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Government pledge not to lift fuel subsidies met with widespread skepticism

Story and photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, April 6—A member of Cabinet denied on Sunday that the government intends to lift fuel subsidies, according to the state-run Saba news agency.

"The government is currently reconsidering alternatives to cope with the current tough financial situation, and it will not adopt any procedure that may negatively impact the daily livelihood of citizens given these hard circumstances," the source told Saba.

Many Yemenis remain skeptical about government assurances that fuel subsidies will remain in place.

Mustfa Nassr, the head of the Economic Studies Media Center, a think-tank specializing in the economy, said that the government would not be able to live up to its pledges to maintain fuel subsidies. He cites as reason for his skepticism a recent claim by the finance minister that the budget deficit stands at an estimated \$1.5 billion.

Nassr also said that donor countries insist that Yemen lift its oil subsidies.

"The assuring messages published by Saba news agency are a painkiller and one can be sure that oil subsidies will be lifted in the coming weeks," added Nassr.

Majed Al-Alyee, a journalist who has written extensively on the economy, said that "the government always emphasizes that it is against the price hikes in order to calm citizens down, and then it does the opposite of what it says."

On Wednesday, rumors of the imminent lifting of fuel subsidies spread, triggering widespread anxiety among ordinary people in a country characterized by deep-seated poverty.

Economic analysts expect that the abolition of fuel subsidies would result in the doubling of the cost of a liter of petrol, from YR125 to YR250.

Saba news agency said Wednesday that the Yemeni Chamber of Commerce sent a letter to President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, saying, "the members of the Chamber feel that lifting oil subsidies would serve the public interest."

On Tuesday, the finance minister said that lifting fuel subsidies is an appropriate means to mitigating the economic hardships Yemen is facing.

But many Yemenis, like as Sadam Mutie, a taxi driver, fear that they will be hit hard if the government goes ahead with fuel subsidy cuts. Mutie said that drivers are already in a crisis because of the oil shortage that has dragged on for over two months.

He added that drivers may organize protests to stop the govern-



As rumors of impending fuel subsidy cuts about the government has given mixed messages in response

ment from lifting fuel subsidies.

"Now the petrol stations are crowded. Everyone wants to hoard oil as much as he can, fearing the price hikes. I have already bought 150 liters in fear of the government decree," said Mutie.

"We will seriously suffer if oil subsidies are lifted. We depend on water pumps that operate by diesel, so our losses will be huge. I grow potatoes and tomatoes. If there is not enough water, the crop will perish," said Yahia Al-Salami, a farmer in Dhamar.

Some economists have warned

that the lifting of oil subsidies could prove to be catastrophic.

Saif Al-Asli, a professor of economics and former finance minister, told Akhbar Al-Youm newspaper that if the government were to resort to the lifting of fuel subsidies it would be highly detrimental to the country's poor.

Al-Asli criticized "unfair" businesspeople who call on the government to lift fuel subsidies at a time when businesses can get away without paying tax.

Compounding an already fraught situation, oil pipelines have been

exposed to continuous attacks. Yemen's oil production losses have reached \$4.75 billion over the past three years, according to official statistics published last month by Saba news agency.

According to official reports, oil export revenues make up 70 percent of national income. Yemen produces about 300,000 barrels of oil per day, down from over 400,000 a day in previous years.

The Yemen Times contacted Rajeh Badi, the media advisor to the prime minister, but he declined to comment on the story.

Houthis and Salafis in Dhamar reach agreement after 5 dead, 5 injured

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, April 6—Following a week of fighting that left five dead and five injured, residents of Samh and Wazze villages in the Dhoran district of Dhamar governorate agreed to a truce on Saturday.

The Samh village is associated with the Salafis—conservative Sunni Muslims, and the Wazze are Houthis—Zaidi Shiites.

Two of those killed were from Wazze and three were from Samh, according to Ahmed Al-Harora, director of Dhoran district.

Al-Harora told the Yemen Times that the cause of the fighting was the removal of Houthi slogans posted along the district's roads. The Houthis, he said, reacted by opening fire on the Samh villagers, leading to further clashes.

The warring sides reached an agreement after tribal figures in Dhamar stepped in to mediate.

The agreement stipulated that Houthi slogans should not be posted or distributed in the Salafi-controlled village and vice versa, said Al-Harora.

Security officials in Dhamar governorate did not intervene

in the conflict.

"We did not interfere because the tribal mediators asked us to stay out of it," said the governorate's deputy security manager, Abdulla Al-Saeedi. "Accordingly, we did not send any security forces to the area."

Because the tribes were already attempting to mediate the conflict, military intervention could exacerbate the situation, he added.

There have been many outbreaks of Houthi-Salafi conflicts in the past year, including conflicts in Sa'ada, Sana'a, Dhamar, Amran, Al-Jawf and Shabwa. Dozens have been killed in these conflicts and hundreds have been wounded. Most are resolved through tribal arbitration.

A truce was reached in a Houthi-Salafi conflict in Al-Jawf last month when both sides agreed to evacuate gunmen from the area.

Houthi slogans which read "Death to America, death to Israel, curses to the Jews and victory to Islam," can be seen around the country, including the capital Sana'a. Houthis say the slogan will help revive Islam.

Hadramout security forces face constant attacks

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

HADRAMOUT, April 6—Five soldiers were killed in a Friday attack on a security checkpoint in the Henin area of Hadramout.

Mohammed Hizam, deputy head of the Public Relations Department at the Interior Ministry, said that authorities have determined the identity of the attackers, adding that security forces are pursuing the perpetrators in coordination with the Interior Ministry and the Criminal Investigation Department in the governorate.

The attack took place at noon while soldiers manning the checkpoint were having lunch.

"Those who attack security checkpoints in Hadramout are

often associated with the same group," said Hizam.

A previous attack on March 26 which targeted a security checkpoint in the Saihoot area of Hadramout's Raida district left 20 soldiers dead and one wounded. Four others were captured.

Hadramout security chief Brigadier Fahmi Mahroos and a number of other military commanders were dismissed following the attack.

"Military campaigns are ineffective because they [armed groups] are usually stationed in areas which the armed forces can't easily reach," said Hizam.

During 2013, security forces participated in several military campaigns against armed groups in the Ghail Bawazeer area.

The Interior Ministry's website on Saturday published the names of the five soldiers killed in Friday's attack, all of whom belonged to the 37th Armored Brigade. The ministry claimed that Al-Qaeda affiliates carried out the attack. However, Al-Qaeda has not yet claimed responsibility.

Mohammed Abdolmomen, a Hadramout-based journalist, said that Al-Qaeda may be involved in the attack because they are active in the area.

He believes that armed groups are capitalizing on an already volatile situation.

"I think that some other parties want to create disorder in the area because Hadramout tribes are demanding their rights. At the same

time two houses were attacked on Wednesday in Al-Shehr district and checkpoints continue to be attacked," he added.

According to the state-run Saba news agency, the Supreme Security Committee denied local media reports that five soldiers from the Special Security Forces were abducted and that local security facilities were taken over by armed men.

Ahmed Zain, a media professor at Hadramout University and editor-in-chief of Al-Shar' Al-Hadrami newspaper, said that because of the economic importance of its natural resources, the governorate has become a destination for disaffected people wanting to harm the state.

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Nationwide polio prevention campaign launched

Sina Khalid

SANA'A, April 7—The Ministry of Public Health and Population in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) on Monday launched a national polio prevention campaign.

The three-day campaign began on April 7 and targets nearly five million children nationwide.

Prime Minister Mohammed Salem Basendwa attended the inauguration of the campaign and urged all parents to have children under five vaccinated.

Dr. Ahmed Shadoul, WHO representative in Yemen, told the Yemen Times that "this is a precautionary campaign to increase the immunity of children against the epidemics that have spread recently in countries such as Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Syria."

More than 40,000 health workers in fixed and mobile teams, 333 health education coordinators, 330 imams of mosques and supervisors associated with local councils are participating in the campaign.

Abdulsalam Sallam, director of the National Center for Education, Health and Population at the Health Ministry, said that Yemen eradicated polio in 2006 and was officially declared polio-free by the WHO in 2009.

"This campaign targets all districts nationwide and is a precautionary campaign after the polio virus that spread in some Arab and African countries," Sallam added.

Dr. Arwa Hamood Baider, the UNICEF Child Health Program Officer, emphasized the importance of the campaign, particularly in light of the recent cases of polio in the Middle East and Africa.

Baider said that refugees in Yemen will be vaccinated because they may have contracted the virus outside the country.

Photo courtesy: WHO



Ibb prison suicide highlights poor prison conditions

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, April 7—Abdulla Ghudain, a prisoner who was being held in Ibb Central Prison, committed suicide in his cell on Thursday. His death has highlighted the poor conditions of prisons in Yemen.

Speaking on the phone with a number of prisoners in Ibb Central Prison, the Yemen Times was told that mistreatment was the major reason behind Ghudain's suicide.

One prisoner, whose name has been withheld for his own safety, said that "one of the officers was provocatively mistreating the prisoners including Ghudain. This

led Ghudain to commit suicide."

He told the Yemen Times, "I tried myself to commit suicide many times over the past six months but my friends stopped me."

Another prisoner, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that prison authorities pay no attention to the grievances of prisoners and turn a blind eye to frequent abuses.

Ghudain was from the Yareem district. He was accused of killing his uncle and was initially sentenced to death. He appealed and was given a lighter sentence, in part because he was suffering from a psychological condition when he committed the crime.

Colonel Noman Taliba, the di-

rector of the Central Prison in Ibb, said that it was not mistreatment that caused Ghudain to commit suicide but rather a psychological disorder.

"The body is in the hospital morgue. The forensic unit is working to figure out the circumstances of the suicide," he added.

Taliba said the inmate hanged himself by a shawl inside his cell.

While Taliba admits that the conditions in Yemeni prisons are poor, he says that Ghudain's circumstances were no different from those of other prisoners in the country and he had no real reason to kill himself.

In December of 2012, the prisoners at Ibb Central Prison set the

prison on fire to protest alleged abuses. Eleven inmates were left dead, and as a consequence, the prison director was replaced.

Faisal Al-Humaidi, the head of the Ibb team of HOOD, a human rights NGO, said that bribery and corruption play major roles in prison mismanagement. He said that prisoners who pay money are offered better services and benefits, while those who do not are ignored.

"The correctional facilities should not be for punishment only. Their purpose is to remedy the behavior of the individual prisoners so that they become good members of society," Al-Humaidi added.

8 months on, Muhamasheen still seek justice for demolished homes

Love story leads to conflict

Esam Al-Kadasi

SANA'A, April 7— Dozens of Muhamasheen demonstrated in the Jabal Habashi area of Taiz governorate in front of a governorate compound on Saturday to protest the demolition of their homes fol-

lowing the coupling of a young man from the Muhamasheen community and a young woman from a neighboring tribe.

The protesters demanded the immediate arrest of those responsible for the demolitions and called on the governor to intervene, according to Taiz governorate's communications officer, Abu Bakr Al-Ezi.

The homes were demolished eight months ago. The Muhamasheen believe the tribe of the girl is responsible for the demoli-

tions. The tribe opposed the marriage of the two young adults.

Nine homes were destroyed and seven of them were set on fire, according to the Muhamasheen.

"The case will be referred to the prosecution in order to reach a conclusion," Al-Ezi said. "The issue of reparations will be taken into consideration."

Some Muhamasheen families, fearing further attacks, have fled the area, according to the deputy head of the National Organization

for Defending Rights and Freedom's (HOOD) Taiz office, Mohammed Al-Sari.

He said the group's marginalization contributes to the poor response of the authorities to the incident.

"They do not have the money to bribe officials to care about their rights," Al-Sari said.

The security director of Jabal Habashi, Brigadier Mohammed Al-Tayeb, did not respond to requests for comment.

Landslide in Hajja kills three

Sara Al-Dubaei

SANA'A, April 6—A landslide in Hajja governorate left three members of the same family dead on Saturday.

Colonel Nasser Al-Shaban, the head of the Disaster Management Unit, said that rainfall affects the sedimentary rocks and the soil, leading to landslides.

"The Ministry of Public Works and Highways shoulders the responsibility and it should find a solution for this phenomenon," Al-Shaban said.

However, Abdulkareem Meyad, the manager of the Civil Defense in Sana'a, said, the landslide that occurred in Hajja was not because of rainfall. According to Meyad, it was a result of random digging for

antiquities and gold.

"The Civil Defense is working to find places where potential landslides could occur in this season and how these landslides could be prevented," Meyad said.

Ibrahim Al-Hadha, an eyewitness, said he believes that excessive digging at the foot of the mountain led to the landslides. He said the landslide that occurred in Hajja

killed a man as well as his son and a three-year old girl.

Meyad urged people to be aware and prepared to assist the Civil Defense in case landslides occur. He said residents should notify the authorities if they suspect people of illegal or dangerous digging, particularly during the rainy season when weather conditions make the ground unstable.

Tribal mediation fails to secure confiscated generators

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SHABWA, April 7—A tribal mediation committee failed on Monday to secure the handover of industrial generators that were appropriated a month ago by a Maifa district tribe in Shabwa, according to security sources.

Mubark Lazlm, the assistant security manager of Shabwa governorate, said the Yemeni government hired Omani trucks to move the generators from Maifa to Marib governorate. They were acquired from a petroleum company for the Marib Power Station to help overcome the energy shortage in the country. They were supposed to supply power to several Shabwa districts, according to Lazlm.

"The Maifa tribe, which is affiliated with the Southern Movement, confiscated the generators while they were being taken to Marib," Lazlm said. "Tribesmen said they were in need of generators."

Lazlm went on to say that security forces were preparing to forcibly take back the generators but mediators, which included tribal sheikhs from Shabwa governorate, cautioned against such a move. The

mediators told security forces to wait another week for negotiations to progress, said Lazlm.

Negotiations are ongoing but security forces will step in if mediation efforts fail again, Lazlm said, adding that the mediation committee has been given a one-week grace period.

Ahmed Ali Bahaj, the Shabwa governor, announced in late February the arrival of equipment for the establishment of a power station in Ausailan in Shabwa governorate. At a cost of \$10 million, the station would generate 15 megawatts, he added.

According to Bahaj, the project is being funded by Hunt Petroleum Company and it will provide electricity to three Shabwa districts—Ausailan, Baihan and Ain. He expects that the project will be finalized within a few months.

The confiscated generators are part of this project.

Abdulrahman Saleh Al-Shaiba, a resident of Shabwa, said the governorate is suffering from repeated power cuts.

The Yemen Times attempted to contact the Ministry of Electricity but there was no response.

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Sana'a drivers warned to steer clear of Al-Saila

Amal Al Yarisi

At the beginning of spring each year, Sana'a witnesses heavy rains and streets often filled with water. Occasionally, the floodwaters sweep away vehicles of unsuspecting drivers in Al-Saila—a drainage channel that snakes through the city and doubles as a road.

Al-Saila starts from Al-Khamseen Street and winds its way to the airport area. Although it plays an important role in collecting, channeling and discharging rainwater that otherwise may very negatively affect structures in Sana'a, there are serious safety concerns surrounding it.

Flooding can happen in an instant and the frequency with which emergency incidents have been occurring in Al-Saila has prompted the Mayor's office to take action this year.

Arif Al-Shoja, the technical director of the Al-Saila project, said that authorities are currently working on installing warning sirens in Al-Saila, adding that the project will not be finalized until next year.

"This is a complicated project and we don't want to work on it randomly. As a resort, we are installing 12 small kiosks with microphones along Al-Saila and recruiting 12 employees to warn people of driving in Al-Saila during rains," he added.

The project is currently being studied by six local and foreign companies in an attempt to better manage safety concerns, according to Al-Shoja.

Ali Al-Sami, a taxi driver in Sana'a, said that he thought he was going to die last year when, during



Cars caught in flood waters last year. The Sana'a Civil Defense has cautioned drivers to avoid driving in Al-Saila during the rainy season.

the rainy season, he was driving in Al-Saila and it suddenly filled with water.

"I encountered floods in Al-Saila and I was about to drown but people rescued me," he added.

Al-Sami said that sirens should be activated during the rainy seasons to warn all citizens driving or intending to drive in Al-Saila. He complained that the Traffic Police and Civil Defense appear to be absent during the rainy season.

"We are afraid that residents may encounter the same problems this year," he added.

Abdulkareem Meiad, director of the Civil Defense in Sana'a, said

that residents should refrain from driving in Al-Saila or in valleys during the rainy season.

"They shouldn't drive in such places because they may encounter



In case of emergency, please call 191 toll-free to inform the Civil Defense.

floods at any moment," he added.

Meiad said that the Civil Defense does not have a sufficient number of personnel to have a major and constant presence in Sana'a's streets.

"We have seven branches in Sana'a and we rush to the location concerned once we receive information about an incident," he said.

It is not uncommon for Sana'a residents to complain about the absence of the Traffic Police and Civil Defense.

Odai Al-Khameri, a taxi driver in Sana'a, said that he dreads driving during rains.

"Streets become crowded and no

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one is organizing the traffic movement," he added.

Al-Khameri added that traffic policemen should be present in alternative streets which people use when Al-Saila floods, adding that "traffic policemen and Civil Defense must be present in areas such as Al-Saila to prevent drivers from going there in the first place."

Al-Shoja echoed Al-Khameri in complaining about the overall lack of personnel to enforce road rules.

"We need [traffic police] during the rainy seasons but they are ab-

sent at such times," he said.

Ahmed Al-Bahashi, director of the Traffic Office in Sana'a, said that the traffic policemen do perform their duties satisfactorily and plan ahead by preparing annual strategies to reduce incidents that take place during the rainy season.

"We work for long hours and those who finish their work go back to the department to be present in emergency cases," he added.

Al-Bahashi reiterated warnings against driving in Al-Saila during the rainy season.

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Fatwas against journalists on the rise

Journalists say their followings have only grown as a result

Mohammed Al-Khayat

Fatwas, rulings on articles of Islamic law given by recognized authorities, have always been a reality in modern Yemen, but since the 2011 uprising, there has been an increase of fatwas issued against writers and journalists.

In late 2011, 69 religious scholars in Yemen issued a fatwa against four journalists, accusing them of blasphemy.

In a conservative society such as Yemen, these accusations carry a lot of weight, but have also had unintended consequences.

The four journalists, Fikri Qasim, Bushra Al-Maqtri, Mohsen Ayid and Sami Shamsan, have gained not just notoriety but fame and a following since the issuance of the fatwa, for what the religious scholars said was "insulting God and Islam."

Mohsen Ayid, one of the accused journalists, wrote an article in 2011 titled, "The Angels Want to Overthrow the Most Merciful."

"After the fatwa, we received death threats via phone, texts and email. However, the number of freedom of speech advocates increases by the day," Ayid said.

Though these threats may turn into action, he pays them no attention.

"I do not care about the threats—if I were afraid I would have kept my mouth shut," he said.

Immediately following the ruling, the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate issued a statement condemning the fatwa. The syndicate accused the religious scholars of trying to stifle free speech.

Adel Al-Sharjabi, a sociology professor at Sana'a University,

said the issuing of the fatwa in this case only magnified the voices of the accused and gave them a wider audience.

"The journalists and writers who were accused of blasphemy have become cultural icons and opinion makers in the country." Rather than discredit the four individuals, the fatwa significantly increased their Twitter and Facebook followers, he said.

"These followers want to know more about the cultural background of these writers. Some are influenced by their opinions."

Many leading journalists are accused of blasphemy at one point or another, Al-Sharjabi said.

Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Sameer Sultan follows Ayid and Al-Maqtri on Facebook.

"Prior to 2011, I did not follow Ayid or Al-Maqtri. After the fatwa, I was curious. I wanted to know more about them, their thoughts and their ideologies."

There has also been an exchange of ideas between proponents and opponents of the journalists' writings.

Khalid Abdunnasser also follows Ayid, but disagrees with his opinions. In fact, Ayid thinks Abdunnasser's writings are unethical, but he disagrees with the issuing of fatwas against writers and intellectuals.

"The fatwa was politically motivated. It was issued by individuals who were aligned with the former regime. Look, I am a Muslim—[these] writers are not going to persuade me to change my religion. But the religious scholars



Mohsen Ayid appears beside the fatwa that was issued against him.

would be better off issuing fatwas against those who attack electricity facilities—not journalists."

At the very least, Abdunnasser wishes the scholars would have met with the journalists before issuing the fatwa.

The consequences for the journalists has gone beyond anonymous threats.

Ayid told the Yemen Times that his wife asked for a divorce following the fatwa.

The fatwa also served as a warning for other journalists.

But, the fatwa is not the only tool with which to challenge certain writings. Lawsuits are being utilized more and more to legally accuse writers of blasphemy.

Samia Al-Aghbari is a journalist and a member of the Yemeni

Socialist Party. She was accused of blasphemy and was sued in court after delivering a speech in Al-Dhale governorate in December 2012.

Al-Aghbari was marking the 10th anniversary of the assassination of Jar Alla Omar, a leading figure in the Yemeni Socialist Party. In her speech, she labelled the alliance of tribalism, religion and policing "vile".

The lawsuit was brought in Al-Damt district of Al-Dhale. The court determined the suit was incomplete, and dismissed it on those grounds.

Al-Aghbari said extremists attempted to defame her by accusing her of being an atheist. But, the support she received following the "slandering campaign" is evidence of the tolerance and consciousness of Yemenis, she said.



A copy of the lawsuit filed against Samia Al-Aghbari. Akram Al-Ghwaizi, a resident of Al-Dhale and a member of the Islah Party, called for the investigation of Al-Aghbari.

Sheikh Murad Al-Qadasi is one of the religious scholars who signed the fatwa issued against the four journalists.

"We issued a fatwa against the four writers because their writing vilified God. It was clearly blasphemy. As part of our job to forbid evil, we issued the fatwa."

He urged families and friends of the accused to advise them against speaking ill of God or Islam. Al-Qadasi said the writers must stop defaming Islam or be subject to legal punishments including the death sentence.

"The government does not care about freedom and democracy. It has

become easy for one group to accuse an opposing group of blasphemy," said Ali Al-Sirari, a lawyer who has defended individuals accused of blasphemy.

Al-Sirari believes the increase of fatwas is because they are being used more and more for political purposes since the 2011 uprising.

Freedom of religion and speech will be codified in the constitution, which is being drafted and is due in January 2015.

"The political situation has not settled yet. There are many obstacles ahead in the effort to build a civil state that guarantees rights and freedom," Al-Sirari said.



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Consumers at risk of high levels of pesticides

Ali Saeed

None of the fruits and vegetables stocked in Yemen's markets and grocery stores go through the required food safety measures to check for pesticides, Abdullah Masood, head of the Central Lab of Pesticide Residue Analysis, told the Yemen Times.

However, Abdulghani Al-Sharjabi, general manager of the Plant Protection Department, denied this in a phone conversation with the Yemen Times. He said his department

carries out field tests on farms every three to four months.

But Masood explained that these field visits have been suspended for a year-and-a-half due to a lack of funds.

He showed the Yemen Times portable-analyzing machines—used by chemical workers to conduct residue tests at farms or at checkpoints—piled up in the office gathering dust.

The amount of pesticide residue on fruit and vegetables was reduced between 2009 and 2012, when field visits were being carried out. However, the situation nowadays is uncertain.

“There used to be field checks and monitoring by the Agriculture Ministry, and the percentage of pesticides residue began decreasing,” Masood said.

“The farmers started to become aware of pesticide residue and would comply with the safe waiting period,” he explained. The safety period is the amount of time after which it

is considered safe to cultivate and consume the crop after certain pesticides are used.

“This activity was suspended around one-and-a-half years ago,” he said.

Yemen imports an average of 2,000 tons of legal agricultural pesticides annually, which are used for all crops including qat [narcotic leaves chewed by many Yemenis], according to the Yemen Biosafety Center.

The Central Lab of Pesticide Residue Analysis, a governmental department that is supposed to send inspectors to fresh produce markets nationwide, has not been staffed or given a budget.

“We have not exercised our duties since the center was equipped in 2006,” said Masood. “The center is not even budgeted by the cabinet.”

The government in January set aside YR 2.44 billion (\$11.35 million) for the Tribal Affairs Authority which dispenses monthly salaries to



The Central Lab of Pesticide Residue Analysis was built in 2000 and equipped in 2006. Due to a lack of funding, the lab is not functioning. Photo by Ali Saeed

4U

Quick tips for the consumer in Yemen by Abdullah Masood, head of the Central Lab of Pesticide Residue Analysis:

1. Wash vegetables and fruits very well.
2. It is preferable to remove the skins of fruit and vegetables, particularly for children, as they are more vulnerable than adults.
3. Be sure to peel cucumbers as the skins often contain a high percentage of pesticide residue.
4. Do not consume fruit or vegetables in the first few days of that particular crop's season; wait at least one week. Farmers who display their crops at the beginning of the season often do not comply with the safety period.



Produce is not being tested for pesticide residue, putting consumers at risk, according to the Central Lab of Pesticide Residue Analysis.

tribal leaders, whereas the Central Lab of Pesticides Residue Analysis was not mentioned in the 2014 budget, according to the Ministry of Finance.

“This is the only national establishment that is tasked with analyzing the residue. It protects Yemeni consumers and ensures that agricultural commodities are not contaminated by high percentages of pesticide remaining on the crop,” Masood explained.

The Yemen Times visited the headquarters of the Central Lab in Sana'a and found it mostly closed down. A handful of workers were gathered at the property but said

they had little to do save for logging in and out of work.

“The lab has been closed for a long time, we just come for attendance without doing any activity,” Ezzat Atef, a chemical worker at the lab, told the Yemen Times.

“The General Administration of the Plant Protection says they have no budget to operate the lab,” she said.

The head of the lab said that when proposals for the required budget are put to the Agriculture Ministry, the response they receive is that there is no money available.

“Our job is very important for humans, animals, plants and the envi-

ronment,” Ezzat said.

In August 2013, the Ministry of Agriculture presented a budget proposal for its laboratories which included the residue analysis center, but the Finance Ministry rejected it due to a shortage of financial resources, according to Al-Sharjabi.

“The Tribal Affairs Authority was budgeted [by the government] because it serves the interests of the political parties, but the agricultural labs were neglected,” said Al-Sharjabi.

He added that efforts are underway to coordinate with the minister of agriculture to secure urgent funding for crop safety measures.

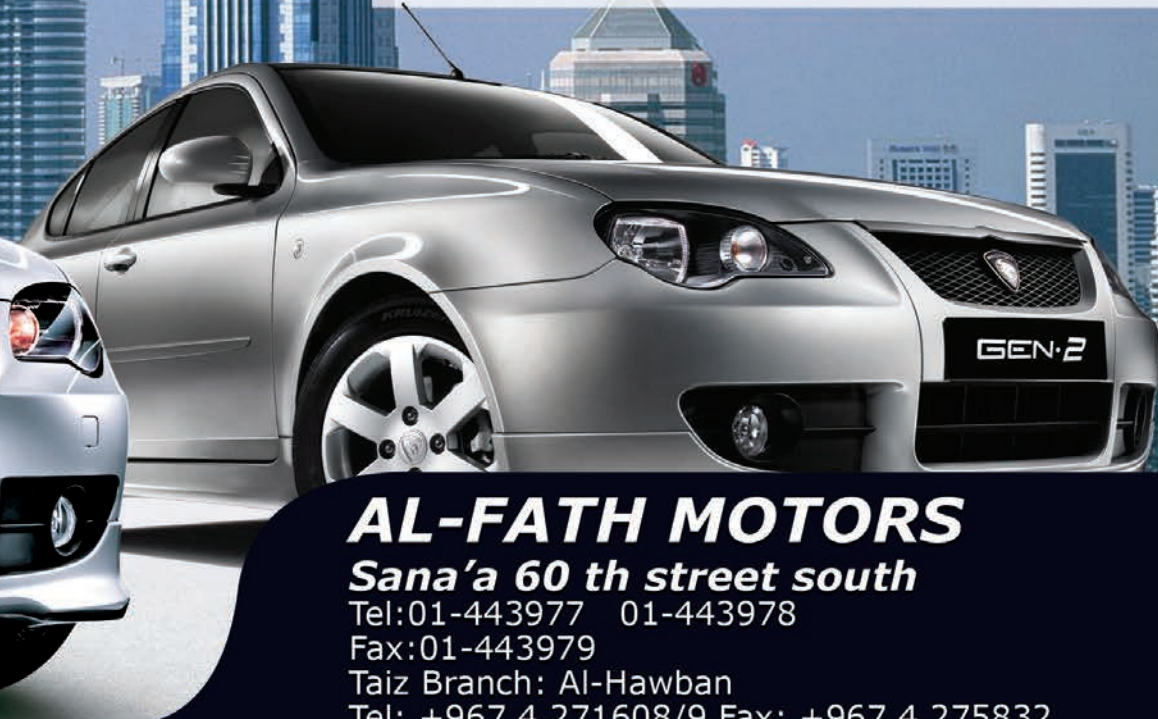


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Yemen aid work ever more risky

IRIN
First published April 2

The 25 March kidnapping and release of two UN workers has underlined the risks aid workers in Yemen face.

Humanitarians can find themselves caught up in outbreaks of violence by Zaydi Shia Houthi militants in the north, southern separatists, Al-Qaeda-inspired groups, tribal groups, or common criminals, and the new UN sanctions regime could make matters worse for them.

After more than two years of warnings to those who undermine Yemen's internationally-sponsored political transition, the UN Security Council on Feb. 26 unanimously authorized targeted sanctions against "designated individuals".

"Spoilers to the political process [now] have a high incentive to target the international community, including UN agencies and NGOs," said Siris Hartkorn, head of risk analysis at the humanitarian consultancy Safer Yemen.

"The developing security environment is different from previous [periods]," according to a Sana'a-based security source who preferred anonymity. "The UN sanctions... will continue to cause levels of friction, whilst the political and military manifestations of the Al-Houthi and Al-Hirak entities in the north and south will likely increase over the first half of this year," he told IRIN.

Humanitarian agencies have responded to the new environment by beefing up protective measures, including minimizing travel, the security source told IRIN.

"In all types of security incidents facing NGOs [in Yemen], assailants are less accountable [compared to traditional tribal groups], levels of violence are higher, and incidents

are becoming difficult to negotiate and solve," Hartkorn told IRIN.

In southern Adhale Province, the Hirak Taqir Al Masir Movement (Movement of Self-Determination for the South), have engaged in tit-for-tat hostilities with state forces since December.

The increasing frequency of threats to patients and personnel in hospitals and health centers forced Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) to halt life-saving services in Dhale in February.

A similar state of lawlessness compelled MSF to pull staff from its facilities in northern Amran Province last August. In March, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) likewise decided to lower its profile in Amran, closing a northern-based office as part of the restructuring of its Sana'a delegation, but also due to ongoing threats against personnel over the past three months, spokeswoman Marie-Claire Feghali told IRIN.

Houthi campaign in Amran Province

Security conditions in Amran have further deteriorated since Houthi militants launched an aggressive expansionist campaign in late January. By the third week in March,



Food is distributed by IOM to Ethiopian migrants staying in a half-finished mosque in Aden, southern Yemen (September 2013).

Houthis had besieged nearly every stronghold of the Hashid tribal confederation and Sunni Islah Party in Amran, leaving 600,000 (two-thirds of the province's population) in conflict-affected areas. With Houthi insurgents now in the foothills north of Sana'a, the interim president, Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, has deployed the army's Special Forces to protect the capital.

"In all types of security incidents facing NGOs, assailants are less accountable [compared to traditional tribal groups], levels of violence are higher, and incidents are becoming difficult to negotiate and solve."

An aid worker previously based in the north told IRIN Houthi fighting

in Sa'ada province had forced him to leave his post there and move his family to Sana'a for the sake of his children's education. "Almost every school in my area has been damaged, destroyed or is currently occupied by militias," he said.

AQAP threat

In between the conflicts in Amran and Dhale, "political groups of Sana'a continue their efforts to establish, maintain and influence power," the security source said. "Finally, AQAP [al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula] and associates will definitely be active in this environment and that is probably our most serious concern."

In the last 12 months, AQAP has proved it can organize complex attacks in the capital: Last autumn a suicide car bomb blasted through the gates of a southern army base, allowing jihadist gunmen to storm the facility. The tactic has since been used at least twice, most recently in February to release 29 alleged al-Qaeda inmates detained in Sana'a's Central Prison.

The AQAP's early December siege of the Ministry of Defense building in Sana'a led to the deaths of some 50 hospital patients and healthcare workers, including two aid workers (the head of Germany's state relief agency GIZ and a colleague). Although they were not actively

targeted as humanitarians, the incident marked a disturbing rise in the threshold of violence in one of the most secure buildings in the capital. An AQAP spokesman later apologized to victims for the attack on the hospital, which was inside the ministry compound, where many of the deaths occurred.

Jump in ransom pay-outs

NGOs are most worried about kidnappings.

"Since 2011," Hartkorn said, "kidnappings have become much more aggressive, e.g. shooting against victims resisting kidnapping (including females), prolonged periods of captivity, political/ransom demands and ill-treatment of victims."

ICRC ranks kidnapping among the top security risks facing the organization in Yemen, according to Feghali, and last year had to deal with three staff abductions.

The diminished capacity of state security forces since the 2011 transition has created pockets of lawlessness in which opportunistic criminal and terrorist groups have operated with impunity. Abducting foreigners for ransom can secure huge sums for hostage-takers.

The UN Security Council responded to Yemen's alarming spike in kidnappings for ransom with a January resolution warning that the jump in ransom pay-outs, and political concessions to secure the release of hostages, were benefiting terrorist organizations.

The 2014 humanitarian appeal for Yemen, launched last month, is for US \$592 million, with 58 per cent of the population - 14.7 million people - in need of some form of humanitarian assistance. Around \$34 million has been raised so far.

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Yemen's Youth bulge bomb

Murad Alazzany and Robert Sharp

Yemen's Pink Revolution drove change and people were arguably spurred on by the optimistic progress in Tunisia that suggested a better future was within their reach. Three years after the revolution erupted, some youth still feel bitter that their protests did not secure the basic rights they dreamed of. Furthermore, others feel that they are worse off now than ever before; the youth had high expectations. Missed by many, however, are the challenges and destabilizing factors which were present even before the revolution. The most serious and threatening challenge is the crisis of Yemen's chronic youth bulge bomb.

Unchecked, it risks this poor country's future.

The youth bulge is attributed to the high fertility rates which, while reducing across the Arab world, have not declined in Yemen. Yemeni women have on average between 5 and 6 children. The population growth rate is 2.5 percent per year. Yemen's population is expected to grow from 24 to 35 million people by 2025 and, alarmingly, almost 75 percent of Yemenis will then be under the age of 30 years. The high rate of population growth is both unplanned and inconsistent with Yemen's bleak economic prospects. Failure to manage the youth bulge bomb means higher rates of youth unemployment.

Unemployment in Yemen has been high since the return of millions of workers, in particular from

Saudi Arabia, after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Unemployment in 2010 was 14.6 percent, and by 2011 it had risen to 29 percent. This aggravates an already bad situation which is further compounded by a lack of educational infrastructure. University enrollments have grown from 35,000 in 1991 to nearly 300,000 in 2010. In short, the education sector and the job market are in a dire state and unemployed young graduates are pessimistic about their



future.

Lutfi, who studied geography and graduated in 2004, is now working on a construction site. He asks rhetorically, "[what is] the point of studying if you end up not using the knowledge gained over four years?" He is happy to teach if he gets a job offer. And others share the same disappointment. Shareef, having graduated with a diploma in pharmacy, now works in his uncle's restaurant. Hamama has been working in the Socialist Party Central Committee for \$150 a month since she graduated in 2004. "I was not offered the right job because I could neither lobby nor had the support of someone with influence in the government," she complains. These examples are of those lucky enough to have jobs, albeit not their jobs of choice. There are many others, however, who have nothing.

Yemen's faltering economy coupled with its youth bulge bomb poses a direct threat to Yemen's and to regional stability. Unemployed and disenfranchised youth are perfect targets for AQAP for radicalization and are also vulnerable to general lawlessness. Working for AQAP and being offered a weapon, food and money can seem to some an attractive alternative to poverty, especially when one considers that illiteracy is at about 50 percent, poverty is at 54 percent and malnutrition is at 58 percent.

Measures are needed to both curb the youth bulge of the future and to provide education and jobs for the youth of today. Yemen needs family planning education and relevant government policies because 51 percent of Yemeni women do not use any means of family planning. The government could update its 2006 to 2015 Yemeni National Youth and Children Strategy within the context of the work of the National Dialogue Conference. It should coordinate such an undertaking with both the public and private sectors to generate jobs and tailor educational programs to labor demands. International funding and support remains essential. The GCC should investigate mechanisms to find Yemeni jobs. If not, the last resort is for Yemen to turn south and focus on eastern Africa for alternate employment options.

Murad Alazzany is an associate professor at Sana'a University, Yemen. Robert Sharp is an associate professor at the U.S. National Defense University, Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESAS), Washington DC, USA.

The views expressed in this article are the authors' alone and do not represent the official policy or position of Sana'a University, the U.S. National Defense University, the U.S. Department of Defense or the U.S. or Yemeni government.

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The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Human Rights in the transitioning countries

Adam Simpson
Atlantic Council.org
First published April 2

More than three years have passed since tide of the Arab Spring swept through the region, carrying away in its undertow three Presidents-for-life as well as one Brother-Leader. At the heart of the movements that coalesced in Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, and Yemen was a desire for democratic reform and a final sunset on the decades-old systems of repression and human rights abuses. However, a comparative view of the current state of human rights today versus that of 2010 reveals the emerging patterns defining the people's relationship with the state in the post-Arab Spring era. The US Department of State's annual review of human rights provides an opportunity to assess what progress has been made as well as how very far the transitioning countries have left to go.

The Good

In the transitioning countries there have been improvements worth highlighting. The most obvious is the new found ability in the region for people to change their government, and to interact with it in ways unheard of under the former regimes. Free elections and referendums have been held in all four transitioning countries, and while not without flaws, in most cases they were considerably fairer than under the previous regimes. Successful national dialogue efforts,

particularly Yemen, have paved the way for an open discussion between citizens and the state. Such initiatives are helping to redefine the relationship between the government and the governed.

The freedoms of association and speech have also improved in the transitioning countries—Egypt being the exception. The fall of Muammar Qaddafi's Green Book totalitarianism in Libya, and Ali Abdullah Saleh's paternalistic domination of Yemeni politics has led to a blossoming of civil society organizations

Successful national dialogue efforts, particularly Yemen, have paved the way for an open discussion between citizens and the state.

and political parties. In Tunisia, in spite of only recently repealing the state of emergency that imposed restrictions on freedom of speech and expression, security forces were not

enforcing such restrictions since Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's ouster, and few if any formal charges were pursued in courts.

Tunisia and Libya have also opened their doors to international human rights monitors and other non-governmental observers. Qaddafi's rule was particularly closed-off in this regard; as the US State Department characterized it, "In practice, no NGOs functioned in the country" in 2010, while today numerous NGOs operate largely "without government restriction."

The Bad

Unfortunately, more good news is hard to come by. Egypt has shown few discernible improvements. In 2013, Freedom House changed its rating from 'Not Free' to 'Partly Free' only to reverse its decision this year following the military intervention against Mohammed Morsi's elected government. Since the January 25 revolution, Egypt has experienced no net change, if not a slip into the negative.

Free speech and association in Egypt deteriorated since 2010. Both the Morsi and interim governments pursued prosecutions based on perceived insults to various institutions. The military-backed interim government most recently tried citizens for "incitement to violence" that showed solidarity with the Muslim Brotherhood, branded a terrorist organization at the end of 2013. While there is more potential for the people of Egypt to at least nominally change their government, the military clearly remains the ultimate, untouchable purveyor

of political power.

Freedom of assembly has a mixed track record. On one hand, the renewed culture of protest and activism has resulted in levels of organization previously unheard of pre-2011. However, in the context of continued assaults on demonstrators, this cannot be called an improvement. In cases where protests were permitted, it was often the result of politicized cooptation of protests that suited the government's interests. Post-revolutionary governments in all of the transition-

Yemen suffers from women's underrepresentation in education, political life, and the labor market, consistently valued less than men in terms of legal and social value.

ing countries resorted to forcefully dispersing protests. Such practices were common before the uprisings, but have occurred on a much larger scale given the increased frequency of protests in recent years. In Egypt, under the cover of "regulating" protests, a new law banned unsanctioned public gatherings of ten or more people while granting police more power with which to crush demonstrations.

Rights of women and minorities remain secondary issues as transitions progress. Though steps to for larger political inclusion and representation have been noticeable, the failure to implement reforms and broader societal changes continues to relegate half of the population to second class citizenship. Because of social stigmas, sexual assault and domestic violence go unreported in the Arab world. Despite the lip service to equality, women continue to face widespread discrimination. Yemen suffers from women's underrepresentation in education, political life, and the labor market, consistently valued less than men in terms of legal and social value. In Libya, Qaddafi's use of foreign mercenaries from sub-Saharan Africa during the uprising led to discrimination based on skin color.

The Ugly

Additionally, there are human rights issues that have worsened or that are simply not on the radar of reform.

LGBT rights remain taboo and unaddressed. Such individuals are under constant attack, often be-

ing forced to live in secret under threat of injury or death. Officials at times derided them as mentally ill or deviant, which led to a culture of intimidation that prevents them from reporting hate crimes or other abuses.

Prison conditions have shown no improvement either. Even in Tunisia, the inadequate, overcrowded, dilapidated prisons are largely the same as they were under Ben Ali. Despite recent amnesties, and fifty percent of the country's prisoners—over 10,000 people—are being held in pretrial detention due to a slow-moving judiciary. In Libya, more than 3,000 detainees accused of fighting for Qaddafi in 2011 are being held by local and regional militias outside the purview of the government, many at makeshift facilities throughout the country. Yemen's prisons demonstrate a severe diversion from international norms, overcrowded with seventy percent pretrial detainees. Egypt may be the worst off. The State Department's account of the prison system for 2013 reports that prisons "were overcrowded, with a lack of medical care, proper sanitation, food, clean water, and proper ventilation. Tuberculosis remained widespread. Abuse was common, particularly of juveniles in adult facilities, and guards brutalized prisoners."

2013 marked some of the largest massacres since those seen during original uprising three years ago, a distinct shift away from 2010, a year without such large-scale failings. Egypt had several notable cases, though none so infamous as the Raba'a Square massacre where more than six hundred people were killed when government forces violently cleared the area of demonstrators; in Libya, an armed militia from Misrata attacked peaceful protesters in Tripoli killing nearly fifty people and wounding hundreds more in the Gharghour massacre. Yemen was marred by violence associated with conflicts with Houthi rebels in the north and separatists in south, tribal related violence, and deadly al-Qaeda operations—all of which the state was unable to curtail or contain. These conflicts were certainly present in 2010, but they have intensified in the years since Saleh's ouster and the continued erosion of the central government's ability to impose an alternative order.

Impunity remains at the core of human rights abuses. Investigations into allegations of massacres, torture, politically motivated arrests, extrajudicial killings, if undertaken at all, go unpublished and rarely result in prosecutions and convictions. Where regimes of the past only protected their own, more fragile transitioning governments in Libya and Yemen are confronted by armed groups that operate outside government control. Militias in Libya and tribal factions in Yemen continue to escape accountability for abuses. As a part of existing security structures—Libya's co-opted militias or Yemen's officers and brigades with certain tribal affilia-

tions—political sensitivities provide incentive for governments to overlook and excuse such abuses.

The Continuing Struggle for Human Rights

This analysis of human rights reveals how social contracts and state apparatuses have and have not changed. The areas of improvement—association and speech—signal changes in the popular culture of politics, and the capacity of the state to police personal and interpersonal politics, which diminished since 2010.

Yemen's prisons demonstrate a severe diversion from international norms, overcrowded with seventy percent pretrial detainees.

When it comes to confrontations with the state, authorities persist in attempting to uphold traditional red lines that demand the primacy of the state and its apparatuses. Elections—and their new-found fairness—appear among the few forms of engagement that state structures are prepared to allow; popular forms of resistance, protest, and activism being contained while state-regulated paths of access are favored.

Meanwhile, the larger structures of most states have not changed—the exception being Libya, where the country now negotiates the path out of a political vacuum. However, even in this context security forces and agents of the interim government continue to operate in authoritarian ways. Today institutions in Egypt remain largely as they were in 2010, save for the increase in frequency and severity of human rights violations. In Tunisia and Yemen, the process of reform is underway, but the existing constraints of the previous system continue to go unaddressed. This is why issues like impunity and prison conditions—deeply and overtly two issues enmeshed in the state—have yet to be addressed. Three years on, the root causes and legal framework remain very much the same as human rights abuses persist.

Adam Simpson is an intern with the Atlantic Council's Rafik Hariri Center for the Middle East.

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Constitution drafting: should it be behind closed doors?

Ali Abulohoom

The drafting of the country's constitution is part of a road-map for the country's future that started with the stepping down of former President Ali Abdulla Saleh following the 2011 uprising and will end with elections in February 2015. The constitution will be a benchmark for the progress of the country. But, citizens and rights groups worry that secret drafting sessions violate the population's right to participate in the codification of the country's values in what will be Yemen's supreme law of the land.

The Constitutional Drafting Committee was established by presidential decree in early March, and was given a year to draft the constitution. It is scheduled to be put to referendum in January 2015, one year after the conclusion of the country's National Dialogue Conference (NDC).

The committee was granted a six-month period, starting in March, to study the NDC's outcomes and to produce a first draft of the new constitution which will turn Yemen into a civil state.

Moaen Abdulmalik was a member of the NDC and is now a reporter for the drafting committee. He told the Yemen Times that the committee is holding secret sessions because committee members need to concentrate on their work if they are to meet their deadline.

Abdulmalik said that people will be involved in the second phase of the constitutional drafting process via a website run by the committee.

"We are now in the first phase of the constitution which focuses on holding secret sessions to prepare a first draft and then all social factions will be involved in comprehensive discussions to reach a final

draft," he added.

"Several media groups, organizations and other bodies will present their suggestions and the committee may need to extend the deadline, as happened with the NDC," he said.

Abdulmalik did indicate that the NDC's outcomes are the main reference for the drafting of the constitution.

There have been wide-spread objections to the secret sessions.

Abdulrahman Barman, a lawyer with the National Organization to Defend Rights and Freedom (HOOD), said that all people in Yemen must be involved in drafting the new constitution in order for it to meet their aspirations.

Barman said that Constitutional Drafting Committee members have contacted him for legal and human rights advice.

"The members of the committee have been holding secret meetings for about a month and no one is allowed to see what they are doing," said Barman.

"The committee's sessions must be aired via Yemen's official state TV channel to let people see its progress," he added.

Others have voiced concern about the new constitution and want to know what is being included or excluded.

"I want to know what is being drafted in the constitution but, unfortunately, the sessions are held secretly," said Saeed Raweh, a private-sector civil engineer.

Mohammed Al-Ahmadi, the legal coordinator for Karama Network for Rights and Freedoms, said that the committee should not be working in isolation—it should not be separated from the people, he said.

"Members of the Constitutional Drafting Committee shouldn't exclusively rely on the NDC's outcomes. They must visit all governorates during the six-month period to



understand the situation of people and the special needs of each region in order to draft a constitution based on real outcomes," said Al-Ahmadi.

"I hope they will focus on human rights issues, distribution of the national wealth and the rule of law," he added.

Mariam Fakhr, a human rights activist with the Rights and Freedoms Forum, said that those who draft the constitution must include articles regarding independence of the judicial, legislative and executive authorities and the elimination of ghost workers to eradicate corruption.

To influence the committee as it drafts the constitution, the Save the Children organization and the Ministry of Human Rights launched the Human Rights Platform Project a week after the establishment of the committee.

Fatima Al-Ajel, director of the project, said that the project came a week after President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi issued a decree to establish the Constitutional Drafting Committee.

The project intends to involve society in the constitutional drafting process and ensure the inclusion of articles regarding human rights, according to Al-Ajel.

Al-Ajel said that the committee's members can't include all aspirations of Yemenis in the new constitution based only on the outcomes of the NDC, which was drafted by

565 members, not the entire Yemeni society.

"This project aims to include the people's views for consideration by the Constitutional Drafting Committee in order to have a comprehensive constitution that includes all demands of people in each region," she added.

Al-Ajel said that they have finalized 50 percent of the project. They have conducted interviews with people around the country, she said, and will present them to the committee.

Al-Ajel said that the project contacted people via the project's page on Facebook, as well as workshops and symposiums, surveys, and open discussions. The surveys were dis-

tributed in Sana'a, Hodeida, Lahj and Aden governorates.

Al-Ajel said that a qualified legal team has been established to analyze the content of these outreaches in a general report. The report will be discussed at a national conference prior to being submitted to the Constitutional Drafting Committee, she said.

Al-Ajel said that most of the people's demands and suggestions focused on human rights, including the prohibition of detainment without charges, child marriage, abuse of women and children, and the abolition of various security bureaus, including the Political and National Security bureaus which are accused of violations and abuses of power.

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WIDEN YOUR WORLD



Turkish Airlines honor top Travel and Cargo agencies in Sana'a



Under the slogan 'Widen Your World', the Turkish airlines held a ceremony on Thursday, honoring the best travel agencies in Sana'a for their role to increase the popularity of the Turkish airlines across Yemen.

A number of officials were in attendance including Turkish Ambassador H.E. Mr. Fazli Corman, Dr. Mazen Ghanim Air transportation General director CAMA, Mr. Omar Mohammed Omar Universal Group Vice Chairman and Turkish Airlines General Manager Mr. Mustafa Ozkahraman.

Corman delivered a speech, expressing his pride in the growth of the Turkish airlines and his happiness about the accomplished successes.

"There is no need to say we are proud

of the Turkish airlines. It makes us happy to celebrate the success of this industry that has become a good example of success and learned from experience every time," said Corman.

Though the flights to Turkey and from Turkey to Yemen are many, Corman wanted to see more.

To further encourage the travel agencies and customers in Yemen, he said, "Our embassy is always ready to offer you facilitations. You can travel at anytime and you can wake us up from our sleep."

In addition, Ozkahraman spoke in the ceremony, giving vote of thanks to the attendees and the representatives of the travel agencies in attendance.

He said this year will be better than the last year in terms of aviation services. "We will achieve our goals and be

better than the last year," he said.

He also promised to increase destinations in Yemen.

In the presentation by Hassen Bashemakh the Sana'a Commercial Manager mentioned that Turkish Airlines was selected by Skytrax as Europe's Best Airline for three consecutive years, from 2011 to 2013. Additionally, Turkish Airlines has been selected the Airline of the Year by Air Transport News at the 2013 Air Transport News Awards Ceremony.

Turkish Airlines launched a direct flight route to Sana'a in February 2006 and Aden in October 2012. The Turkish airlines fly to more than 247 destinations worldwide covering 105 countries.

Photos by Yasser Al-Maqtri-National Yemen Newspaper



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

Easy

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

Intermediate

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

Difficult

Chess

Black plays and wins in the 3rd move

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