspots for carjackings in Sana'a:

1. Airport Road
2. Bani Al-Harith
3. Al-Khamseen Street
4. Hiziz
5. Qa' Al-Qaidi



## Yemen's police force offer taxi drivers the following tips to protect themselves

- Call 199 immediately after the incident
- Do not try to fight back against an armed assailant
- Avoid driving in remote or deserted areas at night
- Be suspicious of anyone offering a large sum of money

**Car theft has steadily increased over the past three years and that generally they take place at night and as assailants are armed with either guns or knives.**

(According to Omar Abdulkareem, the former security manager in Sana'a)

Just as what happened to Al-Sharabi, Abdulla was lured into offering his assailants a ride late at night in exchange for an elevated fee.

"It was a tempting sum," he said. Then they "pointed their guns at me...I gave them the car key, ownership papers, my cell phone and YR15,000 [\$70] I had in the car."

Abdulla went directly to the nearest police station. While he expressed his frustration with what he describes as a lack of interest and competence in his case on the part of the police, the car eventually was found abandoned in Al-Mahweet by locals and turned over to authorities.

"The faster we are informed about a carjacking or theft, the easier we can find the stolen car before being taken to remote areas," said Mohammed Al-Hazzi, the police official who was in charge of Abdulla's case.

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## YEMEN TIMES Radio

# "راديو يمن تايمز"

البرفسور الراحل، من خلال تأسيس راديو يمن تايمز بمشاركة الكثير من المتطوعين والداعمين ومن آمن بأهمية الاعلام المستقل ودور الاذاعات المجتمعية.

وتعد جزءاً من أصواتنا، وهذا الأخير هو برنامج دولي يدعم تأسيس الإذاعات المجتمعية في دول الربيع العربي.

حيث يتمحور هذا البرنامج حول العرب الذين سعوا لانه تكون أصواتهم المستقلة مسموعة، بعيداً عن الاحتكارات الحكومية، أو التجارية، بحيث تكون نقطة انطلاق جديدة لكل من يريد الخوض في تجربة الاذاعات المجتمعية المستقلة.

برامج متنوعة تعالج قضايا المرأة والطفل وحقوق الانسان وتدافع عن الحريات من خلال باقة برامجها المتنوعة والتي تخاطب بروح شبابية وإيجابية سكان صنعاء واليمن.

### التأسيس

"راديو يمن تايمز" هو أول إذاعة مجتمعية في صنعاء، حيث بدأ العمل في هذا المشروع في بداية ٢٠١٢، والذي كان تأسيسه من اهم رؤى مؤسس يمن تايمز الراحل، بروفيسور عبد العزيز السقايف. ولذلك سعت نادية السقايف وهي رئيس تحرير صحيفة يمن تايمز الى تحقيق فكرة

### اهدافنا

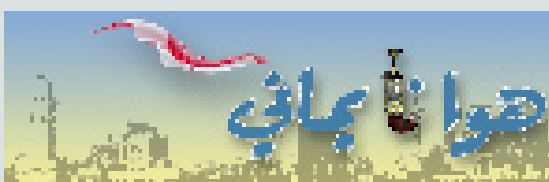
يعمل "راديو يمن تايمز" على طرح للجمهور اليمني وجهة نظر جديدة واعلاماً جديداً يعايش قضايا المواطنين الذين يجيدون اللغة الانجليزية والعربية والاميين بشكل مباشر والذين وللاسف يشكلون نسبة كبيرة من سكان اليمن.

ويسعى ايضا لايجاد فضاءات جديدة لحرية الراي والتعبير في اليمن ومجتمع مدينة صنعاء ليكون منير راديو يمنز تايمز صوت من لا صوت لهم وليعزز مفاهيم الديمقراطية وحرية الراي والتعبير من خلال دوراته

للاعلام دور كبير ومهم في الدعوة للتغيير السلمي ، ولكن الصراع اعتاد ان يترك اثراً سلبياً واضحاً على طابع استقلال الاعلام مما اثر بشكل مباشر على معايير اساسية مثل الحيادية والموضوعية.

وهنا يسعى "راديو يمن تايمز" لتعزيز من دور مؤسساتها الاعلامية المستقلة لتصل الى كل من لا تصل اليه صحيفة اليمن تايمز لتكون من الاذاعات الرائدة في اليمن على الرغم من عدم وجود قوانين ناظمة لعمل الاذاعات الخاصة في اليمن.

## من برامجنا



**هوانا يمانى:** برنامج نقاشي شبابي تفاعلي يتناول مواضيع متنوعة يتخلله أغاني متنوعة ويستقبل اتصالات ومشاركات وآراء الجمهور على الهواء مباشرة وأيضاً على صفحة الفيسبوك. يبث البرنامج كل يوم (عدا الجمعة) من الساعة الرابعة مساءً حتى الساعة الخامسة والنصف.



**شاهي حليب:** برنامج تثقيفي ترفيهي نستعرض فيه مجموعه من الاخبار المتنوعة والخفيفة من اليمن وحول العالم ، ونستضيف فيه مجموعه من المواهب اليمنية ، وكما نعلق فيه على ظواهر بصروة ساخرة وانتقادية من خلال بعض المشاهدات الحية التي نراها.

البرنامج يبث يومياً ما عدا الجمعة الساعة الثانية مساءً ويعاد في العاشرة مساءً.



**صباحكم رضا:** برنامج صباحي يناقش قضايا متنوعة تهم المجتمع ومحاولة حلها مع الجهات المعنية ويقدم فيه خدمات للمستمعين كأخبار الصحف وأحوال الطقس وحركة الطيران وأسعار العملات، بالإضافة إلى عرض فقرات متنوعة تهم المجتمع كالفقرة الشبابية والصحية والرياضية والغروبية، إضافة إلى فقرات أخرى بالتعاون مع مونت كارلو الدولية.

يبث البرنامج كل يوم (ما عدا الجمعة) من الساعة السابعة والنصف صباحاً حتى العاشرة صباحاً.



**نقطة تحول:** أول برنامج إذاعي في اليمن لتمكين الشباب اقتصادياً، بالتعاون بين يمن تايمز والبرنامج الإنمائي للأمم المتحدة (UNDP)، يبث على راديو يمن تايمز أسبوعياً كل أحد ٨:٠٠ مساءً، ويعاد الإثنين في نفس التوقيت.



**مع العمال:** برنامج يهتم بقضايا العمال في كافة مواقعهم يطرح كافة قضاياهم ويناقشها مع المختصين والعمال انفسهم ويعمل على حل مشاكل العمال التي تواجههم في على مختلف قطاعاتهم واينما وجدوا.

البرنامج يبث كل اثنين الساعة الحادية عشرة صباحاً ويعاد الثلاثاء التاسعة مساءً.



**مساحة حرة:** برنامج سياسي أسبوعي حوارى يناقش أهم الأحداث والقضايا السياسية الأنية في البلد مع وجهات نظر مختلفة

يبث البرنامج كل يوم ثلاثاء الساعة الحادية عشر صباحاً ويعاد يوم الأربعاء الساعة التاسعة مساءً.



**ذوي الإرادة:** برنامج يختص بذوي الاعاقه احلامهم ، آمالهم والامهم، يسلط الضوء على قضيه تهم ذوي الاعاقه في اليمن ونستضيف فيها مختصين في هذا المجال ، ونلتقي في كل حلقة بشخص من ذوي الاراده ليطلعونا على قصص نجاحهم للاستفادة منها وعكسها على منهم من فنتهم ، ويستعرض البرنامج آخر الاخبار التي تتعلق بذوي الاعاقه .

يبث البرنامج الساعة الحادية عشرة صباحاً كل أحد ويعاد الاثنين الساعة التاسعة مساءً.



**المادة التاسعة عشر:** برنامج يسعى للتوعية بالحق في حرية الراي والتعبير عنه. يتحدث بشكل مبسط عن حقي وحقوق وحق المجتمع في الحق في حرية التعبير عن الراي ويسعى كذلك لرفع سقف حرية التعبير لدي المواطنين. يأتيكم كل أربعاء الساعة ٨ مساءً ويعاد السبت الساعة ١١ صباحاً.



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



## OUR OPINION

The next Yemeni government:

## Three choices

The ongoing discussion in the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) revolves around the post-NDC era and what it will look like. With the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative's implementation mechanism in mind, we recognize that there are unforeseen challenges in the next phase that were not addressed in the mechanism.

One glaring question is: what do we do about the next government? As we have seen, a coalition government consisting of different political parties has been a disaster, as each fights with each other through their government ministers for power and resources, forgetting that their first duty is to the people—not their parties.

This experience proves the fruitlessness of forging another coalition government.

The other alternative, which is specified in the implementation mechanism, is to hold elections once a parliamentary or presidential system is chosen and determine the composition of the government according to the results of the elections.

Without significant changes to the political balances, elections would give us the same results and government compositions of 1993 or 1997—major political players such as the General People's Congress and the Islah Party would sweep up.

Elections without reform of the fundamentals and a real redistribution of power and wealth will bring us back to square one, were we before the 2011 uprising and the changes we brought.

It would also mean that some of the new and important political players who have emerged onto the political scene following the GCC agreement, Hirak and Ansar Allah, will not be part of the new government. Because they are not political parties, they would not be able to run in the elections. Becoming legally recognized as a political party would take time as both groups need to sort out their issues.

Moreover, Ansar Allah will not surrender its weapons and agree to be governed by election laws until and unless they feel secure in the next phase. With monopolies on wealth and power already in place, Ansar Allah will never give up their arms.

With two unappealing options, the third viable alternative would be to create a temporary, independent government before holding elections.

The government must be tasked with creating an environment suitable for real elections, by decentralizing wealth and power and including new political players such as women and youth. This means establishing a true federal system based on the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference.

This technocratic government will answer to an inclusive presidential council headed by the president and bridge the gap between the end of the presidential term in February and the time when we can hold proper elections that answer to the outcomes of the NDC.

**Nadia Al-Sakkaf**

# Impossible dialogue: The Choice in Yemen

**Given the mistrust in the very process that is meant to lead the country towards reforms and democracy, it is no wonder the nation is once more on a knife's edge**

**Ramzy Baroud**  
**Gulfnews.com**  
**First Published on Dec. 3**

Chances are dim that elections will be held in Yemen next February. Yet, without elections, the push for reforms and change that were inspired by the Yemeni revolution would become devoid of any real value. Yemenis may find themselves back on the street, repeating the original demands that echoed in the country's many impoverished cities, streets and at every corner.

It is not easy to navigate the convoluted circumstances that govern Yemeni politics, which seem to be in a perpetual state of crisis. When millions of Yemenis started taking to the streets on January 27, 2011, a sense of hope prevailed that Yemen would be transferred from a country ruled by elites and mostly beholden to outside regional and international powers, to a country of a different type: One that responds to the collective aspirations of its own people.

Instead, after a long stalemate that pinned most of the country and its political representatives against former president Ali Abdullah Saleh and his supporters, Gulf countries brokered a power transfer deal. The deal however sidelined Saleh, but not his family and their proponents.

It is of little help that interim President Abd Rabu Mansour Hadi, who was elected to guide the transition for a two-year period in 2012, is no revolutionary.

True, he seemed sincere in his attempt to curb Saleh's still prevailing influence over many of the country's institutions, but that is hardly enough. Saleh's supporters are still powerful and the former ruling class is fighting back for relevance and influence. This results from a combination of deepening poverty and a failure to translate any of the revolution's demands into any tangible solution that could be felt by the country's poor and marginalized classes.

The target of Saleh's supporters is the Conference of National Reconciliation (CNR). It convened on March 18 to explore common ground between all strands of Yemeni society, draw-up a new constitution and organize national elections. The 565 members of the conference found out that their differences were too many to overcome. Exploiting Yemen's political woes, tribal and sectarian divisions, the old regime used its own representatives at CNR, and sway over the media to derail the process.

In remarks before the Security Council, Jamal Benomar, the United Nations envoy to Yemen, sounded the alarm to the staged comeback. Part of remarks was made available to the media on Nov. 28. It said that there was a "well-funded, relentless and malicious media campaign" to undermine Hadi, so that he either prolongs his mandate or leaves offices. "Some elements of the former regime believe they can turn back the clock," the envoy said. These elements have become a "persistent source of instability".

The dialogue itself has been extended, with little evidence that anything concrete is on the way. What is even worse is that 85 delegates representing south Yemen, which until 1990 was a state of its own, decided to permanently leave the conference. The separatist movement in south Yemen has grown massively in recent months. The country is more vulnerable than ever before. If Hadi leaves, a political vacuum could spark another power struggle. If he stays by extending his term in office, the dialogue is likely to falter even more. There can be no win-win situation, at least for now.

Considering that Benomar himself played a key role in shaping the current transitional period, his gloomy reading of the situation in Yemen is hardly encouraging.

As talks are derailed and the prospects of a compromise are at an all-time low, the Southern separatist movement Hirak continues to gather steam. The movement grew increasingly more relevant following the Oct. 12 rallies, when tens of thousands of Yemenis took to the streets of Aden, mostly demanding secession from the north.

What is happening in Yemen these days is in complete contrast to the collective spirit that occupied the streets of the country nearly three years ago. In January 2011, a large protest took place in the Yemeni capital Sana'a demanding immediate reforms in the country's corrupt family and clan-based politics. Within a week, the rest of the country joined the initial cry for reforms. On February 3, both Sana'a and Aden stood united under one banner. It was a momentous day because both cities once

served as capitals of two warring countries. The youth of Yemen were able to fleetingly bridge a gap that neither politicians nor army generals managed to close despite several agreements and years of bloody conflicts. However, that collective triumph of the Yemeni people was only felt on the streets of the country, overwhelmed by poverty and destitution, but also compelled by hope. That sentiment was never truly translated into a clear political victory, even after Saleh was deposed in February 2012.

The Gulf-brokered agreement under the auspices of the United Nations and other international players stripped the revolution of its euphoria. It merely diverted from the massive popular movement that gripped the streets for many months, allowing politicians, representatives of tribes and other powerful elites to use the NDC to simply achieve its own interests, be it to maintain a handle on power — as is the case of the ruling General People's Congress (GPC) or to ignite old hopes of secession. The party that was closest to the collective demands of ordinary Yemenis was the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP), representing the opposition. However, conflict soon ensued between members of the JMP themselves, especially between the Islamic-leaning Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah) whose core supporters are based in the North, and the secularist Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), based in the South.

Considering the mistrust in the very process that is meant to lead the country towards permanent reforms and democracy, and in the very representatives guiding the transition, it is no wonder that Yemen is once more at the brink of tumult. The country's unity,

achieved in May 1990, after a bitter struggle and war between a Marxist-Leninist South Yemen and North Yemen, is now at risk. Equally as dangerous is that the south, although represented by the all-encompassing Hirak, hardly speaks in one voice. Hirak itself is divided and at times seems incapable of taking any firm political stance. Following a statement in which Hirak announced that they "completely withdraw from the conference (holding) all the parties that placed obstacles in our path responsible for this decision," another statement surfaced on November 28, also attributed to Hirak "denying the walkout and affirming that the Southern movement remains committed to the national dialogue," reported Asharq Al Awsat.

Yemen's divisions are copious and growing, allowing the old regime to find ways to once more dominate the country. It could easily rebrand itself as the party capable of uniting all Yemenis and saving Yemen from complete economic collapse and disintegration.

Still empowered by the spirit of their revolution that underscored the resilience and discipline of one of the world's poorest nations, Yemenis may find themselves back on the streets demanding freedom, democracy, transparency and more — of which nothing has been accomplished, nearly three years on.

*Ramzy Baroud is a media consultant, an internationally-syndicated columnist and the editor of Palestine Chronicle.com. His latest book is: My Father was A Freedom Fighter: Gaza's Untold Story (Pluto Press).*

## Is Iran's nuclear deal a model for the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations?

**Ibrahim Sharqieh**  
**Brookings.edu**  
**First Published on Dec. 2**

Fed up with managing Israeli-Palestinian negotiations effectively on life support, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry expressed his frustration by publicly warning the Israeli government of the consequences of failed negotiations. He cautioned, "If we do not find the way to find peace, there will be an increasing isolation of Israel, there will be an increasing campaign of delegitimization of Israel that has been taking place on an international basis." What Secretary Kerry failed to mention, however, is that such isolation will also likely include the United States if Washington continues to align itself with the intransigent policies of a fanatical Israeli government. This process of isolation, in fact, has already begun. Just weeks ago, UNESCO suspended the voting rights of Israel and the United States, "two years after both countries stopped paying dues to the UN's cultural arm in protest over its granting full membership to the Palestinians." With even the most hopeful analysts predicting failure of the most recent Arab-Israeli negotiations, it seems Secretary Kerry will soon be forced to choose between protecting the interests of his country or

facing isolation along with the Netanyahu government.

It is true that losing UNESCO membership may not mean much for Benjamin Netanyahu and Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman. However, for a superpower like the United States, for which every diplomatic forum to manage global order amplifies diplomatic power, it would be a disaster to lose an international platform like UNESCO. National Security Advisor Susan Rice seems to feel the pressure of impending U.S. isolation. On her Twitter account, Rice wrote, "Shameful that US has lost its vote at UNESCO. Congress needs to fix this. Current law doesn't punish the Palestinians; it handicaps the US."

Secretary Kerry has serious cause for concern. The Netanyahu government will continue to push for the implementation of its colonial agenda, regardless of who pays the price — be it the Palestinians, the Americans, or both. This week, the Israeli government approved the construction of 800 new units in Israeli illegal settlements in the West Bank, despite global demands to freeze settlement building during negotiations. Kerry should not expect genuine cooperation from a government that tailors its policies to maintain ties with radicals like Naftali Bennett, who publicly admits, "I've killed lots of Arabs in my life and there's no problem with that." This same

government's leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, even went so far as to defy President Obama in U.S. Congress after the American leader requested only a temporary freeze of settlement activities to restart negotiations. Of course, this is not the first time Israel's reckless behavior has embarrassed the United States on the global stage. After US-supported Operation Cast Lead in 2008, the US had to answer to the global community over the findings of the Goldstone report, which accused Israel of committing war crimes in the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, the US found itself compelled to defend Israel over the ruling of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) regarding the wall Israel built in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. The ICJ ruled that the wall was illegal in a vote of 14 to one. The only judge who found Israel's actions to be legal was American. Of course, use of the veto over 40 times at the Security Council to protect Israeli practices in the Palestinian territories raises serious questions about whether U.S. diplomacy will continue to unconditionally protect what former Defense Secretary Robert Gates called "an ungrateful ally," which is "isolating Israel on a global level."

What makes Secretary Kerry even more nervous about the failure of ongoing negotiations is the fact that the Palestinians are beginning to

use diplomatic escalation, or a "diplomatic intifada," which will place additional pressure on American diplomacy in the region. If the negotiations fail, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas will have exhausted all available options to justify his commitment to an unsuccessful peace process. His negotiation team has already officially submitted their resignation in protest of Netanyahu's aggressive settlement policies. By insisting that he will abide by the nine-month negotiation time frame agreed upon with Secretary Kerry, Abbas would have a free hand to take any action he chooses after negotiations. If these negotiations fail, the Palestinians will go to the Security Council and International Criminal Court, among other world forums. They certainly have several issues to pursue, including the illegal wall that is built on their land, the war reports chronicled by the Goldstone report, and most recently the Swiss investigation of the death of Yasir Arafat. On top of that, a third intifada, as Kerry mentioned, could be an additional consequence of failure. This international campaign will simply become a diplomatic nightmare for Washington. Failing to take the right position over it will mean that suspension of UNESCO voting rights for Israel and the U.S. is only the harbinger of wider international isolation. Despite the grim picture facing

Secretary Kerry, he still has options to make the negotiations a success. Iran's nuclear deal proves that the international community is capable of working collaboratively to produce an agreement and avoid violence and isolation. Kerry should take note that the international community will support him and work with him when he decides to engage in serious negotiation with the Netanyahu government to ensure its compliance with the requirements for peace in the region. Producing a deal would be a remarkable win for the Obama Administration, given its failure to create a cohesive policy in the Middle East during the Arab Spring and specifically its ineptitude in dealing with the Syrian crisis. Kerry should keep in mind that working collaboratively with the international community will advance American interests as well peace and stability in the region. However, bowing to pressure from Netanyahu, Lieberman, and Naftali along with their colonial agenda, will lead to American isolation beyond UNESCO, which, at best, in Susan Rice's words, "handicaps" the nation's broader foreign policy. Kerry should remind his boss, President Obama, that "Yes, he can" — as he did with Iran's nuclear deal.

*Ibrahim Sharqieh is the deputy director at Brookings Doha Center.*

**YEMEN TIMES**

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

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# Illegal use of sirens spreads

## Authorities say citizens are ignoring emergency vehicles as a result

Story and photo by  
**Ali Abulohoom**

At a small vegetable market in the Shumaila neighborhood of Sana'a a car whizzes by, a loud siren blaring on top of it. At first glance, pedestrians step aside in case there is an emergency. It soon becomes clear that the noise is coming from a Hilux model Toyota that is carrying a group of men in civilian clothes, guns hanging over their arms as they sit in the back of the pickup truck. Onlookers shake their heads. One man mutters, "Someone could have been killed."

Twenty-two-year-old Adnan Al-Farh is bold enough to approach a traffic officer standing nearby directing vehicles. He asks the officer why he did not stop a car that was traveling at "dangerous speeds and illegally using a siren."

"We are on the street to regulate the movement of traffic, not to chase those that break the law," the officer replied.

All over Sana'a, residents report the illegal use of car sirens by civilians.

According to an owner of a car accessories shop in Sana'a, sirens are being sold to anyone at the cost of \$50 to \$200.

"After 2011 many things have changed. There has been no monitoring on what our shops are selling," the shop owner said.

The man, who is not being identified to protect him, said he used to only sell sirens to those with official government documents like hospitals and state se-



**This siren is licensed by the state, but officials say illegal ones could take over if action isn't taken.**

curity authorities. Now, in line with overall laxer government oversight in Yemen, the shopkeeper admits to selling sirens to anyone who asks.

"Currently, there is a big demand for sirens by motorcyclists and owners of Hilux trucks," he said, adding that the majority of his customers are sheikhs who come in with body guards, a reference to Yemen's ingrained tribal structure that operates outside of state control.

Security authorities used to be more stringent with regulations the shopkeeper explained, often entering his shop to compare receipts with purchasing licenses from the state. But not anymore,

he said.

With the sale of sirens flourishing in the market, it's now up to city officials to try and curb the use of the illegal commodity.

But, security personnel say with Sana'a's seemingly never-ending security vacuum, they are tied up with bigger issues.

"The situation has changed now," said Ali Al-Araf, a soldier stationed at a security checkpoint on Hadda Street in Sana'a. "Security authorities are busy pursuing Al-Qaeda affiliates and those carrying unlicensed weapons. They cannot care anymore about those using sirens."

Resident say although they are not happy about it, they are

getting used the random use of sirens.

"These cars are seldom ambulances," said Mohammed Muflih, a traffic director on Hadda Street.

For those sanctioned by the state to use siren, this is setting a dangerous precedent. Yahia Al-Rabahi, an ambulance driver for the private Al-Amal Hospital in Sana'a, said when he turns his siren on, it does not have its desired effect.

"Honestly, the situation has become unbearable. Now that all drivers can use the ambulance siren, it does not attract people's attention anymore," Al-Rabahi said.

### ADVERTORIAL

## Emirates launches its longest A380 flight

Emirates, which has often picked up the Oscars of the travel industry, has swooped into the home of the original Oscars to launch its celebrated A380 service.

Packed with Hollywood movies on ice Digital Widescreen, the double-decker touched down in Los Angeles yesterday, becoming the world's longest A380 service in operation.

The landmark flight, crossing the Russian Federation, the North Pole and Eastern Canada, has a published duration of 16 hours 20 minutes, more than enough time to delve into over 400 hours of in-flight Hollywood movies.

"Bringing the glamorous A380 set of wings to the City of Angels seemed like a natural fit as this aircraft mirrors the luxury of the Hollywood lifestyle," said Hubert Frach, Emirates' Divisional Senior Vice President, Commercial Operations West.

The Emirates' A380 is like no other. Its generously proportioned Economy Class, exclusive mini-pods in Business Class and Private Suites in First Class are talked about the world over.

On the top deck of the aircraft, First Class passengers can freshen up in one of two Onboard Shower Spas, whilst First and Business Class travellers can mix and mingle in the popular Onboard Lounge – enjoying a drink and exchanging tales at 40,000 feet.

Passengers in all cabins have access to WiFi, 1,500 channels of in-flight entertainment and gourmet-chef prepared meals, served by highly trained, multi-lingual cabin crew.

Generous luggage allowances are available to customers; 30 kilograms in Economy Class, 40 Kilogrammes in Business Class and 50 kilogrammes in First Class. Premium passengers can also enjoy dedicated lounges and chauffeur-drive transfers at many destinations across Emirates' network.

The airline started flying to Los Angeles in 2008 with the Boeing 777-200LR. The introduction of the 489-seat A380 service, powered by US made GE GP7200 engines, is a direct response to demand with over one million passengers travelling between



Los Angeles and Dubai so far.

Emirates 23rd A380 service will operate daily as EK 215 departing Dubai at 0820hrs and arriving at Los Angeles International Airport at 1250hrs the same day. The return flight, EK 216, departs Los Angeles at 1600hrs and arrives in Dubai at 1950hrs the following day.

The double decker has 14 First Class Private Suites, 76 lie-flat beds in Business Class and 399 spacious seats in Economy Class.

The A380's arrival time in Dubai offers passengers from L.A. connections to an extensive range of onward destinations in the Middle East, Indian Sub-continent, Africa, Asia and the Far East.

The airline operates 63 weekly flights to the U.S, serving seven gateways; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Dallas, Houston, Washington DC and New York JFK, where two of the three daily flights are operated with A380s.

The 3rd JFK flight, operated with a Boeing 777-300ER, stops in Italy's fashion capital of Milan before continuing to New York. A daily service from Dubai to Boston will start 10th March 2014.

With 131 Boeing 777s in its fleet worth US\$ 34 billion, and a further 150 Boeing 777Xs ordered at Dubai Air Show 2013, valued at US\$ 76 billion, Emirates is a major contributor to the U.S aerospace industry.

The airline also supports a number of sponsorships in the market. Amongst them are Emirates Airline US Open Series, Official Airline of the BNP Paribas Open, Official Airline of the San Francisco Symphony, Official Airline of USA Rugby, Presenting Sponsor at the Reliant Stadium - home of the Houston Texans NFL team and Sponsor of the New York Cosmos soccer team.



**OXFAM**

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Oxfam is a development, relief and campaigning organization dedicated to finding lasting solutions to poverty and suffering around the world. We believe that every human being is entitled to a life of dignity and opportunity; and we work with poor communities, local partners, volunteers, and supporters to help this become a reality.

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- Ref No: OX/YEMEN/ADEN/2013/REQ 4912.Rehabilitation of water network project in ( Sad-Al-Fuad-Ahwar Dist-Ab-yan)

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

Sana'a office located in Diplomatic area, Tel: 01- 444568/9	Aden Office, Located in Khour Makser, Tel: 02- 232271
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Please report at the reception desk with official letter from your company. Tender documents will be issued at the logistics office between 9.00 A.M to 4.00 PM. Tender documents will be issued from Saturday 05/12/2013 To 12/12/2013. For more information please feel free to call on Tel numbers: 01- 444568/9.

Oxfam is not bound to accept any application or give reasons for rejection or acceptance.

### دعوة إلى تقديم العطاءات لتنفيذ مشروع إعادته تأهيل مشروع مياه سد الفؤاد – مديرية أحوار – محافظه أبين

منظمة أوكسفام، هي منظمة التنمية والاغاثة والجمالات المخصصة لإيجاد حلول دائمة للفقر والمعاذلة في جميع أنحاء العالم. ونحن نؤمن أنه لكل إنسان الحق في حياة كريمة ، ونحن نعمل مع المجتمعات المحلية الفقيرة، والشركاء المحليين، والمتطوعين، والداعمين للمساعدة في جعل هذا حقيقة واقعة.

أوكسفام تدعو للمناقصة على ما يلي،

. المرجع مناقصة رقم، OX/YEMEN/ADEN/2013/REQ 4912إعادته تأهيل مشروع شبكة مياه سد الفؤاد – مديرية أحوار– محافظه أبين

وثائق المناقصة متاحة في مكاتب المنظمة باليمن كالتالي،

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الرجاء التقدم الى مكتب الاستقبال بالمنظمة مع رسالة رسمية من شركتكم، والحصول على وثائق المناقصة من قسم خدمات الالامداد والتمويل بالمنظمة من الساعة 9:00 صباحا وحتى الساعة 4:00 مساءً وستصدر وثائق المناقصة اعتبارا من يوم تاريخ 05/12/2013 حتى 12/12/2013.

لتزيد من المعلومات الرجاء الاتصال على الرقم ، 01-444568/9

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



**OXFAM**

### JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

**Gender Justice Project Manager – (1 position)**

**Location:** Sana'a

**Contract Duration:** One year extendable

#### Job Purpose

Under the guidance and advice of the Gender Programme Manager, ensure proper planning and delivery of the Oxfam's work on advocacy on women's rights in the new constitution.

#### Main Responsibilities

- Ensure effective, high quality, timely delivery of the project's priority activities in accordance with the plans agreed with donors.
- Work closely with project teams in developing, maintaining and assessing the progress against their work plans .
- Provide necessary programmatic and technical support (advise, coaching) to project teams – particularly on new models and approaches within the projects
- Work closely with the teams to identify the partners capacity gaps and identify the capacity building plans accordingly
- Ensure timely submission of quality donor reports in accordance to the Oxfam Donor Reporting Schedule (DRS) timelines.
- Ensure early authorization of the project contracts as well as other requirements for the partnerships.
- Support the project officers, MEL Officer in the development and maintaining a clear and effective project monitoring and evaluation plan against qualitative and quantitative indicators.
- Conduct monitoring visits to project sites to meet the partners and beneficiaries for necessary verification the reported progress.

#### Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

Excellent oral and written communication and writing skills in English and Arabic (essential).

Quick to learn and focused on delivery

- University degree in social or political sciences or related discipline,
- At least three years of experience in working with INGOs in project management and implementation, including budget monitoring, planning, monitoring and evaluation,
- Knowledge of gender and gender equality and relevance to poverty and vulnerability,
- Ability to work in a team and consult with wide range of staff and CSOs at different level
- Knowledge and skills in computer usage including Word, Excel, Power Point

#### To apply

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

**yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk**

Closing date for applications is **19 December 2013**



## The Tehama Movement

# ‘We are outsiders in our own country’

The Tehama Movement—an organization based in Hodeida that emerged in March 2012—claims it has been regionally marginalized and that members have faced illegal land appropriation by highland sheikhs. They advocate for improved regional representation and economic reparations from the state. Their grievances, they say, have been put on the back burner.

Tehama, a long coastal region stretching from the Saudi Arabian border to the South of Bab Al-Mandab, has historically relied on fishing, shipping and other maritime activities. Tehama residents say their region has historically been a main source of income for the central government, and that those from the Yemeni highlands have usually dominated and ruled over Tehama.

The Yemen Times spoke with Abdulrahman Shua'i, a Tehama Movement leader in Hodeida.

Shua'i said the movement will not recognize the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) without guarantees that Tehama will be a separate region in a federal and united state.

Interview and photo by Samar Qaed



### Why did you call your movement the Tehama Movement?

The Tehama Movement is an extension of the revolution that Tehama residents participated in against the imam in 1928. Despite that revolution, we continue to suffer from much of the same. We are outsiders in our own country. We established the movement because we are oppressed, and the central government in Sana'a doesn't share the wealth. During the revolt against the imam, about 1,000 Tehama residents disappeared for demanding their rights and rising up against that regime. They were taken to prison in Hajja governorate and their whereabouts remain unknown.

### What are your demands?

We have eight demands, the most prominent of which are: an apology to the people of Tehama, recognition of Tehama borders in a federal state, which would begin in Mokha and extend to the Saudi border and that the wealth of Tehama benefit the people of Tehama.

### What do you want to get out of an apology?

The people of Tehama were tortured. Rulers destroyed their history and society. We are under the occupation of Sana'a's regime. We consider those who rule Yemen to be part of a gang. The main aims of the [2011] revolution haven't been achieved so far. We don't have a strong military, and unity is [nothing but] ink on paper. The people of Tehama sacrificed for unity but received nothing in return besides corruption and exploitation of our resources.

### So you followed the path of the Southern Movement?

Tehama isn't poor, but its people were made poor. The regime treats us like a minority, though we are 7 million people. We aren't represented in government authorities, and there are only 600 military officers from Tehama in comparison to at least 7,000 officers from each of the pro-regime mountainous areas. Moreover, there are only 298 officers from Tehama working at the Ministry of Interior. Government policies have left us rural people who assume low-ranking jobs.

### But some people in Hodeida say you are associated with the former regime?

Some political parties attempt to spread this [rumor] because they consider themselves the sole legal

successor to the former regime. Everything was in their hands. They had the opportunity to loot resources, but following the establishment of the Tehama movement they couldn't do such things so they tried to hold us down. Our tents in the square were burned during the 2011 revolution.

### How do you explain the presence of some former regime leaders, such as Abdu Borji and Qatqat, in your movement?

They are from Tehama. We don't care about their partisan affiliations. They joined us to [fight for] the rights of Tehama residents. Their partisan activities don't influence the movement, and we will not accuse them of betrayal like [we have] the former regime.

### You have been running operations in Hodeida for three years. Have you been able to attract supporters?

All the people of Tehama are supporters of the Tehama movement.

### Some in Hodeida say you operate like a gang.

People in Hodeida are from several governorates and are affiliated with various political parties, but people in Tehama are all supporters of the Tehama Movement.

### You say you are a peaceful movement, but you have weapons.

All Yemenis possess weapons, during times of war and peace. We carry weapons for self-defense because we are targeted by security forces. Over the past year, five members belonging to the Tehama Movement were killed. Fifteen others were arrested and incarcerated in the central prison. So far, one remains detained. There was also an assassination attempt on one of our activists last week. In spite of this, the political office of the Tehama Movement continues peacefully. We do not [use] weapons unless it is to defend ourselves.

### President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi annulled in August a fishing agreement in the Red Sea, a demand you had once called for. What was your response?

Annulling the agreement has been an issue that has been gaining momentum for years. But [the issue] exploded when the Tehama Movement was established and declared its presence in the square. Over the

years, we have called for the annulment of this agreement. The president came to Hodeida to declare the annulment of the agreement. This has led Tehama Movement supporters to pledge not to withdraw until all their demands are fulfilled.

### The National Dialogue Conference (NDC) is taking place in Sana'a. Why did you not join it?

We met with [UN Envoy to Yemen, Jamal] Benomar, prior to the start of the conference. He promised to raise our issue. Yet, the Gulf Initiative made no mention of our rights. So, we could not join the NDC to discuss the issue. We passed our demands on to the NDC members, and 500 of them signed on, but so far no demand has been discussed in the conference. We will not recognize its outcomes as long as the NDC does not represent us. We believe in our cause. There is no justice in this conference.

### Will you part ways with the country?

We support a federal state which will guarantee our rights on the condition that the Tehama region is within its borders, stretching from Mokha to Saudi Arabia. Here in Tehama, we have been treated as slaves. Even the history of Zabid, the town of scholars, has been overlooked and is not mentioned in the school curricula. We only had a state presence for two years, during the reign of President Ibrahim Al-Hamdi. All those after him, I call them the triangle of evil. They include Ali Abdulla Saleh, Ali Mohsen and Hameed Al-Ahmar. They play with Yemen as they like.

### The Tehama Movement held many activities and festivals. Who is funding you?

We depend on Tehama locals and merchants. In fact, we are short of funding. Though we are offered money from other countries, we refuse to take it in order to keep our revolution independent.

### Which countries offered to fund you?

More than one, but we have our reservations.

### Are you subject to threats and harassment?

The authorities want to intimidate and weaken us via political and central security forces. I call the security manager of Hodeida the terror manager. Months ago, 50 armed

soldiers surrounded us. They want to cast fear into the hearts of residents, but we are continuing with our activities. The Tehama Movement is not supported by any party. We refuse partisanship. Our cause has to do with our rights. The Sana'a'ani government does not treat us humanely, though it has stated that Tehama is disaster-

stricken. The difference between the South and Tehama is that the unity government took over in the South in 1990, whereas Tehama has been occupied by weaponry since 1928. Defeatism is part of the Tehama psyche.

### What are you planning to do next?

So far, we have held 330 protests and other activities. We are continuing. Our message is that you have wronged us greatly, and we will continue to [fight for justice].

We are waiting for all Tehama districts to come together in solidarity and to begin civil disobedience soon, based on a well-thought-out plan.



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في لقاء مع «يمن تايمز»..

# زعيم الحراك التهامي: رفضنا عرضاً بتمويلنا من عدة دول

في مارس ٢٠١٢ أعلن الحراك التهامي عن وجوده ككيان رسمي في محافظة الحديدة يطالب بتحقيق مطالب التهاميين من تقاسم الثروات والعيشة الكريمة لهم.. «يمن تايمز» التقت عبدالرحمن شوعي زعيم الحراك الذي تحدث من ساحتهم بالحديدة، وحول عدم اعترافه بمخرجات الحوار الوطني مالم يضمن للتهاميين استعادة إقليم تهامة، وتأكيد البقاء في الساحات إلى حين تلاحم جميع مديريات إقليم تهامة وإعلان الحكم الذاتي لهم.

حاوره/ سمر قائد



إلى هذه اللحظة السلطة تريد إرهابنا وإضعافنا من الأمن السياسي والمركزي، وأنا اسمي مدير أمن الحديدة محمد المقالح بمدير الإرهاب فقبل أشهر نزل ٥٠ جندياً من الأمن يحيطون بساحتنا بكامل عدتهم لتخويف الناس لكننا مستمرون، فالحراك ليس مدعوماً من أي حزب، في هذه الساحة ومن تهامة نرفض الحزبية، قضيتنا حقوقية بامتياز، حكومة صنعاء لم تعامل أبناء الحديدة معاملة إنسانية رغم أنها أعلنت عنها منطقة منكوبة، لكن ماذا عملت السلطة لنا فكل بيت يفرق بالمجاري، والفرق بيننا وبين الجنوب أن دولتهم نهبت منهم باتفاقية الوحدة ١٩٩٠، ونحن من ١٩٢٨ باحتلال غاشم بقوة السلاح، وزرعوا في نفس التهامي حس الهزيمة.

ما هو القادم؟

إلى الآن نفذنا ٣٣٠ مظاهرة وفعالية وهي مستمرة بمديريات الإقليم بحرض والمخا، ورسالتنا «ظلمتونا كثير وسننفجر أكثر».. ونحن منتظرون تلاحم مديريات تهامة جميعاً، وسنقوم بالعصيان المدني وقريباً سيكون ذلك وفق خطة مدروسة.

هم يريدون أن يقولوا أن تهامة جزء من النظام، لكن تهامة مكون حقيقي ولم نكن محكومين من «الجليين»، أراد لنا المستعمر الجديد أن تكون تهامة ملحق فقط لنظامهم الأسري، فقط سنتين حكمنا من دولة كانت في عهد الرئيس الحمدي أما ماقبلها وبعدها جميعهم عصابات، وأنا أسميهم مثلث الشر، وهم علي صالح، و علي محسن، وحמיד الأحمر؛ فهم يلعبون باليمن كما يشاءون.

الحراك التهامي أقام العديد من الفعاليات والمهرجانات هنا في الساحة من أين يأتيكم التمويل؟ تمويلنا ذاتي من أبناء وتجار تهامة والحقيقة هو ينقصنا بسبب إمكانيات شعب تهامة الفقيرة، لكن وصلتنا دعوات من دول تريد أن تدخل أموالها في الحراك لكننا رفضنا أن نلوث ثورتنا.

من هي هذه الدول؟

أتحفظ في الإجابة عن ذلك، لكنها أكثر من دولة.

هل تتعرضون للتهديد والمضايقات؟

المطالب التهامية.

يستمر في صنعاء مؤتمر الحوار الوطني بوجودكم في هذه الساحة، أنتم بعيدون عما يجري لماذا لم تنضموا للحوار؟

قابلنا مبعوث الأمم المتحدة جمال بن عمر قبل انعقاد المؤتمر الوطني ووعدنا بطرح قضيتنا، لكن المبادرة الخليجية لم تذكر حقوقنا لذلك لم نستطع دخول المؤتمر وناقشنا في أروقتة، ومررنا مطالبنا بعد ذلك للأعضاء ووقع عليها ٥٠٠ عضو، لكن إلى الآن لم يناقش أي مطلب، ونحن لن نعتزف بمخرجاته مادام لا يمثلنا، نحن لا نؤمن إلا بتهامة وبقضيتنا، والعدالة غير موجودة في هذا المؤتمر.

إذا الدولة تسير في اتجاه وأنتم في اتجاه آخر؟

نحن مع الدولة الفيدرالية التي ستضمن لنا حقوقنا بشرط وجود إقليم تهامة ضمن حدوده الطبيعية من المخا إلى الحدود السعودية، هنا في تهامة تعاملنا معاملة العبيد حتى في المنهج الدراسي سلبوا تاريخ زبيد بلد العلماء ولم يذكروها،

السلم والحرب، ونحن نحمل السلاح دفاعاً عن أنفسنا، لأننا مستهدفون من الأمن بشكل مستمر، فخلال هذا العام استشهد خمسة من أعضائنا واعتقل ١٥ آخرين وأودعوا السجن المركزي، أفرجوا عنهم فيما بعد، لكن تبقى واحد إلى الآن معتقل، وكانت هناك محاولة اغتيال لأحد ناشطين الأسبوع الماضي ولكنها فشلت، لكن المكتب السياسي للحراك يتمسك إلى الآن بالسلمية ولن نرفع السلاح إلا لمن يرفعه علينا.

الرئيس هادي ألغى في أغسطس الماضي اتفاقية الاصطياد بالبحر الأحمر وكانت هذه ضمن مطالبكم.. هل شعرتكم بالقوة بتنفيذ رئيس الجمهورية لإحدى مطالبكم؟

إلغاء الاتفاقية كانت قضية تراكمية منذ سنوات وتفجرت منذ إعلان الحراك التهامي وجوده على الساحة وبقينا خلال هذه السنوات نطالب بإلغائها بالسلمية إلى حين جاء الرئيس بنفسه إلى الحديدة وأصدر قرار إلغائها، وهذا جعل أبناءنا يقسمون ألا يتراجعون عن نيل بقية

للحكم بعد النظام السابق، فكل شيء مواتي لهم للنهب، فعندما قام الحراك التهامي أرادوا تشويبه لأن هذا الشيء يضر وجودهم، وحرقت خيامنا في ساحة الحراك التهامي من أمام قلعة الحديدة الشامخة قبل ثورة فبراير الشبابية في ٢٠١١.

ولأننا نطالبهم بحقوقنا قمع حقوقنا ودولة المركزية في صنعاء التي لاتسمح بغيرها بمشاركة الثروات، واختفاء ١٠٠٠ شخص من أبناء تهامة من ذلك العام بسبب مطالبهم بحقوقنا وثورتهم ضد الإمامة، وبعد ذلك النظام السابق، وكان يذهب بهم إلى سجن حجة وحتى الآن مصيرهم مجهول.

## لن نعتزف بمخرجات الحوار الوطني لأننا لا يمثلنا

لماذا الحراك التهامي؟ الحراك التهامي امتداد لثورة أبناء تهامة التي اندلعت في ١٩٢٨ ضد حكم الإمامة، لكن منذ ذلك الوقت مايزال أبناء تهامة يعانون من الإضطهاد نفسه، من الغربة في بلدهم، و طمس كل شيء تهامي، ولأننا نطالبهم بحقوقنا قمع حقوقنا ودولة المركزية في صنعاء التي لاتسمح بغيرها بمشاركة الثروات، واختفاء ١٠٠٠ شخص من أبناء تهامة من ذلك العام بسبب مطالبهم بحقوقنا وثورتهم ضد الإمامة، وبعد ذلك النظام السابق، وكان يذهب بهم إلى سجن حجة وحتى الآن مصيرهم مجهول.

ماهي مطالبكم؟ لدينا ثمانية مطالب، أبرزها الاعتذار لأبناء تهامة، والاعتراف بإقليم تهامة بإعادة حدوده من المخا وصولاً إلى الحدود السعودية والتي قصبوها بعد ١٩٦٨ واخذوا حرض وميدي إلى محافظة حجة، والجزء الثاني أخذوا المخا وذباب وجعلوها تابعة لمحافظة تعز، وأيضاً مشاركة أبناء تهامة في ثروة إقليمهم.

ما الذي ستستفيدون من الاعتذار؟ الإنسان التهامي مورس ضده الإضطهاد... الحكام طمسوا كل شيء من تاريخنا وحضارتنا وموروثنا، نحن تحت إحتلال من قبل الأنظمة في صنعاء، لأننا نعتبر الذين حكموا اليمن هم عصابة، ولم نتحقق مبادئ الثورة الستة إلى الآن، لا يوجد الجيش القوي والوحدة اليمنية التي كتبت على الورق، والتي قدم من أجلها أبناء تهامة الكثير ولم يحظوا إلا باستغلال مسؤولي السلطة لثروات الشعب.

إذا أنتم تسلكون ذات طريق الحراك الجنوبي؟

نحن لانقصد التمييز المناطق، لكن بسبب الظلم الذي واجهوه التهاميين نضطر لذكر الأشخاص كظلمهم ومحتلين، فتهمته ليست فقيرة لكن فقر أبناءها وتعاملهم معنا كأقليات ونحن ٧ مليون تهامي، فليس لنا تمثيل في السلطة، وعند توثيق عدد التهاميين في أروقة الدولة وجدنا أن عددهم قليل ففي الجيش يوجد فقط ٦٠٠ ضابط، بينما نجد في المناطق الجبلية الموالية للنظام لا يقل عن ٧٠٠٠ ضابط بكل منطقة، وفي الداخلية عدد التهاميين فقط ٢٩٨ ضابط أما الأمية فتتجاوز ٨٠ ٪ من أبناءنا، لقد تعمدوا أن يجعلونا قرويين نمارس المهن الصغيرة.. هذه سياستهم.

لكن هناك اتهامات من أبناء الحديدة بأنكم مكون من النظام السابق؟ هذه صورة تحاول بعض الأحزاب طرحها لأنهم يرون أنهم الوريث الشرعي

إذا كيف تفسر وجود قيادات من النظام السابق مثل عبده بوريجي وقطقط ضمن الحراك التهامي؟ هؤلاء تهاميين ولا ليس لنا دخل باتتاءاتهم الحزبية، هم معنا للمطالبة بحقوق التهاميين وهذا واجبهم، وأنشطتهم الحزبية بعيدة عن الحراك ولا تتداخل معه، ولن نتعامل معهم كسياسة النظام السابق في تخوين الأشخاص، وإذا أثبت فساد أي رجل فهناك جهة معنية تهتم بهذا الموضوع.

بعد ثلاثة أعوام من التواجد المتواصل في قلب الحديدة هل استطعتم أن تحشدوا مناصرين؟ تهامة كلها حراك تهامي.

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# Mass returns from Saudi risk instability in Yemen



**Yasmine Hajiri and her sister sell tissues to passing drivers at an intersection in downtown Sana'a on February 15, 2012. Hajiri's family took her and her sisters out of school so that they could help generate income by selling tissue after the family stopped receiving social assistance payments during the crisis in 2011.**

**IRIN**  
**First published Dec. 2**

**A**round 200,000 Yemeni expatriate workers have returned from Saudi Arabia since June, according to estimates from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), amid a sharp escalation in deportations as Saudi authorities crack down on those breaking labor laws—developments that risk increasing poverty and destabilizing the transition in Yemen, say analysts.

The Yemeni government says it expects at least another 400,000 jobless returnees in coming months.

“[The returnees] complain of different kinds of violations, not necessarily from the authorities but from their sponsors (Kafeel) when they refuse to pay them any compensation for the work that they have done in their companies,” said Hooria Mashhour, Yemen’s Minister of Human Rights. “Other kinds of violations [take place] during the process of deportation, when they become subject [to] physical or psychological kinds of violations.”

The returns have placed a huge burden on Yemen’s fragile political transition, conjuring up memories of the 1990 expulsion of more than 800,000 Yemenis from Saudi Arabia, which contributed to the unraveling of a 1990 unification pact between the former North and South Yemeni states and led to the 1994 civil war.

“Without giving them the opportunities to live a decent life we... fear that they might be turned into element of instability,” said Mashhour. “For the short term indeed they are in bad need of immediate assistance like food and medical treatment, but for the long term we have to provide... [many] more job opportunities to cover their family’s needs and... [theirs] as well.”

Working in neighboring Saudi Arabia has been a way for Yemenis to escape their country’s chronic unemployment; more than half of Yemenis aged 18 to 24 are unemployed.

“I went to Saudi two years ago to make a living for me and my family. The situation was good there,

and there was no work here,” said Radhwan, 25, who has just been deported at the end of the grace period, after two years in Saudi Arabia. “On the first day, Jeddah’s biggest mall on Palestine Street was empty. Saudis don’t work in the supermarkets, factories and shops. So what now?”

According to figures from IOM, which are helping to provide emergency assistance to returnees at the Al-Tuwal crossing point, 93 percent of returnees are male, with 98 percent saying they returned because they lacked proper documents.

“Yemenis who have been in Saudi Arabia since their grandfathers migrated are being kicked out with this new law. They have nothing in Yemen; they don’t know anything about Yemen,” said Radhwan.

## Crackdown

In late March 2013, the police initiated a brief crackdown on foreign workers as part of a government policy to enforce labor laws and create more jobs for millions of unemployed Saudi workers.

Raids and checkpoints were suspended in April to give foreigners a chance to get their papers in order, but the number of expatriates trying to obtain documents from their embassies overwhelmed capacity, and the government again extended the grace period to Nov. 4 after which the crackdown began.

Under Saudi Arabia’s work sponsorship scheme, the original employers of expatriate workers need to give permission for a change of employment, as well as permission to leave. Many sponsors also take the migrant workers’ passports on arrival. Until now, the state has tolerated workers changing employers without the necessary paperwork because of the importance of foreign workers to the Saudi economy.

Thousands of families back home depend on Yemenis working abroad for life-sustaining remittance payments. According to surveys by IOM, three-quarters of those returning formerly sent back money to Yemen.

“The fact that the families will not receive these remittances anymore will have a major impact on them and the economy of their

region,” said IOM’s Teresa Zakaria in a statement.

“We are looking, here, at approximately \$5 million lost in remittances for the months of October and November alone. Most of them are returning to areas with high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. The massive loss of income will inevitably exacerbate this situation,” she said.

## Abuse

Radhwan tried to smuggle himself back to Yemen to avoid being put in the deportees’ database—an attempt to preserve his chances of legally returning later—but he was caught and arrested.

“Saudi forces caught me at the border fence near Al-Tuwal. They took me to jail and put me in a small cell overcrowded with Yemenis. On arrival, a guard followed me into the bathroom and beat me with a wire cable,” he said.

There are an estimated nine million migrant workers in Saudi Arabia, including large numbers of Bangladeshis, Yemenis and Ethiopians. Human rights groups have frequently reported cases of abuse and exploitation, but because of the difference in economic opportunities between one of the poorest countries on the Arabian Peninsula, and one of the richest, many Yemenis keep going north in search of work.

Around 35 percent of returnees interviewed by IOM reported having been physically abused and having had their possessions confiscated in Saudi Arabia.

Abdul Salam, 27, from Yemen’s Rhamya province, has been smuggled into Saudi Arabia on four occasions and deported each time. “This time we were bussed back to [Al-Tuwal], Yemen. In the past they would fly us home.”

In Saudi Arabia, he worked for Yemeni businessmen from his village, selling phones, perfumes and sweets. “They [Yemeni owners] only hire smuggled workers during holiday seasons, like Hajj, when law enforcement is more relaxed. During the rest of the year, the legitimate business owners would get kicked out of the country if [they] were caught employing undocumented workers like me.”

When employed, Abdul Salam said he would send home about half of his monthly salary of 1,500 Saudi

riyals (\$400) to his family in Yemen. “Even then, with his contribution, there wasn’t enough money for the family,” said his younger brother,

Mohammed, who lives in Sana’a. “Now we have even less. We can’t buy enough food for daily meals. We have no washing machine, no fridge. We can only afford the most basic things.”

With the enforcement of labor laws, Abdul Salam said it has become tougher to find smugglers who could be trusted to lead home the droves of Yemenis who have sought to avoid being identified in the formal deportation process.

Abdul Salam had been fingerprinted three times in prior deportations, but even after being beaten and robbed last year by the gang he paid to get him back into Saudi Arabia, he said he decided to take his chances again on a smuggler for his most recent cross-border trip back to Yemen, in the hope of avoiding another stint in the Saudi prison system.

“I found a smuggler who took me half way, then disappeared,” he said. “We started walking and found a farm, where we were given water and food. Before we finished eating, the police arrested us. They forced all 15 of us into a military jeep and drove back 400km to the jail, where we were crammed into a cell already completely full of people.”

## Vulnerable

Human Rights Watch (HRW) says Saudi Arabia has the right to seek compliance with its labor laws, but should look at how the current system leaves workers vulnerable

to abuse.

“You have to understand why so many workers in Saudi have irregular status, why so many are working for companies and individuals [who] are not their official sponsors,” Adam Coogle, Middle East researcher at HRW, told IRIN.

“Employers have such inordinate power [over] their employees. Where workers are subjected to problems such as non-payment of salaries, poor sanitation, sexual and physical abuse, there is little the workers can do because they need their initial employer’s approval to change job. The worker system means they have to face abuse or work under the table illegally,” he said.

Relations between Yemen and its richer northern neighbor have often been tense, exemplified by perennial disputes over the location and policing of their shared 1,458 km border. Saudi Arabia supported the now-defunct regime of Yemen’s ex-President Saleh in a civil conflict against Shi’ite Houthi rebels, a mutual enemy straddling the Yemeni-Saudi frontier.

With little chance of employment in Yemen, both Abdul Salam and Radhwan are planning to be smuggled over the border soon to look for work - but this time they intend to avoid Saudi Arabia and travel east into Oman.

*This article is republished with permission from IRIN.*

**Republic of Yemen**  
**Environment Protection Authority (EPA)**  
**Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)**  
**Climate Information System and PPCR Coordination Project (P132116)**  
**Program Coordination Unit (PCU)**

## JOBS ANNOUNCEMENT

The Republic of Yemen (the Recipient) has been allocated grant funds (the “Grant”) from the Strategic Climate Fund - Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (SCF-PPCR) which are administered by the International Development Association (the “Bank”) and executed by the Environment Protection Authority- EPA (“the Client”).

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** The project development objective is to improve the quality and value of hydro-meteorological and climate services provided to end-users. This objective would be achieved through improved forecasts resulting from improved observing networks, the introduction of new technologies, and access to higher resolution global weather and climate products. Service improvements will also depend on training both the providers and users of services to be able to tailor information more effectively to users’ needs. The geographical focus will be countrywide. The Environment Protection Authority- (EPA) intends to apply part of the funds to eligible payments under the contract for which this advertisement is issued:-

### International Meteorologist for Preparation of Detail Design and Technical Specifications for upgrading of stationary calibration laboratory and mobile calibration laboratories.

**SCOPE OF WORK:** The overall objective of the assignment is to assist CAMA/YMS in technical design, preparation of technical specifications, cost estimation and tender documents for upgrading of the CAMA/YMS calibration facilities including: (a) stationary laboratory for the use of all network operators (b) mobile calibration laboratory mostly supporting the operation of the CAMA/YMS weather and climate observing networks (Component B (I) B.1.6.).

Under overall supervision of CAMA/YMS and close cooperation and consultation with PCU, the consultant will be responsible for implementing the following specific tasks and duties:-

1. Review the existing hardware and software available at YMS headquarter and the proposed new systems that may require calibration facilities.
2. Prepare technical specifications, table of quantities, estimated costs and bidding documents, taking into account the reliability and affordability of the facilities for the following:
  - a. Calibration of radiation equipments primary standard for spectral radiation (short wave) and terrestrial radiation (long wave) including control units, sensors, accessories, tracking and software etc., according to WMO Standards.
  - b. Small size wind tunnel for calibration of wind speed, direction and wind run.
  - c. Air pollution calibration units with all necessary control units and testers and chemicals for the calibration of air pollution field equipments.
  - d. Other sensors and systems, as required, based on proposed modernization of YMS facilities
3. Recommend list and specifications for calibration tools, testers and for complete mobile calibration laboratory (all meteorological elements including digital parameters, pressure, temperature, relative humidity etc.).
4. Review, update and develop guidance materials and standards related to calibration instruments and methods of operation testing and calibration.
5. Review the performance results and recommend the state of the art of the operational instruments and their calibrations.
6. Develop line of procedures for quality assurance of calibration for all national related institutions.
7. All specifications prepared should comply with WMO and international standards.

**DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT:** Six Weeks.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** The qualifications expected from the consultant are:

Advance university degree in physics or mathematics or related field with at least 10 years of experience in the field calibration of meteorological and hydrological instruments and working experience with regional calibration centers is preferred. In depth knowledge and experience in developing technical specifications of calibration equipments including knowledge in calibration of electronic sensors for automatic weather stations. Knowledge in procurement system of the World Bank. Working knowledge of English. Knowledge of international standard packages for calibration software.

**Detailed Terms of References must be checked by the interested applicants at [www.ppcryemen.com](http://www.ppcryemen.com).**

Interested applicants must submit their applications and updated CVs to the office of Project Coordination Unit (PCU) not later than 03:00 PM on 29 December, 2013 at the following address:

The Office of the Program Coordination Unit (PCU) Climate Information System and PPCR Coordination Beirut Street Behind the Commercial Bank, Hadda Sana’a, Republic of Yemen. Telephone: 00967-1-422563, Facsimile: 00967-1-422564, or by E-mail: [cisppcr@yemen.net.ye](mailto:cisppcr@yemen.net.ye)



# Living with construction

## City promises quick delivery of bridge services but residents remain skeptical

Story and photos by  
Amal Al-Yarisi

At the best of times, Yemen's traffic in Sana'a can be frustratingly chaotic with jams, angry drivers and a general everyman for himself mentality. But when the city—in an effort to make good on promises to build infrastructure—sectioned off a large portion of Hadda Street, a main thoroughway, about two months ago for bridge construction, people grew a bit more irritated than usual.

The city is also working on bridge construction projects in the Bait Baws, Taiz Street, and Dar Salm areas, all located in southern Sana'a. These projects began eight months ago and in a short amount of time have raised the ire of local businesses, which say they appreciate the projects but are doubtful they will be done in the provided time frame. In the meantime, construction is crippling their business.

At the Al-Nahdain Supermarket, near the Dar Salm construction site, Tawfeeq Al-Wesabi, the market's owner, stood in front of the shop expressing his frustrations at the construction and the portions of the street that were impassable as a result.

"Bridges are positive and reduce traffic jams, but they take a long

time to be finalized, which causes huge losses for us," said Al-Wesabi.

He pays YR350,000 (around \$1,670) a month to rent the space for his store, but since construction began he is operating at a loss and not able to cover rent.

"Some landlords cooperated with those who have leases [in the construction area] and reduced their monthly rent," he said.

Al-Wesabi wasn't so lucky. Now he just hopes construction ends quickly.

The four construction sites have also generally inconvenienced people.

"An alternative plan should have been provided to regulate traffic," said Ali Al-Maqhafi, a taxi driver, referring to the construction on Hadda Medina, an area he now likes to avoid.

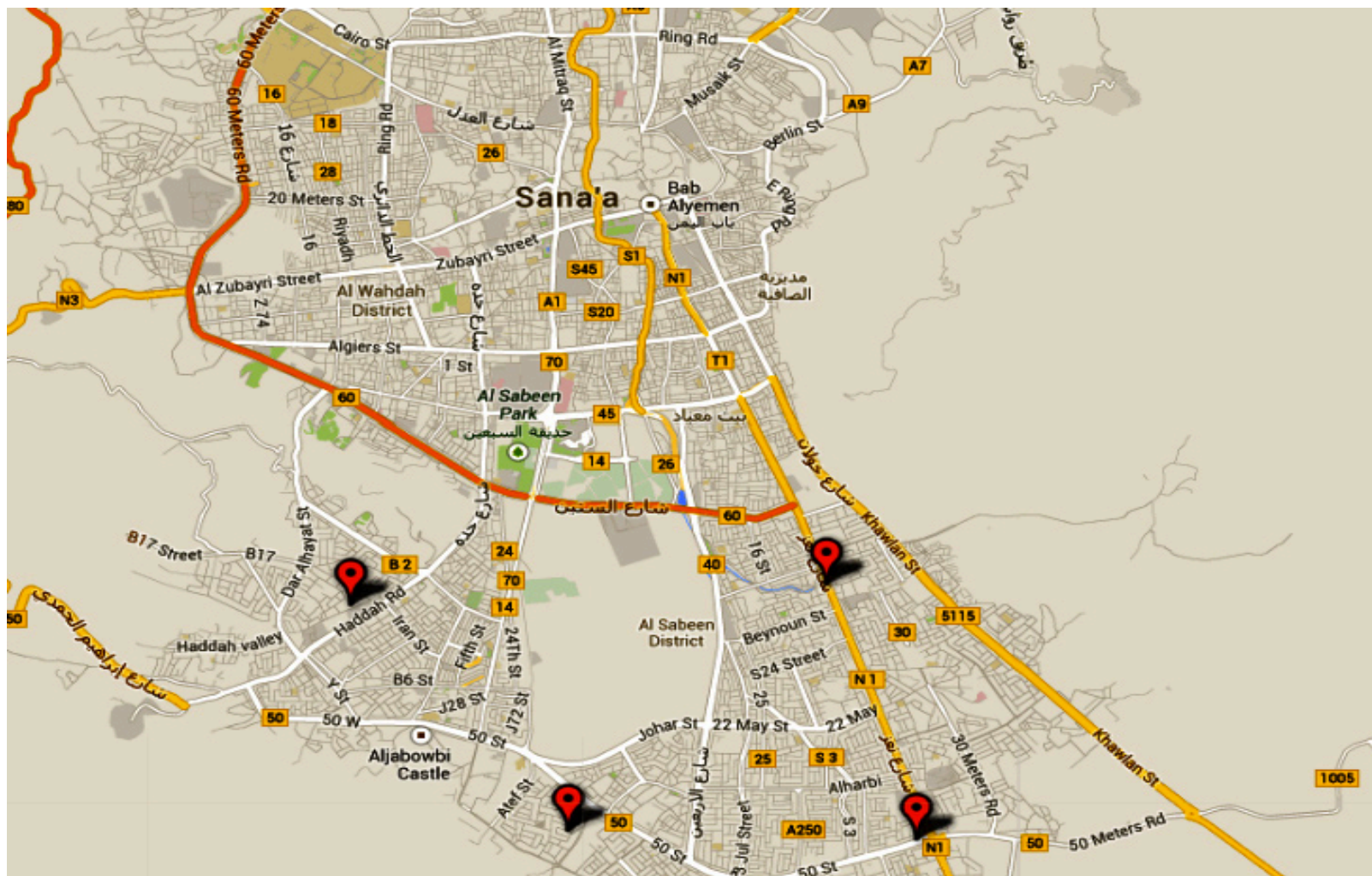
"No cars can drive in the fenced off areas," said Fawzia Mohammed, an employee in the Al-Sewari Factory near the Dar Salm construction site. His commute time has doubled now that he must walk the entire way to work from his house.

Hilal Al-Salahi, the executive director of Dar Salm Bridge project, says construction work in the area will be finalized by February 2014 at the latest, a time frame many question.

"These bridges are being constructed to resolve traffic jams in Sana'a, and they can't be constructed without closing the



The Medina bridge project on Hadda street. Naj Al-Sabahi, the project's supervisor, said the Capital Secretariat has a year-long contract with him to finish this bridge in southern Sana'a. He says the contractors pay a fine if they go over the allotted time frame.



Four bridges under construction in southern Sana'a: (from top left, clockwise) Hadda Medina, Dar Salm, Taiz Street, Bait Baws



streets," he said defending the project.

Al-Salahi says the city has tried to make the process as painless as possible.

"We installed several signs around the project to provide information about the project and an electronic clock to show how many days until the work is finished," he said. It is the only construction site of the four bridges that has such a device.

Ali Jarada, an engineer working in the General Management and Central Projects in the Public Works Office in Sana'a, said engineers, designers and traffic

experts developed these bridge projects based on well-studied and thoughtful plans to help ease Sana'a's chaotic traffic in the future.

The bridges are all being constructed at major intersections and costing the city about \$56 million each.

The supervisor of the Medina bridge project on Hadda, Naj Al-Sabahi, said the Capital Secretariat has a year-long contract with him to finish the project. According to him, the contractors pay a fine if they go over the allotted time frame.

However, Al-Sabahi said there are circumstances that are outside of his control that can buy contractors more time without having to pay a fine.

"[If] we take more time due to bad infrastructure that requires the reorganization of telephone landlines or sanitation services in the work areas, [we are not fined]," he said.

While the city's elected officials say they are working to complete the bridge projects, the city's residents are left to wonder if the construction process will be timely and according to a plan that minimizes everyone's inconveniences.

"This never happens," said Al-Maqhafi, the taxi driver.





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**Rammah Al-Jubari**

About 2 million Yemeni students are without school chairs, the Education Ministry revealed this week.

Minister of Education Abdul-

## Education minister: millions of students without chairs

Al-Ashwal told Maen TV channel on Monday that 660 schools in the country are nothing more than tarp and rods and that 444 principals have had no formal schooling.

Genuine education reform would take over ten years he said, because education has been neglected for decades.

Thabit Al-Samawi, the general director of



Yemen's education minister painted a stark picture in a recent media report of services the state provides for students.

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Sana'a-based civil society organization, five percent of the national budget is allocated for education. Thirty percent of the budget goes to security and defense, the founda-

tion said.

A recent UNESCO report said 18 percent of teachers have university degrees and only 60 percent hold high school degrees.

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equipment at the Education Ministry, told the Yemen Times the Cabinet ordered the Yemen Economic Corporation (YEC) to supply 100,000 school chairs this past year, but YEC did not have the budget.

The total cost of 100,000 school chairs is YR1.85 billion (\$1.6 million), Al Samawi said.

"The government provides less than 10 percent of the actual needs of schools. The Education Ministry must resort to other bodies to try and make up the difference," he said.

According to a recent report by the Basmat Shabbab Foundation, a



Data source: UNESCO --Visualized by The Yemen Times

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