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# 50 camels set off for tomb of Prophet Hud

■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, June 4—A caravan of 50 camels departed Tareem city of Hadramout governorate on Wednesday morning for a five-day trek to the tomb of Prophet Hud, located east of Wadi Hadramout and 80 kilometers from Tareem.

Prophet Hud was born in what is today southern Yemen and is mentioned by name in the Quran. Many Hadhramis (residents of Hadramout) and Sufi Muslims make the yearly pilgrimage to the site of his tomb.

This has been a religious tradition for hundreds of years. It is organized by the residents of Tareem and takes place annually according to the Hijri (Muslim) calendar.

Ahmed Al-Rebaki, the media officer for the trip, told the Yemen Times that they will visit several villages and historical sites in Wadi Hadramout.

The trip also features one of the oldest and largest camel races in the Arabian Peninsula, which takes place after the pilgrims visit the tomb. Tens of thousands of spectators from around Hadramout are expected to attend.

The race takes place in the streets and has become an important part of the city's cultural heritage.



# Air force bombs targets in Amran

■ Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, June 4—Military aircraft attacked Houthi targets in Amran on Monday following what the Interior Ministry claims was a Houthi attack on the Central Prison in Amran city earlier that day in which an unknown number of inmates escaped.

The Interior Ministry's website said 17 inmates who fled the prison were captured—14 of them in Amran city and three in Bajel district of Hodeida governorate. Houthi rebels, however, have denied the alleged assault on the prison.

Antar Al-Dyfani, the head of the Teachers Union in Amran and a local resident who says his house was destroyed by the Houthis on May 22, said warplanes attacked Houthi positions in the vicinity of the Central Prison in Amran. "The military forces took control of Al-Sulata checkpoint near the Central Prison. The Houthis controlled this checkpoint on Monday, prior to breaking into the prison," said Al-Dyfani.

Mohammed Nabhan, a security officer for various relief organizations in Amran, said "the people who stormed the Central Prison were in Special Security Forces' uniforms and we can't accuse them of affiliation with any party." Moammed Al-Bukhaiti, a member of the political office of the Houthis, said that the rebels were not involved in the

prison break, which he blamed on the government. He said that security forces staged the event so they could use it as a pretext to escalate military involvement.

In a speech delivered late Tuesday on Al-Maseera TV channel, which is widely seen as supportive of the rebels, Houthi leader Abdulmalik Al-Houthi said that his fighters are battling Islah Party gunmen, Al-Qaeda and troops of the 310th Armored Brigade.

However, Adnan Al-Odaini, deputy head of Islah's media department, said the party has nothing to do with the ongoing clashes in Amran.

The Defense Ministry website reported on Tuesday "an immediate ceasefire agreement" that it said would begin Wednesday at noon.

The agreement stipulated that warring parties must refrain from sending new fighters to the area and that military observers would be deployed to supervise the implementation of the ceasefire.

Nabhan said that "confrontations stopped Wednesday afternoon, but this does not mean the fighting is over." Government forces have been at war with the Houthis on and off since 2004. Saudi Arabia participated in the war in late 2009, while Iran and the United States have also been implicated indirectly in the conflict.

# Strike halts printing of five Aden-based newspapers



Protesters' demands include pay rises, permanent positions for contract workers, and the dismissal of the chairman of the company's board

■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, June 4—Five daily newspapers in Aden suspended printing on Wednesday following a strike by employees of the state-run October 14 Establishment for Printing, Press and Publication that began Tuesday.

The printing press is used by all Aden-based newspapers as it is the only industrial press in the city.

The striking employees are calling for, among other things, a salary increase and the resignation of the chairman of the board of directors, Mohammed Ali Sa'd, who they accuse of corruption.

Publishing stopped for the October 14 newspaper along with four private newspapers—Al-Omna, Aden, Al-Ghd and Al-Tareek.

"Reporters and workers gathered on Wednesday in front of the gate of the October 14 newspaper. They held posters condemning the corruption of the chairman," said Abdulrahman Anees, a local jour-

nalist in Aden.

Anees quoted one of the protesters as saying, "our protest is going on until our demands are fulfilled, including the removal of Sa'd, the chief editor."

A statement by workers on June 1 included demands for permanent positions for contract workers, greater transparency in the issuing of contracts, and comprehensive health insurance for workers. Protests began two days later.

Ayman Essam, the spokesperson for the October 14 newspaper employees, alleged that Sa'd was found guilty of corruption in 2009 and was dismissed from his post.

In November 2013 Sa'd was reinstated by President Hadi.

The October 14 newspaper management did not respond to the accusations and demands of the protesters. Despite repeated attempts to reach Sa'd throughout the day of June 4 he had not responded to calls by the time the paper was going to print.



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## Yemen highway project receives \$133 million from World Bank



The Sa'ada-Aden highway project will link eight governorates and serve directly and indirectly around 15 million people, according to the Ministry of Public Works and Highways.

■ Ali Saeed

SANA'A, June 4—The World Bank announced on Monday a \$133.54 million grant to support the Government of Yemen's planned highway that would run from Sa'ada governorate in the north to the port city of Aden in the south, according to the bank's website.

The grant will partially finance the construction of the first of the three phase construction project that is due to start this month. The first phase will entail 140km of

road linking the port city of Aden with Taiz and will be partly funded by the Saudi Development Fund. The completed project will stretch for 710km.

"This is more than just a road project, it will make a significant contribution to future stability and growth," the WB website quoted the bank's President Jim Yong Kim as saying.

This first phase "will connect two areas of the former South and North Yemen, bridging one of the country's main political fault lines,"

read the website.

By February, Yemen was able to secure \$500 million for the project, which is expected to cost a total of around \$2 billion, according to the project manager at the Ministry of Public Works, Abduljabar Saeed.

A team of World Bank and Ministry of Public Works officials will conduct technical studies for the other two phases and will seek funding from donors for the completion of the entire Sa'ada to Aden corridor.

## Activists condemn government inaction in case of child hostage

■ Sina Khalid

SANA'A, June 4—Dozens of human rights activists on Tuesday morning staged a protest in front of the government compound in Hadramout to condemn the ongoing captivity of Salem Saleh Al-Batati, a 12-year-old child who was kidnapped over two months ago.

The protesters accused state authorities of inaction.

Mohammed Al-Sharafi, head of the media committee in support of Al-Batati, said the captors demand that the hostage's uncle give them four kilograms of gold in compensation after a commercial disagreement between the captors and the uncle, according

to Al-Sharafi.

The abducted child is thought to be held in Al-Masabeen tribal territory in Shabwa governorate.

"The child contacted his family one day after the abduction in March. The captors informed us that they have the child and are ready to release him if there demand is met," added Al-Sharafi. Sheikh Salem Hussein Al-Sa'adi, a leading figure of the Yafe tribe in Hadramout, to which the child belongs, told the Yemen Times that this is the second abduction of a child from the tribe in two years.

"We informed the local authority and contacted sheikhs and community leaders to intervene and resolve the issue either by law or

tribal arbitration, but we haven't reached an agreement yet," he added.

Mujahid Al-Hariri, an official at the Hadramout Security Administration, said that authorities have no information yet as to the whereabouts of the hostage.

After the kidnapping the Yafe tribe established roadblocks in the governorate for one week. Al-Sa'adi said they are now exploring other means of freeing the child.

According to an April 2014 report by Seyaj Organization for Childhood Protection, out of 150 kidnappings that took place over the course of the previous year, 124 of them were child kidnappings.

## Military shells Al-Dhale

■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, June 3—Nine people, including five from one family, were injured late Monday in shelling by forces of the 33rd Armored Brigade in Al-Dhale governorate, south Yemen, according to local sources.

Waleed Al-Khateeb, the media officer of the Al-Dhale Coordination Council—a body established to maintain stability in the governorate—said that forces of the brigade on Monday and Tuesday morning shelled Al-Jalela, Al-Ribat, Al-Kibar and Al-Sumait villages.

"Five people belonging to one family, including a 65-year-old woman and two-year-old child, were wounded, in addition to two people from Al-Sumait area and two from Al-Jalela," he added.

Al-Khateeb said that clashes erupted after Brigadier Abdul-

lah Dhaba'an, failed to evacuate his troops from local checkpoints as per an agreement brokered by a presidential committee two months ago.

The presidential committee, headed by General Ali Nasser Lakhsha, deputy interior minister, was appointed to resolve the conflict in Al-Dhale in early March. A two-month truce was reached, according to which armed tribesmen and the military would withdraw from Al-Dhale City. It was also agreed that those who lost relatives or whose property was destroyed would be compensated.

The Yemen Times was unable to reach the 33rd Armored Brigade command despite repeated efforts, but a soldier from the brigade, Mohammed Yahia Ibrahim, said "the shelling came after the assassination attempt [referring to an attack on Dhaba'an's convoy]

and the spread of Southern Movement (Hirak) armed men in many areas."

Dhaba'an's convoy came under fire on Monday but there are conflicting accounts of the incident. The military has claimed it was an assassination attempt, but local sources reported that the attack was a mistake in response to celebratory fire by soldiers in the area.

Since late December, Al-Dhale has witnessed sporadic clashes after the army shelled a funeral tent killing 15 civilians. The army later admitted that the shelling was an accident. The Yemeni government is accusing the Southern Movement of attacking military checkpoints in the area with the intention of sowing instability in the country. The Southern Movement was established in 2007 to push for southern secession.

## Interior Ministry warns against qat in China

■ Madiha Al-Junaid

SANA'A, June 4—The Interior Ministry warned Yemeni citizens on Monday against possessing or chewing qat within China after the substance was banned by the Chinese government.

Mohammed Hizam, deputy head of the Public Relations department at the Interior Ministry said the Chinese government considers qat to be an illegal narcotic.

Hizam says that China's decision to categorize qat as a narcotic drug came after the Chinese police arrested a group of Yemenis who also happened to be in possession of qat. He said that there is an assumption that qat is linked to criminal activities.

Qat is widely grown and legally marketed in Yemen and the Horn of Africa and has been used around the globe by diaspora communities. However, the US and most countries in Europe have already banned the substance and the UK is also in the process of outlawing it.

Opinion regarding the effects of qat is divided. According to a report produced by the World Health Organization (WHO), the "consumption of qat is not without psychological repercussions." Among other potential side-effects of qat



Interior Ministry warns against qat in China

use, the report cites increased heart rate and blood pressure, depression and fatigue.

Zach Lentsch, a qat researcher from the University of Wyoming,

says the impact of qat is widely misunderstood. Although qat has some negative health effects, it does not pose the same level of harm as other recreational drugs.

## Cancer patient support campaign kicks off nationwide

■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A June 4—The state-run National Cancer Control Foundation in Sana'a on Monday launched a two-month national campaign under the slogan "Don't forget me, I'm suffering," to mobilize the public in support of cancer patients.

Abdulwase Hayel Saeed Anam, chairman of the foundations' board of directors, said the state, businessmen, and various other stakeholders should work together to alleviate the plight of cancer patients in Yemen.

The foundation's director, Dr. Labib Al-Aghbari, said "according to the World Health Organization, 22,000 people are diagnosed with cancer every year [in Yemen]." However, he added that cancer statistics in Yemen are often highly dubious. "We are attempting to conduct a survey to verify these statistics... however, we still lack the necessary resources."

The campaign plans to raise additional funds by placing charity boxes on sidewalks and shopping centers. Awareness messages will be broadcast via the media as well as on billboards in streets around the country, Al-Aghbari said.



Cancer awareness messages are being put up across the country. Photo by Ezzadin Al-Zain

"The campaign aims to collect a large amount of money from donations to finalize the Cancer Hospital in Aden governorate, expand the cancer treatment centers in five governorates including Aden, and provide costly medicine for cancer treatment," he added.

The cost of medicine is exorbitant—a single session that entails chemotherapy costs up to \$1,400 (YR300,000), and patients require a session every 21 days, according to Al-Aghbari. Often patients will go through 15 to 20 sessions, he said.

Al-Aghbari added that the government covers the cost of some medicines but it does not cover everything.

Nabihah Mahboub, a patient in her thirties who lives in Sana'a and suffers from breast cancer, said she has been struggling with cancer for one year and her living situation is very tough. Mahboub said she receives some medication from the cancer center in Sana'a, but she said the center does not provide her with all the medication she requires.

"The doctor assigned me 15 sessions, one every 21 days, and a single session costs \$1,400. I cannot afford this... I am a mother of four," she said.

Anam said in a statement to the state-run Al-Thawara newspaper that Parliament is discussing the imposition of extra taxation on cigarettes which would go towards assisting cancer patients.

He said imposing ten riyals (\$0.05) on a single pack of cigarettes will provide the government with about \$69 million per year.

Currently there are five centers with specialized cancer treatment facilities located in Sana'a, Aden, Hodeida, Taiz, and Ibb.

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# Traditional Heritage House in Sana'a plundered as Yemeni heritage comes under increasing threat

■ Amal Al-Yarisi

Arwa Othman, head of the Traditional Heritage House in Sana'a, spent two years collecting traditional artifacts to fill the museum. She was devastated when it was robbed earlier last month. The padlocks were broken and glass windows were smashed. Important collectibles were found scattered around the house and precious silver items were missing, along with rare traditional clothes.

Established in 2004, Othman says the museum is one of a kind and contained important pieces of Yemen's rich heritage. Museums in Hadramout, Seyoun, and Al-Dhale have also been robbed in the past, Othman said.

"On May 16, I was surprised to find the house robbed by unknown individuals. Some other collectibles were tampered with. So far, we have not identified who did it," said Othman. The problem of robberies is particularly acute at the moment, given that the government's hands are full in dealing with multiple crises and it cannot pay much attention to matters of heritage. What happened to the Traditional Heritage House is a case in point.

Othman said the house is a cultural entity that was formed to help safeguard the spiritual and material heritage of Yemen. She said she aims to preserve it and make it accessible to researchers.

Othman has been interested in Yemen's history since she was a teenager. She used to save her allowance and buy traditional collectibles. "Every time my family gave me YR50 (\$0.23), I headed to the market in Taiz where I was living. I used to buy many old items," Oth-

man recalled.

After she graduating from high school, she studied philosophy at college. When she got further along in her major, she remembers realizing that philosophy is part of heritage and society.

In 2004, Othman won YR1 million (\$4,650) in a writing competition. She used the cash to establish the museum.

## Lack of government support

"Yemen used to be one big museum that included a variety of cultures and traditions," Othman said. Now, she is concerned that Yemen's history is not being preserved. The problem, she said, is that "we live in a time in which the government does not really exist."

She continued, "Yemen should have the [biggest and best] museums given it's an ancient country with a rich cultural history. However, what is happening is the opposite. Our museums are stolen from and neglected."

After Othman opened the museum, she sought the Culture Ministry's support. "I rented a small house at my expense and I organized some events that exhibited Yemeni culture, such as traditional clothes," she said.

In 2009, five years after she began her endeavor, the Culture Ministry allocated the house YR30,000 (\$140) per month. However, Othman said the financial support ran dry after only two years.

She closed the house after the 2011 uprising because of the worsening security situation. She moved the museum's items into two rented rooms in a building in Sana'a for safe storage. Nowadys, the Traditional Heritage House, still closed, is on Al-Wihda Street in Sana'a.

Othman said she pays YR60,000 (\$280) monthly for the rental.

"The ministry promised to provide me with a house for the collectibles in lieu of monthly financial support, yet the promise amounted to nothing. Nothing tangible has been accomplished," she said. To her, "the Culture Ministry seems dead."

Othman could not reopen the museum because she became preoccupied with the National Dialogue Conference that began in March of 2013. She was made head of the Freedoms and Rights Working Group.

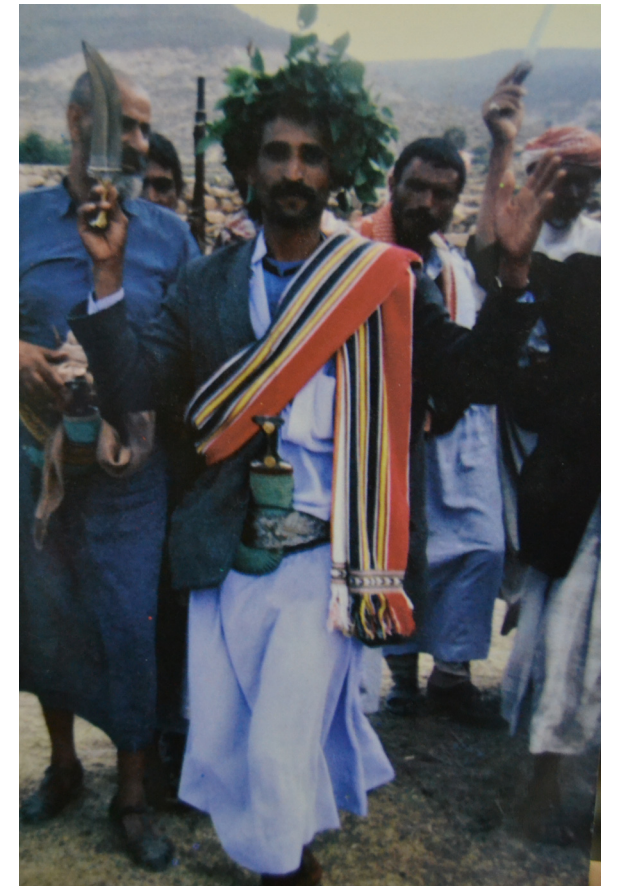
When the NDC wrapped up, Othman started preparing to reopen the museum. She plans for the museum to include different sections, including traditional clothes, musical tools, decorations, and kitchenware.

It's not just rent that is of concern to Othman. She cannot afford to hire a guard, and this was most likely the reason her museum was robbed. "If the government gave attention to the museum, it would not be in such a situation," she said. "These museums are supposed to have surveillance cameras at least."

"I aspired to make this museum functional again. I thought to make a hall for lectures on the roof in addition to a library that includes all manner of heritage-related books," said Othman.

After the museum was robbed, she postponed her plans. "It is true that my goal was halted but it will not be stopped for good," she said. "What happened will not let me down. I will roam all around Yemen to pick up traditional collectibles and promote our country's heritage."

Though there is another state-run museum in Al-Tahrir neighborhood



Traditional Heritage House's collection includes traditional clothes, artifacts and precious silver, as well as many historical photographs such as the two pictured above.

of the capital, it has been closed for the better part of the last ten years under the pretext of ongoing repairs, according to Othman. "This museum was reopened two years ago but it was then closed again. Some collectibles were badly stored and some others were stolen," she said.

The security vacuum and prevailing atmosphere of lawlessness in Yemen has led to a growth in the black market for illicit antiquities.

Just last month a British national was ordered to pay a fine after he was caught attempting to smuggle antiquities out of the country via Sana'a International Airport.

Muhand Al-Syani, head of the Antiquities General Authority, said there are 22 museums in Yemen but all of them were closed following the 2011 uprising. He confirmed that many of these museums have been robbed, including the national museum in the capital.

Al-Syani said investigations into the thefts are underway, as are negotiations for contracts to provide museums with surveillance cameras in cooperation with the Social Fund for Development.

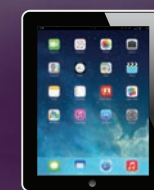
As far as Othman is concerned, "everything has been stolen from this country except its history. We should preserve it, and not to allow anyone to take it from us," she said. "This museum does not belong to me only. It belongs to all Yemenis."

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# The youth's spirit: Looking for the silver lining in Yemen's transition

**Mareike Transfeld**  
 muftah.org  
 First published May 31

**Y**ou do not have to look far to find disappointment and despair among the Yemeni people. By many measures, both the GCC initiative and the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) were unable to live up to expectations. The GCC initiative, signed by former President Ali Abdullah Saleh and other political parties in November 2011 to initiate a power transfer, at least implicitly promised to address grievances held by the 24 million people living in Yemen. The NDC, which concluded in January 2014, was established not only to solve Yemen's internal conflicts, but also to establish a national consensus that would serve as a future basis for the state.

Instead of achieving these goals, more than three years after the eruption of popular protests in 2011, living conditions for ordinary Yemenis have further deteriorated in terms of physical and food security, economic opportunities, and human rights. The Yemeni government is battling Al-Qaeda on numerous fronts, with the conflict spreading throughout the southern provinces, as well as Sana'a. In the North, government forces are involved in battles against the Houthi movement, with frequent ceasefire agreements unable to halt the conflict. The Hirak movement in southern Yemen continues to demand secession, while rejecting the outcomes of the NDC. The country is also facing a petrol shortage, with fuel prices rising and endless queues at gas stations. Power cuts have become the norm, and government repression against popular protests is on the rise.

But, despite all the shortcomings of the GCC initiative and NDC, there is still a silver lining. Last week, a group of young creative Yemenis released their version of Pharell Williams' song "Happy". The video included a variety of young and vibrant Yemenis dancing along to the cheery tune in different parts of Sana'a, including the Old City, a shopping mall, and an ice skating rink. The last frame of the video features a single, solitary statement: "Despite the difficulties, our happiness will never cease." Not just the professionalism of the video, but also the sheer joy of the young people in the different scenes seemed to surprise audiences worldwide. In a short time, the video was viewed almost half a million times. Within a few days, it had spread widely throughout social media; different media outlets and television channels interviewed the video's makers.

This, however, was not the only "Happy" video coming out of Yemen. Despite all the hardships facing the country, another group of young Yemenis had previously been inspired to produce a short film clip in which they danced to the tune and clapped along. The videos brought smiles to its viewers and showed the world that Yemenis are looking on the bright side of life.

### Youth in the public sphere

The 2011 protests brought forth a plethora of groups and individuals who have since publicly expressed their hopes and dreams. Young photographers, filmmakers, artists, entrepreneurs and writers are shaping a discourse of social change by demonstrating their talents in the public sphere. Young political activists and human rights advocates organize and participate in conferences, workshops, and campaigns to pursue their goals in an attempt to influence politics. Corruption, conflict, poverty, and widespread injustice do not discourage the youth in their everyday activism against precisely these grievances.

Graffiti campaigns, such as the one by Murad Subay, shed light on issues neglected or ignored by the Yemeni government. The Inside Out campaign, organized by Rooj al-Wazir, aimed to break stereotypes about Yemen being a terrorist haven by photographing ordinary Yemenis in a humorous and creative way. These are just a few examples of how young people expressed their grievances and demands through art. Other youth activists organize advocacy campaigns, such as the Youth Lobby Group, which is demanding a 20% quota for youth in the government. Others have implemented initiatives to help the younger generation, such as the Future Map. Created by a group of university students, the project provides advice and training to high school graduates to assist them in making career choices. Rather than giving up in the face of seemingly impossible challenges, civil society actors in Yemen continue to look at the opportunities the upheaval has created. Power cuts, fuel shortages, and violent conflict, while creating a nearly impossible environment to work in, are not an end to social engagement but rather an obstacle that must be overcome.

Youth activists, who I had the opportunity to speak with during my last three-week visit to Sana'a, acknowledged the challenges they are facing, but expressed optimism nevertheless. Rather than measuring the success of the transition based on the GCC initiative, they are focused on the opportunities for gradual political and social change. While the government was blocking streets in Sana'a during clashes between security forces and Al-Qaeda, one member of a cultural foundation told me that youth do not expect political change to be easy. They know they will have to go through hard times if real change is to occur.

I spoke in particular with youth delegates to the NDC. They have experienced intimidation, attempts at persuasion and co-option by some political elites, but also described their successes in negotiating with traditional elites in the dialogue conference. In contrast with the many politicians who have long been part of Yemeni politics, these young NDC delegates developed deep expertise in their fields and were willing to put in the extra work, time and effort to succeed in lobbying for their demands at the conference. With the support of the international community and a variety of strategies, such as forming alliances and meeting with the media, they were able to achieve important goals at the NDC. These experiences have given these youth activists hope for the future. They have seen small opportunities open up and continue to work for the expansion of these possibilities for change.

### Moving forward

The wider Yemeni population has not experienced any tangible change in terms of better public services, economic opportunities, or security. Nevertheless, the transitional process has been able to weaken traditional elites who ruled the country in a very centralized manner before 2011. For instance, the Saleh family was removed from its position within the security apparatus. While Saleh and his supporters still wield influence within the military and have support among tribes as well as the wider population, this is an important success. Now, it appears the Saleh family's strongest opponent, the Ahmars, who were once the most influential tribal family in the country, has also lost influence within the political sphere; conflicts with the Houthi movement have left the tribal family weakened. Still, both the Salehs and the Ahmars hold sway over the transitional process and various social and political groups in the country. Intent to hold onto their power, both families continue to pose

## OUR VIEWPOINT

### FIGHTING TERRORISM: Need To Be Prepared!

The lessons learned from last week's tragic violence should be taken to heart. The killing of innocent people, especially foreign visitors, is one of the ugliest things that could happen. That is why it is important to draw lessons from last week's tragedy. That is also why we should help the authorities in fighting this senseless violence. But, we need to prepare for the fight against terrorism. I suggest the following three steps.

#### Lesson 1: Creating a Special Force:

Most of the soldiers and officers who confronted the kidnapers and terrorists last week did not have adequate training. I think the authorities should look into establishing a small commando unit to be used for such occasions. We have had many repeats in our confrontation with terrorists. A small, highly trained force to meet the challenge is necessary.

More and better training, both physical and psychological, is needed. The training should also include education regarding legal aspects, human rights, ways to deal with the media and the public, etc. This force has to be well-equipped. It should be armed with the most up-to-date weapons and communication systems. It must be highly-mobile.

International assistance can be solicited in this regard.

#### Lesson 2: Professionalism:

Our authorities have to be professional in their handling of these situations. They have to realize that full and honest cooperation with other countries is an important element in building trust and confidence in our management of such crises.

That was not the case in the botched-up operation last week. Sometimes, our top officials are fed wrong information by the officers and bureaucrats who work for them, especially from the security apparatus. Our leaders (president, prime minister, etc.) then make decisions based on half-truths. The junior officers and bureaucrats mis-report in order to cover their shortcomings. The top people should be able to see this.

Last week, Dr. Iryani, the Prime Minister, was given to believe that the kidnapers started to shoot their hostages before the assault. I believe this is most unlikely as the hostages are more valuable to the kidnapers alive.

Even worse, the authorities began a cover-up to promote their version of what happened. Local journalists and stringers for international and regional media organizations were nudged to report on that basis. Some reporters obliged. But that was very short-lived, as the world was told otherwise by the hostages who survived the ordeal.

#### Lesson 3: Moral Upper Ground:

I keep repeating that the relationship between those who govern and those who are governed are guided by a social contract. Those who govern are expected to serve the public. The people in return obey the authority of the rulers.

This contract is up-held by a morally-acceptable behavior on the part of the rulers. If the rulers do not live up to their end of the contract, the people will not obey their authority. That is why the rulers and their proteges must live within the rule of law and must work to serve the general interest of the nation.

I believe that those 3 points are important in our fight against terrorism.

**The Publisher**

## OUR OPINION

### Still running around in circles

**I**n commemorating the Yemen Times' founder Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf in our last issue, we went through many of the articles he penned from 1991 to 1999, when he was killed in a car accident. We reviewed his views and opinions through the years and assessed their importance today.

It is depressing how things remain unchanged. The same problems that Yemen and Yemenis faced in the nineties are very much the ones we are facing today.

It's worse than being at a standstill. The population has continued to grow, the resources have continued to dwindle, and the world has passed us by.

The tragedy is that many solutions were presented, whether by the late Prof. Al-Saqqaf or by others. Why do we have to reinvent the wheel? Every time there is a call for economic reform, someone comes up with a promising idea—normally one that has been proposed hundreds of times before. But here we go again trying to do what we have been trying to do all along.

I suppose it is because the rulers we know today look like those we had 10, 15, 20 or even 25 years ago. Some have been in power for ages and, although they've aged, continue to cling to power relentlessly. Their grip in some cases has only grown stronger and their methods are the same as before.

Going through Yemen Times' achievements over the last 22 years was an amazing experience. I wonder what achievements our leaders have to be proud of and if they reflect on their past work. In actual fact, I need not wonder because I know the answer—they definitely don't.

If our nation had a memory we would not be repeating the same mistakes over and over again. We are now starting another years-long war with the Houthis. Have we already forgotten the seven Sa'ada wars between 2004 and 2008? Only now it is in Amran, closer to the capital.

We are still dealing with basic commodity crises the same way we have done in the past. Have we not learned that people have a breaking point and that we really don't have a sustainable national economy to keep the country from falling apart?

I advise everyone to dig into whatever archives they have or go online and read what it was like in the past. Then compare them to the news of today and you will realize that for us, unfortunately, the past is the present.

**Nadia Al-Sakkaf**

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# New laws could halt flourishing of private radio stations

■ Dares Al-Badani

The 2011 uprising heralded massive change in Yemen's media landscape. Before the uprising there were no private radio stations at all in Yemen—only government run stations. Since the uprising, however, new radio stations have flourished, capitalizing on unprecedented freedom and a lack of regulation.

At the moment there are eight private radio stations in Yemen and others are in the process of starting up, according to Abdulla Al-Jawzi, the director of Yemen FM Radio.

However, according to Ahmed Nasser Al-Hamati, the deputy minister of information, these private radio stations work outside of government monitoring.

There is a distinction to be made between the freedom that comes with liberal democracy and that which arises when a lack of regulation creates a legal gray zone. Private radio stations in Yemen air shows on a range of topics including politics, and this has prompted the Information Ministry to pay more attention to regulation.

"The Information Ministry about a month ago presented to Parliament a list of regulations to organize the performance of private radio stations considering they currently operate without licenses. They [private radio stations] import the transmission equipment from

abroad without a permit," said Al-Hatami.

As far as journalist Shada Hatam is concerned, "there should be regulations to organize the performance of these [private radio stations] and protect the rights of those working for them." However, she said, "if the law intends to limit our freedom and impose exorbitant fees for radio frequencies or the importing of transmission equipment, we do not want it."

The Information Ministry proposed the formation of a committee made up of the ministry and the Public Corporation for Radio and Television to monitor the operation of private radio stations and distribute radio frequencies. Together they would also determine the legal procedures for establishing a private radio station.

According to Al-Hatami this would be an "immediate temporary procedure until the Audio and Visual Media Law is finalized."

The Audio and Visual Media Bill was presented to Parliament in 2009 by the Media and Culture Committee. However, according to the head of that committee in Parliament, Abdu Al-Hudaifi, discussion of the bill has been postponed numerous times, and its status is currently up in the air.

"We put the bill forward in order to regulate the work of audio and visual media in Yemen. But the information minister said he would have comments on the bill before it



There are currently eight private radio stations in Yemen operating outside of any regulation.

Photo by Ezzaddin Al-Zain

is passed. We have been waiting for his comments," he said.

According to Al-Hudaifi, the bill contains 56 articles which include stipulations on the formation of a specialized authority to oversee the media. The bill would also regulate the distribution of frequencies.

There have been growing demands from various sectors for Ye-

meni media laws to be finalized.

Marwan Damaj, general secretary of the Yemen Journalists Syndicate, said the bill presented to Parliament is "urgently needed" but with certain amendments. "One thing I disagree with is establishing a committee to organize media operations. No particular committee can define the media discourse of the

country," he said.

Damaj acknowledged that the absence of any regulations is a real problem; particularly important in his view is the need for private radio stations to be given official licenses.

Al-Jawzi told the Yemen Times, "we faced many challenges when we embarked on establishing this

radio station. We found difficulty in importing the transmission equipment and we paid double because of customs-related restrictions at the airport."

He said if favorable laws existed, radio stations would not face such obstacles and would not be paying costs that he says are unfair. "What we heard of the Audio and Visual Media Bill is disappointing and creates many obstacles, such as requiring high license fees that could reach millions of riyals," said Al-Jawzi.

One possible measure proposed by the Information Ministry is to have radio stations make a deposit of YR12 million (\$55,900) with the Central Bank of Yemen. Fines that stations might incur could then be deducted directly from the deposited money. "One thing that will break our backs is the [deposit] of YR12 million (\$55,900)," Al-Jawzi said.

He added that the cost for a radio frequency is likely to reach YR2.6 million (\$12,000), which he says is too high. He said it is important that the owners of private radio stations obtain official licenses and that decision-makers listen to their opinions.

"The information minister and Parliament did not consult with the owners of the private community radio stations. These institutions have become weighty and their opinions should be taken into account," said Al-Jawzi.

# Landowners still await adequate compensation for expropriated land

Story and photos by Ali Abulohoom

Over 88,000 square meters of land belonging to Faraj Saleh and his family, who live in Sanahan district southeast of Sana'a, have been expropriated by the government. The land is located on the outskirts of Sana'a where the cost of 44 square meters is worth between YR800,000 and 1,000,000 (\$4,000-5,000). The expropriated land is intended to be developed for public use and could include public parks, schools, roads, and mosques.

The Expropriation for Public Interest Law issued in 1995 states that landowners should receive fair compensation for land taken by the state. This is to be determined by a committee formed by an appeal court in the governorate in which the land is located. However, it has been seven years since Faraj's land was expropriated and he has yet to receive any compensation, despite the law stipulating that owners should be reimbursed within two months of losing their land.

The State, Land and Real Estate Authority is a governmental body authorized to expropriate land not only from individuals but from public and private institutions as well, with a fair compensation being paid to owners. Article 20 of the Expropriation for Public Interest Law states the cost of expropriated properties and buildings should be evaluated by a committee. The valuation must be consistent with the price of similar properties in the area at the time.

The State, Land and Real Estate Authority is the governmental body that expropriated Faraj's land. However, according to Faraj, no committee has been formed to determine his compensation.

"We did not see anyone come to determine how much our land was worth, but we saw engineers map and outline the expropriated land. We thought the engineers came to evaluate our land but afterwards we

realized that they came to exclude the land possessed by influential people."

Faraj and his family have not yet resorted to the courts as they are unable to afford the legal expenses. They still have hope that the government will compensate them one day.

"We are optimistic that our rights will be kept until we are able to pursue them by affording legal expenses," said Faraj.

## Expropriated land for public services

The law allows any governmental body or sector to use peoples' land to set up public services or facilities if there are no other alternatives. However, this is only on condition that a committee is formed to reach an agreement with owners.

Sometimes land is expropriated under government oversight but does not see any development.

Mohammed Hanash owns 30,000 square meters of land in Raimat Humaid, a district to the south of Sana'a that has limited public services. Hanash had his land seized by the State, Land and Real Estate Authority for public buildings and structures.

"Three years have elapsed since my land was taken away and I have yet to receive compensation," Hanash said.



Expropriated land in Al-Huthaili district, northeast of Sana'a.

Furthermore, only very recently has the land been turned into public space.

## Compensation

Ameen Al-Rabyee, a lawyer specializing in land and possession law, said that the real challenge facing people in Yemen is their lack of awareness. "The majority of people think that when the government decides to use their land, it is [effectively] confiscated. How dare we sue the government, a client once told me."

Al-Rabyee said that whoever pursues his rights will get them." In Dhamar governorate, the government compensated a man whose land was taken for a traffic roundabout. When he showed up in the court, he received YR50,000,000 (\$250,000)."

Al-Rabyee confirmed that compensation should be paid in accordance with current costs even if lands were taken many years ago.

Yahia Marwan, a local from Saref district, north of Sana'a, said that he too received compensation after the government had taken his land and turned it into a public cemetery.

"Although my land was expropriated fifteen years ago, I received the compensation of YR10,000,000 (\$50,000) five years ago after spending many years searching for my rights."



Faraj Saleh pointing at his land expropriated by the government in Al-Huthaili district, northeast of Sana'a.

Al-Rabyee said that the government reacts slowly where people's rights and legal procedures are concerned. He says that procedures "which are supposed to be done in several days often take several months...that is why people mistrust the judiciary and prefer to shrug the case off instead of wasting time and money."

Many others are still waiting for compensation. Khalid Shujain, a local from Bait Baus district, north of Sana'a, said that his 100,000 square meters of land was expropriated by the government three years ago and he is yet to receive payment.

"A committee came from the real estate authority reinforced with security take my land for public services, or so they claimed. Now three years later there is no compensation and the lands have not been used" said Shujain.

Al-Jaki, Al-Haet and Al-Hotwar are three villages in the Sanahan district where locals have complained about their land being taken by the government without fair compensa-

tion. Yahia Al-Sanhani, the district head of Sanahan, confirmed that the cost of 44 square meters of land in the region is worth YR1,000,000 (\$5,000).

Mansoor Faraj, a local from Al-Hotwar village said, about 4,000,000 square meters had been taken by the government, who promised to compensate the owners a few months later.

The justification for the expropriation, according to Faraj, was to use the land for public infrastructure. To date there has been no compensation and no public services have been developed on the expropriated land.

Mohammed Jubran, a local from Al-Raha district in the northeast of Sana'a, said the government took his land of approximately 50,000 square meters seven years ago and would not have received fair compensation had he not taken the case to court.

"I went to the court several times and made the judge form a committee to evaluate my land. Two years

ago I received fair compensation," said Jubran.

## Committees

Al-Rabyee said that the State, Land and Real Estate Authority should immediately get courts to form committees to reach a land settlements.

For his part, Abudullah Naji Thabet, the lands mapping manager at the State, Land and Real Estate Authority, said that "in 2011 the authority formed a main committee that was divided into several sub-committees. This included employees from the authority and judges who were to visit the expropriated areas and settle pending issues." However, the committees were suspended in 2012 amid growing political and economic crises.

"We will wait for the political and security unrest to settle, before we resume with what the committee was set up to do," said Thabet.

Until then, Faraj and his family will keep a close eye on their lands.

"We will fight until we gain our rights."





# Popular football stadiums sink into oblivion after 2011 uprising

Archive photo by Al-Ahli.com



YFA teams Yarmouk (in white) and Waheda Sana'a (in red) play a match at Al-Thawra stadium in November. Other stadiums in Sana'a have not held any official matches for years and are in poor condition.

## ■ Ali Abulohoom

**A**l-Thurafi, a 5,000-seat football stadium in the heart of Sana'a, was known for attracting young fans from far and wide to its matches organized by the Yemeni Football Association (YFA). However, after the 2011 uprisings, the stadium has ceased holding games, taking away a major recreational activity for the youth.

Since its establishment in 1970, the stadium held regular matches. Once covered in green turf, the land is now dry and neglected.

In February 2011, pro-regime protesters occupied the stadium in a show of support for former President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Since then, not a single match has been played at Al-Thurafi.

The stadium is abandoned—the seats are damaged, the fences are broken and the changing rooms are in appalling condition.

Mohammed Al-Khawlani, 24, a local resident of Al-Tahrir, expressed his disappointment with the state of the stadium. He says that the stadium is used by local “thugs” who gather and chew qat.

When Al-Thurafi was in use, it was Al-Khawlani's favorite place to spend his free time. He quit chewing qat in the afternoons and instead would look forward to attending football matches.

Al-Khawlani says he has now lost a favorite past-time as football matches are no longer played at the stadium.

The stadium is conveniently located in a residential area in the Al-Tahrir district, making it easily accessible for fans. As the area is also surrounded by hotels, markets and shops, it is also an ideal location for players, who can enjoy an evening at a restaurant after their game.

Ayman Saeed, 46, an Al-Telal player from Aden governorate, said that the Al-Thurafi stadium was the best stadium he has played in.

“I was impressed every time I visited Al-Thurafi. Swarms of fans

jostled to see the field, not leaving a single seat in the stadium spare,” said Saeed.

Majed Tayashi, a sports journalist for Al-Ryathi newspaper, said a number of proposals to transform Al-Thurafi have been put forward by the government and private companies. The government has attempted to transform the stadium into a public car park and private companies have proposed projects to set up numerous businesses in the area.

However, all plans were rejected due to pressure from various sport groups. There was particular pressure from the Al-Wahda team and its famous former player and namesake of the stadium, Yahya Al-Thurafi.

AbuBakr Al-Sukari, a current player for Al-Wahda, helped organize demonstrations calling for the stadium to be renovated.

He said, “our outcry is because the government conceded and refused all proposals to invest in the stadium. We are still waiting to reconstruct it again.”

Abdullah Obiad, the director of the Ministry of Youth and Sport,

**“In February 2011, pro-regime protesters occupied the stadium in a show of support for former president Ali Abdullah Saleh. Since then, not a single match has been played at Al-Thurafi.”**

says that Al-Thurafi was neglected due to political unrest and security concerns and a lack of funding.

He promised that the ministry would allocate a budget for renovating the stadium.

The deputy minister of youth and sport, Abdullah Bahyan, said the planned renovation of Al-Thurafi is part of a wider initiative to rebuild abandoned stadiums in Sana'a and other governorates. He said, “our plan is to rebuild Al-Thurafi in Sana'a, Al-Hubaishi in Aden, Al-Olfi in Al-Hodeida, and Al-Kebsi in Ibb. These fields have deteriorated due to many factors, the worst of which are political and economic instability.”

Bahyan recalled his days as a referee at the Al-Hubaishi stadium in Aden. He remembers Al-Hubaishi attracting fans not only from Aden but from other southern governorates. “I used to enjoy blowing my whistle and leading matches that were attended by thousands.”

Naji Al-Ward, 44, a football fan from Ibb governorate, describes the state of Al-Kebsi stadium. “It was once a stadium that drew in thousands of fans. Al-Kebsi is now totally deserted.”

Al-Ward says the reason Al-Kebsi is no longer in use is because the Ministry of Youth and Sport built the larger May 22 stadium. However, the new stadium is located far away from the city, making it difficult for fans from Ibb to attend matches.

Bahyan echoes Al-Ward's discontent. He explains that the government ordered the building of several stadiums across the country in the lead up to the 20th Gulf Tournament hosted by Yemen in 2010. Construction of new stadiums has meant that pre-existing stadiums once popular in the communities are now ignored.

Bahyan stresses that the older stadiums are important to Yemeni people. They have a long history in the community and people have clung onto them for years. He says the old stadiums need to see fans flooding into them again.

FROM THE  
ARCHIVES  
July 31, 1995

Rothmans Supports  
Yemen's 1995/96  
Football League  
Matches

Anwar Al-Sayyadi

**T**he Rothmans Yemen National League matches were kicked off on July 20th at Al-Moraisi Stadium in Sana'a. The first match pitched Al-Ahli Sana'a against Al-Ahli Hodeida. The Sana'a team won.

The Rothmans Yemen National League brings together soccer clubs from Sana'a, Hodedia, Taiz, Aden, Abyan and Hadhramaut. The games will be played for the remainder of this year and the duration of 1996. The League was formed on the basis of funding made available by Rothmans of Pall Mall International Ltd.

On April 7th, an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Youth and Sports, represented by Mr. Hussain Al-Awadhi, Secretary-General of the Olympic Committee, and Rothmans represented by Mr. Steven James, Managing Director, through KAM, an international sports marketing company. According to the agreement, Rothmans will make available \$95,000 to finance the matches.

On July 24th Dr. Abdul-Wahab Rawah, Minister of Youth and Sports, received Mr. Nicolas Maistre, Rothmans Market Manager RPMO Yemen, to express his gratitude and appreciation for the contribution. “We are aware that Rothmans has been associated with sponsorship of many sporting events worldwide. The most famous one is, of course, Formula One Motor Racing,” the Minister explained.

**أجمل التهاني والتبريكات**

**للأخ/ فهد عبدالوالي الحريقي**

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**ربة الصوفا والعفاو**

**على انساب الخلق**

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# Shortages, clan rivalries weaken Somalia's new army

IRIN

First published May 28

Acting governor of Baidoa and Sector 3 commander of the Somali National Army (SNA) Brigadier General Ibrahim Yaro breaks into a broad grin, bordering on a chuckle, when asked whether his forces have any of their own helicopters.

"You see that vehicle," he said, pointing to a pick-up truck with a 14.5mm heavy machine-gun mounted on the back, "that is the heaviest weapon we have in the sector [covering the Bay, Gedo and Bakool regions]. It's borrowed from one of the clans. It's on loan for free, although we [SNA] have to fix any mechanical problems. But they [the clan] can take it back any time they want to," he told IRIN.

The national army's dilapidated Baidoa barracks has a single coil of razor wire for a roadblock at its entrance—in stark contrast to the adjacent heavily fortified African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) base, which houses Ethiopian, Burundian and other soldiers from African states, as well as a small contingent of U.S. special forces.

Any SNA personnel entering the AMISOM complex have to hand over their weapons—if they have any—to AMISOM guards.

Dress code for SNA troops is all but non-existent, with some personnel wearing civilian clothes and others a variety of military uniforms. Three SNA officers sitting a few meters away are dressed in camouflage gear. One has a Chinese uniform, the second a Turkish and the third a U.S. uniform.

"It's true we [SNA] don't have uniforms and we don't have enough ammunition," said Yaro. "An AK-47 has 30 bullets in a magazine for each soldier. If someone has eight magazines is it possible to fight with him?"

"Al-Shabab has more ammunition than us. AMISOM is not ready to give us more. If the SNA had more ammunition we could do more activities in the area," said Yaro, a one-time soldier with ex-President Mohammed Siad Barre's army.

SNA is being groomed to become the mainstay of the country's security apparatus but remains a junior partner to AMISOM. The 2012 National Security and Stabilization Plan (NSSP) provided a blueprint for the rebuilding of Somalia's security forces. It envisaged 28,000 professional soldiers and 12,000 police at a cost of about \$160 million over three years, including a reformed judiciary. The 2013 Somalia Conference in London also ranked security as the priority for resurrecting a two-decade-old failed state; European donor nations pledged more than \$100 million for the security sector.

The U.S. State Department said in a March 2014 statement that the U.S. had provided more than \$512 million in financial support to AMISOM since 2007, and a further \$171 million for the development of an "effective and professional Somali National Army."

## UNSOA support

In January 2014 the UN Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) began providing "non-lethal support to SNA units in front line operations with AMISOM," Markus Weiss, UNSOA's coordination and planning officer, told IRIN by email.

After the fall of Barre in 1991 and the disintegration of one of Africa's largest militaries of the time, Somalia experienced a military vacuum which ushered in the era of the warlords. Its military was first re-

formed in 2000 by the Transitional National Government (TNG) and then again by the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in 2004.

"The [UN 2013] resolution limits UNSOA's support package to the provision of six items or services (food and water, fuel, transport, tents and medical support). The support is subject to conditions, like registration and vetting of SNA troops, compliance with UN policy on human rights, mandatory training on others," Weiss said.

"So far, UNSOA has supported 3,600 SNA [personnel] in Sector 3 and 1,000 SNA in Sector 4 for training purposes only. Once the training is completed, we expect these troops to engage in joint operations with AMISOM. In Sectors 1 and 5 we are about to start the training while we wait for confirmation from SNA on support to Sector 2. In total, a maximum of 10,900 SNA troops will be supported in the first 12 months.

"It is still in the early stages of UNSOA's support to SNA, but we expect this project to gather pace in the second half of 2014," he said.

## Clan loyalty

Yaro dismisses any suggestion that clan loyalties among SNA personnel, or poor pay (\$100 a month plus \$30 for food—stipends provided by the U.S. and Italy), impede the operational readiness of his soldiers, but it is a view not shared by their military partners AMISOM.

"Clan loyalty is a big problem. SNA [operations] are restricted by clan influence. The police is especially clan-based, although the army is a little better. The SNA leadership is also very weak," Colonel Gebrehaweria Fitwi, the Ethiopian force civil-military coordinator in Sector 3, told IRIN.

There are eight SNA battalions in Sector 3: four based in Baidoa, and two each in Bakool and Gedo. A battalion is considered the smallest military formation capable of independent operations—provided they have the necessary equipment—and can vary in size from 300 to 1,200 soldiers.

"There might be eight battalions [of SNA in Sector 3] but the most in one battalion is probably 250 and the least is about 150," said Fitwi, implying that SNA battalions are understrength.

"There is the problem of SNA doing private security work [because of low pay] and they are asking us all the time for ammunition. The soldiers come from clans and almost all the army is newly recruited. There are no tactical skills, and there is no command and control," with SNA soldiers coming and going from their bases as they

please, he added.

AMISOM forces and the SNA have rolled back huge swathes of Al-Shabab-controlled areas, especially since the UN February 2012 endorsement of the new Concept of Operations (CONOPS), which saw AMISOM's troop numbers increase from 12,000 to 17,731 uniformed personnel.

Some analysts term AMISOM's capturing of territory as "mowing the lawn," which suppresses the immediate threat, but fails to address the underlying causes of the conflict.

Continued on the back page



Uniforms for the Somali National Army are scarce. This soldier wears civilian clothes at the military base in Baidoa



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## الشركة البراق

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تلفون: ٠١/٦٠٦٠٢٤، ٠١/٦٠٦٠٧٣، باب اليمن ٠١/٢٩٧٤٧٤، موبایل: ٧٧٧٦٠٠٢٤

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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 يمن سوفت) - دورات عديدة في العلوم المالية والمصرفية والإدارية. 714796729 - 737299730



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 عن 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

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

المتحدة للتأمين  
الوطنية للتأمين  
الشركة اليمنية للإسلامية للتأمين  
وأعادة التأمين  
شركة أمان  
الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين  
الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين

روضه واحة الأطفال  
مدرسة رينبو  
مدارس صنعاء الدولية  
مدرسة التركيبة الدولية  
مدرسة مغارات

قدس فلاي  
سكاي للسفرات والسياحة  
مركز أعمال الصقر  
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة  
وكالات سفرات اليمن

مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
مطعم منابو الياباني  
قطريتي

مستشفى الثورة  
مستشفى الجمهوري  
المستشفى الألماني الحديث  
المستشفى الاهلي الحديث  
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا  
مستشفى الكويت

طيران اليمنية  
السعيدة  
الإماراتية  
الإثيوبية  
الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)  
التركية  
السعودية  
القطرية  
طيران الخليج  
طيران الأردنية - صنعاء  
طيران الاتحاد  
طيران دبي

فندق ميركوير صنعاء  
فندق شمر  
فندق مومبيك  
فندق لازوردي  
فندق تام صيدة زرينيس  
العالمية للفندق - صنعاء  
فندق شهران - صنعاء  
فندق وأجنحة التاج الملكي

فندق لاسوردي  
فندق تام صيدة زرينيس  
العالمية للفندق - صنعاء  
فندق شهران - صنعاء  
فندق وأجنحة التاج الملكي

مستشفيات

بنك كاك الاسلامي  
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

تأجير سيارات  
زاوية (Budget)  
يورب كار  
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر  
NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر  
البريد السريع

شحن وتوصيل  
مركز الندى للخدمات العامة  
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services

مستشفيات

وزارة الشباب والرياضة  
وزارة الصناعة والتجارة  
وزارة العدل  
وزارة السياحة  
وزارة المغتربين  
وزارة النفط والمعادن  
وزارة شؤون الداخلية  
وزارة النقل  
وزارة حقوق الانسان  
وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات  
وزارة الادارة المحلية  
وزارة الاعلام  
وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي  
وزارة التربية والتعليم  
وزارة الخارجية  
وزارة الداخلية  
وزارة المالية  
وزارة المواصلا  
وزارة المياه والبيئة  
وزارة الكهرباء

البنوك  
بنك اليمن والخليج

بنك التضامن الإسلامي  
البنك التجاري  
مصرف اليمن البحريين الشامل - الستين الغربي 77- ٠١/٥٢٨٣٦٦  
بنك اليمن الدولي  
بنك العربي  
بنك التسليف الزراعي  
بنك المركزي  
بنك الامل  
بنك القطري الدولي  
بنك اليمنى للانشاء والتعمير  
بنك سبا الاسلامي  
بنك كاليون  
يونانيد بنك اميتد



طوارئ الكهرباء  
طوارئ المياه  
طوارئ الشرطة  
الإستعلامات  
الإطفاء  
حوادث المرور  
الشؤون الداخلية  
الشؤون الخارجية  
الهجرة  
التلفزيون  
الصلب الاحمر  
الإذاعة

رئاسة الجمهورية  
رئاسة الوزراء  
وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق  
وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
وزارة الثروة السمكية  
وزارة الثقافة  
وزارة الدفاع  
وزارة الزراعة والري  
وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل  
وزارة الشؤون القانونية  
وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان

### كلمات متقاطعة

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افقي:  
1- اول عاصمة للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية- الأكثر ضرورة (م)  
2- فيلم من بطولة محمد هنيدي ولقاء الخيمسي (م)  
3- ارشد- مادة توضع على الشعر (م)- من غير تقود (م)  
4- من التضاريس- عكس الجن (م)  
5- من الذبذبة- قرار- افك (م)  
6- تطبيقية- ينظران اليهما بسرعة  
7- الرجوع (م)- من حالات البحر (م)  
8- حرف اجنبي (م)- تتساعها- بصحية- متشابهان  
9- اداة استعمال- النقاش  
10- في القهوة (م)- احد الاقارب- ادعي عليها  
11- التجمع لمناسبات- الخدجة (م)  
12- سلاح قديم- شهر ميلادي- علم مذكر  
13- علم مذكر- علم تركيب الكلام (م)- عقل  
14- مطربة لبنانية- حضبة سعودية  
15- ممثلة مصرية

عمودي:  
1- ممثلة مصرية  
2- ممثل كوميدى خليجي (م)- ابر  
3- مرض صدي (م)- يحمو (م)- بيعت اليهن المكاتب (م)  
4- صاحبات احدي المعن- ابارك له  
5- عكس نوبان (م)- متساوية (م)- لا بالفارسي  
6- متشابهان- اعرف- مود (م)  
7- صيدلية بالانجليزي- نادي ليلقة بنديّة بالانجليزي (م)- انصاف (م)  
8- متشابهان- الرموش- تسنان (م)  
9- اتفعمم- من علامات التقدم في السن  
10- نق- يشعر- اراقبه (م)  
11- لا انكرهم (م)- متشابهة- عكس نهار  
12- نخس نخضه (م)- تترك- تناول الطعام (م)  
13- انعامهم- عكس خلف- ابداع (م)  
14- عكس المحرم (م)- الفضاء  
15- متشابهة- من اوجه القمر

### الكلمة المفقودة

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لسوء الحظ  
نمو الشعر  
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تغير مناخي  
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اول حدث دولي  
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ليالي النمسا  
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خاتم مغناطيسي  
خلل في الهرمون  
عبقرية موزارت

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تعليب  
سجائر  
لوحات  
مراوغ  
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التسلل  
الصيلل  
المريخ  
امتحان  
كافيار  
مجانية  
7  
عقلانية

### استراحة العدد

النجمة

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لم تستطع امرأة أمريكية في ولاية بنسلفانيا من الوصول إلى المستشفى لتضع توأمها فافصل زوجها بالطوارئ واتجها إلى مستشفى وست بن في بلومفيلد وبعد دقيقة واحدة وضعت الأم مولودتها الأولى داخل السيارة ووصلت فرق الاسعاف إلى المكان وأكتملا الطريق إلى المستشفى وبعد نصف ساعة ولدت الأم مولودتها الثانية في المستشفى.

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أنت على رد مالم تقل أقدر منك على رد مالمقل

نكتة العدد  
واحد اغمى عليه طلعه على سيارة الاسعاف وحطوله جلوبوك فجأة طلع على جيبته كلمتين: «جاري الشحن»

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2- تبدأ الكلمة الثانية بأخر حرف من الكلمة السابقة.  
3- قم بجمع الحروف الخمسة الموجودة في الدوائر الخمس الكبيرة على أطراف النجمة وثبتها بالتسلسل الرقمي القريب من تلك الدائرة لتحصل على حل ما هو مطلوب داخل النجمة.

أوس  
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حوت  
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1- ابدأ من الحرف القريب من الرقم (1) في الدائرة الكبيرة متجنباً مع السهم مستقيماً يأمس الكلمات المعكوسة من كلمات القائمة.  
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1- ابدأ من الحرف القريب من الرقم (1) في الدائرة الكبيرة متجنباً مع السهم مستقيماً يأمس الكلمات المعكوسة من كلمات القائمة.  
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فرع تعز: 04-285099  
فرع عدن: 02-240577  
فرع المكلا: 05-304173/2  
فرع الحديدة: 03-200097/1  
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ناتكو الإلكترونيات

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

## Shortages, clan rivalries weaken Somalia's new army

**Changing tactics**  
Mohamed Mubarak, a Mogadishu-based security analyst and founder of the anti-corruption NGO Marqati, told IRIN success against Al-Shabab for AMISOM was a double-edged sword, as "once Al-Shabab has been sufficiently neutralized, AMISOM risks becoming viewed as

an occupying force. However, AMISOM would not want to leave until they have confidence in the capacity of the SNA."  
Fitwi said the nature of the conflict was also changing, as Al-Shabab no longer always confronts AMISOM and has adapted more to "guerrilla-type warfare" with the

use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and landmines.  
"In the future [AMISOM] tactics need to change. It's time to shift to the use of special forces, but AMISOM has no special forces, but we can use small units to lay ambushes against Al-Shabab," he said.  
Tesfaye Gurmay, a colonel in the

Ethiopian army and AMISOM Sector 3 operational head, told IRIN the security situation in the sector was "not alarming" and the main security problem was "the deeply rooted conflict within the clan system, and not Al-Shabab."  
Mubarak in a February 2014 African Arguments briefing said, "since the TNG days, the transitional governments of Somalia have given military honors to clan and warlord militia commanders simply to appease said groups.

inspected on Ethiopian-supplied rifles in Halane [Mogadishu's main military camp]," the briefing said.  
Information obtained by the monitoring group found poor controls on weapons and ammunition and their "sources in the markets indicate[d] that weapons are being moved to Galkacyo, a major trafficking hub in central Somalia, as well as being sold to Al-Shabab in Jubaland [part of southern So-

malia where Kenyan forces are deployed].  
"Sources in the markets also claim that prior to November 2013, most weapons sold were black market weapons, whereas dealers now say the greatest supply of weapons is from SNA stocks."  
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"This has resulted in an army of semi-literate officers at every level: from the veteran warlord Indha Adde promoted to general from nothing by Sheikh Sharif [Ahmed, the former Somali president between 2009 and 2012] in 2010, to former ICU [Islamic Courts Union] foot soldiers promoted to captains and majors from 2009."  
Mubarak told IRIN, "because of clan politics and the realities of Somalia during the civil war, some clans have more representation in the armed forces and use the SNA cover to achieve their objectives."  
"In today's Somali army, clan loyalties trump national identity; without this being rectified by rehabilitating and decommissioning clan militias, continuing to arm the Somali army is akin to fueling clan wars," Mubarak said in the briefing note.

**Arms proliferation**  
The Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group in a February 2014 briefing—following the partial lifting of the country's more than 20-year-old arms embargo in March 2013, which was eased so that Somalia could re-equip its security forces—pointed to the "high level and systematic abuses in weapons and ammunition management and distribution."  
The briefing said: "The Monitoring Group has identified at least two separate clan-based centers of gravity for weapons procurement within the FGS [Federal Government of Somalia] structures. These two interest groups appear to be prosecuting narrow clan agendas, at times working against the development of peace and security in Somalia through the distribution of weapons to parallel security forces and clan militias that are not part of the Somali security forces."  
"In addition, the Monitoring Group has obtained separate photographic evidence of a new AK-pattern assault rifle in one illicit market which matches the exact type supplied by Ethiopia to the SNA. The serial number on that rifle is in sequence with serial numbers

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