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المشغل الأول والأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن



Rampant malnutrition: Hodeida governorate is struggling to feed its children. The area has the highest rates of child malnutrition in the country. NGOs are working to reduce the statistics, but they are up against factors like poverty and poor sanitation. **Read more on Page 4** (Photo by Samar Qaed)

Five alleged Al-Qaeda members killed, four wounded in Abyan air strike

Information provided by Ministry of Interior contradicts local reports

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANAA, Jan. 6—Five alleged Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) affiliates were killed and four others wounded on Sunday in a Yemeni air raid in the Al-Mahfad district of Abyan governorate, according to military sources in the area.

A soldier in the Abyan-based Brigade 111, Shakir Al-Ghadeer, said the Air Force targeted two Hilux model cars. Al-Ghadeer says his battalion examined the destroyed vehicles following the attack.

Al-Ghadeer said the wounded were taken to nearby Shabwa gov-

ernorate for treatment.

However, the Interior Ministry is denying any reports of an aerial raid. It reported on its website on Sunday that three AQAP affiliates were injured in the area after tribal gunmen shot at their car. No further information was provided.

"The...ministry said that [only] three gunmen were wounded, but this number is not accurate," said Al-Ghadeer.

Al-Ghadeer alleges that security officials in the area inaccurately reported the casualties to the Interior Ministry. He says one official said security is so "lacking in the governorate," that it is "every man for himself."

A local resident in Abyan, Abdulla Dokhn, said "planes constantly hover over Al-Mahfad and other areas of the Ahwar district."

"We see Al-Qaeda gunmen, official security personnel, and members of the Popular Committees [local residents who work

alongside the army] mixing in the streets at the same time. This shows how strong Al-Qaeda is [because they are not afraid to openly walk the streets], and this frightens us," Dokhn said.

In addition to attacks from the Yemeni Air Force, Abyan is also targeted by controversial American drones in the U.S.'s efforts to combat militant groups like AQAP in the area.

The latest drone strike took place on Monday in the Rada'a district of Al-Beida'a governorate, near Abyan. Two were injured in the two-missile attack that hit a car travelling to the Qaifa area, said to Hamood Al-Amari, the security manager in Rada'a.

He said it is believed there were civilians in the car.

"This drone strike happened near the place where another drone strike hit a wedding procession three weeks ago," he said, referring to the Dec. 11 incident in

which 12 civilians were killed after a missile struck cars outside a village in Rada'a.

The Qaifa area is the home of the Al-Dhahab family, whom the government accuses of having ties to AQAP.

In a previous statement to the Yemen Times regarding the conflicting statistics provided by officials and eyewitnesses following drone strikes, Saeed Al-Jamhi, the head of the Al-Jamhi Center for Study and Research and an expert on terrorism, said, "The inconsistent statistics prove that the state is not really present in these areas and lacks accurate information about the real numbers of victims. We are used to such things.... The state doesn't usually provide accurate information about air strikes because it does not have sufficient and real-time information. It relies on security chiefs in these areas [and doesn't always pursue the] facts."

Tribesmen in Hadramout blow up oil piping, strikes in Mukalla continue

Security forces are responsible for continued unrest in governorate, official says

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANAA, Jan. 6—Armed men affiliated with the Hadramout Tribal Federation blew up piping in oil block 15 in Hadramout governorate on Sunday.

"A group of Hadramout Tribal Federation youth exploded the pipe in reaction to atrocities committed by government forces," said Saleh Molla, a spokesperson for the Hadramout Tribal Federation.

Molla said the youth were upset about the death of a young man from Mukalla, Abdulla bin Ahmed, who was allegedly shot dead on Saturday by guards protecting an oil company in the from the Al-Masila area. Ahmed was reportedly taking part in a protest calling for the employment of youth in local petroleum companies in Hadramout.

The leadership of the Hadramout Tribal Federation did not plan the attack on the pipeline, Molla said.

Hadramout's governor, Khalid Al-Daini, on Sunday blamed security forces for the deteriorating security situation in the governorate.

"The security authorities have been negligent in maintaining security," Al-Daini said in a phone interview with the Yemen Times. "They are acting in a partisan manner."

The city of Mukalla has been largely shut down since Saturday as a result of a city-wide strike. While hospitals remain open, schools, government offices and private businesses have all shuttered their doors.

Al-Daini says that some of the security personnel who hail from Hadramout are dressing in civilian clothes and joining the ongoing protests.

"The strike has paralyzed the city of Mukalla....The tribes agreed to strike on Thursday, Friday and Saturday only," said Hadba Al-Yazidi, a journalist based in Mukalla. "However, Southern Movement supporters have forced locals to shut down shops and schools."

On Dec. 10, the Hadramout Tribal Federation made a list of demands of the central government. They called for the evacuation of military camps from the governorate, job opportunities for Hadramout residents in local oil companies and the replacement of security personnel in the city with local forces. The tribes gave

the government 10 days to meet their demands. On the same day, interim President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi said his administration would meet the tribes' demands. But he also warned that, because they were numerous and dramatic changes, they would be met gradually.

To make good on his promise, the president ordered the central government's Ministry of Oil to recruit unemployed Hadramout youth to work in local petroleum companies. He also ordered the transformation of a military camp in the middle of Mukalla into a public hospital, and on Saturday, he appointed Brig. Khalid Mohammed Mubarak, a local security figure, as the commander of the forces in charge of protecting the oil companies in the Al-Masila area.

There has been no specific timetable made for when the central government believes they can have all the requirements met, Al-Daini said.

"The president's orders are positive and have appeased the Hadramout tribes," said Molla, the tribal spokesperson. "However, these orders do not meet all of [our] demands. We continue to call for their fulfillment. We will also escalate the situation [if necessary to achieve our goals]."

An anti-government mass rally took place on Dec. 20 to protest the killing of Sa'ad Bin Habrish, a prominent tribal sheikh, at a security checkpoint in early December. The sheik was reportedly shot in an exchange of gunfire between his convoy and security forces when the sheikh allegedly refused to stop at a checkpoint at the entrance of Sayoun city in Hadramout.

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SSF soldier's wife shot dead in Aden



Supreme Security Committee Headquarters in Aden

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANAA, Jan. 6—The wife of a soldier from the Special Security Forces (SSF) in Aden was shot dead on Sunday.

The soldier and his wife reportedly drove into a recently cordoned-off area of the Public Security Forces (PSF) headquarters in their private vehicle. According to a local journalist, Anees Mansour, the guards shouted for the driver to stop, but he did not. Consequently, they opened fire on the vehicle.

The soldier then entered the security building, Mansour said, and he was taken via military vehicle for questioning and jailed.

Relations between the SSF and the PSF have been tense ever since.

Local media outlets reported that angry SSF soldiers broke into PSF

headquarters after the incident, a claim SSF leaders have denied.

"The SSF had not sent any military vehicles to the PSF headquarters," the SSF said in a statement. It went on to say the soldier in question had driven his own, private vehicle to the headquarters, and that the angry reaction of the soldier to his wife's death is understandable because of his shock and grief.

While Gen. Sadeq Haid, Aden's security manager, also denied reports that soldiers had stormed the PSF headquarters, he conceded that "some SSF soldiers did act inappropriately following the accident."

Haid said the soldiers are being investigated and will be held accountable.

A committee from Sana'a has been assigned to investigate the incident.

Oil pipeline in Marib repaired, government to confiscate property of saboteurs

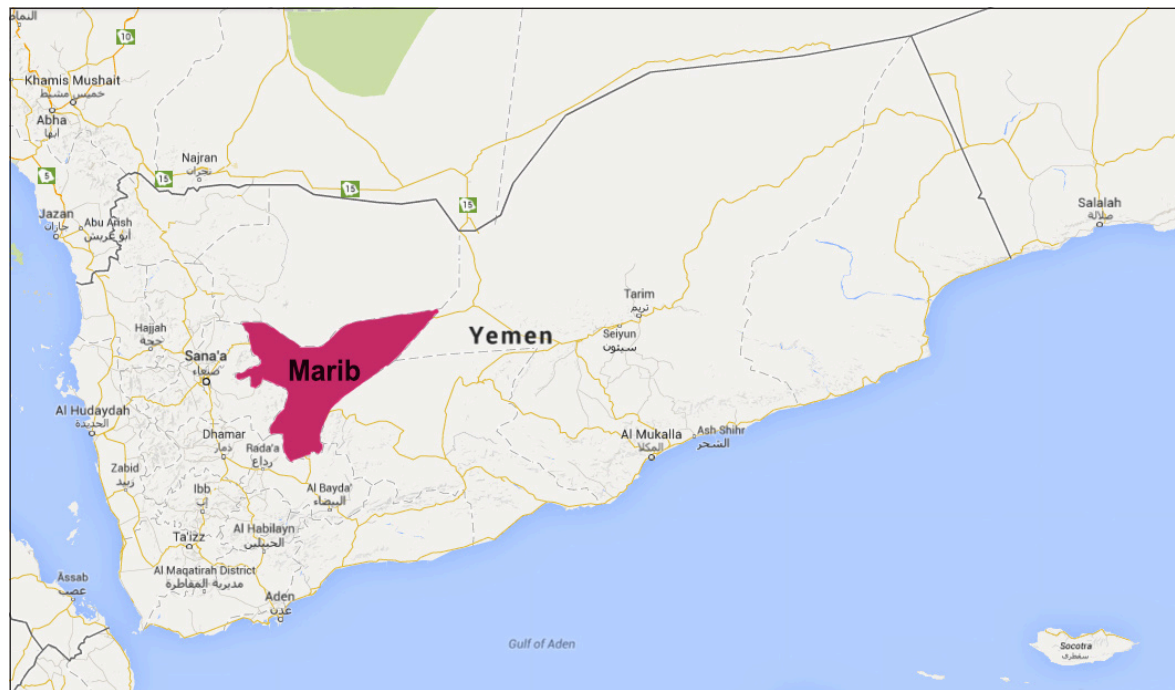
Ali Saeed

SANAA, Jan. 5—Engineers finished repairing an oil pipeline in Marib on Sunday as government forces suspended a military campaign that began last Thursday against tribesmen accused of multiple attacks of sabotage on the pipeline, a local source said. Over the past week the infrastructure sustained several attacks, the most recent on Friday, after the military campaign began.

According to Sheikh Ali Al-Munifi, a tribal leader in Marib, Sheikh Ahmed Al-Jalal, another prominent tribal leader from Marib, was able to mediate a ceasefire between the tribesmen and the government that allowed engineers to fix the damaged pipeline.

The acts of sabotage completely halt the transfer of oil to Yemen's west coast to be exported.

On Friday, the Ministry of the Interior reported that a military convoy of 14 armored cars, tanks and other military vehicles entered the the Al-Shabwan area on Thursday, in an attempt to capture the alleged saboteurs. The convoy came under attack, the ministry says, and one high-ranking army officer was killed in an exchange of gunfire. Two other officers and



14 soldiers were wounded in the fighting.

The ministry also reported that three tribesmen were killed and four others wounded in the clashes. However, a local source told a local news website, Al-Masdaronline, that two civilians were killed in random army gunfire.

The suspension of the crackdown against the saboteurs came after the Supreme Security Committee, headed by President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, threatened on Friday that the government will be taking action to confiscate property owned by the accused in Sana'a or any other city.

The committee said in a statement published in the state-run Saba News Agency on Friday, "strict instructions have been issued to confront saboteurs. [The government] warned that anyone found to be cooperating with these criminals or sheltering them will also have their [property seized]."

Government renews attempts to reach peace in Houthi-Salafi fighting

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANAA, Jan. 6—A new round of delegations was sent this week to several areas in the North in order to broker a peace deal between the Houthis and the Salafis, whose fighting has spread throughout the region since it began in the city of Dammaj in late October.

One presidential delegation arrived in the Haradh area of Hajja governorate on Sunday amid reports of more fighting between a group of Zaidi Shiites who have controlled parts of northern Yemen since 2011, known as the Houthis, and the the Salafis, who are conservative Sunnis.

A committee headed by Sana'a's mayor, Abdalqader Hilal, arrived last week in Sa'ada governorate to focus his efforts on Dammaj.

The current commander of the Reserve Forces, Gen. Ali Al-Jayfi, has been tasked with reaching a peace deal in the Arhab district of Sana'a governorate between armed anti-Houthi tribesmen and Houthis. Fighting in Arhab is the most recent evidence that the conflict is spilling over into other parts of the country.

The central government has made repeated attempts to secure a peace deal between the two warring groups. A presidential delegation returned to Sana'a in December after being unable to get both sides to follow through with a compromise they had originally agreed to implement.

"If the government really wants to end the conflict between the Houthis and the Salafis, it will succeed," said Mohammed Al-Bukhaiti, a Houthi representative at the National Dialogue Conference. "Otherwise, the [newest] committee will be as ineffective as the previous ones."

On Sunday, demonstrators are planning to march from the city of Sa'ada to Dammaj after being bused

from Sana'a in order to call for a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

"There is coordination with the security authorities to secure the road the participants will travel on," said Mohammed Al-Bashiri, the secretary general of the newly-established Al-Salam Party, a group known for its peaceful advo-

cacy work. Yahia Abu Asbo, the head of the original presidential committee that failed to secure peace in Dammaj, said President Hadi has ordered that those injured in the ongoing fighting receive medical treatment at the expense of the state.

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Reducing child mortality in Hodeida governorate

Yemen continues to struggle with high rates of malnutrition

Story and photo by Samar Qaed

Tiny children with gaunt bodies—their bones protruding from their skin—wail while lying in the arms of their parents inside a malnutrition treatment center in the Al-Danabeqa village in the Al-Tohaita district of Hodeida governorate.

According to UNICEF, Yemen has the second-highest rate of stunting in the world, behind Afghanistan. One in every two children is stunted, meaning both the growth of their brains and bodies is affected by a lack of nutrition.

More than four in 10 children are moderately or severely underweight (second only to East Timor), UNICEF says, and more than 250,000 Yemeni children suffer from severe acute malnutrition and risk death as a result.

The World Health Organization (WHO) says that “more than half of early child deaths are due to conditions that could be prevented or treated with access to simple, affordable interventions, such as improved nutrition.”

“Children are at greater risk of dying before age five if they are born in rural areas, poor households, or to a mother denied basic education,” WHO says on their website.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) adopted by the United Nations in 2000 aim to decrease

child deaths worldwide by 2015. The fourth MDG is to reduce the 1990 mortality rate among children under age five by two-thirds.

The under-five mortality rate is still very high in Yemen and experts say is not meeting MDG

a lack of basic public services and difficult access to remote, affected areas.

According to a survey by UNICEF and Yemen's Public Health and Population Ministry, one-third of children in Hodeida governorate

makeshift and basic facility, the nearest health center is a four-kilometer walk from their village. Each week 40 children come to the tent to be measured, weighed and fed. They receive medicine and ready-to-use therapeutic food to take home.

“Some children don't get better due to [underlying problems, such as] diarrhea and fevers, a lack of breastfeeding, poor sanitation and a lack of follow-up with nutrition programs. These are the critical factors behind child malnutrition,” said Mariam Al-Dawghani, the coordinator of Save the Children's health and nutrition programs in Hodeida.

Of Al-Tohaita's 4,000 residents, about 18 percent are children.

One resident, Jameela Ali, has been taking her three-year-old granddaughter, Fatima, to the tent for 11 weeks as a part of the feeding program. She says her granddaughter's condition is improving, and she is slowly gaining weight as a result of the supplements the NGO provides free of charge.

The Save the Children tent project will be coming to an end in a couple of months, at which point the village must figure out how to continue supporting malnourished children.

The director of the district's health ministry office, Abas Mutahar, says a health care center was built in the area in 2008, but it was never outfitted and opened.



One-third of children in Hodeida governorate are malnourished.

benchmarks.

This crisis is made worse by poverty. Yemen is one of the poorest countries in the world and the poorest country in the Middle East. Nearly half the population lives on less than \$2 per day.

Other contributing factors to malnutrition include high food prices, conflict, drought, unsafe water, poor nutritional practices,

are malnourished, the highest rate of malnutrition in the country.

International and local organizations have been concentrating their efforts there to chip away at the nation's malnutrition crisis.

Parents in the Al-Danabeqa village take their malnourished children each Tuesday to a tent-sponsored by Save the Children—to receive treatment. Without this

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الرجاء التقدم الى مكتب الاستقبال بالمنظمة مع رسالة رسمية موقعه و محتومه من شركتكم، والحصول على وثائق المناقصة من قسم خدمات الامداد والتموين بالمنظمة من الساعة 9:00 صباحا وحتى الساعة 04:00 مساءً وستصدر وثائق المناقصة اعتباراً من تاريخ 07/01/2014م حتى 15/01/2014م.

لزيد من المعلومات الرجاء الاتصال على الرقم: 01-444568/9 أو 07-513156, 07-518351

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

**وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
مشروع مكافحة البلهارسيا**

إعلان تأجير سيارات

**سيارات (عدد 26 سيارة) للمسح الوطني الشامل في 333 مديرية،
تعمل بالتوازي خلال 8 أسابيع**

يسر مشروع مكافحة البلهارسيا - وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان ان يعلن عن رغبتها في إنزال المناقصة العامة رقم (53) لسنة 2013م لتأجير سيارات (عدد 26 سيارة) للمسح الوطني الشامل في 333 مديرية - تعمل بالتوازي خلال 8 أسابيع - للبرنامج الوطني لمكافحة البلهارسيا، والتي سيتم تمويلها من هيئة التنمية الولية (IDA) - منحة رقم H542

- على الراغبين المشاركة في هذه المناقصة التقدم بطلباتهم الخطية خلال أوقات الدوام الرسمي إلى العنوان التالي:
- مشروع مكافحة البلهارسيا - مبنى البرامج - شارع مازدا - الحصبه - صنعاء - تلفون رقم 230 347 - فاكس رقم 220 299.
- لشراء واستلام وثائق المناقصة نظير مبلغ وقدره 50 دولار امريكي لا يرد.
- يقدم العطاء في مظروف مغلق ومختوم بالشمع الأحمر إلى عنوان الجهة المحدد ومكتوب عليه اسم الجهة والمشروع ورقم عملية الشراء، واسم مقدم العطاء، وفي طيه الوثائق التالية:
- 1. ضمان بنكي بنفس نموذج الصيغة المحددة في وثائق المناقصة بمبلغ مقطوع قدره (3,000) دولار امريكي، صالح لمدة (120) يوماً من تاريخ فتح المظاريف، أو شيك مقبول الدفع.
- 2. صورة من السجل التجاري ساري المفعول.
- 3. صورة من رخصة من مزاوله المهنة سارية المفعول.
- 4. صورة من شهادة ضريبة المبيعات + البطاقة الضريبية سارية المفعول.

تستثنى الشركات الأجنبية من تقديم الشهادات والبطاقات المشار إليها آنفاً ويكتفى بتقديم الوثائق القانونية المؤهلة الصادرة من البلدان التي تنتمي إليها تلك الشركات

- آخر موعد لاستلام العطاءات وفتح المظاريف هو الساعة (11:00) صباحاً من يوم الأحد الموافق 2014/1/19م، ولن تقبل العطاءات التي ترد بعد هذا الموعد وسيتم إعادتها بحالتها المسلمة إلى أصحابها.
- سيتم فتح المظاريف بمقر المشروع الموضح بعاليه بمكتب مدير المشروع بحضور أصحاب العطاءات أو من يمثلهم بتفويض رسمي موقع ومختوم.
- يمكن للراغبين في المشاركة في هذه المناقصة الإطلاع على وثائق المناقصة قبل شرائها خلال أوقات الدوام للفترة المسموح بها لببيع وثائق المناقصة لمدة (13) يوماً من تاريخ نشر أول إعلان.

وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان

مشروع مكافحة البلهارسيا

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Trying to find common ground 'I believe it is in the nation's interest to sign the document'

A compromise, referred to as the Southern Issue's resolution document, was signed by National Dialogue Conference (NDC) representatives and President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi two weeks ago. It was designed to circumvent a political impasse about Yemen's future number of regions in a federal system, but the agreement has created a lot of controversy. Some political factions stand behind the document, which transfers the responsibility of deciding on Yemen's regional divisions to another committee, headed by the president. Other political parties remain staunch critics of the decision. What are the justifications from both sides? Have the media given too much credit to this document? In an interview with the Yemen Times, Adel Al-Sharjabi, a sociology professor at Sana'a University, Abdu Al-Abdli, the editor-in-chief of the independently-run Al-Raya newspaper and Saif Al-Sharabi, the deputy head of the Islah Party's political department, touch on these questions.

Interview and photos by Mohammed Al-Hassani



Saif Al-Sharabi

Adel Al-Sharjabi

Abdu Al-Abdli

Let us start with Mr. Al-Sharjabi, what is your precise assessment of the Southern Issue's resolution document?

Al-Sharjabi: The document is the result of collective efforts. It has not been finalized yet. In my opinion, it should be revised, especially given that it did not ultimately present an actual solution. It only presented visions about solutions. Those who rejected this document put forth very lame excuses. Generally, I see the document as a step towards resolving the Southern Issue. Personally, I have an objection in terms of the number of regions. [I wonder about the people who say they prefer a six-state structure]. I think this perspective is espoused by those loyal to former President Ali Abdulla Saleh, who used to threaten that Yemen was in danger of splintering into many regions. They want to use the same threat now [to scare people]. I also do not agree with those who say that the document will limit regional [diversity]. [Tribal and regional] identities are already established. I think having a federal government will lessen consolidation [will actually allow diversity to flourish]. Those who rejected the document did not disclose why they really disagree with it. Those who fear losing Hadramout's oil wealth in a handover to a Southern region say that they are in favor of unity. But, they are the ones who have done the most damage to the country's sense of unity. Justice must be served in the South, and I think the document does not treat [the South] fairly. Adjusting the document is a step the government needs to take.

Some say the Southern Issue resolution document has generated a lot of media hype. What do you think?

Al-Abdli: I think a political document that resolves the Southern Issue is a national salvation document regardless of what the political parties at the National Dialogue Conference [NDC] say about it. These parties entered the dialogue to resolve a crisis, but they ended up creating multiple crises. They entered the dialogue only wanting to make [selfish] political gains, rather than acting on behalf of the interests of the country. This is shameful behavior on their part. For example, the General People's Congress (GPC) [is trying to frighten people] by saying that the nation's unity is in danger. However, it was this very group, along with its strategic partner, Islah, that abused unity in 1994.

Have the media created too much hype about this document?

Al-Abdli: Of course, it was overhyped by media outlets, and lots

of these media institutions [are biased] and unprofessional. Yemen is in the middle of a critical phase. It is heating up politically....

Let me shift back to Mr. Al-Sharabi. Why did you sign the document?

Al-Sharabi: First of all, we were not satisfied with everything included in the document. However, [we do what we can]. The country is heading down a narrow, political tunnel because of tension in the North and the South, wars, assassinations and attacks on electricity lines and oil pipelines. [If we just continue to talk until Feb. 21 [when interim President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's term of office ends] the country may enter a constitutional vacuum. Regarding those who have reservations about signing the document, they have the right to have reservations. However, I believe it is in the nation's interest to sign the document.

Were there disagreements about the document within the Islah Party?

Al-Sharabi: I think disagreements exist within any political party. This is normal. This is a characteristic of democracy, but the official stance of the Islah Party on the document is important. Islah has signed the document.

One criticism is that there was no particular design to this document, that it was not well thought-out from its first draft until its signing. What do you think?

Al-Sharabi: As I have said, we think that signing the document serves the nation's interests, even though we are not completely satisfied with it. We still believe that all the points included in this document need revision.

Did you feel obliged to sign the document?

Al-Sharabi: We had two choices. The first was to sign the document even with all of its shortcomings, in order to maintain Yemen's unity.... We suggested genuine local [regional] governance with full authority, but not in the way it was used by the former regime. We want to maintain Yemen's unity under local governance with the existing [22] governorates. Adopting a federal system will be very difficult for Yemen to afford. Where would this money come from? Perhaps the committee that the president appoints will take into consideration the time and resources needed for this system. We are worried that Feb. 21 will arrive without [having achieved success at the NDC].

Why did some political factions refuse to sign the document

although the document makes no mention of Yemen's number of regions?

Al-Sharabi: The committee will be formed in such a way that all of political factions will be represented. Some have suggested a five-state structure. Others say six states. A two-state structure has also been proposed. This issue has been referred to the committee that will be appointed by Hadi, and it will determine the appropriate number.

What are Islah's reservations about the document?

Al-Sharabi: We want [to decentralize the government and give more power to the governorates]... because Yemen is currently an over-centralized state. Before we move to a federal structure, we have to try to give the governorates more authority. It is better to [give more power to the governorates, and less to the central government] prior to dividing the country into states, so that residents will have the experience of sharing power. I think we wasted time at the NDC discussing [less important] issues and postponing the vital issues until the end.

As a journalist, what have people's reactions been to this document?

Al-Abdli: In my opinion, many people supported the signatories. The average person's perception is shaped by the media. Some people think that some parties refused to sign the agreement because [those parties believe that they] will lose [control of] their interests. Some think that [a new regional structure of states] will improve living standards, and yet others think that the document will splinter the country.

Do you think that people fear federalism because it might weaken the state and result in conflicts?

Al-Abdli: I think that the problem lies in politicians' minds. Yemenis have been waiting for the NDC's outcomes. They want Yemen to come out of its current difficult situation. The document is not, by any means, a sacred text ... rather, as Mr. Al-Sharabi said earlier, it was a means to an end in order to bring us out of this political crisis.

There are also public fears that the document might cause the South to secede. What do you think?

Al-Abdli: I don't think that the document will lead to separation or will weaken the South or the North. Rather, it will reduce the insufferable centralized system. The document came about as a [compromise] after NDC members were unable to reach a clear agreement.

Do you think that the objection of even one NDC member to the document will affect its future implementation on the ground?

Al-Sharabi: I think that the Southern Issue Working Group is particularly concerned with this issue. [However,] it agreed to the document without any problem. As for those who objected to the document, [I think they objected for purely political reasons]. I think problems will arise if a referendum is held on the document.

Some political parties that are allied with the Islah Party

claim that the document will result in a larger foreign presence in Yemen and a misuse of its national resources. What do you think?

Al-Sharabi: This is not true. The document belongs to Yemen. It is probably true that foreign consultants aided in the creation of the document, but [its essence] and all of its ideas were [decided on and] made by Yemenis. To be clear, U.N. Envoy Jamal Benomar encouraged NDC members to draft the document but did not provide any of its terms or materials. He only helped craft the language to convey what the NDC members wanted. As far

as foreign presence is concerned, I say that as long as [our] government is strong, there will not be a foreign domination. However, foreigners will intervene in our affairs when we are weak. Sometimes, foreign intervention is necessary.

When is foreign intervention necessary?

Al-Sharabi: For example, Yemen was on the brink of civil war prior to the signing of the Gulf Initiative. So foreign nations intervened and saved the day. They helped us establish the NDC and when it succeeds, a strong foreign presence will end.

باسمى آيات التهنيتي وأجمل عبارات المباركة والود - نزفها:
للولاء الحاج / عبد الجبار هائل سعيد
بمناسبة زفاف نجله
هائل
ونسأل الله تعالى للعروسين حياة زوجية سعيدة وأن يبارك لهما
وعليهما وأن يجمع بينهما على خير وأن يرزقهما الذرية الصالحة..

الأكثر فرحا:
عماد السقاف - مدير يمن تايمز بتعز
رئيس تحرير مجلة الأسرة والتنمية
عبد الناصر أحمد الأكللي
وجميع موظفي يمن تايمز ومجلة الأسرة والتنمية

في حوار مع « يمن تايمز » حول وثيقة الحل العادل للقضية الجنوبية..

الشرعي: نريد أن تبقى اليمن موحدة بذات محافظاتها بحكم كامل الصلاحيات الشرحي: من اعترضوا على الوثيقة هدفهم الإعتراض على فقرة توزيع الثروة والنفط العبدلي: الوثيقة ليست قرآنا يتلى وليس كل ما ورد فيها إيجابيا



الشرحي

الشرحي

العبدلي

أثارت وثيقة الحل العادل للقضية الجنوبية التي وقعت قبل أسبوعين كثيرا من الجدل.. وكانت محل تأييد من قبل القوى السياسية، ورفض من قبل أخرى والتي اضطرت للقبول بها والتوقيع عليها لاحتوائها على شروط.. ما هي حجج المؤيدين والمعارضين للوثيقة، وهل صحيح أن الإعلام أعطاهما أكبر من حجمهما.. أسئلة نحاول الإجابة عليها في الحوار الذي تستضيف الصحيفة فيه، كلا من أستاذ علم الاجتماع السياسي بجامعة صنعاء الدكتور عادل الشرحي ورئيس تحرير صحيفة الرابطة المستقلة عبده العبدلي ونائب رئيس الدائرة السياسية لحزب التجمع اليمني للإصلاح سيف الشرعي.

حوار وتصوير/ محمد الحسني

ستتهي الهيمنة الأجنبية وستنتقل السلطات كاملة إلى الدولة اليمنية التي ستكون قوية بتوحد اليمنيين على بنائها.

انتقل إليك دكتور عادل.. هناك من تحدثت عن هفوات في الوثيقة من بينها نسبة الـ ٥٠٪ التي أعطيت للجنوب في التمثيل في جميع سلطات الدولة الاتحادية.. ما رأيك؟

أولا.. هناك مبدءا في حل الأزمات الدولية اسمه التمييز الإيجابي.. الجنوبيون ظلموا لفترة طويلة ولابد أن يكون لهم تمييز إيجابي لفترة معينة، الوثيقة لم تعطي هذا التمييز على طول.. هي ذكرت أن هذا التمييز يكون في الفترة الانتخابية الأولى التي تلي الاستفتاء على الدستور ولم يضع التقاسم مطلقا.. الشئ الثاني الجنوبيون من حقه أن يمثلوا بنسبة ٥٠٪ بصورة دائمة.. لأنه كيف تعتبر أن الثروة حق وطني وهي في الجنوب.. هذه ثروتهم.. وأنا أرى أن بعض المكونات السياسية لا تضع مواقف حقيقية وإنما مواقف مملأة عليها.. أطراف داخلية تملئ عليها لتبادل المصالح.. ومن هنا أنا أطلب القوى السياسية أن تفكر بعقلانية.. المشكلة أن بعض القوى السياسية طرحت أشخاصا ليست لهم رؤى في مؤتمر الحوار الوطني، وإنما طرحتهم من أجل الـ ١٠٠ دولار التي تصرف يوميا.. وبعض ممثلي الحوار مسلوبو الإرادة كمثلي المؤتمر الشعبي العام.. هؤلاء إذا وقع أحدهم قالوا لا يمثلنا وإذا رفض يقول أنا منتظر أمر الزعيم.. فينبغي أن يكون عضو الحوار شخص مفكر وقادر على إتخاذ القرار.

يعني أنت تؤكد أن من يعارضون الوثيقة ليس لهم حجة أو مبرر حقيقي؟

نعم.. واعتقد أن كل هدفهم هي الفقرة الثامنة في الوثيقة والتي تتعلق بتوزيع الثروة والنفط.. لأنهم يخافون أن يصبح النفط بيد الجنوب، فقالوا نعمل الجنوب إقليمين وكأنهم يهددون الجنوبيين أن هذا النفط الذي لديكم لا لنا ولا لكم.. لكن ماذا نعمل المبادرة الخليجية التي جعلت من الناهب والفساد شريكا في صنع القرار مثله مثل الإنسان البريء الذي لم يقم بأي حماقات ضد الوحدة.. أنا أدمعهم إلى مراقبة الله في هذا الوطن الذي دمروه لمدة ٢٢ عاما وأن يقبلوا بهذه الحلول.

الوثيقة في اعتقادنا لن تؤدي إلى الانفصال، كما أنها لن تؤدي كما يطرح البعض إلى إضعاف الشمال أو الجنوب بل ستحد من المركزية المقبلة التي عانى الشعب اليمني منها كثيرا.. الوثيقة جاءت كحل وطني بعد أن استنزف المتحاورون الوقت ولم يصلوا إلى نتيجة.

انتقل مرة أخرى إليك سيف.. ألا تعتقد أن معارضة بعض المكونات للوثيقة حتى ولو كان واحدا سيؤثر على تنفيذها مستقبلا على الأرض؟

أنا أقول إن أصحاب الشأن في هذه القضية وافقوا عليها تماما وليس لديهم مشكلة.. بالذات هم أصحاب القضية الجنوبية.. هم وافقوا عليها تماما وليس لديهم مشكلة.. بالنسبة للأخريين الذين عارضوها هو من باب الإبتزاز السياسي.. واعتقد إذا عرضت على الشعب وتم الإستفتاء عليها لن يكون هناك مشاكل.

هناك أطراف قريبة منكم حذرت من الوثيقة وطرحت بأن الوثيقة ستؤدي إلى المزيد من الهيمنة الخارجية على اليمن كما أنها ستجعل ثرواتها في يد غيرها.. ما رأيك؟

هذا غير صحيح.. لأن الوثيقة هي أولا نابعة من الحوار الوطني المكون من ٥٦٥ عضوا، وهؤلاء يمنيون لا نقول فيهم إلا كل خير.. ولم يتم إختيارهم للحوار إلا لأنهم حريصون على مصلحة الوطن.. ولذلك الوثيقة يمنية.. صحيح هناك ربما مستشارين للوثيقة كانوا من خارج اليمن لكن بالنسبة للمعاني والأفكار التي وردت فيها كلها يمنية.. بشكل أوضح المبعوث الأممي جمال بنعمر فوض بصياغة الوثيقة ولم يضع هو موادها ونقاطها أي أنه فقط صاغ ما خرج به المتحاورون.. وهناك إجماع من الناس على أن الوثيقة جاءت من الحوار الوطني.. وبالنسبة للهيمنة الخارجية فأقول عندما تكون الدولة اليمنية قوية لن يكون عليها أي هيمنة.. كل ما وجدنا الآخرون ضعفاء سيدخلون في شؤوننا وهم لم يتدخلوا إلا حين وجدوا أننا على حافة الحرب.. كما أنه أحيانا التدخل الخارجي يصبح ضرورة.

متى؟

مثلا قبل التوقيع على المبادرة الخليجية كانت اليمن ستتدخل في حرب أهلية فتدخل الخارج لحسم هذا الموضوع وساعدنا لنصل إلى نتائج هذا الحوار.. وإذا نجح هذا الحوار

الجنوبية.. هناك من يرى ٥ أقاليم ومنهم من يرى ٦ وآخر يرى إقليمين ومنهم من يرى أوسع من ذلك، فالقضية أحييت للجنة وهي من سيقوم بتحديد عدد الأقاليم المناسبة.

ماهي تحفظاتكم في حزب الإصلاح على الوثيقة؟

نحن كنا نريد حكما واسع الصلاحيات للمحافظات في معناه الحقيقي كما ذكرت لك، باعتبار أننا حاليا في دولة مركزية، لأنه الأفضل قبل أن تقوم بتشكيل الدولة أن تبدأ بتطبيق نظام واسع الصلاحيات للمحافظات حتى يعيش المواطنون تجربة تقاسم السلطة والثروة عن واقع ومن ثم ينتقلون للأقاليم.. واعتقد أن أضعنا الوقت في مؤتمر الحوار في مناقشة قضايا بسيطة وتركنا القضايا المهمة إلى قبل إنتهاء فترة أعماله بفترة بسيطة وكان المفترض أن تأخذ مثل هذه المسائل المهمة بالنسبة للشكل الدولة وقتا أطول.

أعود لك عبده العبدلي.. باعتبارك صحفي ومراقب كيف تقبل الشارع ما أثير من جدل حول الوثيقة؟

اعتقد أنك الكثير في الشارع كان مؤيدا لمن وقع على الوثيقة.. والحقيقة أن المواطن العادي يكون موقفه من موقف وسائل الإعلام التي يتلقاها.. حيث هناك من يرى أن الرافضين للتوقيع يتوقعون بأنهم سيخسرون مصالحهم وأن الأقاليم ستحسن كثيرا من الوضع المعيشي لسكانها وأخريين يرون أن الوثيقة ستؤدي إلى تفكك البلاد.

ألا تعتقد بوجود تخوف لدى الشارع من أن يؤدي نظام الأقاليم إلى إضعاف البلاد ودخولها في صراعات لا نهاية لها؟

أعتقد أن الأزمة موجودة في عقول السياسيين المتأزمين أنفسهم، أما الشعب اليمني الذي انتظر طويلا مخرجات مؤتمر الحوار يأمل في حل يخرج الأزمات التي تعيشها اليمن حاليا.. والوثيقة ليست قرآنا يتلى وليس كل ما ورد فيها إيجابيا، ولكنها كما ذكر الأستاذ سيف كانت بمثابة وثيقة إنقاذ ومن الضروري الأخذ بها إضرارا حتى لا نعدم في غمر الأزمة السياسية.

حسنا.. أيضا كانت هناك مخاوف لدى العامة من أن تؤدي الوثيقة إلى انفصال الجنوب.. كيف تنظر لذلك؟

يعني أنكم وقعتم عليها مضطرين؟ نحن كنا أمام أمرين، الأمر الأول إما أن نوقع على الوثيقة بما فيها من علات على الأقل كي نحافظ على الحد الأدنى مما يحفظ وحدة اليمن، وبالتالي قضية الأقاليم ليست مشكلة، نحن كان اقتراحنا أن يكون نظام الحكم حكما محليا واسع الصلاحيات وبمعناه الحقيقي وليس بما كان يسير عليه النظام السابق.. نريد أن تبقى اليمن موحدة بذات محافظاتها بحكم كامل الصلاحيات، لأن كبيرة ومن الصعوبة توفيرها، ولكن ربما اللجنة التي ستكلف من قبل رئيس الجمهورية ستقيم الزمن والإمكانات التي سيحتاج إليه نظام الأقاليم، والأمر الثاني في الاضطرار من قبلنا المتمثل في الخوف من أن نصل إلى ٢١ فبراير دون نتائج للحوار أو فشله.

سيف الشرعي

جميع ما ورد في هذه الوثيقة من نقاط يحتاج إلى مراجعة.

لماذا المكونات السياسية الأخرى رفضت التوقيع رغم أن الوثيقة أصلا لم تحسم موضوع عدد الأقاليم؟

نعم اللجنة تشكلت على أساس أن هناك وجهات نظر متباينة لدى ممثلي المكونات السياسية في اللجنة المصغرة لفريق القضية

حجمها في وسائل الإعلام؟

هي فعلا أعطيت أكبر من حجمها في وسائل الإعلام باعتبار أن كثير من هذه الوسائل للأسف الشديد تتبع قوى سياسية ولا تؤدي رسالتها بمهنية، اليمن اليوم يعيش في مرحلة حرجة.. في مرحلة إحتقان سياسي، وكان يفترض على الأحزاب اليمنية قبل أن تجلس على طاولة الحوار أن تجري بينها مصالحة وطنية.

اسمح لي أن انتقل إلى سيف الشرعي.. لماذا وقعتم بداية على الوثيقة؟

بداية نحن من حيث المبدأ لم تكن مقتنعين بكل ما جاء في الوثيقة، لكن تظل القضية ما هو فن الممكن في هذه المرحلة الراهنة التي نتجه فيها البلاد إلى أفق سياسي ضيق بسبب استمرار التوتر في الشمال والجنوب من حروب واغتيالات وتجريح لأنابيب النفط وأبراج الكهرباء، وهناك مؤشرات إذا ما استمرنا في الحوار واستنزفنا الوقت ووصلنا إلى ٢١ فبراير المقبل ربما قد تدخل البلاد فيما يمكن أن نسميه فراغا دستوريا أو طريق مسدود، ولذلك كان بالنسبة للتجمع اليمني للإصلاح وبقية القوى السياسية التي وقعت على وثيقة حل القضية الجنوبية أن التوقيع هو الممكن لإنقاذ البلاد وارتأينا أنه من الضروري ذلك.. وقضية الذين تحفظوا على التوقيع من حقه ذلك، ولكننا نعتقد أن المصلحة الوطنية حاليا تقتضي التوقيع على الوثيقة.

ألم يكن هناك تباين داخل مكون الإصلاح حول الوثيقة؟

نعتمد أن التباين في الآراء داخل أي حزب سياسي ظاهرة صحية وحتى خارج الأحزاب، وهذه هي الديمقراطية، لكن المهم هو الموقف الرسمي الذي يصدر عن حزب الإصلاح وهو الموافقة على الوثيقة.

هناك من يطرح عن إجراءات استثنائية للوثيقة من حين صياغتها إلى التوقيع عليها.. ما رأيك؟

نحن كما قلت لك رأينا المصلحة الوطنية في التوقيع على الوثيقة رغم أننا لم تكن مقتنعين بها تماما.. نحن نرى أن جميع ما ورد في هذه الوثيقة من نقاط يحتاج إلى مراجعة.

أبدأ معك دكتور عادل.. ما هي قراءاتك الدقيقة لوثيقة حل القضية الجنوبية؟

الوثيقة هي إجتهد أولا وليست نهائية حتى الآن، ومن وجهة نظري لابد أن تخضع لمراجعات، فضلا عن أنها لم تقدم حولا نهائية.. هي قدمت رؤى لهذه الحلول.. واللذين رفضوا هذه الوثيقة قدموا مبررات واهية جدا.. وعموما أرى أنها خطوة في اتجاه حل القضية الجنوبية، وأنا شخصيا أعتز في حزية منها والمتمثلة في عدد الأقاليم.. واستغرب ممن يرفض أن تكون الدولة الاتحادية بإقليمين ويرفض أن تكون بسنة.. هذه فقرة غير مبررة.. اعتقد أن من يطرحون هذا الرأي هم القريبين من الرئيس السابق علي عبد الله صالح الذي كان يهدتنا بأن اليمن إذا انفصلت لن تنفصل إلى قسمين وإنما إلى أجزاء كثيرة.. فهم يريدون تعدينا بهذا حتى الآن.. كما لا أتفق مع من يطرح أن الوثيقة تكسر الهويات.. الهويات الآن مكرسه واعتقد أن الدولة الاتحادية ستخفف من حدة تكريس.. وعموما اللذين يرفضون الوثيقة لم يطرحوا الأسباب الحقيقية.. الناس اللذين خاضين على نطق حضرموت و تسليها لإقليم جنوب يتكلمون على الوحدة وهم من دمروا الوحدة في الأساس.. الجنوب لابد أن ينصف وأعتقد أن ما ورد في الوثيقة لم ينصف بالشكل الكامل، وإنما خطوة ينبغي أن تستكمل بمؤسسات وتشريعات.

عبده العبدلي.. هناك من طرح أن الإعلام أعطى وثيقة حل القضية الجنوبية أكبر من حجمها هل هذا صحيح؟

الوثيقة السياسية لحل القضية الجنوبية أنا اعتبرها وثيقة إنقاذ وطني بصرف النظر عما أثير حولها من ردود فعل من قبل أحزاب دخلت الحوار من أجل حل أزمة، لكنها خلقت أزمات مختلفة، وكان دخولها الحوار لتحقيق مكاسب سياسية فقط وليس من أجل تحقيق مصالح للوطن أو المواطن، وهو ما يعيب على هذه الأحزاب، فمثلا المؤتمر الشعبي العام كحزب حاكم سابق وشريك في الحكومة حاليا تراه يتباكي اليوم على الوحدة ويقول إنها أصبحت في خطر، مع أنه هو أول من أساء إليها مع شريكه الاستراتيجي حزب الإصلاح في العام ٩٤.

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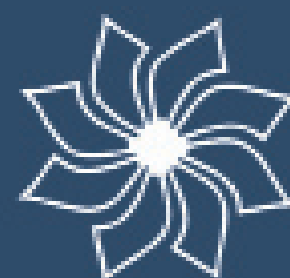
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Coffee Break

Sudoku

Easy

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 1 | |
| 2 | | | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| | 7 | | 2 | | 4 |
| 2 | 1 | 7 | 9 | | 8 |
| 6 | | | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 9 | | | | 4 | 1 |
| 1 | | 3 | 6 | | |
| 6 | | 4 | 1 | | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | | 8 | 1 | 3 |

Easy

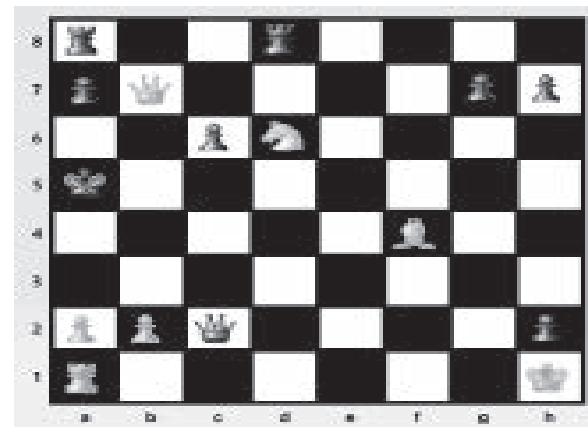
| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 8 | |
| 7 | | 6 | 4 | | 5 |
| 2 | 4 | | 3 | 6 | |
| | | 3 | 9 | 2 | |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | | 9 | 5 |
| | 1 | | 6 | | |
| | | 7 | 8 | | 3 |
| 5 | 3 | | | 2 | 7 |
| | | 9 | | | |

Intermediate

Difficult

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 6 | 8 | | | 7 |
| | | | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | 1 | 8 |
| | | | 6 | | |
| 2 | | 5 | | | |
| | 3 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| 6 | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | | 4 |

Chess



White plays and wins in the 3rd move

Solutions

Chess: Bd2+

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |

Sudoku

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Adel Al-Sunini, the charge d'affairs at Yemen's embassy in Washington, D.C, handed over the official request on Saturday to the U.S. Treasury Department's acting deputy assistant secretary for terrorism and financial crimes, Jennifer Fowler, asking for justification for the men's addition.

The U.S. Treasury Department on Dec. 18 branded Abdulwahab Al-Humaiqani, the secretary general of the Yemeni Al-Rashad Union—a Salafi political party,—and director of the Al-Karama Foundation's office in Yemen, a global terrorist.

Al-Humaiqani, also a member of the U.S.-backed National Dialogue Conference (NDC), is accused of raising money to fund Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) as well as facilitating financial transfers from Al-Qaeda affiliates in Saudi Arabia to Yemen.

Mohammed Al-Ahmadi, the legal coordinator of the Al-Karama Foundation in Yemen, told the Yemen Times that "the request for clarification on reasons behind adding Yemeni figures to the 'global terrorist' list is a positive step to overcome Yemen's lower hand in dealing with the U.S."

"I don't expect the U.S. to accept Yemen's request because Yemen has previously requested evidence against others like the journalist Abdulelah Haider Shaye, but nothing happened," he added.

Shaye was sentenced to five years in Yemeni prison for alleged connections to AQAP. He was released this year despite the U.S.'s requests that he remain in Yemeni custody.

In 2004, another charismatic Yemeni cleric, Sheikh Abdulmajeed Al-Zindani was added to the 'terrorist' list.

Both Al-Zindani and Al-Humaiqani deny having any contact with terrorist groups.

Al-Sunini said that he hopes the U.S. will provide comprehensive

information about the Yemeni citizens included in the U.S. treasury's decrees.

"The stance of the Yemeni government is positive so far. In case a charge against Al-Humaiqani is proven, he should be prosecuted by Yemen's judiciary," said Ibrahim Al-Ahmadi, a member of the Al-Rashad Union's Supreme Committee. "Requesting clarification...chal-

lenges [the U.S.] as there is no evidence against Al-Humaiqani," he added.

In a meeting on Sunday with representatives of a pro-Al-Humaiqani group called the Yemeni Popular Solidarity Forum, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi denounced the charges from the U.S. and said Yemen will not hand Al-Humaiqani over if requested.

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Yemen wants answers regarding citizens added to 'global terrorist' list

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Jan. 6—Yemen requested U.S. authorities provide an explanation for their decision to add two Yemeni figures to their "global terrorist" list, saying that if there is evidence against the men, the country would prosecute them internally.

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