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FROM THE AIRWAVES

متوفر لدى جميا الموزعين المعتمدين ومراكز خدمة سبأفون

ريال إشتراك شهري حسب سنة الإشتراك

فائز شهرياً

<u>دة ومزايا فريدة</u>

تخفيض في خدمة

الخط مجاني

الإنترنت

خط سباً الجديد كلياً ... تحدث ، إربح ، 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 150ريال إشتراك لخدمة الأهل والأصدقاء ،أول 6 أرقام تضاف مجانا وبتخفيض في المكالمات والإشتراك الشهري يصل إلى67 %.

 - تأهل للسحب ضمن 200 فائز شهرياً بجوائز قيمة وذلك لكل 2500 ريال يتم سدادها شهريا وتستطيع مضاعفة فرصك للفوز.
 - (الأسعار غير شاملة للضريبة)

باقات إنترنت متنوعة تبدأ من 800 ريال فقط (40 ميجا بايت).



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



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

The 2013 map for community projects contained a large number of events and programs ranging from education, health, sports, social, religious and refet 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.

ن المجاور المجاور المجاور المجاور المجاور المجاور المجاور www.sabafon.com

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 Islah Society charity. The year ended with the implementation of project winter blankets organized by the Righteousness and Chastity Association, relief campaign of deported Yemenis which was carried out by the Social Islah 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 sponsared 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 slagan "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 Bani al-Harith Sana'a with more than 3,500 beneficiaries who received free checkups and medicines.



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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 alks, 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

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 conference, a committee will be ciliation Committee and the NDC's said.

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 ate and this has been the pr Following the wrap-up of the to allow the conference's Recondiscussion at the NDC," Mubarak

Instant Full Cream Milk Powder







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.

ment 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 a National Dialogue Conference 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,

(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 faraway 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.



BUSINESS

AWARD

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 depute 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'a 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, Abduallah 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

But Huda's attorney, Albdualraqeeb 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

"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 (conservative Sunnis), signed an agreement on Saturday, stipulating the exit of nonlocal 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-

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, "Government 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

person in Dammaj. "Many families 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 agree-

"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 Abdulnasser 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-Magaleh 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-Magaleh 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 Say-

"[He] didn't have any enemies," said Sadeq Al-Faqeh, one of Al-Magaleh'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 antigovernment uprising broke out in 2011. However, since Hadramout's Tribal Federation, a powerful alliance of tribal leaders, staged antigovernment 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.

إختيار شركات التبخير و مكافحة 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

و على الشركات المهتمة و المؤهلة ، تقديم طلب مع إرفاق جميع وثائق و بيانات الشركة و التراخيص ذات الصلة من الُحِهاتُ 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 بأخذ بعين الأعتبار، و ينبغى تقديم الطلب إلى مكتب البرنامج في صنعاء على العنوان التالى، 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 العالى فيلا رقم 22 ، شارع نواكشوط ت رقم 01 – 214100 الكتب 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

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

Vicitims' 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.

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

The concept of blood money is shelling. Officers within the brigade said they had accidently 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



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

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

"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 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

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

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 generat-

In anticipation of the protest, the

ed 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 uprising, 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 fulfill the aspirations of all Yemenis,"

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.

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Making their own way

Yemen comes to depend on its female security forces

Story by Amal Al-Yarisi

xuding 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 exer-

"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 A policewoman's education includes extensive training in the quite as demanding as that of men, it is still quite challenging.

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



use of firearms.

"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

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

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

"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



Trainees undergo rigorous self-defense training.





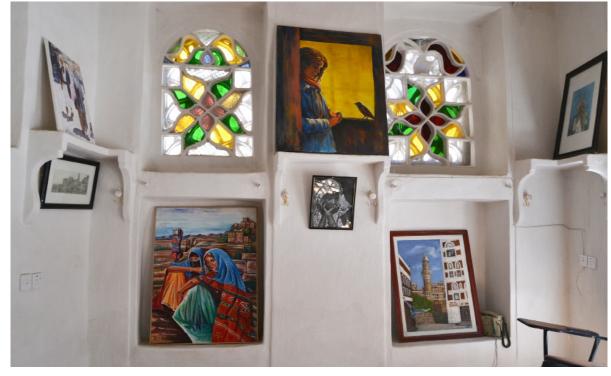


Culture 16 January, 2014

BUSINESS AWARD

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

orks of art neatly cover the walls, from the entrancealltheway 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

Classes at the Art House:

Courses begin when classes are full. The Art House still has

six spots open for a drawing and

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

Class times: Sun., Tues. and

Thurs., 4-6 p.m. (Class time is

negotiable based on participants'

Who can register: Anyone! The

Art House is happy to divide class-

es into more specific groupings

based on age and/or experience if

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

painting class.

wishes)

Sana'a)

number permit.

How to register:

scapes 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 in return for a small amount of traditional Yemeni clothing and

paintings of classic Yemeni land- 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 money to cover their transportation," 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 throughfare 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 paintpublic 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 bet-

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

ing. I have since moved them to a 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.

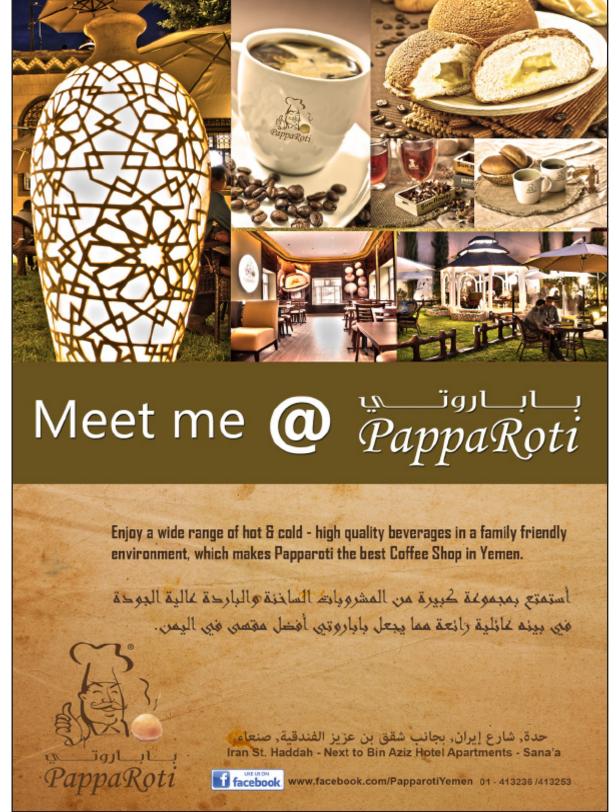
"The state should pay more attention to us and provide permanent exhibition space for us where we can display our work," he said.

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] destina-

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.





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

منذ اندلاع الثورة الشبابية الشعبية في فبراير ٢٠١١ يجمع المراقبون على أن الرابح الأكبر من المرحلة التي تلت هذه الثورة هم الحوثيون سواء على الأرض، حيث نجحوا في التوسع ميدانياً خارج حدود معقلهم في صعدة وعلى صعيد دخولهم كالاعب جديد له ثقله في المشهد السياسي اليمني إلى جانب كسبهم لمزيد من الأنصار والتحالفات حتى صاروا موجوّدين في ّ كافة الصعد.. ما هي أبرز المكاسب التي حققها الحوثيون خلال الرحلة الإنتقالية، وما هي طمّوحاتهم للمرحلة القبلة.. أسئلة سنحاول الإجابة عليها في هذا الحوار التي تستضيف فيه الصحيفة كلا من ممثل حركة الحوثيين في مؤتمر الحوار الوطني محمد البخيتي، وأستاذ إدارة الأزمات بجامعة الحديدة الدكتور نبيل الشرجبي..

وهذا يعود إلى قوة المنهج الفكري الذي

تقوم عليه الحركة.. يخصوص التمدّد وفق

النظرية التي ذكرها الدكتور.. هذا غير صحيح،

إستراتيجية الخصوم كانت في السابق أثناً،

الحروب الستة التي شنت على صعدة تهدف

إلى القضاء على أنَّصار الله أي أن الحكومة

كانت تسعى إلى تصفية شريحة واسعة من

شرائح المجتمع اليمني، وكان هذا واضح

في خطاب المسؤولينْ.. الرئيس السابق

علَّى 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 استراتيجياتهم

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 أننّا فرضنّا

أمر واقع في بعض المناطق.

الذي يتلقاه

الطرفان من

يمكنهما من

طويلة الأجل

يعنى أن اضطراركم لحمل السلاح

كان اثناء شن الحروب الستة على

الآن استراتيجية الخصوم تغيرت بسبب

تغير موازين القوى.. الآن هم يحالون منع

أي نشاط فكري لنا في المناطق التي خارج

صعدة وأصبحنا مستهدفين، مثلا 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

وتشريدهم من بيوتهم، وهذآ هو الذي فجر

الحرب الأول في دماج والحرب الثانيةُ الآن

التى يحاول حسين الأحمر أن يفرضها تحت

غطآء طائفي، لأنه عجز عن خوضها تحت

صعدة.. ما حاجتكم إليه الآن؟

إيران والسعودية

حوار وتصوير/محمد الحسني

أبدا محمد البخيتي.. البعض يتهمكم بالإزدواجية في ممارسة السياسة كرفض المبادرة الخليجية والدخول في الحوار.. وفي الحروب كيف ترد؟

نحنّ 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 توافقت مختلف القوى السياسية في اللجنة الفنية التي حضرت لمؤتمر الحوار.. بالنسبة للحروب الدائرة الآن.. هي فرضت علينا.. صحيح أننا طرف في هذة الحروب ونحن ومستعدون لوقف إطلَّاق النار ونوضح ما هي شروطنا لذلك، والمشكلة هي في الطرف الآخُر الذي يقود هذه الحروب باسم أطراف أخرى مما يعقد المشكلة.

وماذا عن رفضكم المبادرة وقبولكم

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 التى انتثقت عن اللقاء المشترك، أبضا لجنة المآئتين التي كانت بين المشترك وشركاءه والمؤتمر الشّعبي وحلفاءه.. إذا فكرة الحوار ليس وليدة للمبادرة الخليجية وإنما هي حاجة إنسانية ووطنية.

انتقل إليك دكتور نبيل الشرجبي.. ما رأيك فيمن يطرح أن الحوثيين هم الرابح الأكبر من القوى السياسية منذ إندلاع الثورة الشبابية في

أنا أتفق إلى حد ما مع هذا الطرح، لكن أنا في اعتقادي أن المكاسب التي تحقّقت لن تدوم بشكل متواصل.. بمعنى أن هذه الحركة قد تصل إلى مرحلة تشبع، ومن ثم سوف ينقلب هذا الوضع بشكل واسع جداً.. هناك سبب آخر وهو عملية التمدد 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 التمدد، وبالتالي مزيداً من العنف في المستقبل.

لكن هناك من يقول إن التمدد لحركة الحوثيين

إذا أردنا أن ندرس ظاهرة التمدد كدراسة سياسية، فسنلحظ ما يسمى بنظرية المد والاستنهاض.. هذه النظرية جاء بها الإمام الخُميني عند قيامه بالثورة الإيرانية في العام 79 .. وهذه النظرية تعتمد على أربعً ركائزُ أو مراحل أساسية، المرتكز الأول يقوم على عملية إستقطاب كثيف جدا 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 تفريغ الجماعات إما عن طريق الإغتيال للقيادات أو شن الحروب العسكرية، وهذه النظرية بالفعل مكنتهم من التمدد في كثير من المناطق اليمنية سواء في الشمال أو في الجنوب.

أطرح عليك ذات السوال أستاذ محمد.. هل أنتم الرابح الأكبر منذ

قيام الثورة الشياب؟ طبعا أنصار الله كحركة فكرية حققوا مكاسب كثيرة، سواء قبل الثورة الشعبية أو بعدها،

الكثير من اليمنيين بعد أن عرفوا بحقيقة أنصار الله وأنهم يمثلون مشروعا ثقافيا لاستنهاض الأمة الإسلامية.. من الطبيعي أن يتعاطفوا معنا.. الشعب اليمني له عزة وكرامة واي مشروع بهدف إلى استنهاض فكر وعزة الأمة بالتأكيد الشعب سيلتف

لأمور ريما تداخلت يطريقة جعلت المشهد ضبابيا.. النظام الحاكم السابق اعتمد بشكل كبير جدا وقام بتقديم مساعدات مهولة لحركة الشباب المؤمن التى انطلقت على إثرها حركة الحوثى عندما أعتقد أنه دخل في صراع مع فصيلُ ديني كان مشاركا في الحّكم وهو الإصلاح، وفجأّة استيقظ النظامُّ وأدركُ أنه أمام اتّساع فصيل ديني آخر.. النظام الحالي يعتمد في نظام لا يستطيع القيام بكل واجباته لأن الدولة مشلولة بشكل كبير جدا يركز إهتماماته على قضايا ربما مهمة جدا لكنه في ذات الوقت يغفل عن نقطة خطيرة جدا وهو تحول اليمن إلى بؤرة صراع طائفي في كل المناطق على غرار ماهو حاصل قَى الَّعراق أو لبنان، لكن أناً في اعتقادي أن النّظام الحالي يسعى على إنهاكُ طرفي آلصراع حتى تستنّزف قواهما.. وبصريح العبارة الدعم الإقليمي الذي يتلقاه الطرفان من إيران والسعودية تمكنهما من خوض معارك طويلة الأجل.. ومن ثم قد تذهب الحروب التي يخوضانها إلى إتجأه لا تستطيع بعد ذلك الأطراف الداخلية إيقافها .. أنا في اعتقادي أن الوضع خطير حدا إن لم تتدارك الأطراف السياسية بما فيها الأطراف

المجتمع.. هذا شيء، الشيء الثاني أنه في

البناء الفكرى لهذه الجماعات أنها تعتقد لكن البعض يتهمكم أنتم بمحاولة فيما تؤمن فيه من أفكار هي المخلص فرض فكركم بقوة السالاح؟ الوحيد وهي المنقذ والأفكار الصحيحة وما

غيرٌ صحيح.. المشكلة هي في الطرف الآخر الذي يواجهنا.. الطرف الذّي شُن علينا ستة حروب.. والدليل أن الحكومة اعتذرت عن شن تلك الحروب واعترفت 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 يجرى 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 كانّت ضدنا.. قتل ثلاثة من مرافقى الشيخ عبد الواحد ابو راس ممثلنا في الحوار الوطني، كما قتل الدكتور عبد الكريّم جدبان، كما قتل 11 من أنصارنا لأنهم قاموا بمظاهرة أمام مبنى الأمن

ما هي العوامل التي تعتمدون عليها في التمدد وكسب المزيد من الأنصار؟

انتقل إليك دكتور نبيل.. هل ترى أنى من المنصف تحميل النظام مسؤولية الد الحوثي في هذه

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 قادم لابد أن يعتمد على ركيزة يستطيع من خلالها أن يبنى له شرعية.. والنظام الحالي يعتقد ان وثيقة مخرجات الحوار هو من سيتكئ عليه لفرض سلطاته، ومن ثم ترك كل الملفات حانبًا، وأنا في اعتقادي أن ترك الحوثي بهذا الشكل هو خطأ جسيم، لأن الجماعات الشيعية المسلحة التي على غرار الجماعات السنية المسلحة تعتمّد على عسكرة كل

الرئيس صالح نحن قدمنا الكثير من الضحابا في حروب صعدة ولا ندري لماذا.. ألم يفتي شيّخ السلفيين الحجورى بّقتل الحوثيين فيّ عداهًا هي غُير ذلك.. الدولة يجب عليها ألا أي مكان يجدونهم.. وفي قنواتهم الفضائيةً تسكت علَّى هذا الطرف أو ذَّاكُ ويجب أن يقُول السلفيين في السّعودية نحن نتلذذ

أعود إليك أستاذ محمد.. البعض

ألوت لأمريكا وجميع من يقتل

أولا شعارنا ليس دعوة لقتل المواطنين

الأمريكيين، وإنما هو لمناهضة السياسية

الأمريكية الشيطانية باعتراف كل المسلمين

في العالم.. ثانيا اللذين قتلوا في حروب

صُعدة من يتحمل مسؤوليتهم هي الحكومة

لأنها أعلنت الحرب دون أي وجة شرعى..

وفي كل الحروب التي يسقط فيها ضحايا مَّن

اليمنيين يتحمل مسؤوليتهم الطرف الآخر

الذي يشن الحرب.. والدليل على ذلك قول

لكن الطرف الآخر يتهمكم بفرض ينتقدكم في شعاركم.. تقولون حصار مطبق على أهالي منطقة دماج بصعدة؟

بحصار وتجويع أطفّال ونساء صعدة.. أليس

من يقومون بذلك هم من يتحملون النتاُّئج.

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

اسمح لي أن انتقل للدكتور نبيل.. كيف تنظر إلى التمدد السريع للحوثيين؟

طالما ان الوسائل السياسية قد أتيحت لهم.. لماذا لجوؤهم إلى الأسلوب العنيف، بينما هم قادرون على تحقيق أهدافهم بطريق أخرى.. ليس بالضرورة أن يحققوا أهدافهم 100٪ بين يوم وليلة،

ولكن يمكن ذلك بالتدرج.. ما تكسبه القوى بصورة سريعة تفقدها بصورة أسرع، وما تكتسبه بصورة متراكمة وعلى أساس متين لن تستطيع أي قوة أن تنهى مشروعها

أستاذ محمد.. هل تحب أن توجم في ختام الحوار أيت دعوة؟

أنا أدعو كل فئات الشعب اليمني وأقول.. لقد خضنا صراعات كثيرة وتعلمنا أته لا يستطيع أن نقصى أي طرف ولابد أن تبنى حياتنا بمختلف مُجالاًتها على الشراكة.







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16 January, 2014 Feature





OUT OF THE YEMENI KITCHEN



Borek: Layers and layers of goodness

PREPARATION:

Wigdan Al-Guneid

emeni 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-

1 large egg, at room temperature

2 tablespoons of ghee mixed to-

gether (Canola oil can be substi-

INGREDIENTS:

1/4 cup powdered milk

1 tablespoon cooking oil

2 tablespoons butter and

Water as needed (1/2 cup)

3 cups white flour

Pinch of salt

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 "shanajat."

A handful of black cumin seeds to

½ pound ground beef (sautéed

with garlic, onions, and cilantro,

sprinkle over the top

2 hard-boiled eggs

and drained of liquid)

Cinnamon, ground

1/2 cup chopped parsley

 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup crumbled feta cheese

tuted)

Filling

The dough:

- 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 whole 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

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
- 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. Find more recipes at yemenkitchen.wordpress.com.





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للاعلام دور كبير ومهم في الدعوة للتغير 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 مؤسستها 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.

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 وللاسف يشكلون نسبة كبيرة من سكان اليمن.

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

المراة والطفل وحقول الانسان وتدافع عن الحريات من خلال باقة برامجها المتنوعة والتى تخاطب بروح شبابية وايجابية سكان صنعاء واليمن.

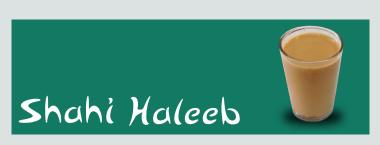
التأسيس

"راديو يمن تايمز" هو أول إذاعة مجتمعية في صنعاء، حيث بدأ العمل في هذا المشروع في بداية ٢٠١٢، والذي كان تأسيسة من اهم رؤى مؤسس يمن تايمز الراحل، بروقسور عبد العزيز السقّاف. ولذلك سعت نادية السقاف وهي رئيس تحرير صحيفة يمن تايمزالي 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، بعيداً عن الاحتكارات الحكومية، أو التجارية، بحيث تكون نقطة انطلاق جديدة لكل من يريد الخوض في تجربة الاذاعات المجتمعية المستقلة.

من برامحنا



شاهی حلیب:

برنامج تثقيفي ترفيهي نستعرض فيه مجموعه من الاخبار المنوعه والخفيفه من اليمن وحول العالم ، ونستضيف فيه مجموعه من المواهب اليمنيه ، وكما نعلق فيه على ظواهر بصروة ساخره وانتقاديه من خلال بعض المشاهدات الحيه التي نراها.

البرنامج يبث يوميا ما عدا الجمعه الساعه الثانية مساء ويعاد في العاشره



هوانا يماني:

برنامج نقاشى شبابى تفاعلى يتناول مواضيع منوعة يتخلله أغانى منوعة 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.



صباحكم رضا:

برنامج صباحي يناقش قضايا منوعة 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, اضافة إلى فقرات أخرى بالتعاون مع مونت كارلو الدولية. يبث البرنامج كل يوم (ما عدا الجمعة) من الساعة السابعة والنصف صباحاً حتى العاشرة صباحا.



مساحة حرة:

برنامج سياسي أسبوعي حواري يناقش أهم الأحداث والقضايا السياسية الأنيه في البلد مع وجهات نظر مختلفه يبث البرنامج كل يوم ثلاثاء الساعة الحادية عشر صباحاً ويعاد يوم الأربعاء الساعة التاسعة مساء.



برنامج يهتم بقضايا العمال في كافة مواقعهم يطرح كافة قضاياهم

ويناقشها مع المختصين والعمال انفسهم ويعمل على حل مشاكل العمال

البرنامج يبث كل اثنين الساعة الحادية عشرة صباحا ويعاد الثلاثاء التاسعة

التي تواجههم في على مختلف قطاعاتهم واينما وجدوا.



المادة التاسعة عشر:

برنامج يسعى للتوعيه بالحق في حرية الرأى والتعبير عنه. يتحدث بشكل مبسط عن حقي وحقك وحق المجتمع في الحق في حرية التعبير عن الرأي ويسعى كذلك لرفع سقف حرية التعبير لدى المواطنين. يأتيكم كل أربعاء الساعة ٨ مساء ويعاد السبت الساعة ١١ صباحا.



مع العمال:

ذوى الإرادة:

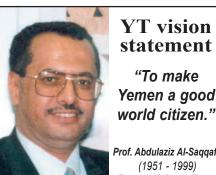
برنامَّج يختص بذوى الاعاقه احلامهم ، آمالهم والآمهم، يسلط الضوء على قضيه تهم ذوى الاعاقه في اليمن ونستضيف فيها مختصين في هذا المحال ، ونلتقى في كل حلّقه بشخص من ذوي الاراده ليطلعونا على قصص نجاحهم للأستفادة منها وعكسها على منهم من فئتهم ، ويستعرض البرنامج آخر الاخبار التي تتعلق بذوي الاعاقه . يبث البرنامج الساعه الحادية عشرة صباحا كل احد ويعاد الاثنين الساعة











"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

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



OUR OPINION

Manipulation of the airwaves

n the last two months, five private radio stations began broadcasting in Sana'a. Most of them are sponsored by influential figures, who have pulled strings to use government facilitiessuch as broadcasting towers in army camps-for their stations.

Radio Yemen Times is the nation's first community radio station and is an independent channel. It has proven its commitment to the public's interests. Since its establishment in August 2012, it has earned the listeners' trust and established its credibility.

There is no current legislation or law that controls private broadcasting so all stations, including Radio Yemen Times, are operating according to their own mandates and organizational codes. This is quite risky. Considering the chaotic situation in Yemen, the powerful will continue to use state resources for their benefit, including in the media field.

For years, we have been fighting to remove state controls on media. But now, instead of dealing with the state— a bureaucratic one at the best of times-the independent media are having to take on powerful mafias and influential figures who have more control over the army and state resources than the government does. It is a nightmare.

Many current media outlets sponsored by the "powerful ones" broadcast false information and hate speech. Some even call for violence against others in a brutally shameless manner.

The atmosphere for media today is "an everyman for himself attitude." We need urgent regulations and a legal framework where all media in Yemen are held to standards under which they can operate and compete.

We have already established ourselves as a credible, independent and professional outlet, but the fight over air space and mountain tops where we can operate a tower is wearing us down. We want an organized environment where we can focus on quality journalism and put the listeners and readers' interests first. We shouldn't have to worry about how to secure a location where we can use broadcast

There is no time to waste. The Ministry of Information has to pull itself together come up with a system that regulates private broadcasters. Otherwise the situation is only going to get worse.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Arabs lead the way in 2013

Dr. Qais Ghanem

ach autumn, the editors of Foreign Policy magazine compile a list of the 100 people they believe have made a measurable difference globally in politics, business, technology, the arts, the sciences and other categories.

Last month, they published the list for 2013, which includes some household figures, such as Edward Snowden, Glen Greenwald, John Kerry, Mark Zukerberg, Chris Hadfield and Pope Francis on the men's list. Navi Pillay and Malala Yousafzai were some of the most famed who made the female's list.

With such a wealth of change-makers to chose from this year, the selection committee must have had a difficult time deciding whom to leave off the list.

What really impressed me about this list though is the unusual number of Arabs named, including a Yemeni.

Let's look at these Arab winners:

Hossam Bahgat and Heba Morayef of Egypt played key roles in reminding Egyptians that their uprising was about the protection of civil liberties and social and economic justice. As the founder and director respectively of the Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights, they are extremely critical of the Egyptian Army, which they condemned for

its utter failure to apply the rule of law and respect citizens' rights.

Egyptian comedian Bassem Youssef's popular, satirical news show went on hiatus during the July coup that ousted President Mohamed Morsi, an event Youssef called "no laughing matter." For the next several months, Youssef went off air. With a nightly audience of roughly 30 million, Youssef has probably been Morsi's most well-known

Zaha Hadid, an acclaimed Iraqi-born and British-raised, female architect, is responsible for the design of the Heydar Aliyev Center in Baku, Azerbaijan. Hadid's involvement with the project has drawn criticism because the center is named after the country's late autocratic leader and was commissioned by his son, both of whom have been accused of committing human rights abuses. To counter her critics, Hadid said, "...if it helps people, if it's an opera house or a parliament building, something for the masses, I would do it."

Tamara Chalabi, the daughter of Ahmad Chalabi, the controversial Iraqi exile, resurrected Iraq's pavilion at the 2013 Venice Biennale—one of the world's premier art events—after a 30 year absence. She chose Jonathan Watkins, the director of the Ikon Gallery in England, to curate the exhibition. Together, Watkins and Chalabi showcased 11 artists at the event.

Azzam Alwash, who fled Iraq in the late

1970s, returned home in 2003 to help restore his country's marshlands. He successfully founded the non-profit, Nature Iraq, and used his professional engineering experience to develop a plan to bring water back to areas in need. Local plants and wildlife, as well as the so-called Marsh Arabs, have begun to rebuild their lives. Alwash was awarded the Goldman Environmental Prize (the "Green Oscar") for his efforts.

Haifaa Al Mansour is a Saudi film director. A well-known website says that a study of Saudi cinema "would essentially begin and end with Haifaa Al Mansour." As the director of the 2005 documentary, "Women without Shadows," and the recent, critically acclaimed "Wadjda"-the first feature film shot entirely in Saudi Arabia-Haifaa is creating movies in a closed-off kingdom where women's freedoms are limited.

Noura Al Kaabi is the CEO of twofour54 (a reference to Abu Dhabi's geographical coordinates), an Emirati-funded company that offers education and training to a new generation of media producers. Its goal is to enable the development of world-class Arabic media and entertainment content, by Arabs for Arabs." After all, Arabic is one of the 10 most spoken languages in the

Farea Al-Muslimi is from Yemen, a country rarely in the news for international accolades. Al-Muslimi has emerged as one of the most eloquent critics of U.S. drone

strikes in Yemen, which he thinks are boosting support for Al-Qaeda by creating a one-dimensional view of the U.S. He was seen on TV by millions when he testified before a U.S. Senate committee last year.

I went back to Foreign Policy's pre-Arab Spring list from 2010. There were only three Arabs who resided in the Arab world: Salam Fayyad of Palestine, Mohammad Elbaradei of Egypt and Sheikha Moza of Qatar. These names all occupied positions of power. There was also Tariq Ramadan, an Egyptian living in Switzerland and Mo Ibrahim, a native Sudanese residing in the U.K. This year's list is remarkable because honorees from the Arab world are ordinary citizens who have taken the initiative to take on those in power, rather than being comprised of those who are in power.

Numbers have clearly doubled. Given that the population of the Arab Middle East is around 350 million, one might expect five or six names on this list. There were nine this year. Whether this is because of greater Arab participation or a subtle change in the selection process, it is something the Arab world can be proud of. It is likely to continue in 2014.

Dr. Qais Ghanem is a retired neurologist, current radio show host, poet and author who resides in Canada. Follow him on Face Book and Twitter at www.twitter.com/@ QaisGhanem

Arab Police Reform

Returning to Square One?

By Yezid Sayigh Carnegie-mec.org First Published Jan. 9

idespread resentment of the systematic abuse of human rights and suppression of basic freedoms by the police and internal security agencies was the primary force driving the popular uprisings in Arab countries that started with the toppling of Tunisian President Zain al-Abidin Bin Ali in January 2011. Addressing the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior in March 2012, his successor, interim president Moncef Marzouki, drew the appropriate lesson: Arab governments should undertake "swift and profound reforms" of the security sector, or face uncontrollable revolution.

But reform has been slow and hesitant at best-as in Yemen, where security sector restructuring is on the official government agenda—and profoundly reversible at worst—as in Egypt, where the interior ministry has spearheaded what may legitimately be regarded a counter-revolution. In both Tunisia and Libya, security sector reform has been stymied by factional and partisan struggles—between Islamists and their opponents, and also between those demanding a complete, revolutionary sweep of the old order and those seeking to preserve basic structures and professional skills of existing police forces and security agencies.

Three years after the start of the Arab Spring, distrust between society and the police remains deep, manifesting itself increasingly in outright hostility and a mutual tendency to violence. Basic law enforcement has regressed, as the rates of violent and organized crime have risen. And accountability to democratically elected civilian authorities is weak or nonexistent, resulting in the resurgence of the aggressive culture of security sector impunity that fuelled the uprisings in the first place.

Unless these trends are reversed, the Arab Spring countries—and others that have experienced post-conflict transition, most graphically Iraq-risk lapsing into

new, hybrid forms of authoritarian rule and descending into ever-widening civil

This grim prospect was not inevitable. Although the manner and circumstances of transition varied widely among the Arab Spring countries, each had a unique opportunity to initiate meaningful reform of its security sector. Most importantly, support for reform was very broad among the general public, and indeed among a large swathe of security sector personnel who hoped to replace their image as brutal and corrupt associates of venal presidentsfor-life with a reassertion of what they saw as their proper legal mission, professional skills, and ethical standards. And although support for democratic transition was far from universal within the security sector, the uprisings initially left opponents too demoralized to resist coherent reform agendas—if these were attempted, that is.

The transitional authorities that assumed power in the wake of the Arab Spring were too weak and untested to grapple with daunting social and economic challenges, but security sector reform was one area in which they could have demonstrated tangible progress and reinforced their domestic political legitimacy. With the partial exception of Yemen, however, they failed to do so. In Egypt, the ruling military council that governed the country for the first year and a half indisputably had the power to institute major changes of personnel, structures, and procedures in the massive sector managed by the ministry of interior, but its wish to preserve the status quo within the state apparatus precluded meaningful reforms in any pub-

In Tunisia, to the contrary, the first interim minister of interior immediately launched a security sector reform White Paper, but this was just as swiftly blocked by Ennahda, the largest party in the new governing coalition, which claimed that the paper represented an attempted comeback by Ben Ali regime remnants. The fact that Ennahda subsequently refrained from proposing an alternative blueprint or launching a new reform effort reflected its preference to reach a political accommodation with the interior ministry and

other parts of the state apparatus, but then neither did its secular partners insist on keeping security sector reform on the public agenda.

The path taken in Tunisia was similar in this respect to that followed in Egypt after the Muslim Brotherhood's Mohammad Morsi assumed the presidency. Initial calls for a clean sweep of the security sector were replaced with a studied neutrality intended to placate the interior ministry that, tragically for Egypt's democratic transition, was far from reciprocated. Watered-down legislation and halfhearted attempts to modify minor aspects of policing by the Morsi administration were meanwhile met with accusations of "Brotherhood-ization" from Egyptian liberals and other political rivals, but they, too, failed to push for security sector reform either then or since Morsi's ouster in

In both countries, the security sector responded to transition with a mixture of passive non-cooperation and sullen resentment at being blamed for the excesses of past authoritarian regimes. The resulting deterioration of policing and law and order may not have been consciously intended from the outset to undermine the democratic experiment, but as contestation unfolded between old and emerging political actors, the security sector regained considerable institutional autonomy, shielding it from talk of reform or being held accountable for its actions. This has in turn impeded badly needed upgrading of professional skills and capabilities, even as crime rates have risen, law and order has deteriorated, and social peace has

The stalling of security sector reform not only reflects the fluidity of transitional politics and alignments, but also feeds political instability. This is especially evident in both Yemen and Libya, where major restructuring of the military and security sectors is an official goal. The process has gained the most traction in Yemen, where the demands of a mobilized grassroots movement converged with the interests of President Ali Abdulla Saleh's political rivals to ensure that restructuring was formally incorporated in the 2011 peace

accord brokered by the Gulf Cooperation Council. But the same political and societal dynamics threaten a reversion to familiar power struggles, as both the former president and his successor Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and their principal competitors seek either to block the restructuring or to use it to weaken rival power bases while strengthening their own.

Libya offers further evidence of the potential for the security sector to become part of new alliances built around ancient régime elements. This seems paradoxical, given the forcible dismantling of the regime of Col. Muammar Qadhafi. But the stark polarization between the revolutionary militias that seek eradication of all vestiges of the former regime on the one hand, and new parliamentary forces that seek to rebuild and consolidate the state apparatus on the other, has generated a level of insecurity and public dissatisfaction with the new regime that has allowed significant pockets of Qadhafi supporters to survive in the security sector and throughout the country.

There was a clear possibility from the outset of the Arab Spring that the security sector would become part of a broad array of institutional actors within the state apparatus-and beyond it-that would resist genuine democratization, slowing and ultimately diverting the policies of newly elected transitional authorities. The frequent portrayal of transitional politics as a clash between Islamist and secular camps—rather than primarily between pro- and anti-democracy forces—merely obscured this danger. In reality, sustained commitment to the transformation of the security sector is the true measure of the democratic credentials and maturity of any political force in the Arab transition whether Islamist or secular-and the prerequisite for its success.

Yezid Sayigh is a senior associate at the Carnegie Middle East Center in Beirut, where his work focuses on the Syrian crisis, the political role of Arab armies, security sector transformation in Arab transitions, the reinvention of authoritarianism and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and peace process.

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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.



DAMIN

بالماده 19 في العهد الدولي للحقوق المدنية والسياسية ، والإعلان العالي لحقوق الإنسان والتي نصت على أنه لكل شخص الحق في حرية الرأي والتعبير، ويشمل هذا الحق حرية اعتناق الأراء وإذاعتها بأي وسيله كانت دون تقيد بالحدود الجغرافية.

هذا البرنامج يبث كل أربعاء الساعة 8 مساء و يعاد يوم السبت الساعة 11 صباحا 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 الماده 19 في حلقته السادسة مدى تمتع المجتمع المدني بحقه في إبداء الرأي والتعبير عن مختلف قضياه عبر تشكيل النقابات والاتحادات العمالية المختلفه.

واستضافَّ البرناُمج د. عَلَي النَصيريّ – وكيل وزارة الشَّيؤون الاجتماعية – لقطاع العمل، والأستاذ علي بلخدر – رئيس الاتحاد العام لنقابات عمال اليمن.

ون الاجتماعية حاله من التجمعات العمالية السلمية التي تدافع عن الحقوق، وهذا مكفول سواءً على المستوى الداخلي أو على مستوى الاتفاقيات الدولية والقانون الحالي يحتاج لتعديلات كثيره بما يتناسب مع مايت قطاعين في الشؤون

الاتفاقيات الدولية".

النقابات والحقوق

علي النصيري: "مهمتنا الدفاع عن حقوق العامل وصاحب العمل لأننا طرف محايد، لكن بالنسبة لتشكيل النقابات، فنحن نسهل لهم عملية القيد والتسجيل والإشهار، فدورنا تنسيقي أولاً وأخيراً".

علي بلخدر: "هناك انتهاكات تعاني منها النقابات والتجمعات العمالية والنقابيين والعمال من الوزراء حيث في حال أن أي نقابي أو عامل طالب بحقه يمكن أن يـُفرض عليه العقاب إما بالتهديد أو النقل أو الفصل، فتعيش كعامل في رُعب".

دور النقابات في حل مشاكل العمال

علي بلخدر: "الحكومه أصبحت خصم للعامل وأصبحنا، الحكومة أصبحت تتحكم بمرتبات العمال وكأنه لها الحق بالتصرف بها".

توعية النقابات بكيفية المطالبه بالحقوق

علي النصيري: "الوضع العام للبلد حال دونِ تنظيم الندوات وورش العمل والحلقات التثقيفية والتوعوية إلا نادراً، بالرغم من وجود دائره خاصه في الوزارة تعنى بالثقافة العمالية وهدفها تعريف العامل بوجود قوانين وحقوقه وواجباته، وكيف يستطيع أن يعبر عن رأيه، لكن الضروف الاقتصادية للبلد دائماً ما تحول دون تفعيلها".

دور النقابات في الدفاع عن حقوق عمال الأجر اليومى

علي بلخدر: "المسؤولية كبيرة جداً ويجب على الحكومه بكل أجهزتها القيام بدورها، معظم اليمنيين عُمال ولم يجدوا الرعاية الكافية، ولكن يمكن أن نقوم نحن في الاتحاد بعمل خطوات لإيصال صوتهم بالنزول إليهم في حال خروجهم في تجمع لمعرفة مشكلتهم الحقيقية على أرض الواقع ونقلها للجهة المعنية واقتراح حلول لمساعدة الحكومة في حلها".

عشوائية العمل النقابي

علي بلخدر: "الضعف العام للدولة يؤدي إلى تشتت أهداف النقابات".

دور الحكومة في التعامل مع التجمعات السلمية والنقابية

علي النصيري:"الوضع الاقتصادي للبلد بشكل عام ضعيف ومطالب العمال حالياً تجدها الدولة كبيرة نتيجة للظروف الاقتصادية العامه، وأن تقوم نقابة عمالية معينه بإيقاف المصالح العامه للبلد مثل ما حدث مع عمال المطار، فهذا سلوك يضر بمصلحة البلد ويسهم بمزيد من التدهور الاقتصادي، وحل هذا الوضع يعتمد على قيام اقتصاد قوى للبلد".

مهام قطاع العمل بوزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية

علي النصيري: "الوزارة تنقسم لأربع قطاعات، قطاعين في الشؤون الاجتماعية وقطاعين في العمل، وفي العمل قطاع القوه العامله 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 على النصيري:

الي<mark>من</mark> مصادق على عديد اتفاقيات دولية وللعمال الحق في تشكيل انفسمم 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 نقابه منظمة ضمن إطار الاتحاد، وهناك لجان نقابية نشأت في القطاع العام أو الخاص، وهناك إندفاع كبير من العمال لتنظيم انفسهم نتيجه لتعرضهم لانتهاكات كثيرة، وهذا ما وحد جهودهم".

سبب ضعف النقابات في إيصال صوت العامل

علي بلخدر؛ "كلاً ينظر لهذا الموضوع من وجهة نظرة، فدور النقابات كان ولا يزال دور ريادي ، وعندما بدأت الاحتجاجات في كثير من مؤسسات الدولة كانت الأهداف حقوقية بحته والعمال اتجهو نحو تحقيق حقوقهم ومكاسبهم لأنهم يشعرون أنهم بحاجه لتحسين أوضاعهم المعيشية، ولم تحرك الدوله ساكن رغم الاحتجات التي تقام من اجل 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، ونحضر 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

على بلخدر:

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

YOUR TURN

Callers, Facebook followers and citizens on the street have their say

- "International conventions stress the importance of the right to peaceful protest without restriction," said Arfat Al-Rufaid, a youth activist.
- "Workers establish organizations and syndicates in order to defend their rights and [help ensure] social protections including insurance and employment as well as a good work environment," said Fadhl Al-Aqil.
- "Day laborers who work in the streets cannot make their voices heard to demand their rights. Considering they receive only per diem pay, they do not have any kind of insurance," said Akram Al-Sharjabi.
- "In my opinion, the unions and their performance should be independent, not under the umbrella of the government," said Mukhtar Al-Khamiri.
- "We are workers. We have not been treated fairly by the institutions we have worked for," said Abu Jalal.
- "The role of the syndicates is weak. If they had a strong role to play, rights would be given...without a struggle," said Hamoud Rae'.
- "The role of labor unions is very weak because they do not take the opinions of workers into account," said Alumair Othman.

مداخلات هاتفنة:

- م.أكرم شرجبي: هناك عمال الأجور اليومية الذين يجلسون على أرصفة الشوارع ولا يستطيعون أن يوصلوا صوتهم للمطالبه بحقوقهم، ولأنهم بالأجر اليومي لا توجد لديهم أي نوع من أنواع التأمين".
- مختار الخامري: من وجهة نظري أن الاتحادات يجب أن تكون مستقل".
- أبو جلال "نحن عمال ولم نجد أي حق من حقوقنا من الجهات التي نعمل معها".

Facebook Comments

- **حمود رائع:**"دور النقابات باهت، ولو كان دورها قوي لكانت الحقوق أعطيت لأصحابها بدون معاناه"
- العمير عثمان "دور النقابات العمالية ضعيف جداً وذلك لأنها لا تأخذ رأى من تمثلهم من عمال"

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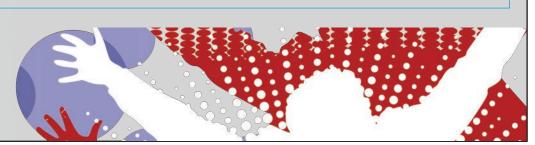
- السرن أفيد (ناشط شبابي):"المواثيق الدولية شددت على أهمية الحق في التجمع السلمي وعدم إخضاعه لأي قيود، إلا في حالات يحددها القانون الوطني لكل بلد على أن تكون تلك القيود ضمان لحقوق الأخرين ولا تمس الأمن والنظام العام والصحة العامه".
- ♦ فضل العاقل- الأمين العام المساعد لأمين العلاقات الدولية بالاتحاد العام لنقابات عمال اليمن:"المنظمات والنقابات تنشئ من العمال بغرض حماية مصالحهم والدفاع عن حقوقهم، وللأسهام في توفير الحماية الاجتماعية والتأمينية والمعيشية وتوفير بيئة عمل لائقة للعمال."
- ❖ دكتور عبدالباقي شمسان- استاذ علم الاجتماع السياسي في جامعه صنعاء: " اكتشفنا في وقت متأخر وخاصه في فترة الاحتجاجات عام 2011. أن النقابات العمالية لم تكن فاعله ، ولم تقوم بدورها الذي كنا نتوقعه، وذلك يعود إلى الممارسات السابقه التي كانت تـ مارس ضدها بهدف السيطرة على الحقل السياسي".













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



• فيلا للايجار - دورين بالحي السياسي, 10غرف بكل دور, صالتين, 4 حمامات, 4 مطابخ, حوش, موقف لعشرة سيارات. 777727471

مستشفى الثورة

مستشفى الجمهوري

مستشفى الكويت

طيران اليمنية

الإماراتية

الإثيوبية

الأُلمانية (لوفتهانزا)

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رسومات رمزية

من السيراميك

مهارات الدماع

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المستشفى الالماني الحديث

المستشفى الاهلي الحديث

مستشفى العلوم والتكنلوجيا

أبشن، أوتماتيك، للتواصل: 772661611 - 712754443

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الكلمة المفقودة

وشارع هائل ، 4 لبن، أرض حره.

الدور الأول حجر كله ومسلح، الدور الثانى الواجهة فقط حجر للإتصال: 777384017

معهد يالي معهد التي

معهد اكسيد معهد مالي

معهد هورايزن

المتحدة للتأمين

شُركة أمان

روضة واحة الأطفال

مدارس صنعاء الدولية

مدرسة رينبو

لمعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر

الوطنية للتأمين الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين واعادة التأمين * عد أما الله عد الإسلامية للتأمين

الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين

الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين

أن تدعــوكم

وترحب بكم على ركب اسطولها الحديث ورحلاتها

لنشد الرحال معا صباحا ومساء إلى جميع المحافظات

المركز الرئيسي: صنعاه شارع السنين الجنوبي - جولة المرور تلغون: ٢٠١٤ - ١/ ١٠ - ٢٠٠٢ / ١٠ بك اليمن ٢٢٧٢٧ / ١٠ موبايل: ٢٠٠٢ ١٠٦٠

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• مبنى دورين على شارع 16 الذي

• سيارة سنتافى موديل 2002،

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بتوسط الخط الدائري الغربي

معاهد

شركات التأمين

مدارس

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون: ۱۰٬۹۲۲،۰۰۱ - ۱۰٬۹۲۰،۰۰ فاکس: ۹۱۲۷۲۲

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. البنك القطري الدولي . بنك اليمني للانشاء والتعمير بنك سبا الاسلامي

التركية السعودية القطرية طيران الخليج طيران دبي . ٤/ .0/

فرع شیراتون ۱۱/۵۸۹۵۶۰

عدن ۲-۲۶۰۲۲۰،

9771 2 1779 مركز الندى للخدمات العامة

طيران الأردنية - صنعاء طيران الاتحاد

كلمات متقاطعة

مستشفات

شركات طيران

فنادق ۲۶-۱/۲۱۲۰۶۶ عدن ۲/۳۲۸۲۲۱ فندق ميركيور صنعاء . 1/21 A020/V فندق شمر .1/027777 فندق موفمبيك

ف: ۲۰۰۰ مار، .1/277.7./7./2. .1/274.4 . 1/2 £ . T . 0/V-1 £ .1/81177.

مدرسة التركيه الدوليه مدرسة منارات سفريات .1/71.000 .1/702791 قدس فلاي سكاي للسفريات والسياحة ۱۱٬۵۳۵،۸۰ عدن ۲/۲۲۱۲۷۰ عطلات الصقر مركز أعمال الصقر العالميه للسفريات والسياحه ££770. .1-££110A/09/7. وكالات سفريات اليمن

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بكين ايمن – انساكم

المتعالي (م) - الحريص (م)

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البدر (م) - بلادنا (م)

بلب – نجلب (المناه المناس

7. عندليب الدقي - مس

ذار (م) - د د - المستعدة (م)

ت ب - (م) موالما - (م) نعطاا

ابد (م) - س ش (م) - داليا - لا

عجائب وغرائب

رغم فوزه بجائزة أكبر يانصيب في هونج كونج بمبلغ 5.7 مليون دولار, أكد الهندي جاجبال سينج - 32عاما - عامل توصيل الطلبات للمنازل تمسكه بوظيفته التي يحصل منها على راتب اسبوعي 300 دولار امريكي مبررا ذلك شعوره بالملل من دون عمل.

حكمت العدد

الماء أهون موجود وأعز مفقود

الزوج: اليوم هو الجمعة ولازمنتمتع فيه, ولأجل ذلك اشتريت 3 تذاكر

الزوجة: ولماذا ثلاثة؟ الزوج: لك وللولدين.

لغزالعدد

حرامي أصلع سرق كل شيء من البيت ولكن لم يسرق شيئا واحدا فما

لممجنأا

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اغزالعدد:

فعهقفذا غملكاا

هل تعلم

الحلول بالمقلوب

أن مياه البحر هي أقرب المواد شبها بدم الانسان في تركيبها الكيميائي



١- ابدأ من الموف القريب من الرقم (١) في المائرة الكبيرة متب

شکل شکل

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٦.	يد – اجتهادها
۸.	اثال (4) – الثن
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اغلال

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اليومية

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2- ممثلة لينانية - هيا بالعامية لما
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اله- صنتوق صغير (م) - عرف تعب - العثل (م) - مثياس ارعني أم)
5- في المصانع - من المتيمات إنيا - علم مؤتث إنيا
d- مرض صدري (م) - مدينة فلسطينية - مطرية ليتانية (م)
7- مواد ناسعة - ماتيت - من السلم الخوسيقي
0 - احتمل (م) - عاميمة الصياب
4- كند - مثَّامِرتها
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12 - رهن لم) - عوة العدد لم) - في السماء لم)
13 - مشتايمان - اهب (م) - علم مؤنث - يادع السمن
14 - مَتَخَانِهانَ - الطَّامِلَ (م) - مِن المِنْاعاتُ المِطَاطِيةَ
15 - مصنان - الخضوم (م)
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١ - مخلة مصرية - تحضر 2- تتندار - النعب أما - المعبان أما لأحمن اوجه القمر أم) - اوطائنا أم) أ - 4 - المتكبر (م) - المعاشقة على الشيء أم) 5- غير ناضع - ينتقون لنظر ة- فيلم من بطولة محمد هنيدي - جنون 7- في الغلب - لا الأكاركم 9- سوان أليف - الطلاس - تقود 10 - وجمنا - تحلة بالانجليزي 12- املام - الشعور 15 - الاعتقامية (بر) - مسانينتنا

YEMEN TIMES TIMES

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Iraq fighting complicates aid to the displaced

Irinnews.org First Published Jan. 8

he 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.

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 ofparticular 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.

Militants seized the two cities at 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

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 Mladenov's spokesperson, Eliana 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.

Exclusive Agents: Thabet Son Corporation Graphic Arts Division

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 blankets, kitchen sets and sleeping mats to people displaced due to the latest violence in

Fallujah and Ramadi.

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"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 UN-HCR 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

"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

وأسسة بن ثابت للتجارة

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

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

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





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