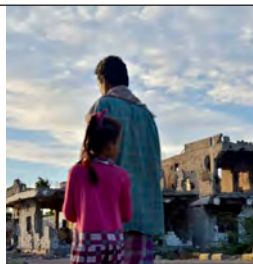


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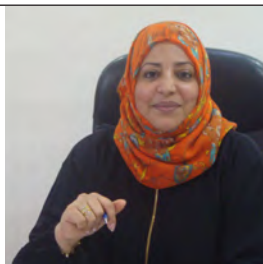
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Marib strike leaves at least five dead

Story by **Nasser Al-Sakkaf**
Photo by **Mohammed Al-Jadasi**

MARIB, May 14—An air raid killed at least five people in the Wadi Abeeda of Marib on Monday while they were driving in a car, according to local sources.

The government has said that the suspects were militants belonging to Ansar Al-Sharia, an Al-Qaeda offshoot with a presence in Shabwa governorate.

"Those targeted in the aerial raid are wanted suspects. We have received notifications telling us they committed illegal acts," said Abdulla Yaradan, the security manager of Wadi Abeeda district.

The veracity of official claims concerning such strikes is notoriously difficult to determine and it remains uncertain whether or not the strike was carried out under the controversial U.S. drone program, which is shrouded in secrecy and seldom acknowledged by U.S. officials.

A local resident, Ali Buhaibh, said that although he suspected that the most recent incident was a drone strike, he would have been unable to see what sort of aircraft carried out the attack because it took place in the early hours of the morning before sunrise. He said that the vehicle that was struck was completely charred.

The AFP news agency quoted a tribal source as saying that a drone launched the attack.

The U.S. is the only country known to operate drones over Yemen. Although the Yemeni Airforce does carry out air strikes against armed groups in the country, the Bureau



Local witnesses suspect that the attack, which took place in the early hours, was carried out by a US drone.

of Investigative Journalism in 2012 and 2013 reported that the airforce was "barely functional." President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi has said that the airforce is incapable of flying night missions or carrying out precision strikes, according to the Bureau.

Mohammed Al-Jadasi, a local journalist in Marib, identified the names of those killed as Naef Nass-

er Gharih, Abdulla Salman, Sadeq Hadyan, Muselh Al-Arhabi and Hamd bin Jalal.

According to Yarden, the vehicle was struck as the suspects were traveling between Al-Shabwan and Al-Jalal.

Mohammed Al-Ahmadi, the legal coordinator of Karama Foundation, a Swiss-based human rights NGO, said that the majority of tribesmen

in the area are armed and that they could easily be mistaken for militants.

He said that if people are accused of terrorism, they should at least be given a fair trial.

This latest strike comes two weeks after the military launched a campaign in Abyan and Shabwa governorates against what it says are Al-Qaeda militants.

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Renewed violence in Shabwa

■ **Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki**

SANA'A, May 14—Military positions in the Azzan area of Shabwa governorate were attacked Wednesday morning by alleged Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) affiliates, according to Jamal Al-Qaiz, head of the security department at the defense ministry.

The attack brings into question claims by officials that the sustained offensive in Shabwa against what the government claims are AQAP militants has been successfully concluded.

Al-Qaiz said that a number of sol-

diers and militants were killed, but could not give specific figures. However, a source in the Office of the Presidency who requested not to be named said that five troops were killed during the Wednesday morning attack.

The Defense Ministry has denied reports that Mohamed Hussein Al-Ghazali, an advisor to the defense minister, was killed in the Wednesday attacks. Al-Qaiz added that no senior officers were among the dead, as was reported by some international Arabic TV channels.

On Tuesday Yemeni fighter planes strafed targets in Shabwa, Reuters

news agency reported.

Throughout the fighting, which began on April 29, it has been extremely difficult to obtain information from the area and verify government officials claims that roads leading into Shabwa have been blocked since the military offensive began.

A resident in the city of Ataq, Adel Bamabed said the attack on Wednesday was a breach in a tribally-negotiated truce between militants and the military that was reportedly agreed upon last Thursday.

"Based on the agreement, the mil-

itary was supposed to leave the Azan and Al-Hawta [areas] to be replaced by [local] security personnel, while the gunmen were given a seven-day period to leave the area," he said.

However, according to Bamabed, the military continued to seize areas, prompting the militants on Tuesday to advise locals to leave the area in order to avoid crossfire from a pending attack on the military.

Last Thursday, the Defense Ministry announced that the conflict in Shabwa and Abyan governorates had come to an end but that military troops would remain in the areas as patrol forces.

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Tribesmen in Marib release German captive

■ **Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki**

SANA'A, May 14—Tribal mediation succeed on Tuesday in freeing a German national who was kidnapped in Sana'a in late January, the Interior Ministry reported.

At a press conference on Tuesday held in Al-Jawf governorate, Sheikh Awadh Ali Muthana, a social leader in Marib governorate, said the German man, Rudiger Schwidt, was freed by the Al-Heraidan tribe of Marib governorate after the government conceded to the tribe's demand of freeing

two of their own held in a prison in Sana'a.

The Interior Ministry's website reported that in coordination with Al-Jawf's governor, Muthana and security forces received Schwidt, who was in Yemen studying Arabic at a language institute in Sana'a, on Tuesday and transferred him to the capital city.

At the press conference, Schwidt reportedly appeared next to Interior Ministry officials. He said he was treated well and was not harmed.

The Interior Ministry and the governor of Al-Jawf, Moham-

med Saleh Abood, both denied that a requested ransom of \$9 million was paid to secure Schwidt's release.

The two tribesmen released in exchange for Schwidt's release were identified as members of the Al-Hariqdan family by Ali Al-Munifi, a tribal leader who attended the negotiations. The two men were imprisoned for shooting down a military helicopter last August that was carrying Brigadier General Hussein Masha'ba, the former military commander of the 107 Brigade, Al-Munifi said. Both Masha'ba and his escort were

killed in the incident.

Although Yemeni law calls for the prosecution of the kidnapers, Al-Munifi said there was a verbal agreement that the government would not pursue a court case against the kidnapers. Abood said the kidnapers were asked to sign a document affirming they would not partake in any future unlawful behavior.

The abduction of foreigners in Yemen is to be used as bargaining chips with the government is not uncommon. A majority of hostages are released unharmed through tribal mediation.



photo of the kidnapped individual with the governor of Jawf governorate, general manager of Jawf facilities, and Sheikh Awadh.



Women's unit prepares for potentially more active role in counterterrorism

■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, May 14—The Women's Counterterrorism Unit, established in 2006 under the central government's Special Security Forces, recently began training in the use of live ammunition and light and heavy weapons including mortars, suggesting that the all-female unit may be called on to engage in combat in the future. Historically, the unit had only served an auxiliary role, assisting at checkpoints or in searches that

would require females due to social customs. A male counterterrorism officer would typically not be permitted to search women or their living spaces.

The women's unit receives annual training, but according to Lt. Fathia Al-Hamadi, a member of the female forces, "this year [the training] is extensive in line with the war the military is launching on Al-Qaeda."

Yemen's military is currently engaged in a combat campaign that began April 29 to drive

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) affiliates from the organization's strongholds in parts of Abyan and Shabwa governorates. Very little news is filtering out of the areas but thousands are believed to have been displaced by the fighting, which is taking place with the support of local militia assisting the army, known as popular committees.

The commander of the Special Security Forces, Major general Fadhil Al-Qawsi, declined to provide specific details on

the training for the Women's Unit and the role the unit will play after the completion of the training. He would not say how long the women were taking part in the training or how long it would last out of concern for security.

However, he did say they are taking precautions to alternate training locations to protect the unit.

"The training will prepare [us] to defend against any terrorist attack or operation," Al-Hamadi said.

Seventy-two kilos of hashish seized, allegedly headed for Saudi border



stockpiles of hashish seized by border police.

■ Madiha Al-Junaid

SANA'A, May 14—Border police transferred 18 alleged drug smugglers on Tuesday from the Haradh district in Hajja governorate to criminal prosecution offices in Hodeida governorate, after they were arrested with large quantities of hashish on Sunday, according to a Border Police officer familiar with the case who requested to remain anonymous because he was not authorized to speak to press.

The 18 men, who may have been a part of the same gang, were all arrested separately and believed to be on their way to Saudi Arabia with a total of 72 kilograms of drugs between them, the officer said.

"The smugglers weren't walking together, but were instead distributed," the officer said. "Every smuggler had up to five kilograms of [hashish] hidden be-

neath their clothing."

A communication officer for Haradh district, Abdullah Falah, said that a local sheikh tipped authorities off about the alleged smuggling.

The Yemeni-Saudi border stretches for 1,800 kilometers from the Red Sea on the west and the Omani border to the east and is well known for not only the smuggling of drugs and other illegal items but also human trafficking. In 2013 Saudi Arabia announced that it would be building a wall to seal off its frontier with Yemen.

In the meantime, Falah says smuggling is only going to get worse as Yemen lacks the funding and credibility to build a force dedicated to curbing the illegal trade.

"Those arrested and found guilty of being in the possession of drugs are usually released because of the ineffectual procedures that follow," said Al-Bajeli.

Residents of Al-Baidha fear looming conflict

■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, May 14—The Defense Ministry is planning a military offensive in Al-Baidha governorate targeting Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) militants who have fled from Shabwa and Abyan in the wake of a recent campaign, a source from the ministry said on Tuesday.

"We have information that several AQAP affiliates fled from Abyan and Shabwa to Rada'a, Qaifa, Weld Rabee, and Thi Naem districts of Al-Baidha following the clashes that took place during the past weeks between the military and the militants. However, we are still investigating because the state doesn't want to begin the offensive without accurate information," said the source, who

spoke on condition of anonymity.

He added that "some AQAP affiliates also fled to Hadramout but they are not our priority because they are few in number and the military in Hadramout will pursue them."

The source said that troops are patrolling Abyan and Shabwa but that mobilized forces have not yet been sent to Al-Baidha.

On April 29 the military launched an offensive against what it claimed were AQAP militants. Accurate casualty figures are not available, but the fighting displaced thousands.

The news about anticipated clashes has created panic among residents of Al-Baidha.

"People are afraid of clashes in Al-Baidha because security personnel in Qaifa district told

them that the military will begin battling militants in the governorate. They began to prepare and buy things from markets in anticipation of war," said Mohammed Abdulla Al-Madghari, a resident of Qaifa district.

"We are afraid because we heard that gunmen fled from Abyan and Shabwa to some districts of Al-Baidha," he added.

Al-Madghari said he wished that tribes in Al-Baidha would oversee the withdrawal of militants from the governorate without resorting to violence.

According to Abdulrab Abu Saleh, a resident of Qaifa district, local tribes will most likely be hostile to military intervention in the governorate. He said that although there are a large number of Al-Qaeda affiliates in Al-Baidha, they are not foreign fighters.

Abdulrazaq Al-Jamal, a journalist with insight into Al-Qaeda, said "the military offensive in Shabwa and Abyan was only to flex the military's muscles to give the illusion that Yemen is fighting terrorism."

"The military can't achieve victory over AQAP because it's a guerrilla war. The state media reports that the military has won but nothing has changed on the ground," he added.

Several clashes took place last year in districts of Al-Baidha between the military and alleged AQAP affiliates. Dozens were killed and injured on both sides.

In the governorate's Rada'a district clashes broke out between the military and what it said were AQAP militants in early 2012. Tribal mediation brought an end to the violence.

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Local residents step in as government fails to address growing plight of displaced in Shabwa

■ Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Mohammed Sabri, 29, used to live in a house with 15 family members in the Mayfa'a district of Shabwa governorate. He never thought the day would come when he would be forced to flee his house and squeeze his large family in a single room. That is his current reality after he was forced by the recent fighting between the military and militants in the area to seek shelter in a four-by-seven meter room in the Al-Rawdah School in Ataq district.

Sabri is one of more than 2,000 people displaced by the fighting in the governorate that began on April 29 under a government campaign to purge Shabwa and Abyan governorates of believed Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) militants.

"Businessmen and charity associations provide food for us, but we lack stability," Sabri said. "We don't sleep well because the place is insufficient to accommodate us."

"We left our houses and everything behind and came here to survive. We don't know if our houses have been looted or not," he added.

Sabri says he is yet to see a government official visit the area and take stock of the situation.

Ali Bin Obaid, another displaced person in Ataq district, lives in conditions similar to those of Sabri, sharing one room with 11 family members.

"We are not in a good situation," he said.

There are about 170 displaced people at Al-Rawdah School and a



The most recent displacement of people in Southern governorates is reminiscent of 2012 when the government led an offensive against AQAP strongholds in some of the same areas.

nearby Health Institute compound. They are among the 2,057 displaced people who had arrived in the district as of May 11, according to statistics from the Social Development Charity Association in Ataq city, which is attempting to provide shelter and food for displaced persons.

There has been no official body to receive displaced people arriving in the district. The job falls on charities and NGOs and the assistance

provided by local residents. The Social Development Charity Association itself was established on April 30 by a group of Ataq residents to provide assistance to those affected by the conflict.

Abdulla Saleh, head of the association, said they depend on residents of Ataq to donate food for the displaced in Al-Rawdah School and the Health Institute building.

"We tried to get another build-

ing to use it as a residence for the displaced people but were unable to do so. So, we resorted to using old houses and some hotels in the district at the expense of businessmen," Saleh said.

He pointed out that most of the houses of the displaced people lack basic services such as water and sanitation.

"Each family, often composed of 10 to 20 members, lives in a room

inside the school. We haven't been able to provide cleaning materials and medicine for the patients so far," he added.

Mohammed Zayed, a doctor at the 48 Hospital in Sana'a, said that displaced persons are especially at risk of developing skin and respiratory diseases because of unhygienic living conditions.

He said that the displaced usually lack sufficient water and medical supplies.

"Some schools that are used to house the displaced people have only three or four bathrooms [shared between many people]," he said.

Saleh and his fellow workers are struggling to provide basic needs for the displaced, such as shelter, mattresses and blankets.

"There are about 400 displaced people outside of Ataq and some people provide shelter and food for them because the association is unable to house them," Saleh said.

The society tried to open a bank account to enable people to send donations, but its efforts hit a dead end of because of bureaucratic struggles with the bank.

People, particularly the children, are also struggling with psychological backlash of the conflict, Saleh

said. Nick Stanton, a public communications officer for the UN Refugee Agency, said that the agency has not yet determined how many people have been displaced in total. He said that the UN body is assessing the situation on the ground and will coordinate relief efforts with other UN bodies.

Authorities announced late last week that it had ousted militants from most of Mayfa'a district in Shabwa. It said that although the area is secure, displaced people are still afraid to return to their homes.

Responding to allegations that the government has ignored the plight of those displaced in the recent violence, Shiekh Nasser Al-Maleesh, the deputy governor of Shabwa, said, "We tried to discuss the issue of the displaced in the governorate but more attention was paid to the security situation because we are in a state of emergency."

Al-Maleesh praised the effort the community in Ataq have made to help one another in dire conditions.

Al-Maleesh said that displaced persons have suffered from violence in other governorates and not only Shabwa.

"We will establish a committee in the upcoming days to visit [other areas]," Al-Maleesh said.

Mohammed Bohaib, a journalist in Shabwa, said that the military there has only managed to establish control over the main road but does not patrol the villages where anti-government gunmen are positioned.

"Clashes aren't over yet and they may renew at any moment even if the state said that it has control over the area," he said.



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**YT vision statement****“To make Yemen a good world citizen.”**Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
(1951 - 1999)
Founder of Yemen Times**OUR OPINION****Yemen's dire need for womenomics**

In his speech at the 68th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe talked about many key issues that matter to the world, but what was more interesting for me personally was the interest he showed in empowering women in the economic sector—let's call it, “womenomics.”

Prime Minister Abe realizes that investing in women as income generators is directly related to national economic growth. This was not his understanding in 2005 when he warned against gender equality. His concern at the time was that if women worked outside the house, they would be less inclined to have children and this would affect the labor force and economy.

Almost a decade later, his earlier theory has proven wrong. Abe realized his mistakes and rediscovered the benefits of integrating women into the economy. Now he is on a mission to create “a society in which women shine,” as he explained at the General Assembly. He says he has been working to change Japan's domestic structures and is addressing the way gender policy can guide Japan's diplomacy.

Investing in women is not a new idea, of course. I remember attending a presentation in 2006 by a gender expert who said that Yemen is losing at least 40 percent of its potential income generation sources because it doesn't encourage women in the labor force.

In Yemeni culture, women are not typically called on to be breadwinners and are usually dependent on men for their livelihood. Now we see a long line of scary indicators that suggest one of the major reasons Yemen's economy is rapidly deteriorating is because women are often only valued for their abilities to reproduce and not much else.

Women's health is also suffering. According to the 2005 World Bank indicators, the prevalence of anemia among pregnant women in Yemen is 58 percent! That's roughly double the rate of Qatar, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia.

If women do not work outside the home and isn't married, she is usually consumed with household chores or the idea of getting married. In turn, she will then assume the household chores of her new family once married.

I am not saying that the work of housewives is in any way less than that of women who work outside the home, but in Yemen housewives often lack a sense of autonomy and all too often silently suffer from both physical and emotional abuse. Of course, there are also stories of working women in Yemen who suffer from this as well, but they tend to have a better chance to defending themselves and surviving because they are economically independent.

We need to create an environment that supports working mothers and helps them carry on their double duty as much as possible. Measures such as kindergartens and nurseries at the work place, the availability of part-time work opportunities and the promotion of work that women can perform from home would all be positive steps.

Prime Minister Abe put it nicely when he said that creating an environment in which women find it comfortable to work is no longer a matter of choice for Japan. It is instead a matter of great urgency.

If in Japan these matters are so urgent, what can we say about them in Yemen?

One look at the status of women in Yemen should underscore just how urgent it is that we take positive measures to integrate women into the workplace.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf**The birth pangs of Yemen's constitution****Ashraf al-Falahi**
carnegieendowment.org
First published May 2

On March 8, interim Yemeni President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi announced the formation of the Constitution Drafting Committee (CDC), which has been highly controversial on the Yemeni political scene. Several political groups, including the Socialist Party, independent youth organizations and members of the Islah Party are protesting their lack of representation in the CDC. Others object to the committee's overall composition, arguing that its members have virtually no expertise in the federalist system model that Yemen aspires to adopt.

In his announcement, Hadi specified that the CDC would have 17 members. This contradicted the agreement reached by the nation-building team at the National Dialogue Conference, which recommended that the CDC be comprised of 30 members selected according to their area of expertise. However, the National Dialogue Conference Consensus Committee, which represented all the factions in the dialogue, reduced the number of CDC members without any explanation.

Currently, only one of these members has experience in constitutional law, but lacks the requisite 10 years in the field. The other members have assorted specializations, some of which are

unrelated to the constitution. Yet Hadi's decision was not only heavily criticized for not having the CDC meet standards of legal expertise, but also for not representing the same spectrum of movements as the National Dialogue Conference. However, the one group that is better represented in the CDC is women, of which there are four on the 17-member committee.

Youth groups, meanwhile, feel marginalized after having proposed specific representatives as specified in the National Dialogue Memorandum that was signed by Hadi on Nov. 21. They were unpleasantly surprised when none of these nominees were selected for the CDC, as they noted in their statement following the announcement of its formation.

Seeing that the composition of the CDC combines technocratic and partisan aspects, there are concerns that the members will remain loyal to the parties they represent—particularly Islah and General People's Congress. Other parties, not well represented on the CDC, are also concerned. The Socialist Party, with only one representative, and the Southern secessionist faction headed by Ali Salem Al-Beidh argue that the CDC's formulation is a move to bypass their proposals altogether.

A key feature of the Yemeni state envisioned by the National Dialogue Conference is the presidential federalist system. Building a presidential system would require curbing the president's

powers by removing financial powers from his control, making it a prerogative of the federal legislative branch.

The CDC would also need to formulate constitutional articles outlining the federal state and the relationship between the center and the regions in several areas, most importantly the judiciary, public revenue and its redistribution, and concession contracts for mineral extraction. This question has been of concern for many in Yemen's political elite, who have cautioned the CDC to choose its wording carefully. With insufficient expertise in constitutional law among CDC members—and the relative lack of input from key groups and parties—these necessary articles may not curb presidential authority enough to allow for the federalist system in Yemen.

Hadi granted the CDC one year to finish its job, with the possibility of further extensions if need be, whereas the original National Dialogue Conference proposal had limited this period to only six months. This move is widely interpreted as a way for Hadi to extend the interim period and remain in power longer than originally envisioned.

Lending credence to this interpretation is the fact that Hadi has given the CDC the power to supervise a constitutional referendum and organize campaigns to educate Yemenis about the constitution.

The CDC will present a draft of the constitution for review and discussion to the National Oversight Agency, a body that is mandated to implement the outputs of the National Dialogue Conference and whose members are scheduled to be announced in the near future. The chair of the constitutional committee in parliament, Ali Abu Haliqa, has said that given the enormity of the CDC's task, there is no chance that it will not have its time frame extended—especially after the CDC was assigned further tasks, including preparing laws on the federal regions. However, a prolonged constitutional drafting process could plunge Yemen into a legislative void, generating uncertainty about a range of issues.

The naming of CDC members has clearly taken on considerations unrelated to the constitutional drafting process. This could have been avoided by restricting membership to constitutional experts and politicians in the National Oversight Agency. Yemenis hope that the new constitution will meet their aspirations and put a decisive end to the uncertainty that has paralyzed the country politically and economically. The CDC will need to preserve a fragile unity between the diverse components of the Yemeni population, which it cannot do without ensuring that all voices have a say in Yemen's next constitution.

*Ashraf al-Falahi is a Sana'a-based journalist***Saudi court sends message with sentence of '1,000 lashes'****Madawi Al-Rasheed**
al-monitor.com
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Saudi justice is eager to appear equitable in dealing with both Islamist and liberal dissent. On May 6, a Saudi court sentenced liberal blogger Raif Badawi to 10 years in prison, 1,000 lashes and a fine of \$267,000 for apostasy. Badawi has never declared himself an atheist. His crime was to set up a liberal discussion forum where anonymous contributors criticized religious scholars and offered commentaries on religious opinions in the kingdom.

Last year, similar long sentences were imposed on human right activists such as Abdullah Al-Hamid and Muhammad Al-Qahtani, whose main crime was to set up a political and civil right association calling for reform of the judiciary and an end to unlawful detention and torture in prisons.

Arbitrary long prison sentences are common in Saudi Arabia, but the 1,000 lashes were rather unusual in their precise excess, yet important in that they sent clear messages to an internal constituency.

The regime wants to be seen as unbiased toward liberal impulses, especially after it criminalized aspects of Islamism and dubbed many Islamist groups as terrorist organizations. Now both Islamists and liberals can rest assured that their government does not apply favoritism in dealing with dissent.

Under the guise of protecting God's rights, the Saudi regime abuses human rights. The merciful god of Muslims that is celebrated in the tradition is easily forgotten in Saudi courts. Instead, harsh prison sentences are meant to demonstrate the regime's iron fist and uncompromising treatment of all those who deviate from its designated definition of a good citizen. Such a good citizen is almost impossible to nurture, given that the regime criminalizes so many activities, lifestyles, personal

thoughts and political opinions, let alone actions that are deemed a threat to national security. Terrorism is only one such act, but the list of offenses seems endless given that a simple unauthorized conversation with a foreign journalist or a short tweet are grounds for detention.

Despite years of debating the codification of Sharia and reforming the justice system, Saudi Arabia has failed to set reform priorities that limit the judges' freedom in passing haphazard sentences. It is common for judges to improvise sentences, either according to instructions from the Ministry of Interior, as in the case of political prisoners, or by devising an arbitrary judgment. They seem to have special affinity for lashes, which are mentioned only once in the Islamic tradition with regard to adultery. Even then, the prerequisite of bringing four witnesses to testify in court makes it almost impossible for the punishment to be applied vigorously. But lashes seem to have become common punishment in Saudi Arabia since its foundation and continue to be publicly performed, as is beheading.

Any criticism of lashing is interpreted as an assault on Islam itself and a call for abandoning Sharia altogether, which is equally offensive in the eyes of the regime and its judges. Most judges are trained in the Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud University where the strictest interpretations of Islamic law are taught. Although these judges claim not to adhere to one specific school of Islamic jurisprudence, they remain faithful to the literalist Hanbali tradition. But their recent sentences can only be understood in the context of contemporary Saudi Arabia, where law itself remains sabotaged by politics and the requirements of the regime.

The Saudi regime knows well that lashes are bound to send negative messages to the outside world, but the judges continue to use them as symbolic of the country's commitment to applying Islamic law. In previous decades, when the Saudi regime

claimed that it is the only government in the Arab world that applied Sharia in all aspects of life and not only in matters related to marriage, divorce and inheritance, like other Arab countries, it perpetuated an illusion that gave it the moral high ground. But today with many other states claiming to apply Sharia—the latest is the Sultanate of Brunei—the symbolism of applying Sharia is no longer a taken for granted capital for exceptional and unique legitimacy. Moreover, with all Islamist groups having the application of Sharia as a core demand, the Saudi regime finds itself surrounded by competing voices that are bound to dilute its distinguished asset. Its judges are therefore eager to appear as the most authentic and legitimate enforcers of Islamic law. People in Saudi Arabia pay the price of a changing context in which the Sharia is used to score political gains.

Western governments continue to believe that beheading and lashes are associated with radical Islamist groups from Somalia to Syria, where so-called Islamic justice turns into a spectacle of terror that includes, in addition to beheading and lashes, the destruction of monuments and lives. But when an ally like the Saudi regime joins in this spectacle, its harsh unjustified sentences are ignored in most cases. While the criticism of the human rights record of unfriendly governments becomes central in Western foreign policy, Saudi Arabia is still seen as a unique case that needs to be pampered.

It cannot be unnecessarily provoked, as this would inevitably undermine long-term alliances and common interests. In this case, nothing matters more than strategic relations, trade, investment opportunities and armaments. Realist foreign policy triumphs over human right records. The logic behind this silence is often articulated as accommodating local traditions or not interfering in domestic politics. The most idealist of Western politicians becomes seriously relativist when it comes to Saudi Arabia,

preferring to focus on those unfriendly and challenging governments like Iran and Zimbabwe.

Respecting Saudi exceptionalism must have become a cherished Western foreign policy doctrine, in addition to being one of the most invoked terms to shield Saudi Arabia from both internal and external criticism. When this exceptionalism is covered in Islamic terms, it becomes harder to dismantle. The regime has succeeded in convincing its Western allies that it simply applies Islam and nothing can be done to change this.

But Islam today is a diverse tradition that cannot be reduced to what the Saudis do. While Sharia itself is based on principles in the Quran and the tradition of the Prophet Muhammad, let's not forget that most of the rulings in its name developed over centuries of deliberations by Muslim scholars who have no sacred status or sanctity. There are multiple ways of dealing with offenses in Islamic law, and the Saudi way is not representative of Islam or of this law.

Sharia is being used to silence and enforce dissent and eliminate challenges to the regime. Without the harsh sentences that the Saudi courts pass, the regime might feel it would lose its exclusive claims about applying Sharia, especially at a time when the slogan has been appropriated by its opponents, nobody but the criminalized Islamists. When liberals are sentenced to lashes in addition to a prison sentence, this seems to serve the purpose of assuring others that the regime remains committed to Islamic principles.

The lashings seem to be vivid, symbolic reminders of Saudi commitment to a Sharia that is emptied of its spirit to ensure justice in favor of cruel, public performances.

*Dr. Madawi Al-Rasheed is a columnist for Al-Monitor and a visiting professor at the Middle East Centre at the London School of Economics and Political Science***YEMEN TIMES**

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Is Iraq really sliding back to civil war?

Louise Redvers

IRIN

First published April 28

As Iraq prepares to hold its first election since the withdrawal of US troops in late 2011, the country is struggling to contain increasing sectarian violence which some fear could push it back down the road towards civil war.

Suicide bombers and gunmen have been targeting party rallies, government buildings, polling stations, religious sites and universities, as well as indiscriminately striking at markets, restaurants and residential areas.

In the western province of Anbar, government forces are shelling the cities of Fallujah and Ramadi in a bid to counter what they say is an Islamist insurgency.

This has triggered the displacement of nearly 440,000 people within four months, sparking a humanitarian crisis to which under-funded agencies are struggling to respond due to lack of funding and a worsening security situation.

According to Iraq Body Count, a UK-based independent tracking database, 863 people were killed between April 1 and 26, while the overall death toll since the beginning of the year is rapidly approaching 4,000.

Although the current death rate is still well short of the 2,000-a-month seen at the height of the al-Qaeda insurgency in 2006, it is the highest it has been for six years—fueling fears that the violence will only increase after the 30 April elections as the various political blocs vie for influence and power.

A number of respected commentators, including David

Ignatius, an associate editor and columnist for the Washington Post, and veteran British foreign correspondent Patrick Cockburn are now starting to ask if the country is heading back to civil war.

"While in pure numbers terms, we aren't back in 2006," Erin Evers, Iraq researcher for Human Rights Watch (HRW), told IRIN, "in terms of the rhetoric that's being used and the resurgence of Shia militias fighting alongside the government, then yes, we are definitely going back to 2006 in terms of things being more and more sectarian-dominated."

Getting worse before it gets better

Daniel Serwer, a former US diplomat and senior research professor of conflict management at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, agreed that the death rate was nowhere near as bad as 2006, but he warned: "Things can get much worse from where we are, and more than likely they will, though I still think this election represents an opportunity to change the approach to governance and make a more effective government."

However, the elections also present a serious risk of escalation of tensions.

"Politically, all sides are staking out increasingly extreme positions... It's hard to see how the elections, however the results come through, can detoxify this atmosphere," Stephen Wicken, an independent Washington-based Iraq analyst, told IRIN.

"I don't think civil war is looming, but I do think the risks are higher than at any point in recent years. Short term, it may get worse before it gets better," he said, though he noted "Iraq has an incredible capacity to bend without breaking".



A Baghdad police station bombed on May 9, 2007. Violence in Iraq has reached intolerable levels.

Taking those last thoughts several steps further, Yasseen Abbas, president of the Iraqi Red Crescent, one of the few aid agencies that has been able to deliver aid inside troubled Anbar Province, told IRIN in March that civil war was not a possibility.

"Iraqi people suffered a lot during 2006 and 2007, and it will take a lot for them to go back there. They will never accept a situation like that again, everybody wants to live and for their children to have better lives."

Wicken did, however, raise concerns about the rising profile of Iranian-backed Shia militia group

Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq (AAH), or League of the Righteous, which is now active in Syria fighting on the side of President Bashar al-Assad. AAH's political bloc, Sadiqun, is informally allied to Iraq's Shia Prime Minister Nouri Al-Maliki's political coalition.

"Asa'ib Ahl Al-Haq are bigger and bolder than at any point since Coalition troops withdrew," he explained. "For the moment I would say that they're occupied primarily with Syria... but if the fighting in Syria should reach a real stalemate, or if something should happen in Iraq to draw their focus, Iraq could be on course for civil war."

Warning bells

The warning bells may already have been rung. On April 25, twin suicide bombers struck at a Sadiqun rally in Baghdad, killing 36 people. The attack was later claimed by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), a jihadist outfit formerly affiliated to Al-Qaeda, which the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) say is fighting in Anbar.

Iraq's government blames ISIL for the upsurge in violence in the country since early 2013, saying the group's powerbase has been boosted by its activities across the border in Syria.

However, contrary to this official

line, many of those who have taken up arms against ISF in Anbar are not affiliated to ISIL but are in fact members of local Sunni military councils, which in 2006 backed US troops against the Al-Qaeda insurgency in Anbar.

Frustrated by what they see as a Shia-led government pursuing a long-running agenda of exclusion against Sunnis (including targeting parliamentarians with terror charges, killing and detaining some and forcing others into exile), large numbers have now decided to mobilize against ISF to defend their province.

Continued on the back page

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الموازن





Yemen's fuel crisis: will the subsidies last?

Consumers have been complaining about Yemen's fuel shortage since April.

The government repeatedly says that it has no intention of removing the fuel subsidy, but the Ministry of Oil says the government cannot afford to pay for fuel imports. Some economists urge the government to lift the subsidy gradually, to be accompanied by a corruption control plan and a clear financial strategy to use fuel subsidy money for monthly cash transfers to poor households.

To get a better understanding of what led to the shortage and the details of the present supply process, the Yemen Times' Ali Saeed met Heba Al-Tairy, director of the Commercial Affairs Unit of the Yemen Petroleum Company [YPC], a state-run company that supplies the country with the oil derivatives that include diesel, benzene (petrol), mazoot (for use in power stations), kerosene and jet fuel.

■ Interview and photo by Ali Saeed

The Ministry of Oil said recently that the scarcity of cash, impounding of oil tankers by armed groups, and fuel smuggling are the main reasons for the growing shortage of petrol and diesel on the market. How do you face this problem?

The petrol and diesel supply line goes through various different phases that depend first on the availability of cash to purchase the oil derivatives from two refining companies—Marib Refinery Company and Aden Refinery Company—and the remaining large amount of the supply is imported from outside.

Now we have four to five ships carrying a total of \$300 million (YR64 billion) worth of fuel which have been docked at Aden port for about 20 days waiting for the payment to bring the petrol and diesel in. The first thing is always having cash to buy the oil derivatives and we have a problem at this point because the Ministry of Finance failed to pay the Yemen Petroleum Company the subsidy from January to March in addition to other [fuel] bills which the ministry is required to pay on behalf of the Defense Ministry for the final quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, amounting to about YR7 billion (\$32 million). The Ministry of Finance has not yet paid the bills on behalf of the Ministry of Electricity for the same period (October 2013 to March 2014) estimated at between YR6-7 billion (\$27-32 million).

We understand that the situation the Ministry of Finance is experiencing is a result of the general economic situation in the country. But for us the result is the same because

the acute cash shortage leads to an inability to buy petrol and diesel, which consequently affects the petrol and diesel supply.

The average price the YPC pays for one liter of oil derivative is YR190-215 (\$0.90 to \$1). This price includes the additional cost of transportation, and we sell fuel at different prices. The subsidized price of the petrol is YR125 (\$0.58) per liter; for diesel and kerosene its YR100 (\$0.46) per liter. There are also market prices (for some companies). So we get YR100 (\$0.46) from the consumer, which partly covers the initial cost, the remainder of which is supposed to be paid by the Ministry of Finance to the YPC.

The subsidy represents about 50 percent of the international average price.

So the fuel subsidy is clearly problematic. How much is it per year?

It is between YR500-700 billion (\$2.3-3.3 billion).

What is the percentage of the imported oil derivatives to those produced locally?

Yemen has been consuming unleaded fuel and the Aden Oil Refinery Company does not produce this fuel. So the company sells its 130,000 ton monthly output of benzene abroad and imports the same quantity of unleaded fuel for the country's needs. The 130,000 tons of benzene is the current monthly supply and it has been the same since 2006.

Regarding diesel, the Aden Oil Refinery Company produces between 50,000 to 70,000 tons per month and the rest is imported from



Heba Al-Tairy, director of the Commercial Affairs Unit of the Yemen Petroleum Company, says that Yemen's fuel supply shortage can not be solved by simply removing the government subsidy.

outside. The country's monthly consumption is between 250,000-300,000 tons. This is the minimum level of consumption for the country and there are no funds to purchase more. This rate has been the same since 2006, in addition to a rate of 20,000-25,000 tons of kerosene and jet fuel and about 105,000 of mazoot. The Aden Oil Refinery Company produces more than the country needs in terms of kerosene and jet fuel and the excess is exported. The mazoot is produced by the company and is also exported because it is higher in quality than the fuel consumed by Yemen's old power stations.

Will the diesel and petrol shortage end if the government lifts the fuel subsidy?

Lifting the subsidy without increasing the supply will not solve the problem.

Why?

We already said that the supply rate has been the same since 2006. This rate is based on the minimum consumption level. Increasing the price of fuel would not necessarily lead to an increase of supply. This means the shortage will continue as citizens' needs will continue to grow.

How long does it take for the transportation of the crude oil from the production fields to the Aden Oil Refinery Company?

This depends on the continuation of production—if the pipelines are not sabotaged. The company receives between three to four shipments per month with a total fuel value of YR43 billion (\$200 million). Part of the output goes to the local market and the other part is exported.

The ministry of oil said also that they have a plan for increasing the fuel stores and expanding sea ports.

Our port establishments are very old. They include Hodeida, Mocha, Aden, Mukkala and Nashtoon. Aden receives fuel by pipeline because of its proximity to the Aden Oil Refinery Company, which in turn ships fuel supplies to the other four sea ports.

We also have two land establishments—one in Sad Al-Jablin in Taiz and the other in Subaha in Sana'a. The fuel is stored in these two establishments for stock and emergency

but unfortunately they are empty now.

The ports at our main sea establishments including Hodeida, our largest establishment, must be deepened. They are only between 7-9 meters deep and can't receive vessels over 15,000 tons. They need to be deepened to be able to receive bigger vessels. We need to be able to at least receive vessels of 30,000 tons to be sufficient, particularly in Hodeida because 65 percent of Yemen's consumed fuel comes from the YPC establishment at Hodeida. It supplies fuel to nine governorates with high population densities. Then we have the Aden facility, which is supplied by the Aden Oil Refinery Company by pipeline. The Aden establishment supplies the fuel to four governorates—Aden, Abyan, Lahj and Al-Dhale. We also have a small establishment at Mocha in Taiz governorate which supplies eight districts—three of them in Hodeida, two in Taiz, Mocha district itself, and two districts of Lahj. We have 14 supply points that supervise 21 governorates and we have an agent in Socotra. The geographic distribution of sub-points is determined by the closest supply establishment and the lowest cost of transportation, not by the administrative divisions of the state.

There was a statement by the YPC in April that the government has no intention to lift the fuel subsidy. Is this intention still in place?

This is what we know. Lifting the fuel subsidy is a sovereign decision that is taken by the Cabinet, Presidency or a group of ministers tasked to make a decision about the fuel subsidy.

At present there is no intention to lift the fuel subsidy. And if the subsidy were to be removed without sufficient supply, the shortage will simply continue.

So what is the solution?

There needs to be a functioning economic system. Simply removing the subsidy without fixing other issues will not work. Preparations should be made before taking the decision. Five years ago, there used to be committees responsible for preparing for subsidy cuts. This approach disappeared five years ago due to economic challenges.

We used to draw up integrated preparation plans for increasing

fuel supplies that included increases in employees' salaries, increases of cash transfers for poor households, price controls and even fixing the public transportation fares.

There must be plans for the increase of fuel prices. For example if the fuel subsidy is removed partially there must be a plan for the money that will be saved to be reused for citizens' support.

But removing the subsidy without taking care of the consequences for citizens will be a problem.

The situation as it stands is that the government is looking to save financially. The easy solution is to remove the subsidy. The difficult task is to set up a complete system to tackle the problem.

The fuel is subsidized and that is why the government does not want to increase the supply, because increasing the supply means a bigger subsidy bill.

The subsidy can be removed completely and the supply can be sold at market value once economic stability is achieved and citizens will not be harmed by a potential subsidy removal. At this point, the country's need for fuel would be met regardless of the demand.

However, removing the subsidy in this current economic climate is difficult. It is true that in times of shortage citizens buy fuel at the market price, but this is not a justification for the subsidy removal. The removal decision must be taken in line with a complete and well-planned system.

To avoid the current fuel shortage, the integrated system must work together. The government has to pay the YPC the subsidy bill so the company has the resources to buy more fuel.

When the Ministry of Finance fails to pay the YPC the subsidy, we only end up reclaiming 40-50 percent of what we paid. That means the next time we only buy 40-50 percent of what is needed.

If the subsidy continues to go unpaid, the money available for fuel imports will drop. Other state institutions also have to settle outstanding bills, particularly the Ministry of Electricity, Yemenia Airways, and the Ministry of Defense, our largest clients.

Yemenia, which has been in debt to the YPC since January 2012, currently owes around YR9 billion (\$42 million). The Ministry of Electricity is YR100 billion (\$465 million) in

debt to the YPC and has owed the company money for the past four to five years. The Ministry of Electricity is supplied with fuel at half the subsidized price. The YPC sells one liter of diesel to the ministry for YR40.

We need this money to buy the fuel. Then the next stage comes, which is transporting the oil derivatives from the two refinery companies to the YPC establishments. It should be delivered in balance with the daily consumption.

After that, transporting the fuel from the YPC port facilities to the cities is the concern. Oil tankers are vulnerable and are confiscated every day while on the way from Hodeida to Sana'a and other governorates. The same problem occurs between Marib and Sana'a.

Therefore, even if we had the money to buy fuel but the road was blocked, the result would be the same for the citizen—no fuel.

After releasing the tankers and opening the road and assuming the fuel arrives at the gas stations, the problem of fuel smuggling though privately owned gas stations still exists. We can't keep an eye on 3,500 gas stations nationwide.

Other state departments including the security services and the Ministry of Industry and Trade, local councils and ordinary citizens must cooperate with us.

If a client of the YPC is implicated in fuel smuggling we could implement punitive measures in different ways, including the suspension of fuel supplies or by supervising the station ourselves.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade is tasked by law to catch anyone who smuggles or conceals hoarded fuel.

How much fuel does electricity generation consume every month?

The steam stations consume 70,000 tons of mazoot and 75,000 tons of diesel. The amount of diesel to generate electricity increased over the last two years from 35,000 tons to 70,000 tons because of the need for diesel-powered generators during the power shortage.

Diesel purchases cost between YR16-17 billion (\$75-79 million) every month. The Electricity Ministry is supposed to pay YR3.6 billion (\$17 million) of this amount and the rest is paid by the Ministry of Finance because the diesel is double subsidized for the Electricity Ministry.

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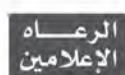
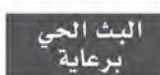


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17.05.2014





Information blackout surrounds arrest of two French nationals

■ Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Yemeni authorities released a statement last Thursday saying they had arrested two French nationals of Tunisian origins known as Murad Obad and Taha Al-Essawi, allegedly linked to Al-Qaeda, while they were attempting to leave the country. Little information surrounding the case has been made public, but some who know the pair have raised concerns about their arrest.

The two French nationals had been living in the Al-Shehr area of Hadramout for about 10 years studying Islamic Sharia and teaching Arabic at the Dar Al-Hadith Center, according to Abu Hashim, the person in charge of the center.

The center was established about 15 years ago to teach Salafi ideology to foreign and local students. It has an online radio show that broadcasts sermons and lessons. There is also a center in the town of Dammaj in Sa'ada governorate.

Abu Hashim said that residents of Al-Shehr were astonished to hear the news of the arrest of the two French nationals.

"I have been living for about 10 years in Al-Shehr next to the two Frenchmen, but I haven't noticed any extremist ideas which indicate that they are affiliated with any terrorist groups," said Sabri Salim, a local resident.

Omar Abu Jaber, another resident, said, "I go regularly to the Dar Al-Hadith Center to listen to the sermons. We have lived for a long period with the two French nation-

als, and they became one of us."

Abu Jaber said that Obad and Al-Essawi had good relations with locals and lived according to Islamic Sharia.

He said they were both born in 1982 and married women from Hadramout, adding that they would regularly leave to France and return without any problems.

In 2012, Al-Arabia TV Channel released a documentary film titled "The European Salafi" that examined the lives of young European men who left for Muslim countries and embraced strict interpretations of Islam.

Despite the reluctance of many Salafis to appear on screen, the film featured interviews with both Al-Essawi and Obad at the Dar Al-Hadith Center.

"Maybe the state is right in saying that there are some French people who are terrorists, but there are misunderstandings regarding Obad and Al-Essawi," said Abu Hashim.

"We have sent a statement to the concerned bodies in the governorate to get more details about this issue," he added.



Friends and family have defended the two men, who were arrested by Yemeni authorities as they returned from France.

The French government confirmed the arrest of its nationals. Several French media outlets quoted a statement from Romain Nadal, the spokesman for the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, saying "France cooperates closely with Yemen to combat terrorist groups."

But Abu Hashim says that people at the center did not notice any sus-

picious behavior by Obad and Al-Essawi over the past 10 years. He said that the center would appoint a lawyer to represent them.

"We are against terrorism in the country. All people know that the center teaches moderate Salafi ideology that renounces violence and extremism," Abu Hashim said.

The Yemen Times was unable to contact Al-Essawi's family, but res-

idents said the two families were befuddled by the arrest.

According to Abu Hashim, Al-Essawi was arrested by the Migration and Passport Authority in Sana'a, while Obad was arrested after being redirected from Mukalla's Al-Rayan Airport to Sana'a International Airport, on their way to France.

A source at the National Security

Bureau who spoke to the Yemen Times on condition of anonymity, said that "the two French nationals had forged passports, which is a charge to be arrested on."

The source did not provide any further information on the issue.

On April 29, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi claimed that 70 percent of Al-Qaeda affiliates in Yemen are foreigners.

According to lawyer Abdulrahman Barman, it is not unusual for the whereabouts of arrested suspects and the details of such arrests to not be made public.

"According to the Yemeni law, a person can't be arrested unless there is reason to suspect him of a crime, and every accused person has the right to trial," Barman said.

Abu Hashim said that the relatives of the two French nationals have not been informed of their whereabouts thus far.

Violations of human rights under the pretext of combating terror are commonplace in Yemen, according to Barman. He said the security apparatus uses emergency situations as an excuse to bypass due process.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which Yemen is a signatory, explicitly prohibits arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

احجز نسختك الآن

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17.05.2014

Family & Development
السنة الحادية عشر - العدد (11) - 2014

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د. دعاء عبداللطيف
للأسرة والتنمية

برامج
التلفزيون
المكررة
والانعزال
أبرز
الأسباب

الطاف
الأهل
لست
قطعة
طوى

القرية
التهامية
لوحة
باذخة
الجمال

عناد
المراهقة
ليس
تمرداً

عملي في المهن
الفنية والتقنية
تنمية للمجتمع

كيف
تستعيد
برمجتك
السابقة؟

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تلفون: ٠١/٦٠٦٠٢٤، ٠١/٦٠٦٠٧٣، ٠١/٦٠٦٠٧٤، ٠١/٢٩٧٤٧٤، موبایل: ٧٧٧٦٠٦٠٢٤

خبرة 3 سنوات. ت: 525121
فاكس: 525124
... مطلوب مندوبين مبيعات مواد غذائية، المؤهل لا يقل عن الثانوية العامة، رخصة قيادة سارية المفعول، خبرة لا تقل عن سنة في نفس المجال، يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس رقم: 01-261262 أو التواصل على الرقم 01-510788

وتنمية القدرات بحاجة إلى سكرتارية وادارة شؤون الطلاب. لتفاصيل اكثر اتصل على ت: 406448
فاكس: 406437
... مطلوب مدرسين للعمل في المدارس التركية اليمنية لكافة التخصصات العلمية والأدبية القسم العلمي قسم انجليزي حاصلين كحد أدنى مع بكالوريوس كحد أدنى مع

سنوات في مراجعة وادارة الحسابات، قدرة التعامل مع الاظمة المحاسبية الالكترونية، اجادة الانجليزية، حاصل على شهادة ايزو. 733913209

ماجستير محاسبة - 8 سنوات خبرة في (الحسابات - المراجعة - الرقابة) أخرجها رئيس قسم المراجعة - اجادة اللغة الانجليزية (كتابة - محادثة) - اجادة استخدام الحاسوب - اجادة البرامج المحاسبية (خاصة اليمن سوفت) - دورات عديدة في العلوم المالية والمصرفية والإدارية. 714796729 - 737299730

وظائف شاعرة
... المركز الكندي للتدريب

772663229
بكالوريوس محاسبه وادارة أعمال ودبلوم لغة إنجليزية، خبرة طويلة في إدارة الحسابات والمراسلات التجارية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية في اليمن والسعودية، مستعد للعمل فوراً، جوال: 715608677

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

مهندس شبكات، شهادة بكالوريوس في الاتصالات والشبكات وشهادة SISCO في مجال الشبكات مستعد للعمل فوراً. 770497062
بكالوريوس محاسبة، خبرة 10

بكالوريوس محاسبة، خبرة في الحسابات والمراجعة لمدة 8 سنوات، دبلوم كمبيوتر، الاصدار السادس من يمن سوفت وكذلك نظام الأونكس، 770705472، 733079882

مهندس مدني، خبرة سنتين، لغة انجليزية ممتازة. 777055889

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

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

باحثون على وظيفة
بكالوريوس - لغة انجليزية - دبلوم كمبيوتر - خبرة مراسلات تجارية سنتين. يرغب العمل في الفترة الصباحية. 733778849

هندية الأصل حاصلة على دبلوم انجليزي وسكرتارية بتقدير ممتاز لديها خبرة في الجرافيكس والترجمة والمراسلات التجارية، لديها خبرة في ادارة التسويق والمبيعات، تريد العمل في تعز. 736653489

يوسف علي الرازقي - مهندس تقنية معلومات وحاسوب 771293966

معتز عبداللطيف حداد - مهندس تقنية معلومات وحاسوب 733984178

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معهد التي
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر
معهد أكسيد
معهد مالي
معهد هورايين

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وأعادة التأمين
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٧٣٣٥٥٦٤٥: موبایل
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روضة واحة الأطفال
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مدرسة التريكة الدولية
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قدس قلبي
سكاي للسفريات والسياحة
عطلات الصقر
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العالمية للسفريات والسياحة
وكالات للسفريات اليمن

مطاعم
معلم ومخازن الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٠١٠٠٧٣٦٦٢، ٠١٠٠٩٣٥٠٥، فاكس: ٩١٦٦٦٢

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الامانية (الوفتهانزا)
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فندق ميركيور صنعاء
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يوناييتد بنك لميند
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بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

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M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
العالمية للشحن - صنعاء
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البنوك
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بنك التضامن الإسلامي
البنك التجاري
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل - الستين الغربي ٧٧-٥٢٨٣٦٦
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بنك الامل
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الوزارات
رئاسة الجمهورية
رئاسة الوزراء
وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق
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وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
وزارة الثروة السمكية
وزارة الثقافة
وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات
وزارة الدفاع
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استراحة العدد

الكلمة المفقودة

كلمات متقاطعة

النجمة

عجائب وغرائب
يوجد نوع من النمل الكيميائي متخصص بمضغ الخشب ويحوله إلى نوع من الكرتون ثم يبني من هذا الكرتون طرازاً هندسياً عجيباً.

حكمة العدد
من سعى جنى ومن نام رأى الأحلام

نكتة العدد
واحد طلع مع شوقيف تاكسي وهو في الطريق ربت على كنف الشوقيف بيده يريد أن يسأله سؤالاً، ارتبك الشوقيف وصارت عجلة القيادة تتحرك عشوائياً بينما وشمالاً، فقال له الراكب: لا أفهم لماذا جفلك هكذا من لسة صغيرة على كنفك! فقال الشوقيف: اغزني يا سيدي فهذا أول يوم أعمل على سيارة أجرة فقد صار لي ٢٥ سنة أسوق سيارة موتى!

لغز العدد
ما الشيء الذي يقاس بدون أن يكون له طول أو عرض؟

هل تعلم
أن بعض الحشرات لاتعيش سوى ساعة واحدة فقط

الحلول بالمقلوب

١- من مؤلفات جبران خليل جبران
٢- عقل - عكس اكديها - رجائي (م)
٣- موت - حشرة تاكل الأخضر واليابس - علم مؤنث
٤- الاشغال (م) - اسكن في (م)
٥- اصرخ - امرئها (م) - للتخبير
٦- متشابهان - حرف هجائي - يشرح - مقاتل
٧- عكس اجلس - طائر بري - اكثرنا (م)
٨- تله - طائر قطبي (م) - متشابهان
٩- متشابهة - على نسق واحد
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١١- من حالات البحر (م) - في الاسبوع (م) - خلف
١٢- اخر اعمال احمد زكي (م) - ارشد (م) - المصدر (م)
١٣- مقطوعة مصرية - مثال إلى اللون الأسود
١٤- حرف جزم - علم منكر (م) - ماركة ملابس
١٥- متشابهة

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٤ لقب
٥ امام
٦ باسل
٧ بيات
٨ جروح
٩ حرية
١٠ دواء
١١ قاسم
١٢ نديم

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٩ الجود
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١٨ حصى الامنيات
١٩ الفانوس
٢٠ القبطين
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١- اراء - خليفة عباسي (م)
٢- عقل - عكس اكديها - رجائي (م)
٣- اجامل - حرف جز - ماء الحياة (م)
٤- معارضة (م) - لغفو عنما
٥- عكس حزن (م) - علم مؤنث
٦- فك - ثغر - من الاحجار الكريمة (م)
٧- الناحية (م) - معقل مصري (م)
٨- معقل مصري - من السلم الموسيقي
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١٠- مطربة لبنانية - اترك (م)
١١- هضبة - تضرع - والد (م)
١٢- اناة استغمام - ربة (م) - شاي بلانچيني (م) - اقل نظرية قانونية (م)
١٣- مرضي - اراقبهما
١٤- صفيحةا - الحكمي (م)
١٥- مولة اوروبية

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Is Iraq really sliding back to civil war?

"If you ask Anbaris about what is happening there, they will tell you it's not really about ISIL at all, but rather more of a collective punishment against Sunnis," HRW's Evers said. "That is what 99 percent of people I have spoken to believe."

She added: "There are also many people who don't see ISIL as a genuine force. They believe it is an Iranian-funded Shia construct that is being used to divide the opposition in Syria as well as stoke sectarian tension against Sunnis in Iraq," noting that while the theory may sound like a far-fetched conspiracy, it reflected the depth of government mistrust among Sunnis.

However, while Sunnis are angry that ISF is bombing Fallujah and Ramadi, the offensive has pleased many Shias who back Maliki for what they see as decisive action against insurgency.

Using violence to bolster political narratives

Although the fighting in Anbar initially seemed like it would remain contained within the province, ISIL appears emboldened and is

spreading its wings.

Earlier this month, it claimed control of a strategic dam on the Euphrates River, flooding homes in Abu Ghraib on the western edge of Baghdad. According to its own online propaganda, the group is preparing to launch a major assault on the capital.

Wicken said it was clear that sectarian tensions were "rising across the board" ahead of the elections.

"Essentially, the higher the level of sectarian passion across Iraq, the more opportunity—and potentially support—is afforded to groups seeking to make use of that atmosphere," he said.

Citing a recent attack in Diyala Province, he pointed out how the Sunni Arab media had reported it as "a genocidal massacre by security forces and Shia militants", while Shia channels and the government insisted it was a legitimate counterterrorism operation.

"Both sides use this kind of violence to bolster their political narratives while the civilians suffer," he added.

Toll on ordinary Iraqis

In Anbar, thousands of homeless people displaced by the violence are squatting in mosques and outhouses without sanitation or adequate food supplies. Indeed, across the country, the deteriorating security situation is taking its toll on everyday life.

Fabio Forgione, head of mission for Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in Iraq, explained: "The violence has been a threat not only to people and their lives but also to systems, which are increasingly affected"

"You see particularly in rural areas that access to basic health services is going down and that is a concern to us. Either services are not available any more, or people don't feel they are able to travel because of security concerns or medical professionals don't want to go into these areas."

Forgione said the breakdown of primary healthcare facilities was piling pressure on already overstretched hospitals and that even health services were splitting to serve distinct communities.

"It's a natural instinct but the more it goes on, the more entrenched it becomes and you get the feeling we are heading back to times from

before when services were very divided along sectarian lines," he said. Evers, of HRW, noted that even though many ordinary Iraqis did not support sectarianism, they were forced to seek protection with Sunni or Shia affiliated-groups for the sake of their own and their families' safety, something that had further fueled divisions.

"I think generally people are really disgusted by the sectarian rhetoric but I also think they are very scared," she explained. "The government has completely failed to protect them and so they have no choice but to turn to these groups... People don't see any alternative, ultimately they are terrified."

A Western aid worker, who has spent the last four years based in Baghdad, said it was "disappointing" and "sad" to see Iraq appear to "slide backwards" after she said there had been so much hope and promise that things were getting better.

"People are very afraid to the extent they are too scared to send their children to school, in case they don't come home," she said. "But on the other hand, I think they are also so desperate not to be swept back up into a civil war and so fatigued with the fighting that I don't know if things really will escalate or not."

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