

متوفر لدى جميع الموزعين المعتمدين ومراكز خدمة سبأفون

400

ريال إشتراك شهري حسب سنة الإشتراك

200

فائز شهرياً

خط الفوترة لسبأ

حُلة جديدة ومزايا فريدة

67%

تخفيض في خدمة الأهل والأصدقاء

100%

الخط مجاني

800

ريال بداية لباقات الإنترنت

خط سبأ الجديد كلياً ... تحدث ، اربح ، شارك ، قل مرحباً بمزايا لا حصر لها .

- قيمة خط الفوترة سبأ مجاناً (فقط دفع مبلغ التأمين) .
- إشتراك شهري يبدأ من 400 إلى 750 ريال ، وذلك حسب سنة الإشتراك حيث يحصل المشترك على 5% تخفيض عن كل سنة .
- فقط 150 ريال إشتراك لخدمة الأهل والأصدقاء ، أول 6 أرقام تضاف مجاناً ويتخفيض في المكالمات والإشتراك الشهري يصل إلى 67% .
- تأهل للسحب ضمن 200 فائز شهرياً بجوائز قيمة وذلك لكل 2500 ريال يتم سدادها شهرياً وتستطيع مضاعفة فرصك للفوز .
- باقات إنترنت متنوعة تبدأ من 800 ريال فقط (40 ميغا بايت) .
- (الأسعار غير شاملة للضريبة)

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تلفزيونات إتش دي و إل إي دي فائقة الوضوح ، أجهزة كمبيوتر محمول ، غسالات فل أوماتك ، بلاي ستايشن 3 ، مسرح منزلي وجوائز أخرى متنوعة .

جائزة 200 تنهرياً

لمزيد من المعلومات أرسل (سبأ) إلى الرقم ٢١١ مجاناً



SabaFon 2013...

A year full of Events and community activities

2013 is considered a unique and distinct year in community work for SabaFon when compared to years that preceded it in the number of events and community activities that have been implemented within one year.

The 2013 map for community projects contained a large number of events and programs ranging from education, health, sports, social, religious and relief and carried out according to the plans of the organization that were carefully considered by Yemen's leading mobile phone operator SabaFon in order to deliver its community message.

This comes within the company's belief represented by its senior management in the importance of the role of the private sector towards the community in collaboration with the public sector, which is satisfied and appreciates the role of SabaFon in pioneering community work. This view was evident in the honoring of SabaFon by the Ministry of public Health and Population and the World Health Organization late November last year in recognition of the efforts made by the company in supporting health education campaigns. In addition the company has received a large number of shields and certificates by many organizations and community associations.



Support for the sports field

The company started the year 2013 with the launch of the SabaFon Cricket championship, a sport played for the first time in Yemen. The tournament was held at the Al-Dherafi Stadium in the capital Sana'a, in collaboration with the Sana'a Cricket Association and with the participation of 6 teams from different nationalities, including local teams. The tournament witnessed the presence of a mass crowd of game fans, including a number of Asian residents in our country as cricket is considered as one of the most popular sports in their countries.

On the ninth of September the company contributed to the sponsorship of one of the most important sporting events witnessed by our country in 2013. The World Championship Arab Boxing PRO Yemen, which was held in the May 22 sports hall in Sana'a with the participation of 12 countries in different weights in the global event. The event witnessed the presence of a large audience. The end of the year witnessed an exclusive sponsorship by SabaFon of Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussein Al-Ahmar's sixth Equestrian Championship, which was held in December in the Equestrian Square of the military Academy.



Support for the educational field

The company gives the field of education special attention especially that education is the first step for communities' renaissance and is the foundation stone of civilizations. We do not exaggerate if we say that 2013 was a year of learning as the company supported a large number of celebrations and university graduation projects. SabaFon also funded the first University Book Fair organized by the University of Sana'a through which the burden of study costs was alleviated from the shoulders of students as the Book Fair provided the books at nominal prices.

The company had a prominent role in taking care of teachers through supporting their syndicate as the company ensured the full support of the Sixth Conference of the Yemeni Teachers Syndicate, which was launched in early 2013 in addition to supporting the Celebration of Teacher's Day organized by the Ministry of Education, which was held in May of last year and witnessed the honoring of eminent teachers. The month of December 2013 witnessed the kickoff of the back to school campaign in collaboration with the Ministry of Education through broadcasting awareness short films on a number of Yemeni satellite channels.

Support for the social area

The year 2013 witnessed a strong momentum in community events held under the auspices of SabaFon and we cannot mention them all here so an overview will suffice. Some of the most important events witnessed during past year, included support for the 13th mass wedding organized by the Righteousness and Chastity Association, Fourth Orphan Smile Festival and the "Save them" organization that advocates for our Syrian brothers.

In addition 2013 witnessed a mass wedding for orphans organized by the Directorate General for the Care and Rehabilitation of orphans in Sana'a and the Innovation and Excellence Forum for orphans within the Eighth Orphans Festival organized by the Social Isah Society charity. The year ended with the implementation of project winter blankets organized by the Righteousness and Chastity Association, relief campaign of departed Yemenis which was carried out by the Social Isah Society charity and targeted 17,000 thousand deportees who were handed over clothes and food in addition to the Sharik (Participate) campaign co-sponsored by the company through the distribution of large quantities of hats, t-shirts and hygiene items to Ma'een district schools.



Support for the health field

SabaFon takes it upon itself to address the health status experienced by the country and citizens; therefore the health field is provided with support of an ongoing collaboration with the public sector organizations and international associations working in this area. SabaFon has sponsored a national campaign to support cancer patients in 2013 under the slogan (Who sponsors the smile?) organized by the National Cancer Control Foundation in order to mobilize local support for cancer patients in Yemen.

Also the company contributed in sponsoring the first conference of health standards in the Yemeni capital Sana'a, which lasted for two days and was organized by the Federation of Private Yemeni hospitals under the slogan "For safe and high quality health services for Yemeni patients" with the participation of a number Arab and Yemeni medical expertise with the aim of setting specific standards for health institutions to help develop their services in Yemen. The company also celebrated the International Thalassemia Day, which falls on May 8 of each year in coordination with the Yemeni Association for Thalassemia patients which launched its activities with the fifth annual festival, which was held in Sana'a.

At the end of the 2013 the 71 Free Medical Campaign kicked off in cooperation with the Yemeni Charity Medical Association and lasted for ten days in the District of Bari al-Harith Sana'a with more than 3,500 beneficiaries who received free checkups and medicines.



A failed 'rescue' plan: Organizers of a movement called the "Rescue Campaign" failed to achieve their goal of forcing a government reshuffle at a protest on Tuesday. A protester holds a placard that reads, "The Rescue Campaign, a popular campaign that will topple the reconciliation government." **Read more on Page 3**

(Photo by Amal Al-Yarisi)

Conference officials say NDC to finally conclude

Delegates prepare to finalize reports

Mohammed al-Hassani

SANA'A, Jan. 15—The secretary general of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) announced on Tuesday that the conference is slated to conclude on Jan. 25.

The conference's reconciliatory talks, which began in March, were originally meant to conclude in September. With several pending

issues still under debate, including the state's new structure, talks were extended several times.

While many remain skeptical of the NDC's latest announcement, Dr. Ahmed Awadh Bin Mubarak, the NDC's secretary general, looked to reassure the public.

"The NDC's concluding date was announced after the reports of the nine working groups were discussed," Mubarak said. "A celebration with several foreign and local representatives is going to be held to conclude the NDC."

Following the wrap-up of the conference, a committee will be

established to begin drafting the constitution, some government institutions will be restructured and other NDC outcomes will be implemented, Mubarak said.

"The NDC's final document, which includes reports from the working groups...will be presented during the concluding plenary," slated to be held next week, said Yasser Al-Ro'ini, the NDC's deputy secretary.

The NDC's secretary general gave NDC delegates a three-day vacation this week starting on Monday to allow the conference's Reconciliation Committee and the NDC's

presidency to finalize amendments being made to the working groups' reports.

Although a contentious issue, the NDC authorized President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi to form and head a committee this week that will be tasked with the job of determining how many regions Yemen will be divided into under a new federal system. The committee will be looking at the option of dividing Yemen into either two or six regions.

"People are looking for a strong state and this has been the primary discussion at the NDC," Mubarak said.

Critics say 2014 budget not in line with country's trajectory

Financial allocations are still based on centralized system

Ali Saeed

SANA'A Jan 15—Yemen's Parliament this week approved a budget of YR2.88 trillion (\$13.4 billion) for 2014, about a four percent increase from the 2013's budget plan, according to the Ministry of Finance.

The new budget plan projected an estimated income, from oil revenues and taxes, at around YR2.2 trillion (\$10.2 billion), along with a deficit of around YR6.8 billion (\$3.16 billion).

"Nothing changed in the preparation method of the budget plan [this year], which is based on estimations in expenditure and income," said Mohammed Jubran, an economics professor at Sana'a University.

Since it's popular anti-government uprising that ousted former President Ali Abdullah Saleh in 2011, Yemen has been struggling with a tough political transition and an ailing economy. But economists say that the 2014 budget isn't showing much in terms of economic growth.

In comparison to last year's budget, estimated revenues have only increased by YR120 billion (\$ 55.8 million), Jubran said.

"This significantly demonstrates that the government is unable to develop resources to collect lost revenues," he added.

In late December, the government attempted to enact a reform on the pricing of oil to generate revenue. Officials announced that in 2014, Yemen's exported gas would be sold at market price. However, this was not reflected in the revenues section of the budget plan. Instead, gas and oil revenues, according to the 2014 budget plan, decreased by around YR40 billion (\$186 million).

The budget plan also increased its expenditures by YR117 billion, compared to the 2013. Jubran said the government should use half of its expenditure budget to pay off its accumulated interest on debts it owes to private banks.

Other highlights of the budget include the government's plan to pay YR 2.4 billion (\$11.3 million) to the Tribes' Affairs Authority (monthly salaries for tribal leaders) in 2014. In comparison, the budget projected for Yemen's Coast Guard Authority is YR 1.6 billion (\$7.2 million).

Some of are highly critical of the budget seemingly overlooking an institution like the Coast Guard. Yemen has around 2,000 km. of coastline and often serves as a transit country for smugglers bringing migrants, drugs and weapons into the region.

"[The difference between investment in securing the coastline and paying the tribal leaders] shows that the old regime's mindset still rules," said Mueen Abdulmalik,

a National Dialogue Conference (NDC) delegate.

The NDC was a stipulation of Yemen's transitional process and is aimed at setting the country on a path towards national elections and a rewritten constitution. Originally slated to end in September, the conference has been extended several times.

Abdulmalik is very critical of politicians preparing the budget, saying they "have no competence," and "they are not aware of the political developments happening in the country."

"The budget was approved far-away from what is taking place in the country. It also does not reflect the political trend toward decentralization," Abdulmalik said. He says the current version of the budget does not support Yemen's political transition nor people's aspiration for change.

"The NDC outcomes need to change the budget in a way that ensures a move towards federalism," he said.



في حوار مع «يمن تايمز» حول شهية الحوثيين في التمدد..

البخيتي: نحن كحركة سياسية وفكرية نستحوذ على أكبر نسبة من الأنصار في العاصمة صنعاء وما حولها الشرجبي: ما تكسبه القوى بصورة سريعة تفقده بصورة أسرع



Yemen's Romeo and Juliet saga continues

Court asks Huda's family for permission for her to marry

Story and photo by Ali Abulohoom

SANA'A, Jan. 15—The Bani Al-Harith Court in Sana'a this week sent a formal letter to the family of a young Saudi Arabian woman who illegally crossed the border to marry her Yemeni boyfriend in October of last year. The court letter asks Huda Al-Niran's family in Saudi Arabia, who are opposed to the marriage, to either come to the court or deputize someone to give Huda to her boyfriend, Arafat Radfan, in marriage.

Yemenis were swept away by the romantic tale of Huda and Arafat in the fall of last year after the couple was taken into custody for Huda's illegal entrance into Yemen.

In November, Huda was granted asylum by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), who said that returning her to her family in Saudi Arabia would put her life at risk. Her parents reportedly threatened the girl with abuse.

Huda disobeyed her family when she spurned the suitor her parents had chosen for her and ran away from home in search of Arafat.

The couple says they hope to marry as soon as possible.

According to Yemeni law, a man who is not a family member can be entrusted to offer a woman's hand in marriage by proxy if he has the permission of her legal guardian or the permission of a judge.

The court's prosecutor, Rid-



Protestors outside one of Huda's court hearings.

wan Al-Ansi, said that if Huda's family refuses to either attend or deputize someone to marry her, he can assign a judge to preside over her marriage to Arafat when she reaches the legal age of consent, 20-years-old.

"We will wait for a response from Huda's family. [If they do not respond] we will move ahead with the legal process that gives Huda the right to marry," Al-Ansi said.

An attorney at the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Sana'a, Abdullah Al-Mujahid, declined to comment on the case because of the sensitivity of this issue.

In late November last year, Huda was moved from the immigration prison in Sana'a, where she had been held since her arrest, to Dar Al-Amal, a shelter for homeless women.

But Huda's attorney, Albdualraqueeb Al-Qadhi, will not be happy until the girl is released from government custody. He considers

Dar Al-Amal another prison because she is not allowed to leave the shelter even though she was exonerated by the court, along with Arafat.

"Huda is now imprisoned in Dar Al-Amal and that is certainly in conflict with her asylum status, which gives a person the right to freedom of movement and also to live wherever he or she wants," Al-Qadhi said.

A week ago, Huda presented a formal request to the Bani Al-Harith court seeking permission to marry Arafat.

The Court of First Instance, a criminal court, acquitted Arafat of the charge of assisting Huda with illegal entry into Yemen almost two months ago. However, the Yemeni Passport Authority, along with the Saudi Embassy, have challenged the ruling.

The Court of Appeals has summoned him to appear at a hearing on Thursday.

Salafis forced to flee Dammaj, government forces unable to protect them, they say

Exiles search for homes in more stable governorates

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Jan. 15—Following a three-month-long conflict with the Houthis, hundreds of Salafis have been fleeing the city of Dammaj in Sa'ada governorate, since Monday, headed to more stable parts of the country.

The two conflicting sides, the Houthis (Zaidi Shiites) and the Salafis (conservative Sunnis), signed an agreement on Saturday, stipulating the exit of non-local Salafis from Dammaj, out of Houthi-controlled Sa'ada.

The majority of exiles were expected to resettle in Hodeida governorate, but there are many raising questions about the practicality of the relocation.

Sheikh Yahia Al-Hajouri, the leader of the Salafis in Dammaj, arrived in Sana'a on Tuesday. He, along with 100 other leading Salafi figures, were flown to the capital in four military helicopters.

Al-Hajouri told the local Khabr agency that their transfer to Hodeida "is still under discussion. Many sheikhs have refused to move to Hodeida."

The majority of the displaced are heading to live with relatives in different areas of the country, according to local sources because there is no alternative housing in Hodeida ready to receive them.

"The displaced families have moved to different areas of Yemen. Each family went to an area in which they have relatives," said Soror Al-Wadei, a Salafi spokes-

person in Dammaj. "Many families have been transported out, while other families are still preparing to leave. Three-hundred buses were provided to transport the families and their belongings."

Many described the process as disorganized and chaotic.

The Salafi-operated Dar Al-Hadeeth Salafi religious school in Dammaj had a large foreign student population, which was targeted in the agreement requiring all non-locals to leave the area.

"The signed agreement cheated the Salafis," said Dammaj resident Mohammed Al-Wadei.

Al-Wadei said Al-Hajouri and many other leading Salafi figures accompanied students from the Dar Al-Hadeeth school, who had nowhere else to go, to the Residential City in Sana'a.

Residential City was established to accommodate a Jewish minority that was evacuated from Sa'ada due to the six wars between government forces and insurgent Houthis in the North between 2004 and 2010.

Al-Wadei said he will also be leaving Dammaj, citing security concerns.

Although the Salafis agreed to sign the agreement, brokered by a presidential delegation, Al-Wadei said Al-Hajouri will be meeting personally with interim President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi in Sana'a to discuss the implementation of the signed document.

The agreement already appears to be facing speed bumps. Yahia Abu Osba, head of the presidential committee assigned to broker the deal in Dammaj, reported, "Gov-

ernment forces have not been allowed to deploy throughout the area per the signed agreement. Forces were able to deploy in some Salafi locations, but the Houthis

prevented the deployment of government forces."

The agreement stated that the state military should take control of all locations previously used by the warring sides.

However, Ali Al-Bukhaiti, a Houthi representative at the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), said, the Houthis are working to follow through with the agreement.

"There are some obstacles to the army's deployment in Dammaj, but we will work to overcome these obstacles," he said.

Pro-Salafi tribes in Hajja, near Sa'ada, had been blocking the Sa'ada-Haradh road since November and preventing the entrance of goods and services into Sa'ada. At the beginning of January, a deal was finally negotiated to lift the road blocks.

While Salafis feel they were cheated in the agreement, Houthi NDC representative Mohammed Al-Bukhaiti, Ali Al-Bukhaiti's brother, said, "We had no problem with the existence of the Salafi seminary in Dammaj. The problem was the armed fighters who were students at this school."

While Abdunnasser Al-Khatari, the secretary general of the Rashad Union Party (the Salafi political party), says they now have to accept the signed agreement, he is not completely happy with it. He says it is a result of the state's inability to resolve the conflict and worries that it sets a bad precedent.

"[The survivors] had to choose between leaving or being killed, so they chose the lesser evil. We are afraid that this sectarian displacement could happen again in other parts of the country. It is worrisome that this...is based on ideology," he said.

Officer assassinated in Hadramout

No suspects named in the case

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Jan. 15—Unidentified armed men killed Col. Abdulghani Al-Maqaleh, the manager of the Yemen Economic Corporation, in Sayoun city in Hadramout governorate on Tuesday, security officials said.

The assassins fired three shots at Al-Maqaleh from a motorcycle while the colonel was on his way to work near the Special Security Forces Camp in the city. The colonel was hit in the head and the chest and was taken to Sayoun Hospital but declared dead upon arrival.

"The victim was known for his competence and integrity," said Col. Hussein Hashim, the security manager of Sayoun. "He was a practical person and earnest to fight corruption."

The Yemen Economic Corpora-

tion falls under the Defense Ministry's jurisdiction and supplies the army with its basic necessities including food and clothes. Al-Maqaleh had previously worked for the Yemen Economic Corporation in Amran, Dhamar and Marib governorates.

Hashim said investigations are underway. There are currently no suspects in the case.

The assassination came just 24 hours after Al-Maqaleh moved his family from Sana'a to Sayoun. Although he had been working in Hadramout for the Yemen Economic Corporation for a year, he had been commuting back and forth between the capital and Sayoun.

"[He] didn't have any enemies," said Sadeq Al-Faqeh, one of Al-Maqaleh's relatives.

The assassination of security and military figures has become common on Hadramout, Yemen's largest governorate.

A data-driven investigation conducted by The Yemen Times published on Nov. 19 found that at

least 93 security and army officials were assassinated in Yemen in the course of seven months, from April 2013 through the end of October. According to the data, mainly sourced from Yemen's Interior Ministry, Hadramout experienced the highest number of reported assassinations, out of the nine governorates that have kept records for the same period.

Like much of the country, Hadramout has struggled with security since Yemen's 2011 anti-government uprising broke out in 2011. However, since Hadramout's Tribal Federation, a powerful alliance of tribal leaders, staged anti-government rallies on Dec. 20, making demands of the central government, security has further deteriorated.

Over the course of the past month, security forces have violently clashed with tribesmen several times. One of the demands the Tribal Federation made of the central government was that state military be removed and replaced by local forces.

Al-Dhale residents reject local council's 'blood money'

Victims' families say they want local brigade charged for shelling of funeral tent

Naseer Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Jan. 15—Relatives of the victims who were killed in the military shelling of a funeral tent in Al-Dhale governorate in late December refused to accept an offering of "blood money" made to them on Monday by the governorate's local council.

The concept of blood money is common in Yemen's tribal culture where instead of crimes being put before the judiciary, victims can accept financial offerings in compensation.

Residents staunchly rejected the local council's proposal. They instead demanded the evacuation of military camps from the governorate and the prosecution of individuals responsible for the shelling.

Security officials previously told the Yemen Times that 22 people were killed and 29 injured in the attack.

The locally-stationed Brigade 33 is allegedly responsible for the

shelling. Officers within the brigade said they had accidentally fired one shell, but eye witnesses and Al-Dhale's security chief, Mohammed Al-Shaeri, said at least three shells struck near the funeral procession.

"We refused the blood money provided by the government because we don't accept money in compensation for killing. We want the government to prosecute the accused individuals," said Nabeel Al-Ashili, a relative of one of the victims.

Several charity associations and organizations have provided support to those injured during the attack.



إختيار شركات التبخير ومكافحة الآفات الزراعية - برنامج الاغذية العالمي للأمم المتحدة

يقوم برنامج الأغذية العالمي التابع للأمم المتحدة في اليمن بمراجعة و تحديث قائمة الشركات و المكاتب التي تعمل في مجال التبخير و مكافحة الآفات الزراعية و القوارض، و الأرضة، و الرش الوقائي في اليمن.

و على الشركات المهتمة و المؤهلة . تقديم طلب مع إرفاق جميع وثائق و بيانات الشركة و التراخيص ذات الصلة من الجهات المعنية لمزاولة العمل. خلال فترة أقصاها نهاية دوام يوم الخميس الموافق 06 فبراير 2014، و يطلب من الشركات المعتمدة لدى برنامج الاغذية العالمي للأمم المتحدة، تقديم طلب آخر مع إرفاق جميع الوثائق و التراخيص ذات العلاقة خلال الفترة الموضحة أعلاه علماً بأن الطلب الوارد من قبل الشركات بعد هذا الموعد لن يأخذ بعين الاعتبار، و ينبغي تقديم الطلب إلى مكتب البرنامج في صنعاء على العنوان التالي، مع كتابة "شركات التبخير و مكافحة الآفات الزراعية"، علماً بأن الشركات التي سيتم قبولها في القائمة هي فقط التي سيتم دعوتها للمشاركة في المناقصات.

برنامج الأغذية العالمي
فيلا رقم 22، شارع نواكشوط
ت رقم 01-214100
المكتب الرئيسي - صنعاء

"The United Nations World Food Programme - Selection of Potential Companies to Handle Fumigation and Pest Control Services"

The United Nation World Food Programme, is currently reviewing its short-list of companies that work in the area of fumigation, spraying and pest control (termite and rodent treatments) in Yemen.

Interested and qualified companies are requested to submit a company profile and supporting documents such as references, copy of company and tax registration in the country and relevant authorization to utilize chemical products from the appropriate authorities. The deadline to submit the documentation is Thursday February 06, 2014. Applications received after this date will not be considered. Companies who are already short-listed by The United Nation World Food Programme are requested to submit an application again, along with the supporting documents. Applications should be delivered to the below address, with reference to "Fumigation and Pest Control Services". Please note that only short-listed companies will be invited to bid on fumigation, spraying and pest control for WFP humanitarian food stock in country.

The World Food Programme
Villa no. 22 Nouakchott Street,
Tel . 01 214100/1
Sana'a office

Rescue Campaign organizers threaten to escalate protests



Nora Al-Jawri (second from left), a GPC representative at the NDC and the secretary general of the Rescue Campaign, says the interim government should be toppled because it has failed to accomplish promised outcomes.

Numbers fall short of anticipated turnout

Story and photos by Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, Jan. 15—Organizers of the Independent Youth movement's "Rescue Campaign,"—launched on Tuesday to demand a government reshuffle—threatened to escalate protests unless their demands are met, according to Nora Al-Jawri, the secretary general of the campaign.

The youth campaign is similar to the one that contributed to the ouster of former Egyptian President Mohammed Morsi in June 2013. The campaign is demanding a replacement of Yemen's current ministers, including Prime Minister Mohammed Salem Basindwa.

Although some of the organizers withdrew from the campaign on Monday night, dozens of young people roamed the streets in Sana'a on Tuesday, beginning at Bab Al-Yemen, moving to Tahrir Square and then gathering in front of the

Cabinet.

The turnout for the protest was expected to be much larger, but many have attributed the withdrawal of several participants to internal disputes within the movement.

Although the campaign has marketed itself as independent, many say politics are at play.

Abduljalil Al-Yateem, the head of the campaign who also withdrew his participation, is a member of the General People's Congress (GPC), former President Ali Abdulla Saleh's political party.

Al-Yateem, also a representative at the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), said he withdrew for

no reason other than that current President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi phoned him to request he cancel the campaign because of anticipated violence.

"I received news that some would seize this opportunity to carry out acts of sabotage, and we don't want that to happen," Al-Yateem said.

Both the GPC and the Joint Meeting Parties, the GPC's opposition, have voiced their opposition to the campaign.

But many participants are resolute that the government needs a facelift.

"We will continue this campaign and if necessary, will pitch tents in

front of the Cabinet," said Al-Jawri, who is also a GPC representative at the NDC.

Despite her own participation in the conference, Al-Jawri says the interim government has not achieved anything since it was formed in late 2011.

On Tuesday, protesters raised several banners calling on President Hadi to form a new government.

Ateeq Ali Mohammed, a protestor, held a sign that read, "Corrupt [politicians] should leave. We are starved, thirsty and live in the dark. Many of our people were killed. This corrupt government has done nothing to help."

The crowd also voiced their rejection of the Southern Issue Solution Document.

Last week, party representatives signed off on the document, which allows President Hadi to create a special committee that will ultimately decide on Yemen's future number of regions within a federal state. Initially several political factions objected to the document, including the GPC, but they eventually signed it.

In anticipation of the protest, the city adopted stricter than normal security procedures on Tuesday. Streets leading to the Presidential Palace on Al-Siteen Street were blocked by soldiers for the day.

The youth campaign has generated quite a few critics, many of them young people.

Walid Al-Amari, a young man who participated in the Yemen's 2011 popular anti-government up-

rising, said everyone has the right to freedom of expression. However, he said that there is no rationale behind this campaign.

"We are nearing the conclusion of the national dialogue. There is no need to overthrow the government at a time when we are approaching the creation of a new federal state and a new constitution that will fill the aspirations of all Yemenis," he said.

fill the aspirations of all Yemenis," he said.

He stressed the importance of supporting the government at such a turning point.

"The reconciliation government may have its shortcomings, but that does not mean that it has not accomplished anything positive," Al-Amari said.

وظائف شاغرة

تعلن شركة متخصصة بالإنتاج الإعلامي والتلفزيوني والتسويق عن حاجتها إلى

مسوقين ومسوقات

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Making their own way Yemen comes to depend on its female security forces

Story by Amal Al-Yarisi

Exuding confidence with every step, Fawzia Salem Al-Ahdal enters the headquarters of the Special Security Forces (SSF) in Sana'a each evening after she finishes her work checking female guests of the Movenpick Hotel, where National Dialogue Conference (NDC) has been taking place since last March.

For her current assignment at the hotel, Al-Ahdal has to leave her house each day at 3:30 a.m. The non-commissioned officer (NCO), looks quite smart in her dark-green uniform of trousers, long jacket, cap and hijab, with her gun fastened at her waist. A special bus picks her up from home and takes her to the SSF compound, where she has breakfast with her coworkers. From there, the bus drops her and her colleagues at the Movenpick.

Four policewoman training classes have graduated from the Police Training School, the first one in 2001. However, this new career for women is still not fully accepted by society. One result of this lack of universal acceptance is that police-

women's work has been restricted to particular security functions.

Graduates are deployed to areas such as the airport, the Civil Status Authority—where births and deaths are registered, and identity cards are issued—and other secure facilities that require a female presence to check other women for weapons.

It is a big commitment to work in security. A new recruit's basic training lasts eight months. Training is unpaid, but room and board are provided because trainees are required to live at the school. They are allowed off campus only on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and usually use this free time to visit their families.

Al-Ahdal, a graduate of the third training class, in 2008, received theoretical training as well as practical field training. Her courses included forensic science and general criminal investigation. Male colleagues study the same subjects, but they undergo different, more physically demanding field exercises.

"We received training in self-defense, how to arrest criminals, the use of firearms, and how to march in military formation, such as in



Although the physical portion of a policewoman's training is not quite as demanding as that of men, it is still quite challenging.



A policewoman's education includes extensive training in the use of firearms.

parades," Al-Ahdal said.

Al-Ahdal said that several of her colleagues have never tried to rise in the ranks. They remain at the level of soldiers because of the social stigma that often accompanies females in higher positions.

This hasn't stopped Al-Ahdal. "I am now a member of the Counter-Terrorism Unit (CTU) of the Special Forces," she said, something that was a goal of hers and that very few women achieve.

With new ranks come higher salaries. Depending on the rank, those in Al-Ahdal's profession can expect to make between YR35,000-50,000 (\$163-\$233) a month.

All female training school graduates work in public security, but some of them specialize in fields like counterterrorism, corrections, and criminal investigation by taking an intensive two-month long training courses after graduating from their eight-month basic training program.

Muneera Abdulla, a security

worker from Dhamar, specialized in counter-terrorism after receiving training in this field. Abdulla believes that the presence of women in the security forces is crucial because there are situations that require females be present. For example, Yemeni social norms prohibit non-related men from entering a house in which women are present, however, policewomen can search inside houses during a raid, Abdulla said.

"Through my job, I protect my homeland," she proudly said.

While Abdulla welcomes the excitement that come along with her assignments, other policewomen either refuse to work in particular institutions, or their families prohibit such work.

Ibtisam Mohammed Ali is one of them. She was a member of the first graduating class of the training school in 2001. She has received offers to work in prisons and police stations, but she has turned them down.

"Society looks down upon women who spend time in such places, either as a prisoner or as an employee," she said, adding that her family would never approve of such work.

Ali is currently the deputy head for Prisoner Care for Yemen, a position she identifies as administrative.

However, Sabah Yahia, the head of the secretarial department at the SSF, has another perspective. She said women specializing in security should be able to work in any security job. Yahia, a lieutenant, has worked as an detective at many of the Sana'a police stations.

"Even if society does not accept [a woman] working at such a place, I have definitely proved my competence," she said.

Though she entered this profession in 2001 mainly out of financial need, Yahia has grown to love her work, and has encouraged many of her friends to follow her lead.

Entry of women into the secu-

rity field has facilitated work at airports, border crossings and ports, says Major General Tahir Ahmed, an assistant commander for the SSF.

"Policewomen have [been instrumental in the] capture of several female criminals," he said.

Terrorists groups are also increasingly using women in their operations, something that Ahmed says will require a strong female security force to battle.

Ahmed said they are always looking to increase their female recruits, especially since there are high turnover rates, which he attributes to women getting married and becoming mothers.

He encourages women interested in a career in criminal justice to visit the Police Training School for information about the minimum requirements and how to apply.

Photos courtesy of the Moral Guidance of the Special Security Forces



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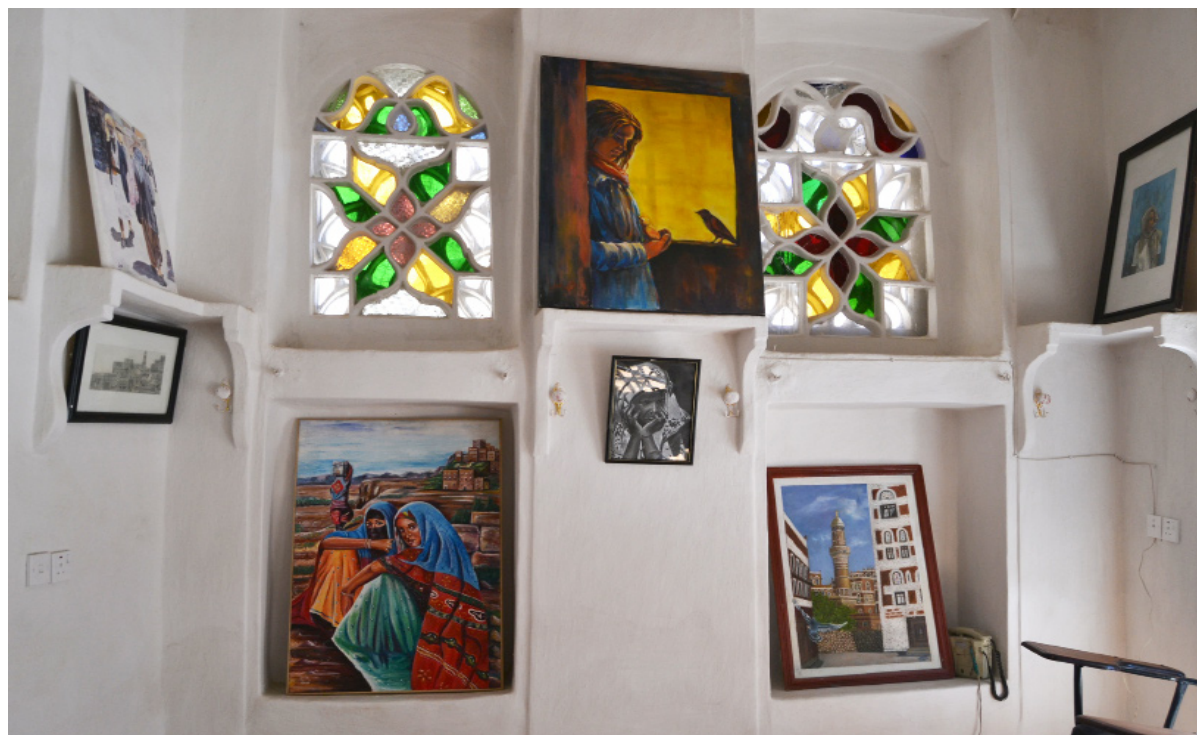
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Sana'a's Art House Full of talents, void of tourists



Having earned a reputation as a premier spot to display local artists' work, the Art House, in the heart of Sana'a's Old City, is now struggling to attract visitors. Artists now search for alternative venues to sell their pieces.

Story and photos by
Ali Abulohoom

Works of art neatly cover the walls, from the entrance all the way upstairs to the roof. The three-storey Art House lies at the heart of Old Sana'a and is filled with works by both professional and amateur artists.

The Art House in Sana'a is a gallery where artists can display and sell their work. Here you can find

4U

Classes at the Art House:

Courses begin when classes are full. The Art House still has six spots open for a drawing and painting class.

Fee: YR6,000 (\$28) per course

Class times: Sun., Tues. and Thurs., 4-6 p.m. (Class time is negotiable based on participants' wishes)

Who can register: Anyone! The Art House is happy to divide classes into more specific groupings based on age and/or experience if number permit.

How to register:

Register via email, hind_ali91@yahoo.com, or in person at the Art House, located in the Al-Fulaihi neighborhood, behind the Burj Al-Salam hotel (the tallest hotel in Old Sana'a)

paintings of classic Yemeni landscapes and cultural traditions.

Some young painters consider this space a rarity—it not only offers them a place to showcase their talents but also an opportunity to spend time with other artists, drawing and learning together. But these days, both the artists and tourists who once frequented the building are the rarity.

"This was a daily destination for dozens of tourists from all over the world as well as Yemenis because of its location in Old Sana'a," said Hind Al-Shaga, the director of the Art House. "At least three or four paintings used to be sold every day, however after the security situation worsened following the 2011 upheaval, the house is now rarely visited."

Yemen's popular anti-government uprising swept the country in 2011. Culminating in an internationally-backed transition of governmental power, the year-long political turmoil wreaked havoc on the country's economy and capability to ensure the safety of not only its own citizens but also visitors.

"Unfortunately, the majority of visitors were foreigners," said Hani Al-Masrafi is a young Yemeni painter and teacher who used to visit the Art House on a daily basis. "After the news of killings and kidnappings circulated due to security instability after 2011, foreigners were afraid to explore Old Sana'a for fear of being harmed."

Al-Masrafi's paintings of cobbled streets, old Sana'ani houses and traditional Yemeni clothing and

food were popular with visitors because, he said, "They were captivated by my style and the content of my paintings."

According to Aidh Al-Adhi, the administrator at the Ministry of Culture responsible for overseeing the Art House, 80 percent of visitors prior to 2011 were from abroad.

"Tourists, without a word of complaint, used to pay hundreds of dollars for a painting," he said.

The Art House filled a gap in a nation where many artists complained about a lack of exhibition spaces. The Art House in Sana'a welcomes displays all year long. There are similar art houses in 15 of Yemen's governorates, including the one in Sana'a. They are run by the Ministry of Culture and operate on a 20 percent commission fee to keep their doors open.

Although it struggles to get customers through the door, Sana'a's Art House is still trying to maintain its presence and serve the art community. The space offers drawing, painting and calligraphy classes.

Al-Shaga says on average eight to 10 people attend each course, which cost YR6000 (\$28), a fee she acknowledges is out of reach for many. But the Art House says it just covers the cost of materials and small teacher stipends with the fee.

"The teachers are volunteers. They are willing to teach people in return for a small amount of money to cover their transporta-

tion," Al-Shaga said.

The teachers are the same artists, including Al-Masrafi, who display their artwork at the facility.

Artists like Al-Masrafi and fellow Art House contributor, Nader Hassan, have had to explore alternative venues to showcase their pieces while the Art House recovers from the dearth of tourists in Yemen.

Al-Masrafi now displays his work at a popular coffee house on Hadda Street, a main thoroughfare in Sana'a, and Hassan found a home in the Sana'a Commercial Center.

"I removed my works from the Art House in Sana'a after displaying them there for four months because no one bought a single paint-

ing. I have since moved them to a public mall where [they get a lot more traffic]," Hassan said.

But, the life of an artist is still hard. Hassan's paintings have been on display there for nearly a year, but sales have been disappointing.

"Even though I sold five paintings, I had expected to sell three times that number," he said.

Al-Masrafi has fared slightly better.

Mohammed Mostafa, a young pharmacist and regular at the coffee shop where Al-Masrafi's work is sold, said that he has frequently seen people purchasing the young artist's paintings.

"I also intend to buy one once

I finish buying furniture for my apartment," Mostafa said.

Although happy to have customers, Al-Masrafi grumbled about a lack of opportunities for professional artists in Yemen.

"The state should pay more attention to us and provide permanent exhibition space for us where we can display our work," he said.

Hassan suggested that Sana'a's Art House be moved to a livelier location, but Al-Adhi dismissed his suggestion, saying, "Old Sana'a is still the top [local tourist] destination."

Al-Adhi believes business will boom again when Yemen is once more a safe place to visit.



A painting on display at the Art House. The house charges a 20 percent commission fee when pieces sell.



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البخيتي: نحن كحركة سياسية وفكرية نستحوذ على أكبر نسبة من الأنصار في العاصمة صنعاء وما حولها الشرجبي: ما تكسبه القوى بصورة سريعة تفقده بصورة أسرع



البخيتي

الشرجبي

حوار وتصوير/ محمد الحسني

منذ اندلاع الثورة الشبابية الشعبية في فبراير ٢٠١١ بجمع المراقبون على أن الراجح الأكبر من المرحلة التي تلت هذه الثورة هم الحوثيون سواء على الأرض، حيث نجحوا في التوسع ميدانياً خارج حدود معقلهم في صنعاء وعلى صعيد دخولهم كلاعب جديد له ثقله في المشهد السياسي اليمني إلى جانب كسبهم لمزيد من الأنصار والتحالفات حتى صاروا موجودين في كافة الصعد.. ما هي أبرز المكاسب التي حققتها الحوثيون خلال المرحلة الانتقالية، وما هي طموحاتهم للمرحلة المقبلة.. أسئلة سنحاول الإجابة عليها في هذا الحوار الذي تستضيف فيه الصحيفة كلاً من ممثل حركة الحوثيين في مؤتمر الحوار الوطني محمد البخيتي، وأستاذ إدارة الأزمات بجامعة الحديدة الدكتور نبيل الشرجبي..

الرئيس صالح نحن قدمنا الكثير من الضحايا في حروب صنعاء ولا ندري لماذا.. ألم يفيتي شيخ السلفيين الجوري يقتل الحوثيين في أي مكان يجدونهم.. وفي قنواتهم الفضائية يقول السلفيين في السعودية نحن نلتذذ بحصار وتجويع أطفال ونساء صنعاء.. أليس من يقومون بذلك هم من يتحملون النتائج.

غير صحيح.. نحن لم نفرض حصاراً على المواد الغذائية.. وقلنا للذين استحدثوا نقاطاً في منطقة أرحب لحصار صنعاء تعالوا وأدخلوا قاطرات من الغذاء إلى دماج نحن لا نحاصرها.. في المقابل أي محاولة لقطع وصول المواد الغذائية إلى صنعاء وتجويع عشرات الآلاف نحن نعتبره إعلان حرب.. نحن طالبنا والدولة السياسية برفع نقطة أرحب التي تحاصر صنعاء ولم يستجب لنا أحد.

أستاذ محمد.. هل تحب أن توجه في ختام الحوار آية دعوة؟ أنا أدعو كل فئات الشعب اليمني وأقول.. لقد خضنا صراعات كثيرة وتعلمنا أنه لا يستطيع أن تقصي أي طرف ولا بد أن تبني حياتنا بمختلف مجالاتها على الشراكة.

لكن البعض يتهمكم بالازدواجية في ممارسة السياسة، كرفض المبادرة الخليجية والدخول في الحوار.. وفي الحروب كيف ترد؟ نحن عندما قبلنا بدخول الحوار.. دخلنا على أن يكون الحوار سيد نفسه وأن يكون هناك شرعية حوار.. بمعنى أن تكون شرعيته فوق شرعية المبادرة الخليجية وفوق حتى الشرعية الدستورية، ودخلنا على هذا الأساس، وعليه توافقنا مع مختلف القوى السياسية في اللجنة الفنية التي حضرت لمؤتمر الحوار.. بالنسبة للحروب الدائرة الآن.. هي فرضت علينا.. صحيح أننا طرف في هذه الحروب ونحن ومستعدون لوقف إطلاق النار وتوضيح ما هي شروطنا لذلك، والمشكلة هي في الطرف الآخر الذي يقود هذه الحروب باسم أطراف أخرى مما يعقد المشكلة.

وماذا عن رفضكم المبادرة وقبولكم الحوار؟ الحوار حاجة إنسانية دائمة، ولكن تتغير ظروف هذه الحاجة من مرحلة إلى أخرى.. والحوار الذي نحن فيه هو نتيجة للصراعات السياسية، والجميع يعرف أنه كان هناك إجراءات وتحضيرات لحوار يلم شمل كل القوى السياسية قبل ظهور المبادرة الخليجية بسنوات، فهناك اللجنة التحضيرية للحوار التي انبثقت عن اللقاء المشترك، أيضاً لجنة المائتين التي كانت بين المشترك وشركائه والمؤتمر الشعبي وحلفاءه.. إذا فكرة الحوار ليس وليدة للمبادرة الخليجية وإنما هي حاجة إنسانية وطنية.

لكن البعض يتهمكم بأنتم بمحاولة فرض فكركم بقوة السلاح؟ غير صحيح.. المشكلة هي في الطرف الآخر الذي يواجهنا.. الطرف الذي شن علينا ستة حروب.. والدليل أن الحكومة اعتذرت عن شن تلك الحروب واعتزفت بأنها كانت مخطأة في ذلك، أما الأطراف التي كانت تدفع الحكومة لشن الحروب علينا عجزت اليوم عن ذلك، وهي اليوم تخوض الحروب لوحدها.. إذا المشكلة هي عند الطرف الآخر وليست لدينا، وأنا أدعو بمن يعتقد غير ذلك أن يقيم الموضوع بما يجري في صنعاء.. نحن كحركة سياسية وفكرية نستحوذ على أكبر نسبة من الأنصار في العاصمة صنعاء وما حولها ولم يصدر منا أي اعتداء.. وكل الاعتداءات التي نفذت هي كانت ضدنا.. قتل ثلاثة من مرافقي الشيخ عبد الواحد ابوراس مثلنا في الحوار الوطني، كما قتل الدكتور عبد الكريم جدبان، كما قتل 11 أنصارنا لأنهم قاموا بمظاهرة أمام مبنى الأمن القومي.

ما هي العوامل التي تعتمدون عليها في التمرد وكسب المزيد من الأنصار؟ الكثير من اليمنيين بعد أن عرفوا بحقيقة أنصار الله وأنهم يمثلون مشروعاً ثقافياً لاستنهاض الأمة الإسلامية.. من الطبيعي أن يتعاطفوا معنا.. الشعب اليمني له عزة وكرامة وأي مشروع يهدف إلى استنهاض فكر وعزة الأمة بالتأكيد الشعب سيلتف حول.

انتقل إليك دكتور نبيل.. هل ترى أنه من المنصف تحميل النظام مسؤوليات المد الحوثي في هذه المرحلة؟ الأمور ربما تداخلت بطريقة جعلت المشهد ضبابياً.. النظام الحاكم السابق اعتمد بشكل كبير جدا وقام بتقديم مساعدات مهولة لحركة الشباب المؤمن التي انطلقت على إثرها حركة الحوثي عندما اعتقد أنه دخل في صراع مع فصيل ديني كان مشاركاً في الحكم وهو الإصلاح، وفجأة استيقظ النظام وأدرك أنه أمام اتساع فصيل ديني آخر.. النظام الحالي يعتمد في ذات الوقت يغفل بالقيام بكل واجباته لأن الدولة مشلولة بشكل كبير جداً يركز اهتماماته على قضايا ربما مهمة جداً لكنه في ذات الوقت يغفل عن نقطة خطيرة جداً وهو تحول اليمن إلى بؤرة صراع طائفي في كل المناطق على غرار ما هو حاصل في العراق أو لبنان، لكن أنا في اعتقادي أن النظام الحالي يسعى على إتهام طرفي الصراع حتى تستنزف قواهما.. وبصريح العبارة الدعم الإقليمي الذي يتلقاه الطرفان من إيران والسعودية يمكنهما من خوض معارك طويلة الأجل.. ومن ثم قد تذهب الحروب التي يخوضونها إلى اتجاه لا تستطيع بعد ذلك الأطراف الداخلية إيقافها.. أنا في اعتقادي أن الوضع خطير جداً إن لم تتدارك الأطراف السياسية بما فيها الأطراف التي تحمل السلاح الوضع.

هناك من يقول إن النظام الحالي يخشى التعامل مع الحوثيين خوفاً من إنسحابهم من الحوار.. ما رأيك؟ بكل تأكيد.. كل نظام سياسي قاسم لابد أن يعتمد على ركيزة يستطيع من خلالها أن يبني له شرعية.. والنظام الحالي يعتقد أن وثيقة مخرجات الحوار هو من سيكتئ عليه لفرض سلطته، ومن ثم ترك كل الملفات جانباً، وأنا في اعتقادي أن ترك الحوثي بهذا الشكل هو خطأ جسيم، لأن الجماعات الشيعية المسلحة التي على غرار الجماعات السنية المسلحة تعتمد على عسكريه كل المجتمع.. هذا شيء، الشيء الثاني أنه في

قيام الثورة الشبابية؟ طبعاً أنصار الله كحركة فكرية حققوا مكاسب كثيرة، سواء قبل الثورة الشعبية أو بعدها، وهذا يعود إلى قوة المنهج الفكري الذي تقوم عليه الحركة.. بخصوص التمرد وفق النظرية التي ذكرها الدكتور.. هذا غير صحيح، إستراتيجية الخصوم كانت في السابق أثناء الحروب الستة التي شنت على صنعاء تهدف إلى القضاء على أنصار الله أي أن الحكومة كانت تسعى إلى تصفية شريحة واسعة من شرائح المجتمع اليمني، وكان هذا واضح في خطاب المسؤولين.. الرئيس السابق علي عبد الله صالح كان يدعو إلى سحق الحوثيين، وكذلك الكثير من المسؤولين يتحدثون بنفس الخطاب التحريضي قتل وسحق الحوثيين، وبعد الحروب الستة وصل الخصوم إلى نتيجة أنه لا يمكن القضاء على أنصار الله، لذلك غيروا إستراتيجياتهم وتكتيكاتهم، والآن هدفهم هو منع إنتشار فكر أنصار الله.. إذا ما حصل في السابق من حروب كان بهدف القضاء على أنصار الله ونحن كان من حقنا أن نحمل السلاح للدفاع عن أنفسنا، ونتج عن هذه الحروب أننا فرضنا أمر واقع في بعض المناطق.

الذي يطرقه أنصار الله كحركة فكرية حققوا مكاسب كثيرة، سواء قبل الثورة الشعبية أو بعدها، وهذا يعود إلى قوة المنهج الفكري الذي تقوم عليه الحركة.. بخصوص التمرد وفق النظرية التي ذكرها الدكتور.. هذا غير صحيح، إستراتيجية الخصوم كانت في السابق أثناء الحروب الستة التي شنت على صنعاء تهدف إلى القضاء على أنصار الله أي أن الحكومة كانت تسعى إلى تصفية شريحة واسعة من شرائح المجتمع اليمني، وكان هذا واضح في خطاب المسؤولين.. الرئيس السابق علي عبد الله صالح كان يدعو إلى سحق الحوثيين، وكذلك الكثير من المسؤولين يتحدثون بنفس الخطاب التحريضي قتل وسحق الحوثيين، وبعد الحروب الستة وصل الخصوم إلى نتيجة أنه لا يمكن القضاء على أنصار الله، لذلك غيروا إستراتيجياتهم وتكتيكاتهم، والآن هدفهم هو منع إنتشار فكر أنصار الله.. إذا ما حصل في السابق من حروب كان بهدف القضاء على أنصار الله ونحن كان من حقنا أن نحمل السلاح للدفاع عن أنفسنا، ونتج عن هذه الحروب أننا فرضنا أمر واقع في بعض المناطق.

يعني أن اضطراكم لحمل السلاح كان أثناء شن الحروب الستة على صنعاء.. ما حاجتكم إليه الآن؟ الآن إستراتيجية الخصوم تغيرت بسبب تغير موازين القوى.. الآن هم يحاولون منع أي نشاط فكري لنا في المناطق التي خارج صنعاء وأصبحنا مستهدفين، مثلاً كما يحصل الآن في حاشد هو نتيجة لتلك الوثيقة التي وقعها الشيخ حسين الأحمر في 2010 والتي تضمنت أحد بنودها أنه إذا أي شخص من حاشد انتمى للحوثيين أو قام بمناصرتهم فإن دمه وماله مباح، وقد ترتب على هذه الوثيقة عدد من أنصار الله في منطقة دنان وتشريدتهم من بيوتهم، وهذا هو الذي فجر الحرب الأولى في دماج والحرب الثانية الآن التي يحاول حسين الأحمر أن يفرضها تحت غطاء طائفي، لأنه عجز عن خوضها تحت غطاء القبيلة.

الشرجبي: الدعم الإقليمي الذي يتلقاه الطرفان من إيران والسعودية يمكنهما من خوض معارك طويلة الأجل

انتقل إليك دكتور نبيل الشرجبي.. ما رأيك فيمن يطرح أن الحوثيين هم الراجح الأكبر من القوى السياسية منذ اندلاع الثورة الشبابية في 2011؟ أنا أتفق إلى حد ما مع هذا الطرح، لكن أنا في اعتقادي أن المكاسب التي تحققت لن تدوم بشكل متواصل.. بمعنى أن هذه الحركة قد تصل إلى مرحلة تشعب، ومن ثم سوف ينقلب هذا الوضع بشكل واسع جداً.. هناك سبب آخر وهو عملية التمرد للحوثيين، حيث لم تكن بالعملية الطبيعية أو للحاجات الضرورية، وإنما فرضت بقوة السلاح، ومن ثم هذا قد يجعل مختلف الأطراف التي تواجه جماعة الحوثيين يتجمعون مرة أخرى لمحاولة تدارك هذا الخطر، وحينها قد تتأزم الأمور بشكل أكبر وقد تؤدي إلى منع التمرد، وبالتالي مزيداً من العنف في المستقبل.

لكن هناك من يقول إن التمرد لحركة الحوثيين مدروس ومخطط له؟ إذا أردنا أن ندرس ظاهرة التمرد كدراسة سياسية، فنلاحظ ما يسمى بنظرية المد والإستنهاض.. هذه النظرية جاء بها الإمام الخميني عند قيامه بالثورة الإيرانية في العام 79.. وهذه النظرية تعتمد على أربع ركائز أو مراحل أساسية، المرتكز الأول يقوم على عملية إستقطاب كثيف جداً لأنصار أو لمناطق معينة أو لمكونات معينة، الركيزة الثانية تقوم بتسليح كثيف لكل من تم إستقطابهم، المرحلة الثالثة يتم فيها الطرد المنظم لكل الجماعات أو المكونات التي لا تتفق مع رؤاهم في هذه المنطقة أو تلك، ثم المرحلة الرابعة ويتم فيها تفرغ الجماعات إما عن طريق الإغتيال للقيادات أو شن الحروب العسكرية، وهذه النظرية بالفعل مكتنبة من التمرد في كثير من المناطق اليمنية سواء في الشمال أو في الجنوب.

أطرح عليك ذات السؤال أستاذ محمد.. هل أنتم الراجح الأكبر منذ

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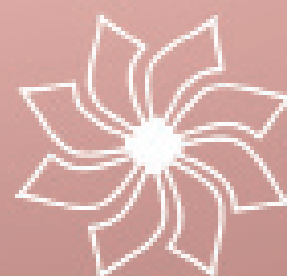
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OUT OF THE YEMENI KITCHEN



Borek: Layers and layers of goodness

Wigdan Al-Guneid

Yemeni borek is a meal that is served to guests at weddings and on special occasions. It is definitely not an everyday meal because of the time required to prepare it and its rich ingredients. Borek is often called the cousin of the popular Yemeni dish Bint Al-Sahn.

The word "borek" is not Arabic. It is a Turkish word that simply means "layers."

It is one of the many Turkish influences that made its way to the Yemeni kitchen. The major differ-

ences between the Turkish version and the Yemeni one are the ingredients used and the number of layers.

The layers in the Yemeni recipe vary between crispy and tender, whereas the ones found in Istanbul are softer and lighter, more like a puff pastry. Perhaps this is a result of modern kitchens making the recipe with ready-to-use packets of puff pastry dough.

The dish can be quite labor intensive. It requires skill and lots of practice to toss the dough back and force in synchronized movements until it becomes very thin.

In the Sana'ani dialect, the layers are referred to as "shanjat."

PREPARATION:

The dough:

1. In a large mixing bowl, combine the flour with the powdered milk and salt. Whisk the egg in a small bowl until smooth. Make a hole in the dry mix and pour in the egg
2. Slowly add the oil and water until a dough starts to form
3. Knead the dough for 10-15 minutes until soft. Cover the dough in plastic and allow it to sit for 10 minutes
4. Separate the dough into roughly 8-10 pieces that are of the same size
5. Form the dough into round balls as pictured

Prepare your pan by drizzling some of the butter/ghee mixture into it and coating the inside of the pan

6. Now "open up" the dough. Begin by rolling it out as if it were pizza dough into a circle that is about 7 to 9 inches in diameter. Then pick it up and begin tossing it as you have seen it done in pizza shops. Your dough will become thinner and wider. Stop when the dough is stretched wide enough to fully cover the bottom of your baking pan

7. Lay your dough in the baking pan, making sure that the edges stick to the dish. Drizzle oil top of the layer and sprinkle it with black cumin seeds (if desired). You will repeat this process with each layer. Sprinkle cinnamon powder on each layer. Add some ground beef, parsley, cheese, and chopped boiled eggs to cover the dough in a thin layer. Repeat this step with each layer of dough until your pan is filled. Pay special attention to the top layer of dough, making sure that there are no holes or cuts
8. Drizzle the top layer with your remaining butter/ghee mix and sprinkle on black seeds
9. Using a pizza cutter or a very sharp knife slice the dish into 8 "pizza" slices. Let the dish sit for 15-20 minutes
10. Bake the borek in a 350 degree oven for approximately 35 minutes or until golden brown

Wigdan Al-Guneid blogs about Yemeni food for the website [YemenKitchen](http://YemenKitchen.com). Find more recipes at yemenkitchen.wordpress.com.

INGREDIENTS:

Dough

- 1 large egg, at room temperature
- 1/4 cup powdered milk
- 3 cups white flour
- Pinch of salt
- 1 tablespoon cooking oil
- Water as needed (1/2 cup)
- 2 tablespoons butter and
- 2 tablespoons of ghee mixed together (Canola oil can be substituted)

Filling

- A handful of black cumin seeds to sprinkle over the top
- 2 hard-boiled eggs
- 1/2 pound ground beef (sautéed with garlic, onions, and cilantro, and drained of liquid)
- 1/2 cup chopped parsley
- 1/2 cup crumbled feta cheese
- Cinnamon, ground



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"راديو يمن تايمز"

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، بروفسور عبد العزيز السقاف. ولذلك سعت نادبة السقاف وهي رئيس تحرير صحيفة يمن تايمز الى تحقيق فكرة البرفسور الراحل، من خلال تأسيس راديو يمن تايمز بمشاركة الكثير من المتطوعين والداعمين ومن آمن بأهمية الاعلام المستقل ودور الاذاعات المجتمعية.

وتعد جزءا 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، بعيدا عن الاحتكارات الحكومية، أو التجارية، بحيث تكون نقطة انطلاق جديدة لكل من يريد الخوض في تجربة الاذاعات المجتمعية المستقلة.

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

وهنا يسعى "راديو يمن تايمز" لتعزز 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.

اهدافنا

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

ويسعى ايضا لاجاد 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 برامجية متنوعة تعالج قضايا

من برامجنا



هوانا يماني:

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



شاهي حليب:

برنامج تثقيفي ترفيهي نستعرض فيه مجموعة من الاخبار المنوعة والخفيفه من اليمن وحول العالم ، ونستضيف فيه مجموعة من المواهب اليمنية ، وكما نعلق فيه على ظواهر بصرة ساخره وانتقادية من خلال بعض المشاهدات الحيه التي نراها. البرنامج يبث يوميا ما عدا الجمعة الساعة الثانية مساء ويعد في العاشره مساء.



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 صباحا ويعد الثلاثاء التاسعة مساء.



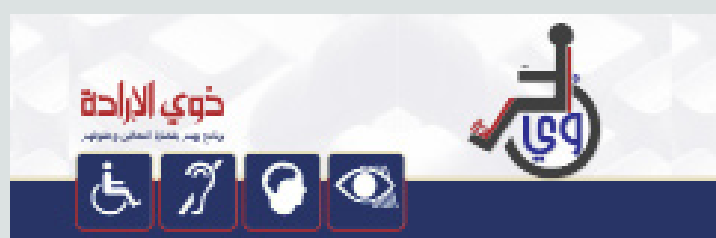
مساحة حرة:

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 ويعد يوم الأربعاء الساعة التاسعة مساء.



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 والتربوية، إضافة إلى فقرات أخرى بالتعاون مع مونت كارلو الدولية. يبث البرنامج كل يوم (ما عدا الجمعة) من الساعة السابعة والنصف صباحا حتى العاشرة صباحا.



ذوي الإرادة:

برنامج يختص بذوي الاعاقه احلامهم ، آمالهم والأمهم، يسلط الضوء على قضية 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 صباحا كل احد ويعد الاثنين الساعة التاسعة مساء.



المادة التاسعة عشر:

برنامج يسعى للتوعية بالحق في حرية الراي والتعبير عنه. يتحدث بشكل مبسط عن حقي وحقك وحق المجتمع في الحق في حرية التعبير عن الراي ويسعى كذلك لرفع سقف حرية التعبير لدي المواطنين. يأتيكم كل أربعاء الساعة ٨ مساء ويعد السبت الساعة ١١ صباحا.



YEMEN TIMES
Radio

FROM THE AIRWAVES



Article 19 is a weekly awareness broadcast on Radio Yemen Times that tackles some of Yemen's toughest issues: those related to the right to freedom of opinion and expression as defined in Article 19 of the International Declaration of Human Rights.

The program airs on Radio Yemen Times, 88.8 FM, on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. and is rebroadcast on Saturdays at 11 a.m.

المادة 19 هو برنامج توعوي يتحدث عن حق الفرد والمجتمع في حرية التعبير عن الرأي التي كُفلت كفاله كاملة بالنص الصريح بالمادة 19 في العهد الدولي للحقوق المدنية والسياسية، والإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان والتي نصت على أنه لكل شخص الحق في حرية الرأي والتعبير، ويشمل هذا الحق حرية اعتناق الآراء وإداعتها بأي وسيلة كانت دون تقيد بالحدود الجغرافية.

هذا البرنامج يبث كل أربعاء الساعة 8 مساءً ويعاد يوم السبت الساعة 11 صباحاً على أثير راديو يمن تايمز 88,8.

Civil society and the culture of protests

This week the Article 19 radio program discussed the extent to which civil society enjoys the right to express their opinions on different issues via the establishment of labor unions and syndicates.

Dr. Ali Al-Nasiri, the deputy minister of the Social Affairs and Labor Ministry, and Ali Belkhedr, the head of the Yemeni Confederation of Labor Unions, provided insight into the way such organized groups function in a transitional government.

On the duties of the labor section at the Social Affairs and Labor Ministry:

Al-Nasiri: "There are four sections at the ministry, two for social affairs and two for labor. The labor section is specialized in the management of labor issues that arise between employees and employers and the resolution of these issues. Also there is a department for labor unions and the culture of labor."

On the structure of the Yemeni Confederation of Labor Unions:

Belkhedr: "The confederation is composed of several syndicates which have committees in each work location. Now we have 14 syndicates within the confederation. Some trade union committees originated in the public sector and some in the private sector. Workers are eager to organize themselves because of violations of their rights."

On the reason syndicates often struggle with voicing workers' views:

Belkhedr: "Everyone sees this issue from his own particular point of view. Protests and demands in several state institutions were initially focused purely on human rights... workers wanted to improve their living standards. The state didn't do anything. There may be some shortcomings in the work of labor unions, but this is because of the general situation in the country."

Belkhedr: "Not only are the syndicates weak, but also the country's infrastructure in general."

Al-Nasiri:

If a particular labor syndicate acts counter to the public interest—just as happened at the airport—it hurts the country, and the economy deteriorates further.

On the ministry's response to the right to peacefully gather and establish labor unions:

Al-Nasiri: "The ministry's involvement is limited to registration, enrollment and announcement of these unions, and if invited, we attend constituent meetings as a neutral party."

On taking advantage of the 2002 law that allows for the creation of labor unions and syndicates:

Belkhedr:
The majority of Yemeni workers do not receive adequate care and attention.

Belkhedr: "Labor unions shouldn't require a law because they conduct peaceful labor gatherings that defend rights. But it is something that has had to be written into laws, guaranteed, at both the local and international levels and is included in [regional] Arab conventions. But [Yemen's] current law needs several amendments to put it in line with international conventions."

On labor unions and rights:

Al-Nasiri: "Our duty is to defend the rights of workers and employers because we are a neutral party."

Belkhedr: "Labor unions and gatherings are subject to government violations including those from ministers. Workers are often threatened, transferred, or fired if they demand their rights. This intimidates workers."

Al-Nasiri: "Yemen is a signatory of many international conventions, and workers have the right to form unions and syndicates."

On educating labor unions about how to ask for rights:

Al-Nasiri: "The country's [financial] situation rarely allows us to organize seminars, workshops or educational and awareness sessions, even though there is a special department in the [Labor] Ministry that is concerned with... introducing workers to labor laws, to their rights and to their responsibilities. However, the economic situation of the country always impedes [these efforts]."

On the role of syndicates in defending wage workers:

Belkhedr: "The responsibility is huge. The majority of Yemeni workers do not receive adequate care and attention. We, in the unions, can take steps to make their voices heard. For example, we develop relationships to understand their real issues when they organize peaceful gatherings. Then we convey their concerns to the concerned authorities and suggest solutions. [This is how we] help."

On the role of the government in dealing with peaceful and syndicate-led protests:

Al-Nasiri: "The country's economy is very weak. [In the eyes of the government, workers' demands are too great to be met], due to [difficult] economic circumstances. If a particular labor syndicate acts counter to the public interest—just as happened at the airport—it hurts the country, and the economy deteriorates further. [The ability to resolve] this situation depends on a strong national economy."

المجتمع المدني وثقافة الاحتجاج

ناقش برنامج المادة 19 في حلقة السادسة مدى تمتع المجتمع المدني بحقه في إبداء الرأي والتعبير عن مختلف قضايا عبر تشكيل النقابات والاتحادات العمالية المختلفة.

واستضاف البرنامج د. علي النصيري - وكيل وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية - لقطاع العمل، والأستاذ علي بلخدر - رئيس الاتحاد العام لنقابات عمال اليمن.

مهام قطاع العمل بوزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية

علي النصيري: "الوزارة تنقسم لأربع قطاعات، قطاعين في الشؤون الاجتماعية وقطاعين في العمل، وفي العمل قطاع القوة العاملة وقطاع العمل، وقطاع العمل يختص بإدارة قضايا العمل والقضايا التي تنشأ بين العامل وصاحب العمل وحل تلك القضايا كما أن هناك إدارة تختص بالنقابات والثقافة العمالية."

دكتور علي النصيري:

اليمن مصادقة على عديد اتفاقيات دولية وللعمال الحق في تشكيل أنفسهم دون أي اعتراض.

الاتحاد العام لنقابات عمال اليمن

علي بلخدر: "الاتحاد مكون من عدة نقابات، والنقابات تتكون من لجان نقابية في كل موقع من مواقع العمل، واليوم لدينا 14 نقابة منظمة ضمن إطار الاتحاد، وهناك لجان نقابية نشأت في القطاع العام أو الخاص، وهناك إندفاع كبير من العمال لتنظيم أنفسهم نتيجة لتعرضهم لانتهاكات كثيرة، وهذا ما وجد جهودهم."

سبب ضعف النقابات في إيصال صوت العامل

علي بلخدر: "كل ما ينظر لهذا الموضوع من وجهة نظري، فدور النقابات كان ولا يزال دور ريادي، وعندما بدأت الاحتجاجات في كثير من مؤسسات الدولة كانت الأهداف حقيقية بحته والعمال اتجهوا نحو تحقيق حقوقهم ومكاسبهم لأنهم يشعرون أنهم بحاجة لتحسين أوضاعهم المعيشية، ولم تحرك الدولة ساكن رغم الاحتجاجات التي تقام من أجل استعادة تلك الحقوق، وقد يكون هناك قصور في العمل النقابي لكن ذلك يعود للوضع العام للبلد."

تعامل الوزارة مع الحق في التجمع السلمي وتشكيل النقابات

علي النصيري: "تدخلنا في الوزارة يكون في حدود التسجيل والقيد والإشهار لتلك النقابات، وتحضر كطرف محايد في اجتماعاتهم التأسيسية إذا دعينا."

الاستفادة من قانون تشكيل الاتحادات والنقابات العمالية 2002م

علي بلخدر: "العمل النقابي بالأساس لا يحتاج لقانون لأنه يعبر عن

علي بلخدر:

الضعف ليس في النقابات فقط بل في البنى التحتية للبلد بشكل عام.

مداخلات هاتفية:

- ❖ **م. أكرم شرجي:** هناك عمال الأجور اليومية الذين يجلسون على أرصفة الشوارع ولا يستطيعون أن يوصلوا صوتهم للمطالبة بحقوقهم، ولأنهم بالأجر اليومي لا توجد لديهم أي نوع من التأمين.
- ❖ **مختار الخامري:** من وجهة نظري أن الاتحادات يجب أن تكون مستقلة وليس تحت مظلة الحكومة وعملها يجب أن يكون مستقل.
- ❖ **أبو جلال:** نحن عمال ولم نجد أي حق من حقوقنا من الجهات التي تعمل معنا.

Facebook Comments

- ❖ **حمود رافع:** دور النقابات باهت، ولو كان دورها قوي لكانت الحقوق أعطيت لأصحابها بدون معاناه.
- ❖ **العصير عثمان:** دور النقابات العمالية ضعيف جداً وذلك لأنها لا تأخذ رأي من تمثلهم من عمال.

تقرير ميداني:

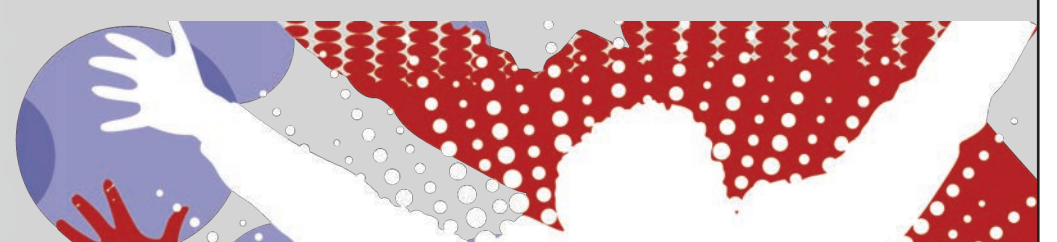
- ❖ **عرفات الرفيد (ناشط شبابي):** المواثيق الدولية شددت على أهمية الحق في التجمع السلمي وعدم إخضاعه لأي قيود، إلا في حالات يحددها القانون الوطني لكل بلد على أن تكون تلك القيود ضمان لحقوق الآخرين ولا تمس الأمن والنظام العام والصحة العامة.
- ❖ **فضل العقال:** الأمين العام المساعد لأمين العلاقات الدولية بالاتحاد العام لنقابات عمال اليمن: المنظمات والنقابات تنشئ من العمال بغرض حماية مصالحهم والدفاع عن حقوقهم، وللأسف في توفير الحماية الاجتماعية والتأمينية والمعيشية وتوفير بيئة عمل لائقة للعمال.
- ❖ **دكتور عبد الباقي شمسان:** استاذ علم الاجتماع السياسي في جامعه صنعاء: اكتشفنا في وقت متأخر وخاصة في فترة الاحتجاجات عام 2011، أن النقابات العمالية لم تكن فاعلة، ولم تقوم بدورها الذي كنا نتوقعه، وذلك يعود إلى الممارسات السابقة التي كانت تمارس ضدها بهدف السيطرة على الحقل السياسي.



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التخصصات العلمية والأدبية القسم العلمي قسم انجليزي حاصلين على بكالوريوس كحد أدنى مع خبرة 3 سنوات. ت: 525121، فاكس: 525124

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

مبنى دورين على شارع 16 الذي يتوسط الخط الدائري الغربي وشارع هائل، 4 لبن، أرض حره. الدور الأول حجر كله ومساح، الدور الثاني الواجحة فقط حجر للإلتصال: 777384017

للبيع: سيارة BMW موديل 91 بحالة جيدة، جيد عادي لون أسود. 777773688، 736336666

سيارات

عقارات

فيلا لياجار - دورين بالحي السياسي، 10 غرف بكل دور، صالنتين، 4 حمامات، 4 مطابخ، حوش، موقف لعشرة سيارات. 777727471

في (الحسابات - المراجعة - الرقابة) التجارية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية في اليمن والسعودية، مستعد للعمل فوراً، جوال: 715608677

مدرسة ترغب في تقديم دروس خصوصية "منازل" لجميع المواد في المرحلة الابتدائية من الصف الأول إلى الصف الخامس وكذلك اللغة الانجليزية لكل المراحل. 734750811

مهندس شبكات، شهادة بكالوريوس في الاتصالات والشبكات وشهادة SISCO في مجال الشبكات مستعد للعمل فوراً. 770497062

بكالوريوس محاسبة، خبرة 10 سنوات في مراجعة وإدارة الحسابات، قدرة التعامل مع الأنظمة المحاسبية الالكترونية، اجادة الانجليزية، حاصل على شهادة ايزو. 733913209

مطلوب مدرسين للعمل في المدارس التركية اليمنية لكافة

مهندس مدني، خبرة سنتين، لغة انجليزية ممتازة. 777055889

مدرس متخصص يرغب في اعطاء دروس خصوصية للصف التاسع في الرياضيات والعربي والانجليزي والعلوم لطلاب المدارس الحكومية. 734680597

مهندسة شهادات، شهادة بكالوريوس في الاتصالات والشبكات وشهادة SISCO في مجال الشبكات مستعد للعمل فوراً. 770497062

بكالوريوس محاسبة، خبرة 10 سنوات في مراجعة وإدارة الحسابات، قدرة التعامل مع الأنظمة المحاسبية الالكترونية، اجادة الانجليزية، حاصل على شهادة ايزو. 733913209

ماجستير محاسبة - 8 سنوات خبرة



مهندسة مدني، خبرة سنتين، لغة انجليزية ممتازة. 777055889

مدرسة ترغب في تقديم دروس خصوصية "منازل" لجميع المواد في المرحلة الابتدائية من الصف الأول إلى الصف الخامس وكذلك اللغة الانجليزية لكل المراحل. 734750811

بكالوريوس ترجمة - جامعة صنعاء - خبرة في المراسلات التجارية والأعمال الادارية أكثر من 6 سنوات - يرغب في العمل في الفترة المسائية فقط. 777991248

بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية خبرة سنتين في مجال التدريس. اجادة استخدام الكمبيوتر والانترنت. للتواصل/ 772663229

بكالوريوس محاسبه وإدارة أعمال ودبلوم لغة إنجليزية، خبرة طويلة

Table with 2 columns: 'معاهد' (Institutes) and 'مستشفيات' (Hospitals). Lists various educational and medical institutions with their addresses and phone numbers.

Table with 2 columns: 'تأجير سيارات' (Car Rental) and 'مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر' (Computer Training Centers). Lists car rental services and computer training centers with details on fees and services.

Table titled 'البنوك' (Banks) listing various banks in Yemen such as 'بنك اليمن والخليج' and 'بنك التضامن الإسلامي' with their addresses and contact info.

Large puzzle game advertisement titled 'استراحة العدد' (Number Break). Includes a crossword puzzle grid, a 15x15 grid, and a list of words to be found. Features a 'Coffee Break' logo and a star puzzle.

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Iraq fighting complicates aid to the displaced

Militants seized the two cities at the start of the year following a government raid on a protest camp in Ramadi—100km west of Baghdad. Anbar, Iraq's largest province, was at the heart of the 2003 insurgency in opposition to the US occupation.

"The situation in Fallujah is of particular concern, as existing stocks of food, water and life-saving medicines area beginning to run out," Nickolay Mladenov, the Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary-General for Iraq (SRSG), said in a statement issued in Baghdad on Wednesday.

He stressed that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) was "working closely with the Iraqi national and regional authorities as well as with humanitarian partners to ensure safe passage for humanitarian assistance and emergency supplies" to those who had been affected.

Mladenov's spokesperson, Eliana

Nabaa, director of UNAMI's public information office, told IRIN that the difficult security situation was making it hard to deliver support to the displaced families and that this week some trucks packed with emergency supplies had to turn back.

According to Pawel Krzysiek, the spokesman for the Baghdad delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), conditions are becoming increasingly difficult.

"A large number of civilians remains trapped in these cities or have been forced to flee, and the humanitarian situation in these areas worsens day by day," he told IRIN.

"We have been receiving information that, especially in Fallujah, food and fuel supplies were running short. Provision of food will likely be a major concern in the near future and, similarly, frequent electricity cuts and lack of medical

supplies could soon hinder the provision of appropriate care in health facilities."

The full scale of this latest displacement is unclear. Estimates from the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), the U.N. and NGOs range from 5,000 to 9,000 families, equivalent to between 25,000 and 45,000 people based on an average family of five persons.

"It is hard to know exact numbers for displacements within Anbar since the start of the year because the situation is very fluid and changing all the time," explained Diana Al Moulla, Iraq national information management officer for the International Organization of Migration (IOM).

"We are working on collecting as much new information as possible as quickly as we can so we can work out our best response," she added.

The violence that erupted in Fallujah and Ramadi comes on the heels of a bloody 2013 for Iraq, which saw close to 8,000 civilian deaths—the highest recorded in over five years.

Al Moulla said the deteriorating security situation over the past 18 months had led to "significant waves of displacements" across the country, but she explained that while the displacements in Anbar over the last 18 months had mostly been due to specific threats of violence against individual families along sectarian lines, now many more people were leaving from fears of the continuous violence.

"In the case of these most recent developments in Anbar Province since the start of January, we understand people are moving now because of the continuous fighting and [because they are] in fear for their lives, as well as the lack of basic needs and services like electricity, heating and basic commodities," she said.

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Ready to respond

During a briefing in Geneva this week, the U.N. Refugee Agency (UNHCR) spokesperson said the agency was ready to provide relief items such as blankets, kitchen sets and sleeping mats to people displaced due to the latest violence in Fallujah and Ramadi.

"The biggest challenge we have at the moment is the security situation, which is very complicated, but we are working with all the UN agencies to ensure we can respond to the displaced families as quickly as possible," said Liene Viede, a UNHCR information officer in Iraq.

The World Food Programme (WFP) is also on standby, but, like other agencies, it is waiting on security clearance to be able to deliver to those in need.

Jane Pearce, WFP representative and country director, told IRIN that it was very likely the government food ration system would have been disrupted by the fighting in Anbar, and that there were concerns about getting supplies to people who had been cut off or displaced from their communities.

"Anbar is still very much a conflict situation, and it's very hard for us to get a full sense of how many people have been affected," she said.

"What we understand is that there have been quite significant displacements, and if that is the case, we need to find ways to get food support to people until they can reconnect with the centralized government system again," she told IRIN.

"We are preparing just now to see what will be needed, and we are looking upstream to our supply pipeline to ensure we are ready to

move. We have stockpiles of supplies here in Iraq that are ready for rapid distribution, such as basic emergency items like fortified biscuits and family food parcels," she added.

Echoing other U.N. staff in Baghdad, Pearce said: "Security conditions have to permit assessments to take place. Once we have clearance, we can turn supplies around very quickly."

Refugees stream into Jordan

The ongoing tensions in Fallujah and Ramadi have also been blamed for a spike in Iraqi refugees crossing the border into neighbouring Jordan, which is already under strain from hosting more than 600,000 Syrian refugees.

Earlier this month, UNHCR country representative Andrew Harper tweeted that an average of 415 Iraqis a week had registered for refugee status there during December.

According to the latest figures from IOM, 13,000 individual IDPs from Anbar have reached northern Iraq's semi-autonomous Kurdistan region. The majority are in the capital Erbil, staying in hotels, rented houses or with families, IRIN was told.

IOM said they are working with UNHCR and the local government to construct a new camp in the Erbil area to specifically accommodate IDPs from Anbar. WFP and other NGOs were also on board to respond to food, water and sanitation needs, while IOM said it would be erecting 325 tents and distributing other non-food item packages.

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Irinnews.org
First Published Jan. 8

The UN is warning of a "critical humanitarian situation" that is only "likely to worsen" following sustained fighting among Islamic insurgents, tribal groups and government forces in the Iraqi province of Anbar that has displaced at least 5,000 families.

Aid agencies are on standby to deliver food, water and other relief items to those affected by the violence, which erupted in and around the cities of Fallujah and Ramadi, but they are struggling to gain access due to the fighting.

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An Iraqi Army soldier guards detainees during a patrol in Ramadi in 2011.

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