

INSIDE

Report

Dhammar districts protest new region configuration

Page 5



Business

Where Yemen is at: Donor pledges vs. government action

Page 7

| | Policy Reform | Policy Decision Indicator | Policy Implementation Indicator |
|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Energy Sector Reform | ✓ | Δ |
| 2 | Budget Conference | ✓ | Δ |
| 3 | Civil Service Reformation Engagement | ✓ | Δ |
| 4 | BTI Process Re-Initiation | ✓ | Δ |
| 5 | Anti-Corruption (New STACC Board) | ✓ | Δ |
| 6 | Yemen IMF Program | ✓ | Δ |
| 7 | PPP Legislation | ✓ | Δ |
| 8 | SOE-COE Dialogue | ✓ | Δ |
| 9 | Labor Intensive Works | ✓ | Δ |
| 10 | Manufacturing | ✓ | Δ |
| 11 | Manufacturing & Reconstruction | ✓ | Δ |
| 12 | Anti-Fraud Legislation | ✓ | Δ |
| 13 | SMP Timeliness | ✓ | Δ |

Photo Essay

Yemen's Jews leave their mark in handicrafts and architecture

Page 12



Recharge To Win

The Biggest Offer In Yemen

200 Monthly Prizes
with the second Extra Surprises Offer



Send 80 to 211 free



Grand dreams can come true. Win a prize of a lifetime with the second Extra Surprises Offer

- Recharge your line with one Extra scratch card, 80 units, and enter the draw on Samsung Galaxy Duos Mobile Phones , and Plasma 43" TV Screens.
- Recharge your line with two Extra scratch cards, 80 units, and enter the draw on Samsung Galaxy Note3 and 100g Gold Bars in addition to the previous prizes.
- Recharge you line with three Extra scratch cards or more, 80 units, and enter the monthly draw on a brand new BMW X3 car, and all the above mentioned draws as well.
- This offer targets all prepaid subscribers as well as postpaid subscribers excluding corporate accounts.
- The first draw shall be conducted at the end of April, 2014.
- This offer includes e-voucher of 80 units.

For more information please send (80) to 211 for free.





اتصل على حسابي

لأول مرة في اليمن
خدمة إتصل على حسابي



خدمة إتصل على حسابي ... لجميع مستخدمي الدفع المسبق

- استخدام الخدمة : إطلب 9* يليه رقم الموبايل المطلوب ثم إتصال.
- الخدمة متاحة لجميع خطوط الدفع المسبق ضمن شبكة سبافون ولا تحتاج إلى تفعيل.
- إمكانية الإتصال حتى بدون رصيد بالنسبة للمتصل، لكن يشترط توفر رصيد كاف لدى الطرف الآخر حتى تتم المكالمة.
- استقبال المكالمات : عند ورود المكالمات سيظهر رقم المتصل على شاشة الموبايل وعند الرد سيستمع المتلقي إلى رسالة صوتية تطلب منه قبول المكالمات على حسابه بالضغط على الرقم 1 أو رفضها بالضغط على الرقم 2 وفي حال كانت المكالمات من رقم موجود في قائمة السماح، سيظهر رقم المتصل على شاشة الموبايل وعند الرد سيتم استقبال المكالمات مباشرة دون إنتظار موافقة الطرف الآخر.
- لإدارة الخدمة من قبل المتلقي، أرسل الامر المطلوب إلى 999 .

لمزيد من المعلومات أرسل (على حسابي) إلى الرقم 211 مجاناً

سبافون
SABAFON GSM

أصالة وتواصل

www.sabafon.com

Tensions flare up in Amran

Ali Saeed

SANA'A, March 24—Military and tribal forces and Houthi rebels in Amran, northern Yemen are bracing for renewed fighting after seven Houthi gunmen, a soldier and three civilians, including two children, were reportedly killed on Saturday, according to Mohamed Al-Raei, the security chief of Al-Asha district.

Parts of Amran were turned into a battlefield amid clashes between Houthi rebels and the army in 2004 and 2010. During the popular uprising against former President Ali Abdullah Saleh in March 2011, the rebels took control of Sa'ada, their main stronghold near Amran.

The Houthis were also engaged in fierce clashes with the influential Al-Ahmar family, a branch of the Hashed tribe, between October 2013 and early February of this year.

Both sides signed a ceasefire agreement on Feb. 4 brokered by a presidential delegation.

However, according to Al-Raei, fighting could flare up again after Saturday's developments.

"After the death of the soldier and the citizen and [two] children, the tribesmen and security forces are mobilizing in preparation for any further developments," Al-Raei said in a telephone conversation with the Yemen Times.

The Ministry of Interior said on Saturday in a statement published on its website that "armed Houthi supporters rallied on Saturday morning on the outskirts of Amran city, accompanied by military vehicles and equipped with machineguns, RPGs and shoulder missiles."

The ministry said that the Houthi forces attempted to enter Amran city to take part in a funeral rally for one of their supporters who was



A Houthi demonstration in Hajja, March 21, demanding the removal of the government.

killed last month in fighting with Al-Ahmar tribesmen.

"[Soldiers at] the Al-Dhahr security checkpoint told the Houthi militants not to enter the capital of the governorate [of Amran] with weapons, but they fired on the troops of the security checkpoint, killing one soldier and wounding another three, among them one officer. An adult civilian and two children who were passers-by were also killed," the Ministry of Interior statement read.

Ali Al-Emad, a leading member of the Houthis in Sana'a, denied the ministry's version of events.

"This was just to cover up a heinous crime which took place against the participants of the march," said Al-Emad.

He said that security forces gunned down seven people and injured dozens.

The march was organized by the Houthis in Amran to demand the removal of the cabinet, according to Al-Emad.

President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi on March 7 replaced Interior Minister Mohamed Qahtan with Abdo Al-Tarib. Both are Islah Party members.

Al-Emad said that the new inte-

rior minister, the commander of the 310th Armored Brigade stationed in Amran, and the governor of Amran—all of whom are linked to the Islah party—have issued stern warnings to the Houthis not to hold any marches in the city of Amran.

"Freedom of movement is guaranteed by the law in all Yemeni governorates and cities on condition that no weapons are carried," the Ministry of Interior highlighted.

"There will be strict actions against any militant attempt to destabilize public security and peace," the ministry said.

Militants kill 20 soldiers in Hadramout checkpoint attack

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, March 24—Twenty soldiers of the Special Security Forces were killed on Monday morning while on duty at the Al-Madhi security checkpoint, 120 km from Mukkla city in the Sayhoot area of Hadramout in eastern Yemen, the state-run Saba News Agency reported.

Unidentified gunmen attacked the security checkpoint in four vehicles and fled the scene, according to Saba.

Interior Minister Abdo Al-Tareb suspended the local security chief, the leader of the Special Security Forces in the area, and the officer in charge of the security checkpoint, according to the Ministry of

Interior website.

Hadramout has been the scene of increasing turmoil over the past two years. In late February, video footage showed militants said to be affiliated to Al-Qaeda claiming responsibility for the September 2013 attack on the 2nd Military Command Headquarters.

Militants also threatened to target any Yemeni military office suspected of cooperating with the American drone program.

As of now, nobody has claimed responsibility for the latest attack on the Special Security Forces in Hadramout. The Ministry of Interior said that the minister has formed an investigative committee headed by General Mohamed Al-Ghadra to look into the matter.

Residents stage sit-in over Al-Beidha killing

Fahd Al-Taweel

AL-BEIDHA, March 22—Dozens of residents from Yareem District of Ibb Governorate staged a sit-in Thursday in front of Al-Beidha Security Department in protest over the killing of a Yareem resident.

The victim, identified as Abdulla Ahmed Al-Zaidani, was killed on Wednesday when security forces at a checkpoint in Al-Beidha city opened fire on a bus which allegedly did not stop when ordered to do so.

A witness said that the bus driver did not stop because he was angry and distracted after a heated argument with the bus station's controller.

The witness added that the soldiers probably suspected that the bus did not have a license plate and opened fire in an attempt to force it to stop. The victim, who was onboard the bus, was hit in the head and died instantly.

About 300 residents from Yareem arrived in Al-Beidha city to take part in Thursday's protest. They set up tents and blocked the road in front of the Al-Beidha Se-

curity Department, demanding that the soldiers responsible be punished.

A security source in Al-Beidha, who spoke to the Yemen Times on condition of anonymity, said that all the soldiers at the security checkpoint were being held at a Special Security Forces' camp late on Wednesday.

Colonel Qodaimi Al-Qodaimi, commander of the Special Security Forces in Al-Beidha, told protesters that the soldiers are suspended.

In an attempt to resolve the matter through tribal arbitration, a mediation committee provided 21 Kalashnikovs and YR500,000 (\$2,325) to the aggrieved party and pledged that the soldiers would remain in custody until an agreement is reached. The committee confirmed that the soldiers had been suspended.

Late on Thursday the protesters moved from the area in front of the security department to the Special Security Forces' camp to negotiate directly with the security commanders. The victim was laid to rest on Friday.

Hadramout tribes flock to Ghail Bin Yameen, brace for standoff with army

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, March 23—Armed tribesmen from various parts of Hadramout have been mobilizing in the Ghail Bin Yameen district—the center of the anti-government Hadramout Tribal Federation—after the federation on Thursday requested allied tribes to send fighters to the area.

Various tribal groups in Hadramout have been involved in armed confrontations with the military over the past three months and have claimed responsibility for several oil pipeline bombings in protest against the killing of tribal leader Sa'd Bin Habrish at a security checkpoint in December.

Sabri Bamakhashim, a member of the federation, told the Yemen Times that the federation called on allied tribes to each send a vehicle and 10 armed fighters to Ghail Bin Yameen.

There are 185 tribes in Hadramout and over 400 tribesmen had arrived at Ghail Bin Yameen by Sunday, according to Bamakhashim.

"More than half of the tribes sent fully-equipped men to the district and more men are coming. The federation aims to deploy the tribesmen at its checkpoints," said Bamakhashim.

The tribes of Hadramout established checkpoints and roadblocks after the killing of Bin Habrish.

In early march the government provided 202 guns, a billion Yeme-



A gathering of tribal leaders. The Hadramout Tribal Federation called on each allied tribe to send a vehicle and 10 armed fighters to Gail Bin Yameen.

ni Riyal (\$4.6 million) and 20 cars to the tribesmen as part of arbitration efforts.

"Following the arbitration, the authorities continued to send military reinforcements and arrest people in Hadramout and this made us take precautionary measures. We released a statement on Thursday to ask the authorities to stop attacking the tribesmen and sending reinforcement forces," said Bamakhashim.

Sayoun Security Chief Hussein Hashim told the Yemen Times that

Confrontations broke out between the army and Al-Sai'r tribesmen in Hadramout on March 12. About 30 tribesmen were arrested but 22 of them were later released, according to Bamakhashim.

Bamakhashim said they made a mistake in accepting the arbitration offer for the killing Bin Habrish, adding that the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Sayoun Security Chief Hussein Hashim told the Yemen Times that

"tribesmen are present in various areas of Hadramout and they have arrived in Ghail Bin Yameen. The security forces can't prevent them from going there and some of them have been in the district for months."

Mukalla-based journalist Sabri Salem told the Yemen Times that the situation in the governorate is calm but the tribesmen and security forces are both on a heightened state of alert.

اليمنية القطرية للتأمين
Yemeni Qatari Insurance
Clear Vision
www.yqinsurance.com
E-mail: info@yqinsurance.com
Sana'a: Algeria St., Libyan Trade Center, Tel. 967 1 448 340/1/2, Fax. 967 1 448 339, Hodeidah Br: Al-Mina St. Al Hamdi Intersection Tel. 967 3 204 400 ext. 225, Fax. 967 3 204 888

KRUPS
FRESHLY BREWED COFFEE STRAIGHT FROM THE BEANS TO YOUR CUP.
Espresso, cappuccino, cafe latte or macchiato. Enjoy the rich taste of your favorite freshly brewed coffee with KRUPS. Specially designed for true coffee connoisseurs, KRUPS is equipped with a built-in coffee bean grinder. It's revolutionary technology brews the coffee of your choice with exact precision—all in a compact, stylish, fully automatic machine.
Al Halki Trading Corp.
Tel: 26 September 95
Tel: 04-2383376 - Fax: 04-238512
Artex Trading Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:
SBN 8003, ROAD TO HAYFAH COAST AGENCY,
P.O. Box 3000, Sana'a - Hodeidah Office:
Tel: 01-404 999 / 7 / 2 / 3 - Fax: 01-404 960
© 2014 KRUPS. All rights reserved. www.krups.com
DISTRIBUTION PARTNER:
Al Halki Trading Corp., Sana'a - Tel: 04-2383376
Mekkiya Trading Co., Hodeidah - Tel: 04-2383376
Algeria St., Libyan Trade Center, Tel: 01-404 887



Fragile peace holds in Al-Dhale



A classroom and a house damaged during the fighting between the army and local militants in Al-Dhale.

Story by Fuad Mused
Photo by Abdulaziz Al-Laith

AL-DHALE, March 24—Fighting between the 33rd Armored Brigade and armed supporters of the Southern Movement has finally died down, according to Sadeq Al-Hakami, the spokesperson of the brigade.

Earlier this month a presidential mediation committee brokered an agreement between the two sides.

"The army withdrew from all locations used during the fighting except for one. The army still controls this location in order to secure the nearby roads, fearing that the gunmen may take over the road leading to the brigade's headquarters," said Al-Hakami.

He said the presidential committee remains in the governorate and is continuing efforts to maintain peace.

According to Al-Hakami, the army has been committed to the terms of the agreement including the exchange of captives, but the gunmen intentionally provoke the army into using force.

He said the army is willing to conform to the decisions of the presidential committee, which include the brigade's evacuation from Al-Dhale city. The brigade also showed a willingness to replace the military personnel in

charge of guarding the government compound with soldiers from of the Special Security Forces, Al-Hakami added.

"Withdrawing the army from the cities is one of the National Dialogue Conference outcomes. We are committed to it and we agreed with the committee," he said.

Ali Al-Sya, the head of the Southern Movement youth wing in Aden, said "if the presidential committee fulfills our demands, including the removal of the military camps from the city, we would have no objection."

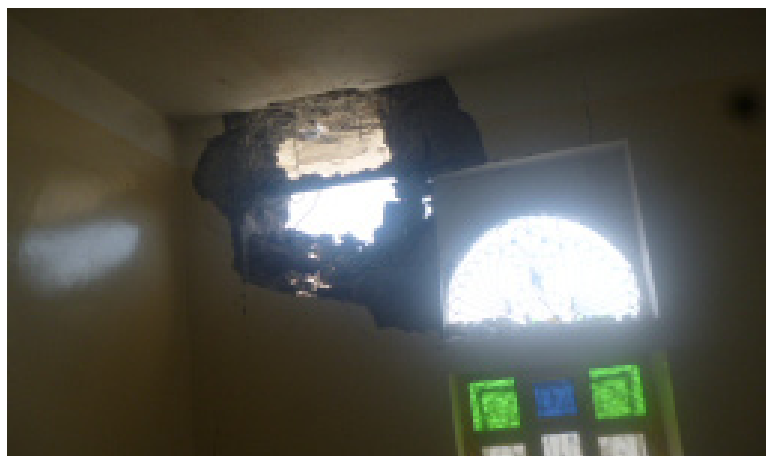
He also told the Yemen Times, "The Southern Movement calls for the removal of all the military camps and checkpoints from Al-Dhale. It also demands that the se-

curity positions in the governorate be handed over to local security personnel."

In reference to the military's bombing of a funeral tent in the Sanah area of Al-Dhale in late December, Al-Sya demanded that the perpetrators be brought to court. The brigade has said that the attack was a mistake.

Residents in Al-Dhale told the Yemen Times that after two months of clashes the security situation has finally started to improve.

Al-Dhale was the scene of fierce fighting between the army and armed secessionists affiliated with the Southern Movement. The unrest resulted in dozens of deaths and injuries.



AROUND TOWN



Yemeni "young knight" Sami Abdulghani Al-Wajih came first in the Qatar International Championship for Swimming, Horse Riding and Shooting in Doha earlier this week. Al-Wajih won a cash award of \$25,000. Forty-four young competitors from Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Yemen and Sudan took part in the event.

Details of attack on Al-Beidha government compound emerge



Fahd Al-Taweel

AL-BEIDHA, March 23—Local security sources told the Yemen Times that the armed men responsible for Tuesday's attack on a government compound in the Al-Sawma district of Al-Biedha governorate belong to a local tribe, not to Al-Qaeda.

The sources said the armed men attacked the compound with rocket-propelled grenades. No casualties were reported but the building sustained serious damage, according to one source.

One of the compound guards, speaking on condition of anonymity, told the Yemen Times that he was inside the building along with three teachers. He said over 30 gunmen attacked the compound at 2 a.m. and they were led by locals.

He said they destroyed the possessions inside the building and blew up the rest house after chasing him and the teachers out.

The guard said the armed men locked him in a nearby school.

Colonel Ahmed Al-Azani, the security chief of Al-Sawma dis-

trict, told the Yemen Times that the leader of the armed group is a local named Hussein Ali Hussein Al-Azani who is a member of a popular defense committee. The defense committees were initially set up to support the army's fight against Al-Qaeda in Abyan.

The colonel said that Al-Azani's father was the head of the popular defense committees in Al-Sawma district. He was kidnapped last

July and was later found dead in Yafe.

The guard said Hussein Al-Azani told those inside the building that he has an issue with the state and he will explode the government compound, without giving further details.

According to Colonel Ahmed, the governor of Beidha will attempt to meet with Al-Azani to find out what his demands are.

Tribesmen kidnap, execute man accused of murder

Rights group calls on prosecutor to bring charges against tribe

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SHABWA, March, 23—A young man was kidnapped from the capital, Sana'a, and executed by Al-Sada tribesmen of Osailan district in Shabwa governorate on Saturday. The tribe accused him of murdering an Al-Sada tribesman in February.

The tribe openly executed the man in front of leading tribal figures of Al-Sada and Baihan tribes of Shabwa governorate, according to Zabin Atia, the editor-in-chief of the Shabwa-based atijah.net

"Many tribes sided with the Sada tribe, supporting their decision to carry out the execution," Atia said. "Others urged the tribe to hand the accused over to security authorities. The tribesmen refused because they did not trust the government to carry out the execution."

The man, who is originally from Dhammar, is accused of killing a tribesman who was working in a brick factory in Osailan district.

The young man had fled Shabwa for Sana'a following the alleged killing. He was kidnapped by the

tribesmen from Sana'a on Friday, according to Atia, and was shot dead in front of gatherers on Saturday.

Atia said courts in Shabwa have been shuttered for nearly two years due to the deteriorated security situation in the governorate.

Nasser Al-Maleesh, the deputy governor of Shabwa governorate, told the Yemen Times that some tribes in Shabwa operate outside the control of the state, and security forces cannot step in to end their disputes.

Mubark Lazlm, the assistant security manager in Shabwa, told the Yemen Times that the government has no presence in some districts of the governorate.

"Carrying out executions is the business of the state. It is illegal that individuals issue rulings and carry out executions. The accused must stand trial so that he is proved guilty or innocent," according to Abdulrahman Barman, a lawyer with the National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (HOOD).

"The prosecutor must prosecute such cases, even if there is no complaint from the victim's family," Barman said. "[Such acts] are an interference in judicial affairs—the shedding of blood [without a trial]."

Professor survives murder attempt in Taiz

Emad Al-Sakkaf

TAIZ, March 24—Police in Taiz arrested Sunday two persons suspected of being involved in an attempted murder of a university professor.

Abdulqader Moghalis, a professor of English literature at the

University of Taiz, was shot as he was getting into his car.

Moghalis sustained injuries to his right shoulder and was taken to the Al-Thawra Hospital for treatment. He told the Yemen Times that he does not suspect anyone and there is no hostility between him and any other party.

Critics raise alarm over privatization policies

Rashid Al-Hadad

A new wave of privatization has is causing widespread concern among public sector employees. The growing concern began to surface after Yemen's national agreement to join the World Trade Organization, which obligates Yemen to liberalize 11 service sectors within a maximum of five years starting from January next year.

The reconciliation government considered the signing of the protocol for Yemen's accession to the

World Trade Organization at the beginning of December to be a pivotal move that would enhance Yemen's economic development. However, the government is facing internal challenges to the move. Critics argue that the concerned sectors are not prepared to compete in the free market.

The Yemeni banking, agricultural, electricity and oil sectors have made no comment on the agreement, while the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology has warned against carrying out the liberalization of the local service sector. The ministry de-

scribed the planned liberalization of the telecommunications sector as 'tragic', saying that over 12,000 employees would pay the price.

Such warnings have failed to stop the reconciliation government from signing the agreement and referring it to parliament for approval.

This prompted threats of strike action within the telecommunications sector. The ministry and state-run telecommunications companies called on the government to negotiate with the member states of the WTO to exempt the sector.

Yahia bin Yahia Al-Matawki, former minister of industry and trade,

called on the government to prepare a plan to reduce the negative impacts that the agreement will have on the telecommunications sector.

He said that the sector has been growing over the past few years, but he also cautioned that Yemen should not lose the opportunity to join the WTO.

Marzouk Abdulwadood Mohsen, the executive manager of the Economic and Development Research Center, said in a statement to the Yemen Times that the ministries that expressed concern over the implementation the WTO agreement had representatives in the negotiation team and its liaison committee.

According to Mohsen, over the 13 years in which Yemen put in efforts to join the WTO it was asked to liberalize the service sector gradually. It began with partial privatization in the field of education when the establishment of private universities and schools was permitted.

Mohsen expressed concern about what he sees as the stagnation of government service institutions, which he claims have not made any organizational or legal changes. But he also cautions that liberalizing the service sector without regulations is risky.

He said that while state-run banks are able to adapt to the WTO requirements because of the significant growth in banking over previous years, several recently privatized companies have failed due to haphazard privatization, mismanagement and cronyism.

Khalil Saeed Al-Subari, deputy

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SIS SUCCESS FOR ALL

PROVIDING A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION FOR 35 YEARS

A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

Beautiful purpose-built facilities on a spacious 34 acre site in a countryside setting. Sports facilities include soccer and softball fields, basketball and tennis courts. Large indoor multi-purpose area for volleyball, basketball, badminton, gymnastics, table tennis, musical and dramatic productions. Bus service available.

Main Campus

- ❖ Performance-Based curriculum for 5 years of age through secondary school
- ❖ Personalized education/small class sizes run by highly qualified & experienced teachers
- ❖ Over 40 computers available for student use, and computer instruction for all ages
- ❖ Extensive after school activity program involving music, art, craft, drama, & sports
- ❖ Advanced Placement (AP) college level courses available for qualified students
- ❖ Graduates attend American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities

SIS Pre-School

- ❖ Specific age appropriate experiences for 2, 3 and 4 year olds
- ❖ Attractive premises near the French Embassy including a garden and play area
- ❖ Certified experienced British teacher assisted by paraprofessionals
- ❖ School hours are from 7:55 a.m. to 12:00 noon (Saturday through Wednesday)
- ❖ Arabic program from 12:00 noon - 2:30 p.m.

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen
Email: sanaa@Qsi.org
Phone: 370 191-2 Fax: 370 193
Website: www.qsi.org

Extension of announcement

For

Request For Expressions of Interest (EOI)
Bid No. 1/C/QCB/IWRM SB/WSSP

Geophysical & Hydro geological Investigation of Tawilah Group Aquifer System

IDA GRANT# : H449-RY

The National Water Resources Authority-Sana'a Branch – PMU would like to extend the mentioned EOI up to **Wednesday April 30, 2014 11:00 AM**.

Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below:

The National Water Resources Authority-Sana'a Branch – PMU, Mujahid Street, Behind Samsung Agent,

Tel: 504021-1-00967, Fax: 504377-1-00967,

E-mail saldubby@yemen.net.ye or asas777046308@gmail.com

head of the WTO Communication and Coordination Office in Yemen, played down the concerns of those within the public service sector.

Al-Subari said that the government's commitment to liberalize 11 of the 12 main sectors and 78 of the 160 sub-sectors is gradual.

He added that the postal services are not slated for liberalization and the Ministry of Trade and Industry agreed with the Ministry of Telecommunications not to implement the GATT terms on liberalizing the

telecommunication services.

The parliamentary committee appointed to study the public state budget in early 2014 said that 66 state-run firms, about 79 percent of the total number, have failed. It recommended that the government take practical measures to boost the performance of the firms or privatize them.

Yemen has privatized about 61 companies and institutions over the past two decades under presidential decrees.

As Yemen's first private sector bank, YKB is committed to using its strong heritage and forward thinking outlook to be a driving force in the evolution of the nation's financial service sector, ushering in a bright new future for banking and being a source of inspiration for those seeking to build a better future.

Dedicated to providing first-rate services and operating with the highest standards of integrity and moral principles, we aim to offer our clients a personalised experience that best serves their individual needs.

YKB. Inspiring the future.

yk-bank.com



Welcome to the
new face of banking



Landmines continue to maim and kill

Dares Al-Badani

Saeed Abdu Mahiob, a father of seven, lives in a small house in a rural village in Taiz governorate, located 256 kilometers from Sana'a. Naif, age 10, is the youngest member of the family.

In late 2011, Naif was sent by his father to collect something from a neighbor and on the way he came across a strange object on the ground.

"I rushed to pick up the thing before my friends could get it but I didn't know it was a landmine," Naif told the Yemen Times.

He lost an eye and his left hand when the object exploded.

"Once I picked up the thing it suddenly detonated and I didn't know what had happened after that," said Naif.

Naif has been in an out of hospital since the incident and has travelled to Sana'a in the hope of getting appropriate treatment.

He is one of many children in Yemen affected by landmines and unexploded ordinance (UXOs).

Ali Al-Qaderi, the director of the Demining Center, which is part of the National Committee for Landmines, estimated that since 1999 landmines have indiscriminately killed almost 4,000 people nationwide, including 504 children.

A report released March 2013 by the Wethaq Foundation, a civil society organization established in 2011, showed that within two years 37 residents, including 4 children, were killed by landmines in the valleys of the Kushar district of Hajja governorate. Forty-five others sustained permanent disabilities.

The report claimed that most of these landmines were planted during the 2011 clashes that flared up between the Houthis and residents



Since 1999, landmines have indiscriminately killed about 4,000 people nationwide, including 504 children. Thousands of landmines were planted during Yemen's 1994 civil war between the former North and South Yemen.

of Kushar district, adding that a government mediation committee requested that the Houthis remove the landmines but they failed to comply.

Mahiob suspects that the landmine which wounded Naif was placed by residents of the village, adding that "it's the first incident in my village but to my knowledge some villagers gained such explosive items from previous confrontations that took place during the 1994 war."

Thousands of landmines were planted in several governorates, including Taiz, Hajja and Sa'ada, during Yemen's 1994 civil war. To date, there has been no sufficiently comprehensive effort to remove the mines and experts say that many of them have not been located, according to Mohammed Al-Shejni, head of the Yemen Association for Landmine and UXO Survivors.

Al-Shejni told the Yemen Times that "the association takes care of 700 people injured by landmines and provides health care for them, in cooperation with the Disabled Care and Rehabilitation Fund."

"There are also 47 mine-affected children in Hajja, Sa'ada, and Amran governorates and the Bani Jarmooz district of Sana'a, but we otherwise don't have accurate statistics regarding the victims of landmines," he added.

Mahiob, who works as a builder, said that he had to leave his family in the village and accompany Naif to hospital.

"Naif underwent two operations so far but I can't afford to pay for an artificial arm to

replace the one he lost in the explosion," said Mahiob.

Yemen signed an international treaty to ban the use of anti-personnel mines in 1998. A year later, the National Committee for Landmines and the Mine Action Center were established to remove the explosive devices and raise awareness of landmines.

Qasim Al-A'jam, head of the National Committee for Landmines, said that the organization is in

charge of clearing affected areas. He said that Yemen issued a decree banning the use of anti-personnel which the army must comply with.

"Based on the treaty, the military in 2003 destroyed its landmines but there were some violations, and some landmines were smuggled to Yemen," he added.

According to Al-A'jam, "the country has destroyed about 300,000 landmines, clearing 1,838 square kilometers since 1990."



Special Offer for a Limited Period

CELERIO
5DR Automatic Transmission (\$10,500)
5DR Manual Transmission (\$9,500)

SWIFT DZIRE
5DR Automatic Transmission (\$12,500) (\$13,300)
5DR Manual Transmission (\$11,000) (\$11,800)

ALTO K10
5DR Manual Transmission (\$7,900) (\$8,500)

3 YEARS WARRANTY OR 60.000 KM

SUZUKI Way of Life!

SABEHA **ضمان** WARRANTY

Sabeha Trading Company
Sana'a Zubairi Street
Next to the Ministry of Oil
Showrooms (01) 404340

Offices (01) 20 13 19 / 20 13 59
Fax (01) 20 95 32 / 40 43 35
Hodalida (03) 26 25 82
Taiz (04) 22 84 60
lbb (04) 40 81 39

auto.marketing@sabehagroup.com
www.sabehagroup.com
www.globalsuzuki.com
Sabeha Trading Company

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST (CONSULTING SERVICES)

Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development
Social Marketing Project - Phase II
BMZ no. 2011 65 463

Assignment Title: Retail Audit Survey for Family Planning Products

The Government of Yemen has received funding from Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) for implementing the Social Marketing Project for Reproductive Health Services through the private sector. Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development has been a party of the agreement as the Project Executing Agency (PEA) of the Social Marketing Project. Yamaan Foundation efforts are fully coordinated with the MoPHP and integrated within the National Reproductive Health (RH) Strategy.

The Yamaan Foundation seeks a consulting organization "Consultant" to provide the following "Services"

Collect data on the availability of family planning products in pharmacies and drug stores in selected rural and urban areas. The areas to be surveyed are in the following Governates: Dhamar, Hadhramaut, Hodaydah, Hajjah, Taiz, lbb, Mahwit, Amran, Al Mahrah and Al Bayda.

Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development invites "Consultants" with a background in research and/or data collection to indicate their interest in providing the Services.

Interested Consultants should provide information demonstrating that they have the required qualifications and relevant experience to perform the Services.

The short listing criteria: documentation that the organization is legally registered, general professional expertise, relevant experience and sector knowledge, and adequate personnel structure. The documents should outline, briefly and concisely, the relevant work performed and summarize the applicant's qualifications and experience.

Further information can be obtained at the address below during office hours (8am - 4pm, Sunday to Thursday).

Expressions of interest must be delivered in a written form to the address below (in person, or by mail) by **Thursday 03/04/2014, Time : 2 : 00 pm**

Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development
Attn: Dr/Maha Alnajjar, Procurement and Tendering Manager
Hadda Street in front of Al-Dewan restaurant.
Sana'a, Yemen
Tel: 00967-1-428738
Fax: 00967-1-428739
E-mail: maha.alnajjar@yamaan.org

Dhammar districts protest new region configuration Districts prefer to join Tehama region



People from Wesab Al-Ali, Wesab Al-Safel and Ottoma districts of Dhammar governorate demonstrate in Sana'a demanding that their districts be part of Tehama region.

Ali Saeed

Three districts in Dhammar, 100 km south of the capital, Sana'a, have held several marches to protest their inclusion in the Azal district as decided by the Regions Defining Committee on Feb. 10.

The three districts are Ottoma, Wesab Al-Ali, and Wesab Al-Safel. The latter two districts are of called Wesabain, or "two Wesabs".

The Regions Defining Committee created a federal state of six re-

gions, four in the north and two in the south.

The demonstrations have been held in Sana'a and Hodeida city.

The three districts want to break away from Dhammar governorate to form their own independent governorate, and want to be attached to the Tehama region instead of Azal.

Because there are no direct routes to Dhammar city from any of the three districts, which are in a heavily mountainous area of the country, residents who need legal or other services from the governorate must first travel through Hodeida

to get to Dhammar city. Some residents must travel through Hodeida and Ibb governorates, before making it back to Dhammar.

"Wesabain and Ottoma are a geographically very close to Tehama," said Mohammed Al-Mesbahi, director of the Health Office of Wesab Al-Safel.

Seven districts of the Tehama region border Wesabain from three directions, according to Al-Mesbahi.

In 2008, while former President Ali Abdulla Saleh was still in power, the same three districts demanded

to become their own independent governorate.

"The issue was then referred to the Ministry of Local Administration and has been neglected until now," said Abdulkarim Al-Nahari, a local journalist.

Al-Nahari said that the main reason residents are seeking to break apart from the Azal region is the lack of development projects and sufficient budget for the three districts.

The three districts have been part of Dhammar governorate for nearly six decades. The districts want to become their own governorate so they will have their own budget.

"Attaching [the districts] to the same governorate and officials [that they have been attached to] raises concerns over what resources will be allocated to them," Al-Nahari said.

Wesab Al-Safel district has a population of about 200,000 people. There is only one hospital in the district, though there is supposed to be a hospital for every 50,000, according to Al-Mesbahi. Not all villages have proper roads or access to the hospital, he added.

Residents of Wesabain and Ottoma say their work and businesses are more closely interrelated with Tehama businesses than Dhammar. Agricultural goods and livestock from the three districts are more likely to be sold to Tehama than Dhammar, they say.

But freedom of trade and economic activity and the freedom of movement were guaranteed in the final report of the Regions Defining Committee. The report also stipulates that no region can impose a customs fee on goods that enter a region.

President Hadi has responded to such requests by saying that the present six-region division is "final and unchangeable."

"If [Hadi] opens the door to a restructuring of the regions by granting the residents of the three districts their wishes, others from various regions will demand a reformulation as well," said political analyst, Ahmed Al-Zurqa.

Some residents of Al-Mahra and Socotra governorates, which have been included in the Hadramout

region, have also called to be independent regions, Al-Zurqa said.

Political analysts hope that the decentralization of power and the empowering of local governorates will help remove some clout from powerful figures and groups, and will encourage development at the local level.

The new constitution and its federal laws are expected in March 2015, and will organize the mandate of regions and the federal state.

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER 

ISTANBUL IS COVERED WITH TULIPS

You are invited to this festival at exclusive prices.

WIDEN YOUR
WORLD

TURKISH
AIRLINES



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

Sanaa: Turkish Airlines Inc. P.O.BOX 18226 Sana'a Yemen | P + 967 1 445970

Aden: Mualla Street & Mualla Plaza ADEN/YEMEN | P + 967 2 223136

turkishairlines.com

Where Yemen is at

Donor pledges vs. government action

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

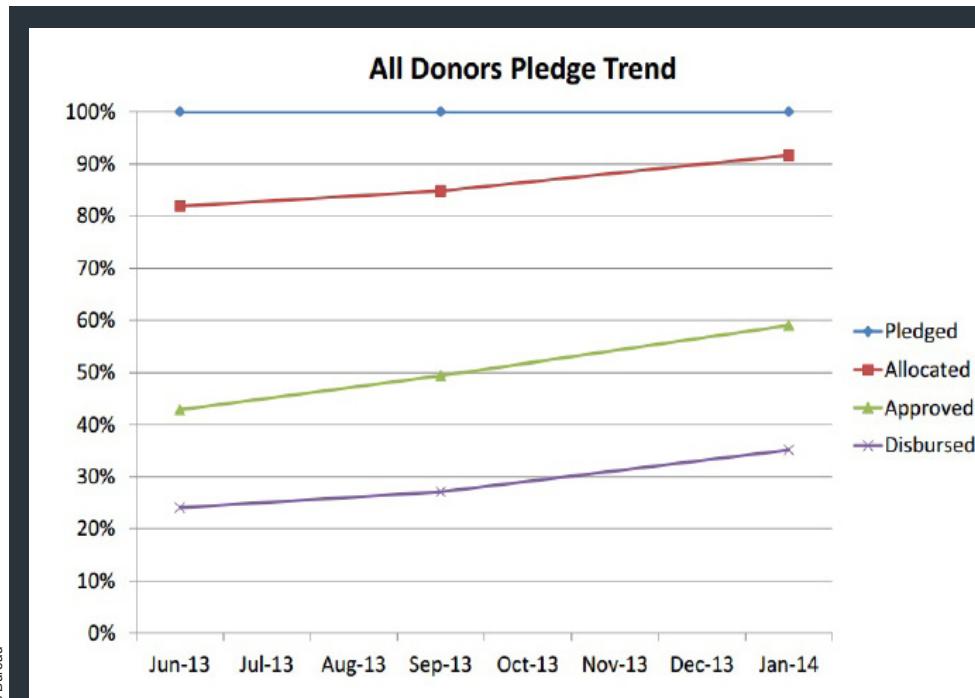
In 2012, Yemen requested assistance from the donor community to cover a deficit of \$11.7 billion to fund the Transitional Program for Stability and Development (TPSD) for the years 2012-2014. The same year donors pledged \$7.9 billion for the years 2012-2015, more than half coming from GCC countries, to help cover this funding gap. By Jan. 30, 2014 more than 90 percent of these pledges have been allocated, which means they have been reserved by the donors to specific projects in the TPSD.

However, it goes downhill from there.

Less than 60 percent of the pledged money has been approved by donors to begin the implementation of projects, and only around 35 percent has actually been disbursed.

"At this disbursement rate, it will take around four years and seven months for the entire pledged money to be disbursed. The situation in Yemen is too critical to wait this long," said the monitoring and evaluation specialist at the Executive Bureau (EB), Alaa Qasem, during a presentation delivered to stakeholders on Saturday.

The EB, which is an institutional mechanism established by the government of Yemen to provide support to the government to efficiently absorb aid, published its first report on Saturday. The report also narrated progress in the 13 priority policy reforms for the Yemeni government, which were outlined in the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) document in



Donors pledge trend

| | Policy Reform | Policy Decision Indicator | Policy Implementation Indicator |
|----|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Energy Sector Reform | ⊗ | ⚠ |
| 2 | Budget Coherence | ✓ | ⊗ |
| 3 | Civil Service Biometric Fingerprint | ✓ | ⊗ |
| 4 | EITI Process Re-instatement | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5 | Anti-Corruption (New SNACC Board) | ⊗ | ⊗ |
| 6 | Yemen IMF Program | ⊗ | ⚠ |
| 7 | PPP Legislation | ⊗ | ⚠ |
| 8 | GOY-CSOs Dialogue | ✓ | ⊗ |
| 9 | Labor Intensive Works | ✓ | ⊗ |
| 10 | Malnutrition | ⊗ | ⚠ |
| 11 | Humanitarian & Reconstruction | ✓ | ⊗ |
| 12 | Aid Pledge Allocation | ⊗ | ⊗ |
| 13 | MAF Timeframe | ⚠ | ⚠ |

Policy reform status indicators of 13 priority areas

September 2012.

Not a single one of the 13 MAF reforms has so far been implemented. Significant work is being done in eight other priority reforms, while little or no progress was made in five and a final policy area has not even been touched.

One of the critical findings of this report relates to the allocated funds for the electricity sector, as despite its critical nature the approval and disbursement rate remains at zero, because 73 percent of the funds allocated for electricity (\$455 million) are allocated for one project, "Ma'abar Project," which has been on hold for the last seven years.

"The main challenges for implementing the MAF are that we are

working in a fragile political and security context, there is a weak implementation capacity, delay in taking policy actions and absence of indicative project timelines and disbursement plans," explained Wael Zakout, director of the World Bank in Yemen, which provides technical and financial support for the Executive Bureau.

He explained that although most of Yemen's problems are economic, little attention has been given to reforming the economy. "Political process's success will not be judged by the government, people in the [National Dialogue Conference, or us the donors. It will be judged by the people in the street and how much confidence they have in their

future," said Zakout.

Moving on, he mentioned that since there is not much time left, and considering the vast scope of needs Yemen has, prioritization should be given to four areas instead of the six pillars in the TPSD: security, justice and rule of law; state and institutional building; economic and private sector development; and service delivery.

The EB presented three specific recommendations to overcome this delay in implementation and disbursement. First, a mutual timeframe for projects needs to be set up; second, two parallel tracks for fund absorption need to be managed; and third, a transparency mechanism to keep the public

informed needs to be constantly maintained.

Another important issue to address is the immediate need for an assessment of local needs. This should be based on a decentralized mechanism involving all the relevant agencies.

Mohammed Al-Hawiri, deputy minister of planning and international cooperation, explained that a developmental transformation framework needs to be designed urgently in light of the National Dialogue Conference's outputs.

According to Al-Hawiri, not only would this framework be used to lead the regional and local authorities in their planning, evaluation and implementation of the tran-

sitional projects, but it would also be used to promote a mechanism for civil society to monitor the implementation of the development plans and promote transparency and accountability.

The report emphasizes the fact that the Yemeni government will have to immediately attend to the one key area it has ignored since 2012, which is the creation of a timeframe for the MAF. It needs to create a shortlist of priority areas and align them with the NDC outcomes. It will have to do this in a transparent manner that allows the private sector and civil society to be on board in implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation.

My Car Reflects My Personality

Jeep Grand Cherokee 2014



- 3 years warranty or 60,000 kms whichever comes first
- Maintenance services and spare parts available in Hodeidah, Aden, Taiz and Ibb
- Emergency services 24/7

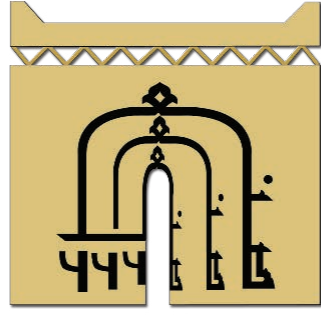
Jeep®



الرويشان للسيارات و المحركات
Al Rowaishan Motors

Authorized Service Center
Southern Siteen Road, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Tel: 01 448920-22 ext: 100/108
Fax: 01 448919

Sales and Marketing:
735000600, 733579263
Customer services:
738707707, 716300004, 772777716



الجمهورية اليمنية

أمانة العاصمة صنعاء

توضيح وإعتذار

تأسف أمانة العاصمة صنعاء للإخوة المواطنين للتوقف المفاجئ وتعثر إكمال مشاريع شق الطرق والشوارع وتعبيدها وتزويد المستهلكين بالمياه وتشغيل محطات معالجة الصرف الصحي وإستكمال بناء الجسور والأنفاق الجديدة، وتراجع إكمال مشروع حصاد المياه وتدني مستوى النظافة مما ينذر بوقوع كارثة بيئية وغيرها من الخدمات المقدمة للمواطنين، نظراً لعدم التزام شركة النفط اليمنية بالإيفاء بالتزاماتها تجاه أمانة العاصمة صنعاء بإعطاء الكميات الضرورية والمعتادة من مادتي البترول والديزل..

والأمانة تعتذر لجميع المواطنين وتسعى جاهدة بكل الوسائل والطرق المتاحة لعدم توقف الخدمات والمشاريع التي تقيمها للمواطنين.. وتدعو كافة الجهات للتعاون لما فيه المصلحة العامة..

أمانة العاصمة صنعاء

Clarification and apology

The capital secretariat apologizes to the capital city residents for the sudden halt of services including roads opening and paving, water supply, operating the sanitation treatment stations, completing new bridges and tunnels. Also the water harvest project has not been finalized, and cleanliness has been deteriorating, heralding an environmental tragedy.

This has been taking place because the Yemen Petroleum Company has not provided the capital city with sufficient amount of oil and diesel.

Therefore, the capital secretariat offers its apology to all citizens and promises to continue striving by all means to maintain services and projects nonstop.

The capital secretariat calls on all the concerned authorities to cooperate for the sake of the public's interest.

The Capital Secretariat Sana'a

Will President Obama prioritize nuclear cooperation with Saudi Arabia?

Sigurd Neubauer
Atlanticcouncil.org
First published March 19

Next week, President Barack Obama is set to pay King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia a high-profile visit as he seeks to restore fraught relations over Syria and Iran policy. Although the two leaders are expected to hold wide-ranging consultations over regional developments, it remains unclear whether the US president has set aside time on his agenda to discuss how reach a proposed bilateral nuclear cooperation agreement. Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the US government is required to conclude Section 123 agreements with prospective foreign partners in order to legalize nuclear commerce. Efforts to reach a US-Saudi civilian nuclear cooperation agreement, however, have formally stalled over whether the "Gold Standard" provision proscribing the kingdom from enriching uranium or reprocessing plutonium (ENR) would be required.

Saudi Arabia, along with her Gulf Cooperation Council allies, currently consume more primary energy than the whole of Africa, yet have one-twentieth of Africa's population.

In the case of Saudi Arabia, the dispute over whether a proposed 123 agreement should include the Gold Standard is merely a theoretical exercise: The Kingdom plans to build sixteen nuclear power plants at an estimated cost of \$112 billion to meet its electricity needs as the country aims to transform herself into one of the world's largest nuclear producers. Saudi Arabia, along with her Gulf Cooperation Council allies, currently consume more primary energy than the whole of Africa, yet have one-twentieth of Africa's population. Almost 100 percent of that energy is produced from oil and gas without carbon dioxide abatement. If the region's fuel demand continues to rise as it has over the past decade, energy consumption would double by 2024. In line with these trends, Saudi Arabia's position as the world's largest swing producer of petroleum could decline. As global energy production costs are not declining, it is not surprising that the Kingdom has chosen a nuclear power strategy to maintain its oil generated export revenues as it accounts for 80 per-

cent of its national revenue. Saudi Arabia's growing energy demand coupled with its generous domestic energy subsidies could therefore potentially curtail the country's ability to export its oil and gas liquids. While these trends pose clear challenges to the Saudi treasury, they also present opportunities for US businesses to enter what could become the world's largest nuclear market: Saudi Arabia also has the necessary capital markets and financial resources required to support its apparent energy transformation vision.

While the market value of oil is increasing, solar energy prices have become cheaper, thus triggering an economic incentive for the kingdom to pursue a diverse energy mix to meet its electricity demands. Within this context, the government established the King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy (K.A. Care) in 2010 in order to build a sustainable future "by developing a substantial alternative energy capacity fully supported by world-class local industries." Saudi Arabia is also expected to examine what aspects of its proposed civilian nuclear program could be developed indigenously as the post-Arab Spring environment has put pressure on the government to create thousands of jobs for its growing population.

In a clear sign of US support for a Saudi civilian nuclear program, the Bush-administration and the Kingdom signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2008 in which the parties recognized Riyadh's intent to rely on international markets for nuclear fuel and not pursue sensitive nuclear technologies. So far, the parties have reached an understanding on everything except for the ENR provision, which is presently "being studied" by K.A. Care.

ENR: A Matter of Saudi National Pride?

Given that the Saudi royal family clearly considers itself the steward of Arab ancestral pride and its Kingdom the custodian of the two holy mosques, it is not surprising that US insistence on the Gold Standard provision has become a major obstacle to the proposed 123 agreement as Riyadh's ENR rights under the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) have become a matter of principal routed in the Kingdom's sovereignty. Under the NPT, signatories have a sovereign right to develop peaceful nuclear energy as defined by the UN International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

In line with Riyadh's demonstrated quest to transform its energy industry, the Kingdom is expected to issue a request for a nuclear power plant tender later this spring, a move likely to be closely monitored by both Washington and various business groups. Amid these prospects, however, the US business community, spearheaded by its nuclear industry and a consortium of subcontracting companies, find their interests directly at odds with Congress: Ever since the United Arab Emirates (UAE) chose to voluntarily forego its ENR requirements in a landmark 123 agreement signed with Washington in 2009, a proliferation weary Congress has insisted that the Gold Standard must be upheld as a model for peaceful technology cooperation with other countries.

Complicating matters, the recent interim agreement between Iran and the world powers has not only granted Tehran de-facto permission to enrich some of its uranium, but brought ongoing US-Saudi 123 negotiations to a standstill: Unlike the UAE, Saudi Arabia is unlikely to accept Iran's de facto right to enrich while having to compromise its own ENR interests.

The failure to reach a 123 agree-

ment would not only effectively bar US businesses from entering what is expected to become a financially lucrative market, but provide market access to its French and Russian competitors. Industry executives and trade specialists recently said that upholding the "Gold Standard" would hurt US business interests as the Kingdom has signed nuclear cooperation agreements with France, South Korea, China and Argentina, leaving Riyadh with clear options should it fail to reach an understanding with Washington. Industry executives also fear that should US business lose out on this important market, safety standards could fall as their foreign competitors do not have to comply with best practices set forth by the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The fail-

ure to reach an agreement on this contentious issue could have wide ranging implications for the US-Saudi strategic partnership, for US job creation, and for national security, they say.

Given how politically sensitive removing the ENR provision from a US-Saudi 123 agreement has become for the White House, it is unclear whether this is a battle the Obama-administration wants to take to Congress. Unlike for the US-UAE 123 agreement, for which the Israel-lobby gave its tacit approval, they would likely oppose a US-Saudi agreement without an ENR provision. Fearing a potential backlash in the US Congress similar to what the UAE experienced over the Dubai Port World controversy in 2006, Saudi Arabia has not

surprisingly sought to keep the current negotiation impasse out of the limelight. At the same time, given these political constraints, it is unclear whether the Saudi nuclear program is going forward. And if it is, whether Washington or Riyadh will prioritize reaching an agreement remains to be seen.

Getting to "Yes"

At this critical juncture, should President Obama decide to prioritize the proposed 123 agreement with King Abdullah, he can get to "yes" by either flexing America's diplomatic muscle as Riyadh is directly depended on Washington for its security and support for its positions on Syria and Iran. Alternatively, the president can also reach an understanding with the king by

forgoing the Gold Standard provision, a move likely to be welcomed by the US business community as a deal that would help create tens of thousands of US jobs and enhance national security. An agreement would also benefit US-MENA technology cooperation, enhance safety, and strengthen best practices to counter proliferation. Either way, if the Obama-administration does not position itself on this issue, Washington will have no influence should Riyadh decide to go forward with its nuclear program.

Sigurd Neubauer is a Washington, DC-based Middle East analyst.

This article was republished with permission from the Atlantic Council.

LET GOOD THINGS HAPPEN









- ❖ 114 Room & Suite all sea view
- ❖ Restaurant & Pastry Shop
- ❖ Several halls for meetings and seminars
- ❖ Hall for banquets & weddings for 450 pax
- ❖ Swimming pool, Sauna & Health club
- ❖ Business center
- ❖ Free wireless internet at rooms & lobby
- ❖ Free car parking

- ❖ ١١٤ غرفة وجناح جميعها
- ❖ مظلة على البحر وبأسعار مناسبة
- ❖ مطعم ومحل حلويات
- ❖ قاعات متعددة للإجتماعات والندوات
- ❖ قاعة للمؤتمرات والحفلات تستوعب لأكثر من ٤٥٠ شخص
- ❖ مسبح، ساونا ونادي صحي
- ❖ مركز رجال الأعمال
- ❖ خدمة الإنترنت اللاسلكي في الغرف والبهو مجاناً
- ❖ موقف مجاني للسيارات

Mercure Aden Hotel Khormaksar P.O BOX 70302 TEL: +967 2 238666 FAX: +967 2 238660
www.mercure.com www.mercure-aden.com www.accorhotels.com

« من حقي طريق سالك وماء نظيف وكهرباء ما تطفيش،
و مواصلات متوفرة، و صرف صحي واتصالات رخيصة وانترنت سريع»





منتدى اليمن ٢١
Yemen 21 Forum

تعمل الدولة على تطوير وتنمية وتحسين البنى التحتية
بما يفي بأغراض التنمية وإشراك القطاع الخاص بغرض المنافسة
والإستثمار في إطار قانوني واضح.

من مخرجات مؤتمر
الحوار الوطني

The drone lobby's image problem

Madiha Tahir
aljazeera.com
First published March 22

Over the last decade, as US drone attacks have expanded to several countries, major human rights organizations have abjured from taking a clear position on the bombings instead demanding more disclosure from the US government so that legal questions can be addressed.

The interesting point about whether drone attacks are legal or not is why we ask this question at all. It is as if we had all implicitly agreed that resolving intricate legal puzzles around drone warfare will naturally settle the more onerous moral quandary about taking life.

Law or morality?

The difference between law and morality is evident in domestic politics. Take the case of George Zimmerman. While many progressives have conceded that it may be difficult to prove that Zimmerman violated Florida's Stand Your Ground law, that does not lead them to conclude that murdering Trayvon Martin was moral.

Yet, mainstream media and analysts jettison that crucial distinction between law and morality when it comes to US militarism. Whether explicitly or implicitly, the legal question underwrites a host of narrative maneuvers including the categorization of the dead into "civilians" and "militants" and an almost exclusive focus on transparency and disclosure. These are critical questions. But, when the media uses them as the dominant frame through which to understand US militarism, it renders significant political issues invisible.

In what passes for "serious" conversation in staid halls and gray columns, it is considered almost puerile to wonder on what moral authority the US has taken to occupying and policing the world. We cannot think unless we think in legal categories, it seems, a disturbing sign of a shriveled political imagination.

Consider General Stanley McChrystal's latest comments in which he cautioned against over use of drones even as he called them "effective tools". This candid assessment is only the latest in a string of statements McChrystal has issued since at least 2012.

Coming from a general whose tenure as the head of US Special Operations Command was marked by a sharp escalation of drone attacks on Afghanistan, the comments have reverberated through the media. He has been called a critic of drone policy, even an unlikely opponent. His simultaneous call to increase the use of drones, coupled with his admonishing remarks about such warfare, have been called a "complicated love affair with drones".

Yet, McChrystal's comments signify neither correction nor discomfiture with the policies he helped promulgate. They are, rather, the entirely predictable result of an intelligent military general who is making a considered strategic evaluation: Winning a war is made harder by killing or seeming to kill willy-nilly because it provokes a backlash.

As the Israeli scholar, Eyal Weizman has observed, the minimization of violence is, therefore, both a humanitarian demand and good military strategy. The censorious postures of humanitarian law towards what it deems excessive force in specific incidents work to calibrate an overall acceptable level of violence. Weizman has called this state of affairs, "the humanitarian present".

In this humanitarian present, the law is a lousy proxy for politics or moral arbitration. Many lawyers understand this better than anyone else. But when a capacious political conversation is lacking, the more conservative aspects of the law come to frame our understanding of this issue, and, consequently, the media misreads calls for efficient war practices as anti-war critiques.

It makes a fetish of counting and categorizing to the exclusion of other questions that may trouble these categories, that may even dare to ask political and moral questions about the nature and violence of US militarism.

Can drones be used for good?

Last fall, I watched Michael Toscano deliver a stellar performance. Toscano is the president of AUVSI, the largest drone lobby group in the country. Pacing back and forth on a stage at the Drones and Aerial Robotics Conference where I also presented, Toscano talked about how 80 percent of people, who had been shown images of various kinds of drones, had associated the word "drone" mainly with the image of a Predator loaded with a Hellfire missile. The drone lobby has been trying to rid itself of this image. For Toscano, the coruscating brilliance of the audience - drone hobbyists, entrepreneurs, military-affiliated people, academics and journalists - resided in the fact that they, like him, understood that drones are simply tools that can be used for moral or immoral ends.

Toscano proceeded to discuss aerial robots for "precision agriculture", for "situational awareness" in places that are "too dirty, dangerous or difficult", and for the protection of elephants or rhinos who are being killed by "tribes".

As he spoke, images sprang up on the slideshow of an African in "tribal" garb holding a cell phone, cuddling rhinos, a photo-shopped mock-up of a Red Cross drone delivering supplies to a rough-hewn hut. The talk coupled with the photos was illuminating. It provides one clue about the world that such lobbyists imagine. In this world, images of dark-hued "natives" often stand in as the paradigmatic hapless, helpless figure who needs (white) saving.

In this world, problems have no historical or political substrate, as if hunger were merely an issue of a dearth of food rather than structural inequality, or elephant poaching merely a consequence of savage tribes rather than a global trade involving a host of interests.

Perception problem?

The drone lobby recognizes it's got an image problem. As the communications representative of Northrop Grumman's Global Hawk drone division put it bluntly to The Verge last August, "If we publicize a bit more the nontrad-

tional uses, it might change some perceptions."

The defense drone industry promotes this techno-utopia because that's what sells at conferences. The occasion for the comment by Northrop's representative was NASA's launch of the Global Hawk to track hurricanes off the coast of Africa: "I know our unmanned aircraft have been used largely for war-fighting and combat purposes, but they've also been used for humanitarian purposes and for research by NASA."

That war technology has uses beyond war doesn't justify the funding of technologies whose core mission is war.

Northrop was suggesting a re-tooling of the drone from weapon of war to a humanitarian technology. But, while the company publicized this mutation, it was also fighting lawmakers who had proposed to halt buying more Global Hawks by the US military in the wake of defense budget cuts.

The corporation spent over \$9m in lobbying the Armed Services Committee whose chairman, Howard "Buck" McKeon, also serves the Palmdale congressional district where Northrop's Global Hawk assembly plant is located. McKeon heads the Congressional Caucus for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, a 50-member group that is the drone lobby's direct line to Congress. Unsurprisingly, by September, the government relented, signing a \$114m order for more Global Hawks.

Some may claim that the Hawk's rehabilitation as a tool for NASA proves the thesis the drones are just that: a tool. Yet, it is a tool that has been funded, developed and deployed for war, a tool for which Iraq and Afghanistan served as experimental labs and its people as experimental bodies.

That war technology can have incidental uses beyond the war-making enterprise does not in itself justify the funding or development of technologies whose core mission and market is war. Imagining that the Global Hawk is "just a tool" creates historical amnesia about the Hawk's inextricability from war.

People & Power - Attack of the Drones

Its main function is to marshal public support for funding a technology whose most significant buyer is the military. Northrop

Grumman is a top "diamond" level member of AUVSI along with General Atomics (Predator and Reaper drones), Lockheed Martin, Boeing and others who have spent millions lobbying.

Contesting the drone-tool thesis?

The congressional drone caucus received nearly \$8m in campaign contributions from the lobby as well as individuals, according to a 2012 study by the Center for Responsive Politics and Hearst Newspapers.

The drone-tool thesis is, thus, one way to obfuscate and create a shared ground with drone hobbyists - the tech-savvy teen tinkerer or the entrepreneur who uses small aerial robots to fly beer to ice fisherman. It creates confusion over the term "drone" which serves the defense drone industry's effort to rebrand itself.

For instance, scholar Christina Dunbar-Hester has pointed out that at least some drone hobbyists have accepted the terms of the military industry by explaining the difference between hobby versions and military drones as merely a matter of scale.

Since all drones are "just a tool" the implicit logic goes, there is no qualitative difference between a Predator and musical quadcopters or bird's eye view robots or delivery drones. There can hardly be a better publicity coup for the defense drone lobby than to pass off drone hobbyists as the public face of the "drone".

People within the entrepreneurial, hacker and hobby drone culture appear less interested in reflecting on the inextricability of technology and society. The hobby culture seems to be dominated by white males who generally don't come from the marginalized, poor (and largely, non-white) communities who suffer the substantial effects of the future this culture is helping call into being.

There is no lobby for drone victims, or un-documented migrants surveilled by drones at the US-Mexico border.

Like Toscano, this drone culture laments that outsiders confuse "drones" for Predators; the entrepreneurs and hobbyists want to say that they have nothing to do with that. But, here's the problem: When you claim that the only difference between your work and their work is a matter of size, when you collaborate and have conferences in which you consort with the defense industry lending them credibility, it makes you appear either incredibly daft or callously self-interested, but certainly not independent.

Instead of caviling about "drones" and how outsiders don't get it, the hobby culture should declare a collective refusal. Acknowledge the structural inequalities in which you work. Refuse the claim that technology and politics are separate. Or, if you are going to shill for the industry, at least make sure to be paid handsomely for it.

Madiha Tahir is an independent journalist. Currently she is a doctoral student at Columbia University. She is co-editor of "Dispatches from Pakistan"

UN Human Rights Council: Adoption of the UPR outcome of Saudi Arabia

Delivered under
item 6 - HRC 25
hrw.org
First published March 19

The Human Rights Council's review of Saudi Arabia comes at a time of serious concern about the rights situation in the country. Authorities have intensified efforts to repress and silence peaceful dissidents and human rights activists, continue to systematically discriminate against women and religious minorities, and have arrested and deported at least 250,000 undocumented migrant workers since November 2013.

We regret that Saudi Arabia either partially accepted or did not respond to recommendations to guarantee freedom of expression and belief. Over the last year Saudi authorities have harassed, investigated, prosecuted, and jailed prominent peaceful dissidents and human rights activists on vague charges based solely on their peaceful practice of basic rights, particularly the right to free expression, including Mohammed al-Qahtani, Abdullah al-Hamid, Mohammed al-Bajadi, Abd al-Kareem al-Khodr, Omar al-Saeed, and Raif Badawi. In early February 2014 authorities enacted a new terrorism law that contains serious flaws including vague, overly broad provisions that allow authorities to criminalize free expression and the creation of excessive police powers without judicial oversight.

We also regret that Saudi Arabia rejected recommendations to allow public practice of all religious faiths and guarantee the right of religious minorities to build and maintain places of worship. Saudi authorities do not permit public practice of any

religious father other than Islam, and systematically discriminate against the country's Shia minority by, among other things, refusing permits to build Shia mosques.

Saudi authorities have arrested and deported at least 250,000 foreign workers found in violation of labor and residency laws since November, despite the fact that these restrictive laws are part of a labor system that leads to rampant human rights abuses. Saudi authorities have expelled at least 12,000 Somalis to areas in central and south Somalia where conflict is ongoing, without allowing any to make refugee claims.

Though Saudi Arabia accepted general recommendations to abolish the male guardianship system and all discrimination against women, as it did following its first UPR (Universal Periodic Review) in 2009, it rejected specific recommendations such as removing reservations to CEDAW that would allow women to pass their nationality to children, set a minimum marriage age of 18, or end the male guardianship system by royal decree.

Furthermore, we regret that Saudi Arabia rejected recommendations to accede to major human rights covenants and treaties such as the ICCPR, ICESCR, or the Rome Statute of the ICC, as well as recommendations to end the death penalty and corporal punishment.

As a member of the Human Rights Council, Saudi Arabia is expected to uphold the highest standards in the promotion and protection of human rights. We regret that Saudi authorities have missed the important opportunity created by the UPR to make concrete pledges to address important human rights shortcomings raised by many states during the UPR debate.



Invitation for Expression of Interest

The World Bank Office in Sana'a is announcing its need for Arabic-English and English-Arabic contractual translation and interpretation services.

Qualified individuals and translation firms are requested to submit their Expression of Interest in sealed envelopes clearly marked "Translation Services" no later than April 30, 2014 to the following address:

Office Manager
World Bank Office
Beirut Street, Faj Attan
Behind Al-Soswa Petrol Station
(for directions call 413-710)

The package should include: (i) full credentials, (ii) samples of previous translation experiences (2 pages of written translation to and from both languages with the original text for evaluation clearly marked "original"/"translation"), (iii) three verifiable references, and (iv) quotes for expected remuneration (per page and per hour of interpretation services). We do not stipulate the ability to provide both services by an applicant, though it would be an advantage.

Applications not complying with the above requirements or applications received by fax/e-mail will not be considered. Only short-listed applicants will be contacted.

YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

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

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661

Fax: +967 (1) 268-276

P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen

Letters: yreaders.view@gmail.com

ADVERTISEMENTS:

Tel: +967 (1) 510306

Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com



BUSINESS FOR PEACE AWARD

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

Deputy General Manager
Saleh Al-Khuluaqi

Senior Editor/Reporter
Ali Saeed

Editorial Staff

Ali Mohsen Abulohoom
Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Managing Editor
Micah Reddy

Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam

Amal Al-Yarisi
Bassam Al-Khamiri

Deputy Editor-in-Chief
Ahlam Mohsen

Editor
Nancy Hendryx

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi

Khalid Al-Karimi
Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Offices

Taiz Bureau:

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

Subscriptions

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

Policies:

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

Jordan pins water hopes on controversial pipeline project



There are an increasing number of sink holes in the southern shores of the Dead Sea as a result of shrinking water levels.

IRIN First published March 20

Jordan, one of the world's most water scarce states, is facing a "perfect storm of pressures" including chronic scarcity, over-use, waste, and a massive increase in demand caused by refugee arrivals, according to a report published this month by the NGO Mercy Corps.

To add to the water stress, the country is currently undergoing its driest rainy season in decades.

One proposed solution is due to be implemented by mid-2018 following Jordan's signing of a controversial water sharing agreement with Israel and the Palestinian authorities in December 2013 after decades of discussions.

The agreement paves the way for the long-discussed Red Sea Dead Sea Water Conveyer (RSDSWC) project, though in a much reduced form. It includes the construction of a desalination plant at the Jordanian port of Aqaba, which will desalinate 800-1,000 million cubic meters (mcm) per year shared by participating countries, and the pumping of brine to revive the Dead Sea via a 180km pipeline/canal.

According to the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Jordan will have chosen the contractor by April 2015, construction will begin at the end of 2015, and implementation will last almost 2.5 years.

"With this, we will have solved Jordan's problems at least for the next 30 years," said Nabeel Zoubi, program manager for the Red-Dead Sea program at the ministry.

The plant is expected to produce at least 80 mcm every year, according to Zoubi. "Israel will buy approximately 50 mcm from Jordan at a cost of US\$0.42 per cubic meter and the rest—approximately 30-40 mcm—will go to Jordan's governorate of Aqaba," Zoubi added.

According to the agreement, Jordan can purchase around 50 mcm of water from Israel (from the Sea of Galilee) to provide water to Amman and the northern part of Jordan.

"There is no other way Jordan can address water scarcity given the increasing population and challenges brought by climate change," said Zoubi.

Cost concerns

But some experts have voiced con-

cerns about the RSDSWC project due to the cost, estimated at US\$4 billion, and the potential environmental risks of delivering brine to the Dead Sea.

"It is a suitable solution, but it is very challenging due to the current political context, regional unrest, geographical location and its high cost," environmentalist and climate change expert Amal Dababseh told IRIN. "The project will be located along the Rift Valley, which is quite seismically active. That will make any donor think twice before they fund a project like this."

The project has received moral and technical support from the World Bank, which published a feasibility study, but so far no funding has been earmarked for the project, and it is still not clear who will pay for the infrastructure.

Jordan says it is trying to secure funding for the pipeline phase of the project from "neighboring and friendly" countries: "Saving the Dead Sea is an international responsibility and not only Jordan's," Zoubi told IRIN.

The World Bank office in Jordan told IRIN that "Jordan is eligible for the World Bank's loans and financial instruments but has not requested any financial assistance from them for the Red-Dead [project]."

Environmental impact

As well as providing a source of fresh water in a water-scarce country, the pipeline project aims to revive the Dead Sea, which has been receding at a rate of more than one meter a year.

"There is a unique ecosystem in the Dead Sea area—plants, birds, insects, micro-organisms that must be protected. Also, mineral extraction [for beauty products] is very important for Jordan and must be maintained," said Dababseh.

But water expert and international consultant Valerie York argues that "the amounts of water/brine channeled into the Dead Sea would be a fraction of the amount required to compensate for annual decline in Dead Sea levels."

"Moreover," she says, "such a Red Sea Dead Sea link could lead to environmental disaster."

Citing the World Bank's feasibility study, York told IRIN in a telephone interview that the mixing of the two seas' waters (the introduction of brine into the Dead Sea)

"could produce a chemical reaction that would possibly create gypsum and algae".

Last month, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation issued a statement warning that it is already concerned about "meeting people's needs" for drinking water this summer after the country received only 31.3 percent of its long-term average annual precipitation this winter (rainy season), which left its dams at 43 percent of their capacity.

"With few additional resources within the country that can be developed to narrow the gap, Jordanians could face absolute water poverty with only 90 cubic meters per head per year by 2025," writes York in a working paper.

York and many environmentalists argue for an alternative solution to Jordan's water problems: stronger regional water sharing and better use of existing resources. Many experts worry the pipeline scheme will not provide enough water, and will take years to finish, as Jordan's water crisis continues to deepen.

Acute scarcity

Ranked as at best the fourth most water scarce country in the world, Jordan has an annual per capita supply of 145 cubic meters, down from 360 cubic meters in 1946, which was two years before Jordan welcomed many of the 700,000 Palestinians who fled the 1948 war.

Groundwater, which makes up 54 percent of total water supply, is challenged by "unsustainable abstraction" due to "population growth and agriculture expansion", according to the government's 2010-2022 water strategy. Water experts warn that groundwater sources in Jordan are over-exploited by up to 200 percent of the safe yield level.

"Ten out of the 12 groundwater sources in Jordan are facing over-extraction, sometimes at about twice their recharge rate," said Atef Kharabsheh, from the International Research Center for Water, Environment and Energy at the Balqa Applied University.

"This is alarming as the population continues to grow," he said.

Things are not any better above ground: Jordan's access to surface water is limited and is subject to trans-boundary water agreements. Jordan has long accused Israel of over-pumping the Jordan river, which is now highly polluted, and has also claimed that neighbor-

ing Syria violates a 1987 agreement on sharing of the Yarmouk river.

"Syria built over 47 dams over Yarmouk river, which obstructed Jordan's access to it," said Dababseh.



Tender Notice

for purchasing a four wheel driver (4WD) car

Safe Motherhood and Family planning Voucher Programme – Yamaan Foundation for Health & Social Development

Ref: Reproductive Health Programme III, Voucher Management Agency, BMZ ID 2007 65230
Financing: KfW, German Development Bank
Project: Yemen Reproductive Health Voucher Programme

Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development requests applications from an agencies/companies to submit price quotation for a four wheel driver (4WD) car, 5 doors, 5 riders, 6 pistons, model 2014 costumed.

Issuance of this Invitation to Applications does not commit to an award. No payment or reimbursement will be made for costs incurred in bid preparation and submission.

The deadline for submission of price quotation is Thursday 3rd April. The price quotations must be submitted in a sealed envelopes during office hours (8am – 4pm, Sunday to Thursday) to the address below.

Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development
Attention: Dr. Eman Alkubati, Programme Director,
Safe motherhood & Family planning Voucher Programme

Hadda Al-Surmai Street, in front of Al-Dewan restaurant Sana'a, Yemen
Tel: (+967) 01-428738
Fax: (+967) 01-413638
E-mail: Eman.Alkubati@yamaan.org

Applications submitted after the deadline will not be accepted or opened. Further information concerning this Tender may be obtained upon request submitted in writing via email to mohammed.alzurqa@yamaan.org and copied to E-mail: Eman.Alkubati@yamaan.org

Hosting pressure

Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, Jordan has received more than 1.3 million Syrians. Over 600,000 of them are registered as refugees with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

This has added tremendous pressure to the country's limited water resources. Zaatari camp, which is home to 92,000 Syrians, consumes over a million liters of water every day, according to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The result has been delays and even interruptions to state water supplies to Jordanians, provok-

ing protests and riots, especially in northern governorates, where more than 80 percent of Syrians reside in host communities.

Even purchasing water has become "impossible" for some Jordanians. "We beg the trucks to stop and sell us some water, but they continue their way to the camp [Zaatari]," said Ahmad Maseed, a resident of Mafraq city in Jordan.

"Things were never that bad two years ago," he added.

This article was re-published with permission from IRIN.

PALM YEMEN

Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Job Vacancies Announcement

PALM YEMEN-Sana'a a leading company for General Services and Consultancy is looking for qualified Candidates who are able to ensure hotel services standards are achieved in all departments. PALM YEMEN provides a good salary and benefits package. Professional experience in Administration, facility operations and maintenance is the most critical selection factors for all of the positions. Inter personal skills, time management and Fluency in English are also a positive selection factors.

| POSITION | DESCRIPTION | MONTHLY SALARY |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Project Manager | PMO Admin Assistant is responsible for providing secretarial, clerical and administrative support in order to ensure that services are provided in an effective and efficient manner. His /Her main activities are to receive, direct and relay telephone and fax messages, maintain the general filing system and file all correspondence, assist in the planning and preparation of meetings, conferences. Any other required duties that are related to the position. | \$650 US Dollar (Gross) |
| Operation Admin Assistant | Inventory Specialist is responsible for Compiling and maintaining records of quantity, type, and value of assets, material, equipment, merchandise, or supplies stocked in an establishment: Counts assets, material, equipment, merchandise, or supplies in house and posts totals to inventory records, manually or using a computer database. Proper control of the physical inventory will add to a positive guest and staff experience. Any other required duties that are related to the position. | \$410 US Dollar (Gross) |
| Inventory Specialist | Maintain Purchase Liaison is responsible for the following duties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that required parts are ordered and stocked appropriately. Responsible for accurate purchase order management, inventory control and stores management. Act as a liaison for Maintenance department when dealing with suppliers and contractors. Investigate product specifications for production equipment. Expedite parts and items to fulfill urgent needs as required. Keep track of parts used and replenish as per max / min stock levels. Research vendors for parts and service and negotiate for competitive quotes. Work within budget as indicated by management. Attend prescribed courses and training as required. Any other required duties that are related to the position. | \$560 US Dollar (Gross) |
| Maintain Purchase Liaison | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To perform in a pleasant, professional, and efficient manner, a combination of duties mainly related, but not limited to, check-in and checkout of guests which contributes to an overall positive experience. Greets, registers, and assigns rooms to guests. Issues room key and escort instructions to Bell person or directly to guest as appropriate. Date-stamps, sorts, and racks incoming mail and messages. Transmits and receives messages using equipment such as telephone, fax, and switchboard. Answers inquiries pertaining to hotel services, registration of guests and shopping, dining, entertainment and travel directions. Keeps records of room availability and guests' accounts. Computes bill, collects payment and makes change for guests. May post charges such as room, food, liquor, or telephone by hand or machine. May make restaurant, transportation, or entertainment reservations for guests. May deposit guests' valuables in hotel safe or safe-deposit box. May order complimentary flowers for special guests. All other duties as assigned by a manager or supervisor. Any other required duties that are related to the position. | \$400 US Dollar (Gross) |
| Receptionist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produces information by transcribing, formatting, inputting, editing, retrieving, copying, and transmitting text, data, and graphics. Organizes work by reading and routing correspondence; collecting information; initiating telecommunications. Maintains department schedule by maintaining calendars for department personnel; arranging meetings, conferences, teleconferences, and travel as needed. Maintains employee confidence and protects operations by keeping all HR information confidential. Prepares reports by collecting information. Maintains office supplies inventory by checking stock to determine inventory level; anticipating needed supplies; placing and expediting orders for supplies; verifying receipt of supplies. Secures information by completing database backups. Contributes to team effort by accomplishing related results as needed. Entering data into systems in both English and Arabic. Any other required duties that are related to the position. | \$500 US Dollar (Gross) |
| Human Resource Clerk | Must be able to work in Excel spreadsheets, computerized accounting systems, knowledge of balance sheet profit and loss statements and be fluent in speaking and understanding English. Bachelor degree in accounting is a positive selection. Any other required duties that are related to the position. | \$560 US Dollar (Gross) |
| General Accountant | | |

Interested Qualified applicants can send CV to hr.recruiter@palmiyemen.com
Deadline: 15 days after the date of published.

Yemen's Jews leave their mark in handicrafts and architecture

Amal Al Yarisi

Despite the dwindling number of Yemeni Jews in the country, their handicrafts and legacy remain. Once a vibrant part of the Yemeni community who hailed from around the country, including Aden, Sana'a, Amran, Tareem, Baihan and other areas, most of Yemen's Jewish population has migrated to Israel or the U.S. The number of Jews left in Yemen is estimated at less than 100. Most now live in a compound called Tourist City.

In the years following the creation of the state of Israel in 1948, about 50,000 Yemeni Jews were flown to Israel during Operation Magic Carpet.

Yemen's Jews still have a reputation for their handicrafts, jewelry, Qamrias and metal working.



Habob Salem Musa, 36, lives in Sana'a's Tourist City. He and the other remaining Jewish residents of Sa'ada—numbering 54, were displaced to Sana'a following recent years of violence. "We were displaced from Sa'ada because the Houthis were always after us. In response, the government provided us with housing in Tourist City," Musa said. Musa said he wanted to continue living in Yemen. "It is true I am a Jew, but I am a Yemeni in the end. I will not leave my country. I will live and die here."



Al-Ulfi School was once one of a number of Jewish synagogues in the Al-Qa' Jewish neighborhood, said Ali Al-Salahi, a local resident. After the Jews immigrated, the synagogue was turned into a school, according to Al-Salahi.



The Qorqush is a scarf which Jewish girls in Yemen wear. Helal Abdulkareem, the owner of Al-Sakhi clothes shop, said that many women have a fondness for the Qorqush, especially for special occasions. The Qorqush is emblazoned with silver.



Hameed Badi, the owner of a silver shop in the old city of Sana'a, said that some of the Jewish antiques he sells date back to the 19th century.



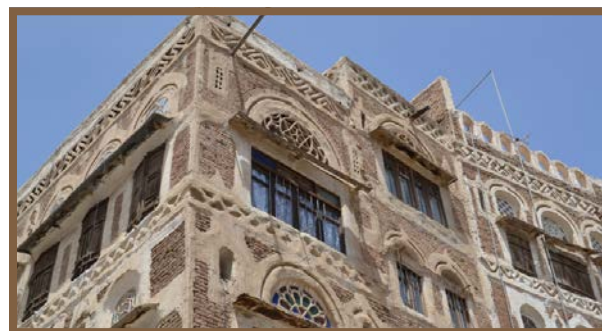
Yemeni Jews are renowned for their jewelry and ornaments which Mohammed Daes, an owner of silver shop in the Old City, says are the best. He said he still sells Jewish jewelry and ornaments for up to \$400 apiece.



Copper handicrafts made by Jewish Yemenis.



Many of the handicrafts, especially those made of copper, have the Star of David inscribed on them.



Many buildings in the Old City still bear Jewish inscriptions, including the Star of David.



A Jewish inscription on one of the doors in the Old City.

الشركة البراق
وعبر مكاتبنا ..
.. أن تصومكم
وترحب بكم على ركب اسطولها الحديث ورحلاتها
المنتظمة وعلى بساط الراحة ندعوكم إلى رحابنا
لنشدد الرحال معا صباحا ومساء إلى جميع المحافظات
فرصناكم أمنا وراحتكم مسعانا
فلا تنتظروا البراق بالبراق بانتظركم
المركز الرئيسي: صنعاء شارع الستين الجنوبي - جولة المرور
تلفون: 01/6024 01/6024 01/6024 01/6024
موبايل: 01/2474 01/2474 01/2474 01/2474

Job Seekers

- M.A. in English, five years experience in English-Arabic translation, business correspondence. Looking for a part-time job in Sana'a. 771002635
- English-speaking teacher of physics, chemistry and math seeks work at a school. 735694439
- Indian female with English and secretarial diplomas, experienced in graphics, translation, commercial correspondence, and with work experience in sales administration, wants to work in Taiz. 736653489
- An Indian with 10 years experience in Yemen as business development/procurement manager of international tenders at oil companies, seeks work in a similar business. 733816219

- Male, bachelor's degree in English language, diploma in marketing & computer science, experienced as an operations officer, treasurer and teacher. Looking for any job that requires English. 777004207
- Female, BA in Arabic literature, very good written and spoken French/English, seeks work as a babysitter for a foreign family (Aden or Taiz). 737168816
- Ambitious man, holding a BA in English, with two years of experience in administration including secretary, translation and coordination, ready to utilize acquired experience in a suitable position. 770658490
- Bachelor's degree in English language, 2 years experience in teaching, good with computers and Internet. Contact 772663229
- Sanal Venugopal, B. Com graduate, one year work experience in banking industry. 737436520
- Specialized tutor able to give private lessons in Mathematics, Arabic, English and Science for grades 4-9. 734680597
- English-speaking teacher of math, physics, chemistry and biology seeks a job. 735694439
- Male, B.A. in press and media, good written and spoken English, computer literate, seeks afternoon work. Aden, 735869554
- Bachelor's degree in English, experience in teaching and dealing with different levels. Now accepting pupils. Low rates and excellent teaching. 713481271.
- Bachelor in English. Diploma in computer science, experience in marketing, seek work in a company or factory. 733576664
- Paper and plastics recycling consultant offers training workshops for almost 20 kinds of products. 711701322
- Excellent English, logistics and operations experience, administrative skills, Internet skills. esaamhamadi@gmail.com, 739882744
- Maged Mohammed, Dental Technician with 8 years of experience, also heating and air-conditioning diploma. Connect: 773899026 . 700215989

FIVE STAR LOGISTICS CO LTD
INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDER
WEEKLY LCL SERVICES FROM INDIA/CHINA/ EUROPE /JEBEL ALI TO HODEIDAH AND ADEN PORTS ON VERY COMPETITIVE RATES.
OUR SERVICES: AIR/SEA FREIGHT IMPORT/EXPORT , CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, LAND TRANSPORTATION, INTERNATIONAL DOOR TO DOOR SERVICES, PACKING & WAREHOUSING, PROJECT CARGO HANDLING, DOCUMENTATION, PROCESSING OF EXEMPTION/ EXCLUSIVE IMPORT PERMITS, HANDLING OF CHARTER AIRCRAFT.
Tel:00967-1-450238/239 Fax: 00967-1-450894
Aden: 00967-2-221994 Fax: 00967-2-221995
EMAIL: SALES@FSTARLOGISTICS.COM
INFO@FSTARLOGISTICS.COM
WEBSITE: WWW.FSTARLOGISTICS.COM

Coupon for free classified ads
(All personal ads are free of charge)

For Sale Job vacancies
 Buying Job seekers
 Housing available Other
 Housing wanted

Details: _____

Contact Address: _____

Please cut this coupon and send it to
Yemen Times
Fax: 268276 or P.O. Box 2579 - Sana'a
For more info. call 268661/2/3

Coffee Break

Sudoku Easy

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

Sudoku Intermediate

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

Sudoku Difficult

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

Chess

White plays and wins in the 4th move

Solutions

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

IMPORTANT Numbers

Electricity problems 177, Emergency Police 199, Fire Brigade 191, Water Problems 171, Telephone enquires 118, Accident (Traffic) 194, Foreign Affairs, 202544/7, Interior Affairs 252701/7, Immigration 250761/3, Inter-City Bus Co. 262111/3, Ministry of Communication 325110/1/2/3, Radio Station 282061, Tourism 254032, TV Station 332001/2, Red Crescent 203131/3, Tel-Yemen 7522202, Y.net 7522227

AIRLINES

Continental Airline 278668/283082
Egypt Air 273452/275061
Gulf Air 440922
Qatar Air ways Fax: 506038,
Tel.506030/5
Royal Jordanian 01 446064/5/8
Etihad Airways 01-442725
Fly Dubai 01-446750
Turkish Airlines 01-445970-3

BANKS

Yemen Gulf Bank Tel. 967-1-260823 Fax:260824
02 - 270347
fax 02 - 237824
Shamil Bank of Yemen & Bahrain Tel. 264775, 264702 Fax. 264703, 503350

Central Bank 274314/1
Yemen Commercial Bank Tel: 01 277224

COURIERS

FedEx Express
Sana'a 01 440 170 Aden 02 245 626
Hodiadh 03 226 975 Taiz 04 205 780
DHL 01 441096/7/8

FREIGHT FORWARDERS

Al-Nada Center for General Services Tel: 967 1 431339 Fax: 431340
alnada2@yemen.net.ye
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services 01 531221/531231
Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders 407905
World Link 01 444550/441935
YEMPAC Cargo 01-447126
Mas Fright International 01-429671
Mareb Travel and Tourism - Cargo Division 01-441126
Sas Cargo Services 01-472192/3
World Shipping 01 260746 / 267929
Universal Cargo 01-447299

HOSPITALS

Modern German Hospital 600000/602008 E-mail:felixpene@hotmail.com Fax. 601889
Al-Jumbury Hospital 01 274286/87
Hadda Hospital 01 412981
Al-Thawra Hospital 01 246967/66
Al-Junaid Hospital 01-424765
Al-Ahli Modern Hospital 01-444936
Science and Technology Hospital 01-500000
Al-Kuwait Hospital 01-283283
Sadui-German Hospital 01-313333
Azal Hospital 01-200000

HOTELS

L'AZURDE suites hotel 01-432020/30/40
Versailles Hotel 01-425970/1/2
Sheraton Hotel 01 237500

INSURANCE COMPANIES

UNITED INSURANCE Tel: 01/555 555 Free Number: 800 55 55
Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.) Sana'a 272713/874 Aden: 243490-242476
Taiz 250029 Hodeidah: 219941/4/6
Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206129/8/13 Aden: 255668 Taiz:240927/34 Hodeidah: 219545/8
Yemen Islamic Insurance Co. Sana'a 284193, 5 lines Taiz: 258881, Aden: 244280
Yemen Insurance company Sana'a: 272806/ 272962/43, Aden: 247617, Taiz: 250345, Mukalla: 304292, Hodeidah: 261839/17
Aman Insurance 01-214093
Yemeni Qatari Insurance 01-448340/1/2 Fax: 448339

RESTAURANTS

Al-Shaibani Restaurants Super Deluxe Tel: 01 505290 01 266375 Fax:01 267619

SCHOOLS

Rainbow Pre-School Tel: 414026 / 424433

MINISTRIES

Presidency 01-290200
Prime Minister 01-490 800
Ministry of Public Works and Highways 01-545132
Ministry of Awqaf and Guidance 01-274439
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research 01-535031
Ministry of Fisheries 01-268583
Ministry of Culture 01-274640
Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance 01-294579
Ministry of Defence 01-276404
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 01-282963
Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour 01-262809
Ministry of Legal Affairs 01-402213
Ministry of Public Health and Population 01-252211
Ministry of Youth and Sports 01-472913
Ministry of Industry and Trade 01-235462
Ministry of Justice 01-236512
Ministry of Tourism 01-220050
Ministry of Expatriates 01-402254
Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals 01-202309
Ministry of Internal Affairs 01-289577
Ministry of Transport 01-260900
Ministry of Human Rights 01-444831
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 01-331460
Ministry of Local Administration 01-227242
Ministry of Information 01-274008
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation 01-250101
Ministry of Education 01-252732
Ministry of Foreign Affairs 01-537914
Ministry of the Interior 01-332701
Ministry of Finance 01-260365
Ministry of Transportation 01-2022257
Ministry of Water and Environment 01-418289
Ministry of Electricity 01-326196

TRANSLATIONS

Urwa Wautqa Int. Auth. Trans. Arabic-English-French-German-Russian-Italian-Spanish-Polish-Dutch- Iranian-Turkish-Eriterea-Amharic. Tel: 01-240515

TRAVEL

Sky Travel & Tourism 01-535080/83 02-221270
Falcon Holidays 444118
Falcon Business Center 446250
Al-Nasim Travel 270750
Universal Business Travel Center 441158/9/60
Qadas Fly 01-280777
Yemen Travel Agencies 01-272895/6

UNIVERSITIES

American World University, Rep. by IS academy Tel. 01 - 535700 - 733061203 Fax: 535702
University of Applied and Social Science Sana'a:412442 Fax: 412441, Aden: 234533 / 234960
Queen rwa University Tel: 449971/2
Sana'a University Tel: 250553/4/5
Alandalus University Tel: 675567 Fax: 675885

Movenpick Hotel 01 546666 Fax: 01 546000
Sheba Hotel 01 272372
Relax-Inn Hotel 01 449871
Gulf Tourist Hotel and Suits 01-630494
Mercure Hotel 01-212544
Shammar Hotel 01-418546
Universal Hotels 01-440305/7-14
Shahrani Hotel 01-418320

INSURANCE COMPANIES

UNITED INSURANCE Tel: 01/555 555 Free Number: 800 55 55
Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.) Sana'a 272713/874 Aden: 243490-242476
Taiz 250029 Hodeidah: 219941/4/6
Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206129/8/13 Aden: 255668 Taiz:240927/34 Hodeidah: 219545/8
Yemen Islamic Insurance Co. Sana'a 284193, 5 lines Taiz: 258881, Aden: 244280
Yemen Insurance company Sana'a: 272806/ 272962/43, Aden: 247617, Taiz: 250345, Mukalla: 304292, Hodeidah: 261839/17
Aman Insurance 01-214093
Yemeni Qatari Insurance 01-448340/1/2 Fax: 448339

RESTAURANTS

Al-Shaibani Restaurants Super Deluxe Tel: 01 505290 01 266375 Fax:01 267619

SCHOOLS

Rainbow Pre-School Tel: 414026 / 424433

MINISTRIES

Presidency 01-290200
Prime Minister 01-490 800
Ministry of Public Works and Highways 01-545132
Ministry of Awqaf and Guidance 01-274439
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research 01-535031
Ministry of Fisheries 01-268583
Ministry of Culture 01-274640
Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance 01-294579
Ministry of Defence 01-276404
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 01-282963
Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour 01-262809
Ministry of Legal Affairs 01-402213
Ministry of Public Health and Population 01-252211
Ministry of Youth and Sports 01-472913
Ministry of Industry and Trade 01-235462
Ministry of Justice 01-236512
Ministry of Tourism 01-220050
Ministry of Expatriates 01-402254
Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals 01-202309
Ministry of Internal Affairs 01-289577
Ministry of Transport 01-260900
Ministry of Human Rights 01-444831
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 01-331460
Ministry of Local Administration 01-227242
Ministry of Information 01-274008
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation 01-250101
Ministry of Education 01-252732
Ministry of Foreign Affairs 01-537914
Ministry of the Interior 01-332701
Ministry of Finance 01-260365
Ministry of Transportation 01-2022257
Ministry of Water and Environment 01-418289
Ministry of Electricity 01-326196

TRANSLATIONS

Urwa Wautqa Int. Auth. Trans. Arabic-English-French-German-Russian-Italian-Spanish-Polish-Dutch- Iranian-Turkish-Eriterea-Amharic. Tel: 01-240515

TRAVEL

Sky Travel & Tourism 01-535080/83 02-221270
Falcon Holidays 444118
Falcon Business Center 446250
Al-Nasim Travel 270750
Universal Business Travel Center 441158/9/60
Qadas Fly 01-280777
Yemen Travel Agencies 01-272895/6

UNIVERSITIES

American World University, Rep. by IS academy Tel. 01 - 535700 - 733061203 Fax: 535702
University of Applied and Social Science Sana'a:412442 Fax: 412441, Aden: 234533 / 234960
Queen rwa University Tel: 449971/2
Sana'a University Tel: 250553/4/5
Alandalus University Tel: 675567 Fax: 675885

To have your number listed please contact: 268661 - Fax: 268276

Women navigate treacherous waters when it comes to love, work and marriage

Ali Abulohoom

Several NGOs sponsored a recent round-table discussion on female empowerment, male-female relationships, arranged marriages and their all-too-frequent lack of love. The discussion

was facilitated by Aisha Al-Mogaser, 30, a physician at Azal Hospital. Yahia Al-Omqi, a social analyst at the Yemeni Center for Studies, says that, despite the 1962 Yemeni uprising against the more than 1,000-year rule of the imams, Yemen has witnessed less progress for women with regards to their rights to study

and work, when compared to other Arab countries.

Al-Omqi said that some families worry that women who pursue higher education and subsequently enter the work force will mix with men, and that this mixing will compromise the reputations of young women.

Nonetheless, Yemeni society is gradually growing accustomed to seeing women in male-dominated workplaces such as universities—both as students and professors. There are even women in the security forces—a career denied to women until 2006, when the anti-terrorism forces first recruited 20 women.

But it has not been easy for Yemeni women to enter non-traditional professions.

Raja'a Al-Raisha, 25, an employee of the Athwa Al-Majid NGO that addresses women's issues, said she is not confident that she can find a husband who will accept her as she is. Most men, she believes, prefer their wives to stay at home and not to work.

"I do not believe in conventional marriage. Love is my goal, even if it comes later [in life]," she said.

Amira Al-Futaih, 33 and a homemaker, thinks that Al-Raisha has the right idea.

"Although I finished university, I stayed home [without getting a job] for fear that I otherwise might not get married," Al-Futaih said.

She did marry, but is unhappy with the compromises she has had to make. Despite her sacrifices, she believes her husband is having an affair.

"I am at home alone all day long. My husband comes home late and then spends hours on the phone talking to someone I don't know."

Ahmed Aqeel, 27, the sales manager at a sanitary supply house, said that he married a woman from his village chosen by his family, because he trusts their judgment.

"It would be impossible for me to have married a woman I had fallen in love with prior to being engaged, because I believe that if she had agreed to have a romance with me, she could have had another romance previously...or even [after we married]."

Aqeel believes that a woman should not fall in love before marriage, even if it is with her future husband. "A woman is like glass, and love is like a stone thrown at it. If it breaks, it cannot be fixed."

Mohammed Qassim, 29, the marketing manager at a painting company, has a somewhat different point of view, one that confirms some women's concerns. Seven years ago, Qassim married a woman selected by his mother, but he has not been happy in his marriage.

"I had fallen in love with a university classmate but my family rejected the idea of my marrying

Clear vision and target

Our vision to extend our business activities both, horizontal and vertical has been reflected by our continuous growth over the last decades and we take a strong approach to offer our partnership to local and foreign firms to complement our own skills.

- Keep project on track
- Value delivery in every phase
- Deadlines are fixed values
- Safety for the investment and our people
- experience with proven track record
- Road construction
- Infrastructure and aviation
- Water and oil drilling



ABO MISKA ENTERPRISE
For Trading & Contracting

Tel: 01 234405, 01 230244, Fax: 01 234408
Email: hisham@abomiska.com

someone who had had contact with other men [other university students]. They proudly brought me a wife from our village who, according to my family, strangers had never even set eyes upon."

Qassim admitted that he has continued his romance with the young woman he had met at university.

"She knows I was forced to marry and has promised to stay with me until or unless something changes."

Dr. Al-Mogaser, a psychologist, quit school when she married because her husband asked her to do so. After nine years of marriage, she learned that he had been cheating on her. "At that point I realized that I had made a big mistake by

agreeing to quit my studies. I decided to move on with my life. I got a divorce, went back to school, and I haven't looked back."

Mohammed Mahdi, 25, a media analyst, told the Yemen Times that he wants it both ways. A wife at home to take care of him and their children, but he also likes having a sweetheart with whom to relax and share some pleasant moments, far removed from his responsibilities at home as a husband and father.

"Because my wife has no idea how to make herself attractive for me or how to treat me sweetly, I went looking for another woman and found someone who is much smarter and more beautiful," Mahdi said.



LOCTITE
Gasketing
Sealing and Flanges

AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTOR
مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة
Thabet Son Corporation
Industrial Products Division
Mujahed Street
Telefax: +1 26 99 28
Mobile: 772 090 037 & 777 381 282
E-mail: tsc_ip2@yahoo.com

No shimming effect - controlled tolerance, no need for re-torquing
Fill all voids - reduce the need for a fine surface finish of flanges
Resists high pressure when fully cured

Henkel Excellence is our Passion



SHARP

هي الأقوى والأكثر مبيعاً في العالم

Pay for Print/CRD Office Walk-up More than 100 users

Large Workgroup 20-50 users

Medium Workgroup 5-20 users

Small Workgroup 2-5 Users

Small Office

Home Office

MX-M1100 / MX-M950

MX-M850

MX-M753NU MX-M623NU

MX-M503/M453/M363NU/283N
MX-M502/M452/M362/M282N

AR-M452U

A4 Monochrome output MX-B382

MX-M354N/M314N/M264N
MX-M354U/M314U/M264U

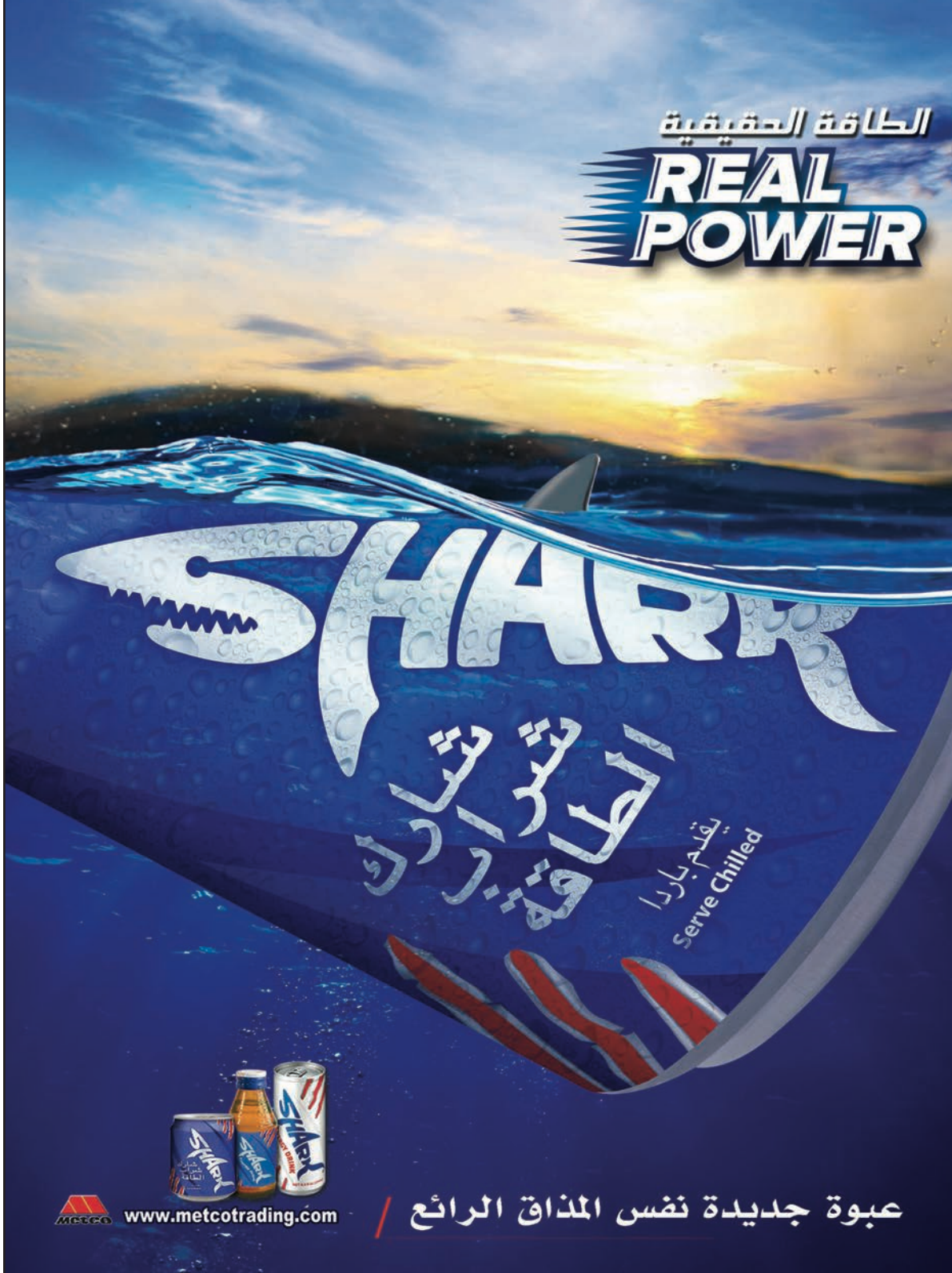
AR-5620S AR-5618S AR-M160 AR-5623/ND AR-5620/ND AR-5618/ND MX-M232D/M202D/ M182D/M182

شهره واسعة بفضل جودتها ومثابرتها وإنتاجيتها العالية

natco نتكو
Technology التقنية

صنعاء شارع هائل ت: 01-211373/2 ف: 01-218233/2 فاكس: 01-218121
صنعاء شارع حدة ت: 01-454473/4 ف: 01-454475
بريد إلكتروني: natco.bis2@y.net.ye E-mail: natco.bis2@y.net.ye

04-285097 ت: 04-285095 ف: 03-205857 ف: 03-205857
صنعاء شارع حدة ت: 02-243482 ف: 02-243482
المكلا ت: 05-314973 ف: 05-314973



الطاقة الحقيقية
REAL POWER

الطاقة الحقيقية
تقدم باردا
Serve Chilled

عبوة جديدة نفس المذاق الرائع

www.metcotrading.com

Printed by Yemen Times Est. for Press, Printing & Publication
طبعت في مساهمات مؤسسة يمن تايمز الصحفية والاعلامية والنشر