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# YEMEN TIMES



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## AQAP, Houthis clash in Ibb

**■ Ali Saeed**  
SANA'A, Oct. 21—The Houthis' expansion in Ibb governorate is being challenged by alleged members of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), supported by local armed tribesmen, who engaged in clashes throughout the last week in different areas of Ibb, two local journalists told the Yemen Times.

As of Wednesday evening, AQAP militants were still in control of Al-Odain district and warned residents from dealing with the Houthis, Rashad Mufrih, general secretary of Al-Odain district, told the Yemen Times.

He explained that the armed men set up checkpoints with the AQAP flag along roads in the district where civilians pass through these checkpoints normally.

On Monday, AQAP fighters took full control of Al-Hazm, the capital of Al-Odain district, and erected several checkpoints on the road that connects the district to the city of Ibb, Amjad Khushafa, a local journalist in Ibb city, said.

Fighting between the alleged AQAP militants and the Houthis has not taken place in Al-Odain as of Wednesday, although direct fighting between the two groups occurred nearby Ibb city in Mashoora district, according to Mufrih.

On Monday, AQAP militants attacked two checkpoints manned by

Houthis and government forces in Mashoora district, west of Ibb city. The attack resulted in the death of 18 Houthis militants and soldiers and two AQAP fighters, Mostafa Hassan, another local journalist in Ibb city, said.

According to Hassan, the AQAP militants took control of the checkpoint temporarily but left the site soon after.

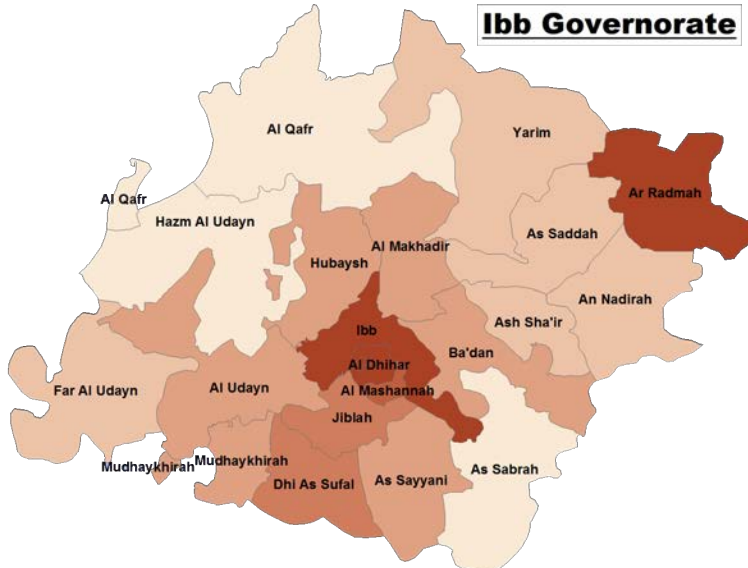
Ali Al-Qahoom, a member of the Houthis' Political Office, said the Houthis and allied security forces fought back in response to the AQAP attacks in Mashoora and killed an unknown number of militants.

He claims the Houthis' armed men are in Ibb governorate, 193 km south of the capital, to eliminate AQAP elements just like they are doing in Rada'a city of Al-Baida governorate.

An agreement that was signed last Friday between the Houthis and the local tribesmen failed to end the tension after the Houthis refused to withdraw their militants from the city, Khushafa said.

The Houthis move with their armed men freely in the city while alleged AQAP members and tribesmen are stationed outside the city in the districts of Al-Odain and Baadan.

The Houthis are mainly positioned in Al-Haratha, a strategic mountain that overlooks the city from the northwest, on the Sana'a-



As of Wednesday, AQAP controlled Al-Odain district and fighting between alleged AQAP and Houthi militants had taken place in Mashoora district.

Ibb road that links the capital Sana'a to Dhamar, Ibb, Taiz, and Aden.

The state-run Saba News Agency reported that the Supreme Security Committee in Ibb held a meeting on Monday headed by the governor of Ibb, Yahya Al-Eryani, and discussed the security developments in Ibb with no reported action on the implementation of the Friday agreement.

The Friday agreement requires militants from both parties to leave

the city and stipulates that police forces are to guard the internal part of Ibb city while military forces are to be deployed at the city entrances.

The agreement was modified and re-signed on Saturday evening, with a new stipulation that incitement against the opposing groups must be stopped and bringing in new militants is banned. The stipulation that fighters from both sides would be withdrawn from the city was taken out of the modified agreement.

## Islamic Relief assists IDPs in Al-Jawf

**■ Bassam Al-Khameri**

SANA'A, Oct. 21—The Islamic Relief Organization launched a relief program on Tuesday serving internally displaced persons (IDPs) in five districts of Al-Jawf governorate.

Hadi Al-Aka, the Islamic Relief's coordinator in Al-Jawf, told the state-run Saba News Agency that the Islamic Relief program, funded by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), has provided non-food items (NFIs) and water filters to a total of 1,000 displaced families in Al-Mutoon, Al-Hazm, Al-Khalaq, Al-Ghail and Al-Masloob districts.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) reported in September that clashes in Al-Jawf started in July and left about 1,200 families displaced.

Majed Abdulla Al-Numim, an IDP in Al-Ghail district, said he benefited from the assistance but needed more support from the government, having to provide for a family of ten.

Contrary to Al-Numim, Mohamed Nasser, a father whose family

has been displaced since July, said that he and some other IDPs have not received any assistance. "We have been waiting for a long time, but I am disappointed in the system."



Although not all families have received the assistance they need, more aid is expected in the coming days.

"I'm residing with my family in a school in Al-Khalaq district but no assistance was provided to us. We only received food items when

we left our home in July but I don't know which organization provided that assistance," he added.

Al-Aka admitted that not all IDPs have received assistance so far and more aid will be distributed in the coming days.

"The situation in Al-Jawf is stable now and clashes are over. Some of the IDPs have returned to their homes but some others are still in schools because their homes were destroyed in the clashes," said Faisal Al-Aswad, an Al-Jawf based journalist.

"The governorate needs urgent reconstruction works because of the fierce clashes that took place a month ago," Al-Aswad added.

The conflict in Al-Jawf ended after the political parties in Yemen signed the Peace and National Partnership Agreement on Sept. 21.

According to the UNOCHA report, 720 IDP families had received NFIs in Al-Jawf as of Sept. 17 and remaining IDP families were expected to be reached within a week. Since Tuesday, UNOCHA's efforts in Al-Jawf are supported by the Islamic Relief Organization.

## Southern Movement pitches camps in Mukalla

**■ Khalid Al-Karimi**

SANA'A, Oct. 21—The Southern Movement on Monday set up camps in Mukalla city of Hadramout governorate, calling for the south's independence.

The camps will remain in place indefinitely, according to sources affiliated with the Southern Movement in Hadramout.

The encampments in Mukalla follow the establishment of similar protest camps on Oct. 14 in Aden city.

"What is happening in Hadramout is a normal extension of what is taking place in Aden. The southern people are calling for the return of their state. The recent activities are a message to the external and internal powers that the south is demanding independence. Now civil society organizations [in the south] are joining the Southern Movement encampments," said

Abdullah Naji Rashid, a Southern Movement leader.

Saleh Al-Naqeeb, the security manager in Mukalla, told the Yemen Times the camps would be tolerated as long as the protestors remain peaceful. "The security forces will not clash with the protestors because we do not want to engulf the governorate into conflict—backed by the social leaders we will not allow this to happen," he said.

Ahmed Bamoalem, the deputy head of the Supreme Coordinating Committee of the Southern Movement in Hadramout, told the Yemen Times the movement pitched camps on Monday evening, calling on all people in Hadramout to join the camps.

"The Southern Movement extends from Mahra governorate to Bab Al-Mandeb Strait. Our camping in Hadramout will add strength to the current protest in Aden, so we have decided to continue camping

until we gain independence," said Bamoalem.

Ahmed Bajaba, a resident in Mukalla, said the Southern Movement pitched camps in Mukalla, imitating what is taking place in Aden. "I think the turnout in Mukalla will not be as strong as in Aden. Aden is the capital of the south, and this is why the Southern Movement's momentum is stronger in Aden than in any southern governorate," said Bajaba.

Fahmi Mahroos, the former security manager of Hadramout, told the Yemen Times the call for independence has become a widespread southern demand. However, he agreed with Bajaba that the turnout in Mukalla's Southern Movement camps is small and still insufficient.

Bajaba said that events in the north constitute an important reason behind protests in the south. People in Hadramout are in favor

of independence because Yemen no longer has a strong central government, he explained, adding that the Houthi takeover of Sana'a and other northern governorates is proof of the government's weakness.

"The Supreme Coordinating Committee of the Southern Movement held a meeting in the square in Mukalla on Tuesday, and the committee will establish other sub-committees including the organizing committee and media committee," Bamoalem told the Yemen Times.

Saood Al-Shinaini, the head of the Media Committee of the Hadramout Tribal Federation, told the Yemen Times that the time is ripe for independence. "We are not separated from the people in the south, and we support the same issue."

According to him, the south is occupied, the calls for independence are logical, and the southerners have the right to gain independence.

## Clashes over Rada'a city

■ Nasser Al-Sakkaf

**SANA'A, Oct. 22**—Clashes between the Houthis and alleged Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) militants are still ongoing in Rada'a district of Al-Baida governorate.

Houthis control most of Rada'a city, but alleged AQAP members are besieging the city to prevent Houthi reinforcements from entering, Mohammed Hussein, a tribal sheikh in Rada'a city, told the Yemen Times.

On Tuesday evening, clashes broke out between alleged AQAP members and Houthis, lasting until Wednesday and leaving an unknown number of casualties from both sides, Hussein said.

Between Friday and Monday, an estimated 80 Houthi militants and numerous AQAP members were reported killed in and around Rada'a district, local sources told the Yemen Times.

men Times.

Hussein considers himself and other civilians in Rada'a city to be neutral. He said the Houthis inside the city are not locals, but the alleged AQAP members live on the outskirts of Rada'a city.

Mohammed Al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthis' Political Office, confirmed that clashes between the Houthis and AQAP are ongoing in Rada'a.

"Ansar Allah [the Houthis] still control Rada'a city and they are going towards Qaifa area, which is considered the stronghold of AQAP," he said, adding that most of the Houthis' fighters "are from Rada'a."

According to Hussein, "the clashes are ongoing near Rada'a castle at the Daar Al-Naged checkpoint, which is near the borders between [areas controlled by] the Houthis and AQAP. A shell hit Nasr Al-Hu-

tam's house, who is alleged to be a member of AQAP."

Daar Al-Naged checkpoint is near to Qaifa area, where the Al-Dhahab family resides. The Yemeni government has accused members of the family of belonging to AQAP for a long time.

"Houthis achieved progress and they are near Qaifa area, while AQAP withdrew from several areas which became controlled by Houthis, such as Al-Arsh," Hussein said.

AQAP announced on their Twitter handle Monday evening that they launched several attacks against the Houthis since Sunday. One post said AQAP fighters "attacked on Monday members of the Houthis in the house of a Houthi leader [Abdullah Idris] in Rada'a by using a car bomb. Dozens were killed in this attack."

Hassan Al-Dhoraibi, a citizen from Rada'a city, said that residents do not feel safe because of the sporadic clashes within the city.

"A large number of the victims in Rada'a are citizens and they can't take the injured outside of the city because of the clashes," he added.

In Al-Dhorai's view, "both AQAP and Houthi members have their own checkpoints in the areas they control and each side takes care of his supporters while nobody thinks of civilians."

Statistics on civilian casualties have yet to be released. The Yemen Times tried to contact the local government but received no response.

## Draft constitution 80 percent complete

■ Ali Abulohoom

**SANA'A, Oct. 21**—Under the auspices of the General Secretariat of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC), the Taiz Center for Human Rights (TCHR) on Tuesday organized a discussion panel on the drafting of Yemen's new constitution.

The panel, which was attended by NDC members, media representatives, and human rights activists, discussed the latest developments of the Constitution Drafting Committee.

Nabil Al-Selwi, head of the TCHR, said that the session was organized within the framework of the "Know your constitution" project, adopted by the center to raise awareness about the constitution's importance.

Nabil Abdulhafidh Maged, a board member of Transparency International who says he has been in touch with members of the Constitution Drafting Committee, told the Yemen Times that about 80 percent of the constitution has been drafted and agreed upon.

He confirmed that the articles that have been finished are related to good governance and the bipartisanship of government institutions, while the remaining 20 percent pertain to more controversial issues, such as the future

form of government.

Olfat Al-Dubai, a member of the Constitution Drafting Committee, agreed. "Once we started to phrase the articles of the United Regions of Federal Yemen," she said, referring to the six-region federal plan announced at the NDC, "we figured out that the outcomes of the NDC have only indicated general guidelines, devoid of details, especially with respect to federalism."

According to Maged, it is still being debated whether Yemen's future state form will be called "federalism" or "united regions."

"Some of the members have been reticent about the term 'federalism,' arguing that people associate it with the separation of the south and the north, whereas the word 'united' is commonly thought to be something good," Maged said.

A further controversial topic, according to Maged, is a law issued in 1990 which grants legal immunity to those who hold high ranking political positions, like the president and ministers.

"The members are discussing a change to this article but are taking this decision very seriously in anticipation of the opposition by conventional stakeholders, such as the GPC [General People's Congress] and the JMP [Joint Meeting Parties]," he added.

Maged said it will take a long time to discuss and resolve these controversial articles.

"I am a bit worried that the [un-completed] 20 percent of the constitution will take several more months, although the current situation requires the constitution to be put [as soon as possible] into the hands of the Yemeni people to vote on it," he said.

A source from the Constitution Drafting Committee told the state-run Saba News Agency that the first draft of the constitution will be completed by November.

Saba also reported that President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi met with the head and the members of the constitution committee on Tuesday, urging them to intensify their efforts in order to finish the constitution as soon as possible.

For his part, NDC member Basem Al-Hakimi said that even though the constitution will be completed in time, it will need another period of struggle and debate before being effectively implemented.

"The conventional political and social parties which have existed in Yemen since the 1970s might oppose the new constitution as it will be based on justice and the equality of wealth distribution, which will necessarily affect their interests," he said.

## IN BRIEF

### Armed men break into Interior Ministry headquarters

**SANA'A, Oct. 22**—Two sources in the Interior Ministry said that a group of armed men, allegedly Houthis, stormed the headquarters of the ministry and expelled workers from their offices.

The two sources asked to remain anonymous for fear of reprisal from the Houthis, who gripped control of several state institutions on Sept. 21.

The sources said that the armed Houthis, who have been camping in front of the Interior Ministry since Sept. 7, broke into the building on Wednesday morning, went into the General Department of Financial Affairs and the General Department of Human Resources, and ordered the workers present to leave their offices.

However, Ali Al-Qahoom, a member of the Houthis' Political Office, denied the incident in a phone conversation with the Yemen Times.

Member from the Houthis stormed the state-run Safer Exploration & Production Operations Company and demanded the company management to halt oil and gas production.

### Constitutional Drafting Committee leaves for UAE

**SANA'A, Oct. 22**—The Constitutional Drafting Committee left to Abu Dhabi on Wednesday on a visit to study the experience of federalism in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

"The committee will listen to sev-

eral Emirati experts on the experience of drafting the Emirati constitution," The Defense Ministry's website quoted an anonymous source in the committee as saying.

The source said the visit will last for more than two weeks and the committee will review the first draft of the constitution while in the UAE.

The committee was established on March 8 this year by President Hadi, with the goal of drafting a new constitution for Yemen.

### Shipments from West Africa to be prevented

**SANA'A, Oct. 22**—The Ministry of Trade and Industry on Wednesday called on the Customs Authority to prevent all goods from West African countries from entering Yemen in order to thwart the import of the deadly Ebola virus disease into Yemen, the state-run Saba News Agency reported.

In March 2014, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported a major outbreak of the deadly disease in Guinea, a West African country.

Abdullah Abdulwali Noman, the deputy head of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, told Saba that this preventive measure came in reaction to the rapid outbreak of Ebola in West Africa.

It has become necessary that essential measures are taken to prevent the disease, said Noman. According to him, the ministry took this action based on the warnings of international organizations specialized in preventing the spread of the disease.

## JMP threatens to boycott government

■ Khalid Al-Karimi

**SANA'A, Oct. 22**—The Supreme Council of the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) on Tuesday sent a letter to President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi claiming they will not be a part of the government if they do not receive what they perceive to be fair representation.

They did, however, say that regardless of their representation "the JMP are willing to support the upcoming government, even if there is no equal distribution of ministries between the parties who signed the [Peace and National] Partnership Agreement."

"We are ready to back the government, which could be formed without the representation of the JMP. We will support it in order to guarantee its success in carrying out its major national missions based on the implementation of the NDC outcomes and the National Peace and Partnership Agreement as well as its military and security

annex," read the JMP letter.

According to Zaid Al-Shami, the head of the Islah Party in parliament, the letter came in reaction to an initial agreement that the JMP would be given nine out of 34 ministries.

Al-Shami told the Yemen Times that the distribution of the seats was unfair. "There was a partisan discrimination in allocating the seats. This goes against the partnership agreement which the political parties signed," he said.

The JMP coalition was established in 2003, after forming a united opposition during the regime of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, and played a major role in the 2011 uprising which toppled him. The JMP includes the Islah Party, the Yemeni Socialist Party, and the Nasserist Party, among others.

Mohammed Al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthis' Political Office, described the JMP's move as a strategic manoeuvre. "If the JMP

seriously doesn't want to be a part of the upcoming government, they should clearly and openly declare that," said Al-Bukhaiti.

Mustafa Rajeh, a Sana'a-based political writer, told the Yemen Times the letter will make no difference, especially at a time when the government itself is overpowered by the Houthis. "I think it is better for the JMP to play an opposition role and abstain from participating in the government, particularly at this serious situation of the country's political history," Rajeh said.

On Wednesday, presidential advisor Faris Al-Sakkaf told Emirate's Al-Itihad newspaper that an initial agreement had been reached and forming the government will be concluded by Thursday.

According to Al-Sakkaf, nine ministries will be given to the General People's Congress, the party of the former president, and the same will be allocated to the JMP. Moreover, both the Houthis and the Southern Movement will have

six ministries each.

The appointment of the ministers to the four sovereign ministries, namely defense, finance, interior, and foreign affairs, will be made by President Hadi. "There is no justification to worry over the sovereign ministries because their ministers will be executive employees who will be committed to the state policy," said Al-Sakkaf.

Abdulmalik Al-Fuhaidi, the editor-in-chief of Al-Motamar Net, a mouthpiece of the GPC, told the Yemen Times the JMP is starting trouble at a time when the country is undergoing a very critical situation. "The GPC accepts any distribution as long as the party is equal to the JMP, considering they were the two sides that signed the Gulf Initiative," said Al-Fuhaidi.

According to Al-Fuhaidi, Yemen cannot bear any further disputes, and the situation could worsen if the JMP do not reconsider their stance. "The letter is an attempt to withdraw," he said.

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# Al-Nimr's death sentence triggers protest

■ Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Condemning Saudi Arabia's death sentence of Shia cleric Nimr Baqir Al-Nimr on Wednesday, dozens of protesters gathered in front of the Saudi embassy in Yemen's capital Sana'a on Saturday.

The protesters carried photos of Al-Nimr and banners demanding his release. "We are all Al-Nimr," they announced, chanting slogans that expressed their strong opposition to Saudi Arabia and its ruling family.

On Wednesday last week the Specialized Criminal Court in Riyadh sentenced Al-Nimr, an outspoken critic of the Saudi monarchy, to death, accusing him of threatening national security, disobeying the ruler, inciting sectarian strife, and encouraging protests.

According to a statement by the Saudi Ministry of Interior, Al-Nimr's trial began in March 2013 and he was arrested on July 8, 2012.

In August 2012, Amnesty International criticized the Saudi government for holding Al-Nimr imprisoned without substantial charges. Amnesty International described Al-Nimr as "an outspoken critic of the policies and practices of the Saudi Arabian authorities affecting the Shia community, including detentions without charge or trial, and excessive use of force against protesters."

"Sheikh Al-Nimr was treated unfairly by the Saudi authorities, so we took to the streets to support him and defend his rights," said Radwan Al-Haimi, a human rights activist and one of the organizers of the event. He refused to be called a Houthi and argued that the protest should not be viewed through a sectarian lens.

Given their support of a Shia cleric, many Yemeni media outlets established a link between protesters and the Houthis, a Shia religious and political movement prevalent in Yemen's northern governorates. According to Al-Haimi, no such link exists. "Ansar Allah [the Houthis] did not support the protest in any way. They did not even respond to us or send their TV team to cover the protest."

Al-Haimi further denied local media reports about armed men joining the protests, instead de-

scribing the small crowd as "young activists who reject [Yemen's] gun culture."

Mohammad Al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthis' Political Office, confirmed Al-Haimi's description of events, saying that "those who organized the protests were human rights activists. They are not with Ansar Allah."

"Had we wanted to organize a protest, hundreds of thousands would have shown up—not dozens," he added.

While Houthis did not organize the protests, or officially join it, some of its members participated in it, "expressing their own personal views," said Al-Bukhaiti.

Previously, Ibrahim Bader Al-Deen Al-Houthi, the brother of the Houthis' leader Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, had publicly condemned the death sentence of Al-Nimr and warned against his execution.

"We warn, and warn, and warn Saudi Arabia against taking any ill-advised actions against Yemenis at the border, and against harming Sheikh Al-Nimr in anyway," one of Al-Deen Al-Houthi's Twitter messages read.

In another message he wrote "if the Saudi authorities execute Al-Nimr it will be a criminal act that will not go unanswered."

High profile Shia leaders in Iran, including the Al-Hawza Association of Shia clergymen and Ala Al-Deen Burujerdi, the head of the Security and Foreign Policy Committee in the Iranian Shura council, also warned Saudi Arabia not to execute Al-Nimr's verdict and demanded his release.

Ayatollah Khatami himself described the death sentence of Sheikh Nimr as "unfair and unjust."

Similarly, Amir Abdullhiyan, the Iranian deputy foreign minister for Arabian and African affairs, warned against the repercussions of executing Al-Nimr. "If the death sentence against Nimr Al-Nimr was announced with the knowledge of the Saudi authorities, this without a doubt will ignite feelings and will lead to universal reactions in the entire Islamic world," he said in a televised interview on Iranian state TV.

In a similar development, Hezbollah released an official statement on Oct. 16, describing the verdict as "unfair and politically charged."

While the number of Shias voicing their opposition has caused some Yemeni analysts to accuse the Houthi members who oppose Al-Nimr's death sentence of being "sectarian," a number of non-Shia groups and activists condemned last week's verdict as well.

Human rights organizations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch (HRW) have also criticized Al-Nimr's conviction.

"The death sentence against Sheikh Nimr Baqir Al-Nimr is part of a campaign by the authorities in Saudi Arabia to crush all dissent, including those defending the rights of the Kingdom's Shia Muslim community," said Said Boumedouha, deputy director of Amnesty International's Middle East and North Africa Programme.

He added, "Sheikh Al-Nimr's trial has been seriously flawed. Eyewitnesses, whose testimonies were the only evidence used against him, were not brought to court to testify."

HRW researcher Adam Coogole also called Al-Nimr's death sentence "political." He told NPR that allies like the US need to address Saudi Arabia's human rights record. He also explained that the Specialized Criminal Court in Saudi Arabia was originally formed to try terrorism cases but is now being used to silence critics.

Theoretically, the Specialized Criminal Court's verdict is revocable. Any appeal would have to pass the Appeal Court, however, be approved by the Higher Council of Judiciary, then by the Saudi king himself, and finally by the Ministry of Interior.

This lengthy process is exactly what many Yemenis demand. While some joined last week's protest to make their voices heard, many others chose the more subtle way of using Al-Nimr's photo as their Facebook profile picture.

Human rights activist Mohammad Al-Wareeth, for example, expresses his resentment towards the Saudi authorities through Al-Nimr's case. He opposes what he calls "Saudi Arabia's killing policy," arguing that there is no convincing reason to kill a man who did not murder anyone.

"I changed my profile photo on Facebook to the photo of Al-Nimr because I feel sympathy with him as a human, not as Shia scholar," he said.



Dozens gathered outside the Saudi embassy in Sana'a on Saturday protesting the death sentence of Shia cleric Nimr Baqir Al-Nimr.



### YT vision statement

**"To make Yemen a good world citizen."**

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



## OUR OPINION

### The new cabinet

**A**s expected, the political parties could not agree on a new government and so we are left awaiting its formation. What is interesting is the recent statement announced by the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) coalition which declared their new position towards the new cabinet.

The statement says that either the JMP are treated with the respect they believe they deserve as equal political players, or otherwise they will not take part in the new government. The statement further announces they will support the new government in all cases because this is the "right thing to do" for Yemen.

I fully realize the power balance in Yemen has dramatically changed, both behind closed doors in decision making rooms as well as out on the streets with Houthi literally taking over.

During the National Dialogue Conference there was a relatively good balance of power, although it was visible that the former regime, the General People's Congress (GPC), and the Islah Party dominated the scene. Today it is again the GPC—although concealed under the Houthi's cloak—threatening to bring former President Saleh's legacy back to the driving seat.

The JMP's announcement is actually an opportunity for President Hadi and Prime Minister Khaled Bahah. It is their chance to remove all political parties from government. If they can not agree on how to divide the governmental pie, they should be removed all together. Instead of allowing the various parties to twist his arm and impose their rules, Bahah should step up and make a decision—If he is to be given a real chance to run the country and guide it to safety he needs the political parties to step back and let the professionals do their work.

Alternatively, we go back to distributing ministries among parties like candy and see a repeat of the dysfunctional conditions that the 2012 government was working with, and if we do, only a miracle can save us.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

# Blowback in Yemen: Houthi advance is a Saudi nightmare

**David Hearst**  
middleeasteye.net  
First published Oct. 21

**N**othing illustrates the free-wheeling chaos of the Middle East better than what is going on in Yemen.

A small Iranian-backed north Yemeni militia, modeled on Hezbollah and from an offshoot of Shia Islam, has walked into the capital Sana'a, taken over Hodeida, Yemen's main port on the Red Sea, and is now advancing southwards towards one of the most sensitive straits for oil traffic in the region. Cut off Bab Al-Mandab, or the Mandab Strait, between the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa and you make the Suez Canal redundant.

The Houthi offensive, complete with chants of "Death to America, and Curse on the Jews" is being conducted under the nose of a US military base in Djibouti from where drones operated by the CIA and Joint Special Operations Command base attack Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). The Houthis are even protecting the US embassy in Sana'a.

Whatever the original demands of the Houthi were—they took part in the 2011 uprising and held non-violent protests against social injustice and economic corruption—today they look and act like a well armed, ideologically motivated force bent on seizing control. They have the capital, north Yemen's main port, and they are now attacking Safer, Yemen's largest oil company.

The chaos factor gets worse when you take into account the mounting evidence that the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia's closest ally, sent the Houthis on their way. The Houthis were unopposed because government forces, still loyal to the former Yemeni president and strongman Ali Abdullah Saleh, abandoned their bases. The Houthis were literally handed the capital on a silver plate.

I can reveal the existence of a meeting which took place months before the offensive, which might explain why Saleh's forces melted away as the Houthi approached.

The information comes from sources close to Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, whose presidency has been hollowed out by these events. Hadi has not been slow to point the finger of blame.

According to the sources, Hadi claims a meeting took place in Rome in May between the Iranians and Saleh's eldest son, Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, who was commander of the Republican Guard and is Yemen's ambassador to the UAE. The Iranians told Ahmed that they were willing to endorse his position in Yemen if government units loyal to his father did not oppose the Houthi advance.

Hadi said he was informed of the meeting in Rome by the Americans, but only after the Houthis had captured Sana'a.

The Iranian backing for the Houthis is no longer a subject of conjecture. Senior Iranian advisers have few qualms today about claiming the credit for the Houthi offensive. Ali Akbar Velayati, one of the Supreme Leader's loyal

lieutenants, and a former foreign minister of 16 years standing, said he hoped the Ansar Allah (Houthi) group would play the same role in Yemen as Hezbollah does in Lebanon.

Ali Reza Zakani, another Tehran politician close to Ali Khamenei, boasted a month ago that Sana'a was the fourth Arab capital—after Baghdad, Damascus, and Beirut—in Iranian control. For two years, US military and intelligence officials have been saying that significant quantities of light arms and rocket propelled grenades have been smuggled in with the help of Iran's Quds Force. Last month, two alleged members of the Iranian elite force were deported from Yemen to Oman.

A well connected Iranian writer and analyst Muhammad Sadiq Al-Husseini interviewed on Al-Mayadeen TV said, "we are the new sultans of the Red Sea; we are the new sultans of the gulf. We are the axis of resistance: Tehran, Damascus, the [southern] district [of Beirut], Baghdad, and Sana'a. We are the ones who will create the map of the region and we are also the sultans of the Red Sea. Remember Sayyid Hassan Nasrullah, the Secretary General of Hezbollah and the master of the resistance, when he said two years ago, I think, 'we are now coming out for you from the Mediterranean. We have not yet come out for you from the Red Sea.'"

Husseini described Saudi Arabia as a "tribe on the verge of extinction."

"Now, the one who is mighty is the Yemeni and the one who is poor is the Saudi. This is not

in financial terms or in terms of weaponry and international ties but in terms of creating geopolitics and making history. We are now in a state of transformation," he added.

The Iranians are long term planners. The Saudis, in contrast, are anything but. Considering they now have an active, armed, and trained Iranian proxy on their vulnerable southern border, their initial contacts with the Houthis now seem like a bet which has gone wildly wrong. From the Saudi perspective, the Houthi advance into the Sunni heartland of Yemen is a textbook example of what the CIA calls blow-back.

I first reported a year ago that the Saudis had opened contacts with the Houthis (with whom they once fought a bitter war) by flying the Houthi leader Saleh Habreha via London to meet with Prince Bandar, who was then Saudi intelligence chief. Saudi ambitions had been tactical and probably limited. They were aimed primarily at crushing Islah, the political Islamist group with whom Hadi was sharing power.

However, the Saudis may never have intended the Houthis to walk into the capital unopposed. They calculated, wrongly, that Islah would have stopped the Houthis long before they were at the city's gates. They assumed the Houthis and Islah, the Muslim Brotherhood's Yemeni affiliate, would cancel each other out.

Islah did not play ball. They refused to confront the Houthis, saying that this was the task of the government. By allowing, or at the very least, doing nothing

to stop the Houthi offensive from taking place, Riyadh has opened the door to a much bigger and more destabilizing struggle taking place—a conflict involving Al-Qaeda and the southern Yemeni tribes that has already become sectarian.

As the Zaydi Houthi movement advances into territory and cities which are traditionally Sunni, Al-Qaeda militants have launched car bombs against Houthi targets. A car bomb targeting a house sheltering Houthi militiamen in the western province of Al-Baida killed 20 on Monday.

Considering how much effort the Saudis put into keeping Saleh in power for 33 years, Riyadh's loss of control in what they have always regarded as their back yard must be regarded as one of the worst blunders in recent memory. They should be asking themselves: "Who lost Yemen?"

Are they rethinking their disastrous, short term, policies? A high-ranking Yemeni general, regarded as close to Islah, General Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar, took shelter in the Saudi Embassy as Sana'a was falling. He was smuggled out of it and is now in Jeddah. Are they going to use him to regain influence? It would be ironic, to say the least if that were to be the case.

Meanwhile, the Saudis are trying to fight back using other more traditional methods. Letting the price of oil fall is one way of hitting back at Iran and Russia and letting them know that there is a price to be paid for surrounding the kingdom from the north and the south.

# War without end: 12 years of US drone strikes in Yemen

*The "Yemen model" is one of perpetual violence. The limits of what can be done in the name of "counter-terrorist" action often appear boundless.*

**Iona Craig**  
newstatesman.com  
First published Oct. 16

**S**alem Al-Taysi's big brown eyes stared straight through me. I was trying to ask him about his father, who had been killed six days earlier in a US drone strike that had rocked this barren hillside in remote central Yemen. But Salem did not say a word. The boy, who appeared to be about ten years old, just gazed intently into the middle distance as his younger siblings huddled around him.

It is hard to forget Salem's eyes. Every time the White House claimed that the 12 civilians, including his father, who were killed in a wedding procession on Dec. 12 were Al-Qaeda militants, I thought of him. I remember his brothers and sisters and the 17 other children I met that day who had lost their fathers. I think of the scores of people in the village, living without any support from

the government, without electricity or running water, who had lost their main breadwinner.

This is the grim reality of the "Yemen model" touted again last month by the US president, Barack Obama, as he outlined his strategy for tackling the threat of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant.

It is 12 years since the first US missile strikes hit Yemen. The "Yemen model" is one of perpetual violence, war without end. It is an opaque conflict in which no one knows what qualifies an individual to become a target for US drones, for Yemeni, Saudi or US fighter jets, or for US-trained Yemeni counter-terrorism groups. The limits of what can be done in the name of "counter-terrorist" action often appear boundless.

Without American boots on the ground, Washington can maintain this never-ending war while facing few questions from the public at home. A YouGov survey on Sept. 4 showed that only 16 percent of Americans were aware

that their government had carried out bomb attacks on Yemen in the previous six months. Washington never claims responsibility for its air or naval strikes. Under the former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Yemeni politicians even lied to their parliament on behalf of Washington and claimed responsibility for US bombings.

In two years' time, the problem of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) will pass on to another US president. Obama has managed to stave off an attack by AQAP on the US, though he came close to failure in 2009 when Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab attempted to blow up a passenger jet. Had the explosives planted in his underwear detonated as planned, the Yemen model as we now know it might have looked very different, though undoubtedly the US focus would still be purely military.

Pre-occupied by missile strikes and the training of counterterrorism troops, Washington has failed to tackle the underlying causes of

Al-Qaeda's rise in Yemen. In the past five years, the number of Al-Qaeda and Ansar Al-Sharia (AQAP) supporters and militants has grown.

It is no coincidence that Al-Qaeda was able to garner support from local people when it took control of towns in the southern province of Abyan in 2011. In a secessionist area, already hostile towards a northern government perceived as oppressive, residents of the town of Ja'ar (militants renamed it the Islamic Emirate of Waqar) welcomed the insurgents' ability to maintain the electricity supply and provide security and a justice system where the state had failed.

As Samir Al-Mushari, a farmer who was severely burned in an apparent US drone strike on the town, told me in May 2012, "Ansar Al-Sharia solved many problems for us that the government hadn't managed to do for 20 years." Life was better for many under Al-Qaeda until the US-backed campaign to remove the

Islamists began in 2012.

Almost three years after the de facto ousting of President Saleh, the transitional government's limited credibility has been eroded by the worsening humanitarian situation and the lack of security or law and order. A UN-backed political transition process, formulated in 2011, has flagged. The last parliamentary elections were held in 2003 and the social contract has expired. On Sept. 21, Houthi fighters (the Houthis are a Shia clan) took control of the capital, Sana'a, forcing an agreement that included the dissolution of the government.

Anti-US sentiment has soared in the four years since I first arrived in Yemen. The numbers of Al-Qaeda fighters have grown. They are spreading across the country and the volume and scope of their attacks have increased. There is still no visible end for the "Yemen model." For Obama, the endgame will come when he leaves office in 2017. But when will it end for Yemen?

## YEMEN TIMES

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- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
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# WHY ARE YOU ARMED?

## Motivations underlying Yemen's gun culture

### ■ Mohammed Al-Qalisi

It is well known that Yemen has a thriving gun culture. Indeed, the country ranks second to the United States in terms of guns per capita, and many say that the stereotypical image of a Yemeni man is not com-

plete without a Kalashnikov accompanying his jambiyya and qat-filled cheek.

What is less well known, however, is that carrying a weapon in major cities throughout Yemen requires a permit.

Given that little is done to enforce this law, it might come as no

surprise that many Yemenis appear unaware of its existence. Those who carry an unlicensed weapon are rarely told they are committing a crime.

Law No. (40) of 1992, titled "on regulating the carrying of firearms & ammunitions and their trade," contains two important articles.

While article (9) stipulates that citizens nationwide have the right to bare arms "for the purpose of legitimate defense," article (10) includes important restrictions:

"Any person holding a firearm shall be prohibited from carrying it in the capital Sana'a, capitals of governorates, and cities which are

specified through a decision from the minister [of interior] except through a valid license issued from the licensing authority in accordance with the provisions of this law," the article reads.

The Yemen Times asked armed men in Sana'a why they carry a weapon and whether they have a li-

cence for it. Not one person admitted to being aware they required a license, or that they were breaking the law.

The interviewees' answers were given prior to the Houthis' takeover of Sana'a, meaning thousands more are carrying unlicensed arms in the Yemen's capital today.



**Senan Mohammad Uqba**  
Farmer, 25

#### Why do you carry a weapon?

Because the country can not protect us, we could die any second. I feel safe when I carry my weapon.

#### When did you get this weapon and who gave it to you?

I have had it since I was ten years old. My dear father gave it to me.

#### Where are you from?

Sa'ada governorate.

#### Which Tribe?

Al-Hadabi tribe.

#### Is your weapon registered with the state?

No, it is not, and this is the first time I have heard that weapons have to be registered.

#### Do people comment on you while you are walking down the street?

They do not say anything to my face, but I see in their eyes disdain and extreme resentment.



**Abdulqader Abdullallah Hozailah**  
A sheikh's bodyguard, 27

#### Why do you carry a weapon?

First to protect the sheikh, and second to protect myself from any dangers.

#### When did you receive this weapon and from whom?

I got it 12 years ago, the sheikh gave it to me.

#### Where are you from?

Hamdan district, Sana'a governorate.

#### Which tribe?

Haaz.

#### Is this gun you have registered with the state?

No, it is not.

#### Do you hear any comments when you walk the streets?

Yes, I get many comments from people. They look at me negatively like I am different from other people.



**Mohammad Abdulsalam Amer**  
Unemployed, 26

#### Why do you carry a weapon?

I carry it to protect myself because I am under threat with murder because of a blood feud with another man from my tribe.

#### When did you get this weapon and who gave it to you?

I got it when I was five years old, my father gave it to me so I could protect our fields [farm].

#### Where are you from?

Rada'a governorate.

#### Which village?

Qaifa.

#### Is this weapon registered with the state?

No, it is not. Why would we register it?

#### Do you face any comments while you are walking with your weapon?

People do look at me with resentment but no one dares to talk to me or stop me or even begin a discussion.



**Ali Mohammad Yaseen**  
Security guard, 27

#### Why do you carry a gun?

To do my job, and to protect myself due to the bad security situation.

#### When did you get this weapon and who gave it to you?

I got it four years ago during the uprising, and nobody gave it to me, I bought it.

#### Where are you from?

Ibb governorate.

#### Which tribe?

Al-Nadra.

#### Is this weapon registered?

No, it is not.

#### Do you face any comments when you are in the street?

No, no comments at all; there are hundreds walking the streets with guns.



**Mohammad Ali Al-Sanhani**  
Body guard, 32

#### Why do you carry this weapon?

To protect the sheikh I work for.

#### When did you get this weapon and who gave it to you?

I got it seven years ago, the sheikh I work for gave it to me.

#### Where are you from?

Sana'a.

#### Which tribe?

Sanhan.

#### Is this gun you have registered with the state?

I don't know what registration is.

## GENERAL PROCUREMENT NOTICE

Republic of Yemen  
60 MW Mocha Wind Farm  
GENERAL PROCUREMENT NOTICE

Grant No. H918-RY  
Project ID No. P146055

The Government of Yemen has received financing from: the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (a loan in an amount equivalent to US\$65 million); the OPEC Fund for International Development (a loan in the amount of US\$20 million); the Saudi Fund for Development (a grant in the amount of US\$20 million); and the World Bank (a grant in the amount of US\$ 20 million), toward the cost of the Al Mokha 60 MW Wind Farm. The Government of Yemen intends to apply part of the proceeds to payments for goods, works, related services and consulting services to be procured under this project.

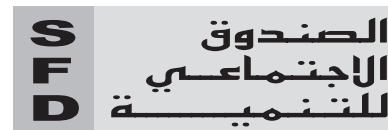
The project will include the following components: the design, manufacture, supply, erection, connection to the grid, commissioning and operation of a 60 MW wind farm in Al Mokha, Yemen.

Procurement of contracts financed by the World Bank will be conducted through the procedures as specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement of Goods, Works and Non-Consulting Services under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits & Grants by World Bank Borrowers (current edition), and is open to all eligible bidders as defined in the guidelines. Consulting services will be selected in accordance with the World Bank's Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits & Grants by World Bank Borrowers (current edition). Anticipated qualification criteria for contractors are provided as part of this notice.

Specific procurement notices for contracts to be bid under the World Bank's international competitive bidding (ICB) procedures and for contracts for consultancy services will be announced, as they become available, in UN Development Business and dgMarket.

For further information interested parties may contact

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## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

**Post Title:** HR Secretary  
**Location:** Social Fund for Development – Head Office – HR Unit  
**Duration:** Full time including three (3) months probationary period  
**Date Announced:** 22 October 2014  
**Closing Date:** 01 November 2014

#### Main Responsibilities:

- Receive, direct and relay telephone messages and fax messages.
- Direct the general public to the appropriate staff member.
- Maintain the general filing system and file all correspondence.
- Assist in the planning and preparation of meetings, conferences and conference telephone calls.
- Make preparations for Band Council and committee meetings.
- Maintain an adequate inventory of office supplies.
- Respond to public inquiries.
- Provide word-processing and secretarial support.
- Type confidential documents on a word processing system.

#### Therefore;

SFD calls Yemeni Nationals females to apply for this job which also requires:

- Bachelor Degree from a reputable University in English Literature or any related field.
- At least three years of experience.
- Proficiency in written and spoken Arabic and English.
- Proficiency in using Microsoft programs (Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Access...etc)

#### Submission guideline:

The application should comprise of a one-page cover letter explaining the applicants' interest and suitability for the position, indicating earliest joining date if selected, and detailed CV.

Interested candidates should submit their application by email to: [hr@sfd-yemen.org](mailto:hr@sfd-yemen.org) Before November 01, 2014. Applications received after the closing date will not be considered. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.





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And all the Yemeni people

May God return this occasion with more grace and blessings for Yemeni people and the Arab and Islamic Nation.

**Ali Mohammed Saeed Anam**  
Head of the Supreme Supervisory Council

**Abdul Gabbar Hayel Saeed Anam**  
Deputy Head of the Supreme Supervisory Council,  
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# Fighting in Ibb puts tourism at risk

Story and photos by Ali Abulohoom

While certain areas of Ibb have recently become engulfed in conflict, and with Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) occupying significant territory in the governorate, things are not looking up for Ibb's tourism industry.

However, locals hope the conflict will be resolved promptly, allowing Yemenis to continue flowing into the lush, mountainous governorate to enjoy some time off from the hustle and bustle of the country's big cities.

Ibb has long been considered by Yemenis to be a peaceful sanctuary in a country steeped in conflict. The governorate has many striking tourist sites to visit, including the green, mountainous areas of Al-Mashana, Mashora, and Jibla district. Jabal (mountain) Rabi, which is inside Ibb city, is also a popular tourist destination, along with Wadi Ana and Wadi Al-Door in Al-Odain district, valleys with scenic waterfalls and wildlife.

"This year I decided to spend Eid holiday in Ibb along with my family as it is much safer and greener than other governorates," said Mohammed Tamah, a 45-year-old engineer from Sana'a governorate. "However, I kept looking for a hotel to stay at for long hours, but in vain."

While locals note that ensuring security in Ibb should be the government's primary concern, they feel this does not mean other issues can be ignored. Locals hope to match Ibb's beautiful landscapes with improved tourism infrastructure, which tourists and locals alike view as grossly inadequate.

## Lacking infrastructure

After a long journey looking for a hotel, Tamah finally found one on the outskirts of Ibb city. "The hotels I found in the center of Ibb city were dirty," he said, adding that all the hotels inside the city were overcrowded and many of them were not equipped with basic services.

The roads leading to Ibb city are damaged and riddled with random speed bumps and holes due to the rains the governorate enjoys throughout the year.

The bumpy roads, according to Iscandar Fawaz, a Yemeni writer from Ibb, put the tourism industry at risk. They have not been maintained for many years.

"I have heard many people who come to Ibb for Eid holiday or vacation complaining about the roads and the shortage of appropriate hotels and restaurants. The situation is getting worse every year," he said.

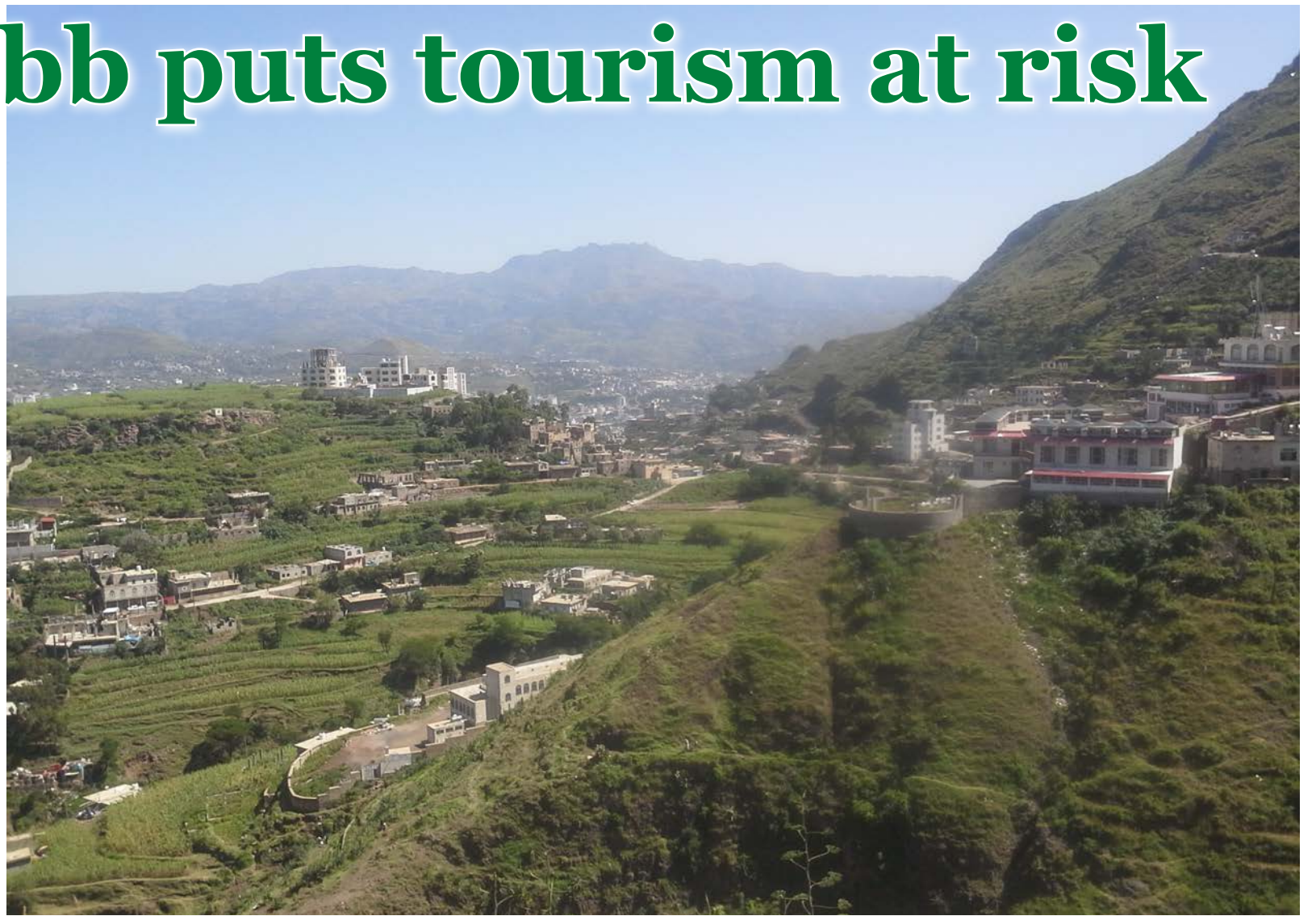
For his part, Ameen Juzailan, the manager of the government tourism office in Ibb, emphasized that the city received more than 15,000 visitors from different governorates to enjoy this year's Eid Al-Adha holiday.

Ibb's tourism season is in the summer, lasting from mid-July until the beginning of October, though tourists still come to the governorate at other times throughout the year.

According to Juzailan, before the Eid holiday the office launched field visits to inspect tourist facilities like hotels and restaurants to make sure they were equipped with enough services for visitors.

"The natural diversity and the clean air make Ibb governorate a tourist destination for many people in Yemen," Juzailan added.

Sadeq Al-Mahweeti, a 45-year-old accountant for a medical company in Sana'a, visited Ibb during



Known as a peaceful governorate, locals hope fighting will cease and the government will put more effort into building tourist infrastructure in Ibb.

Eid along with his family to enjoy his holiday there. However, he encountered many of the same problems as Tamah.

"I resorted to staying in a bad hotel inside the city as we did not find a convenient one and we had the same problem with restaurants. All the restaurants we entered were not that good and by 3:00 PM no food was left for people who came in," Al-Mahweeti complained.

## Locals dependent on tourism

"It is not the first time I visited Ibb... but this time I decided to bring all my family members. I brought YR200,000 (\$931) with me and I spent every penny in one week on restaurants, hotels, and fuel for my car," Al-Mahweeti said.

He added, "I do not care how much I spent in Ibb. The most important thing is that we [me and family] enjoyed the journey."

There are no government statistics available on how much money was spent by tourists in Ibb during the Eid holiday, but it is clearly a prosperous time for the governorate.

Yahya Al-Badani, an economist at Ibb University, speculated that the money pumped into the local economy during the Eid holiday alone could be estimated at YR100 million (\$465,000), adding that this is a sizeable amount which surely helps locals with their businesses and improves their financial circumstances.

Indeed, tourism is largely welcomed in Ibb, as many locals are dependent on the industry for their livelihoods.

Sameeh Al-Sharai, a 29-year-old local from Ibb, said he waits for the visitors every year. During the holiday tourism season, Al-Sharai opens a shop on the road that leads to Al-Mashana Spring.

"I sell pottery every year during the Eid holiday and vacation holidays for visitors. I earned a lot of money which enables me to continue my studies in Ibb University and also provide for my family," he said.

In the early morning during Eid, hundreds of people flocked each day to Mashana Spring, where they relaxed and played in the water of Al-Badan mountain.

The rest of the year Al-Sharai works as a taxi driver, though he says what he earns from tourism is much more than from driving.

For Samia Saleh, a 45-year old woman from Ibb, all the income she earns to support her family comes the tourism industry, where she sells basil and Jasmin to tourists. She plants them in the yard of her house all year long, waiting for the season to sell them.

"I grow basil and jasmine to sell them for the visitors and I do not have another source of income. I earn a reasonable amount of money which makes my family satisfied the rest of the year," she said.

Ibb city resident Mofthah Morshid is another local who depends on tourism. I wash the visitors' cars, in return they give me money," said the 22-year-old, who works in Al-Mashana.

"I am studying at the university, and of course I need money," he said. "I earn a lot of money during

Eid from the visitors. I save it to cover my study fees when the term begins."

## Conflict hurting tourism

"The security situation is relatively calm in comparison with other governorates that have witnessed instability," tourism office manager Juzailan told the Yemen Times only a couple of weeks ago.

Now the situation has drastically changed.

Houthi rebels began to take over Ibb last week, shortly after taking Dhamar governorate. The security situation has quickly deteriorated and has greatly restricted the movement of both locals inside Ibb city and its surroundings, and visitors trying to reach the city.

According to the state-run Saba News Agency, the governor of Ibb held a meeting this week with local security officers, urging them to intensify their efforts to restore peace in Ibb and reassuring locals that this will happen very soon.

The districts which have been witnessing tension so far are Mashwara and Al-Odain. Both are tourist destinations for many people around the country.

According to Yahya Saleh, the public relations manager of the tourism office in Ibb, most people who came to Ibb from other governorates left before the Houthis arrived. However, some of them extended their trip longer afterwards.

"The outsiders [tourists] became very worried about the situation and started to leave the governorate once the confrontations broke out. Fortunately, they could find their way out of the governorate safely," he said.

However, Saleh confirmed that some people who are originally from Ibb and came to spend Eid vacation are still in Ibb despite continuing instability.

Mohammed Saeed Al-Odaini, a local from Al-Odain, said his area became empty of people who came to enjoy Eid amid the streams, valleys, and springs. They left the area once both AQAP and Houthi militants began fighting each other.

"When the tension became unabated in the area, leaving dead and injured persons from fighters of both sides, not only the tourists left the area but also the locals themselves," he said.

أحجز نسختك الآن

خطوات هامة لمعادلة النجاح  
النجاح ليس حكراً على فئة ويستلزمه من يقرر النجاح

Family & Development

مفاتيح النجاح في كل بيت

العدد 13 - 2014

محتوى: زواج، زواجنا بالطلاق، على أتمه الأسباب، لبرهان بنكهة، الحبيب، احذريها!

مستقبلات وطول، فتاوى، عائلتي المقطوع، (بداية النبي)، بسيفها في الغار، بالمقفل في الغار

مهمتي الحصرية: حامل وصحابة بالسخر، طفلي صحاب بالنحس، منذ الولادة؟

الأزمات، تكشفني، معادن، الرهجات

مهمتي الحصرية: غذائك الصحي، يقلل من إصابة العينين بالتهنؤ

محتوى: نصائح، نصائح، نصائح

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حوض الأشراف - جوار مكتبة اليمنية  
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ص.ب: 55534 تعز

جعل الله من

سؤاليد السعادة

أجمل التهاني والتبريكات

للأخ/ عمرو سفيان الأصبحي

بمناسبة إرتزاقه المولود

والذي أسماه

عبدالرحمن

المهنتون:

والدك / سفيان الأصبحي

أخونك / رعد وريدان

خلدون الأديمي

ياسين الأصبحي

محمد الأصبحي

## شركة البراق

وعبر مكاتبا ..  
.. أن تصنعوكم

وترحب بكم على ركب اسطولها الحديث ورحلاتها المنتظمة وعلى بساط الراحة ندعوكم الى رحابنا لنشد الرحال معا صباحا ومساء الى جميع المحافظات

فرضاكم املنا وراحتكم مسعانا فلا تنتظروا البراق فالبراق ينتظركم

المركز الرئيسي: صنعاء شارع الستين الجنوبي - جولة المرور  
تلفون: ٠١/٦٠٠٢٤، ٠١/٦٠٠٧٣، ٠١/٦٠٠٧٣، ٠١/٦٠٠٧٣، ٠١/٦٠٠٧٣، ٠١/٦٠٠٧٣

السيارة من (-99 2005) نفس الشكل ذو محرك 4 اسطوانات بناقل سرعة اتوماتيكي، أسود ملكي. السعر 7000 دولار قابل للتفاوض. 733824568

### سيارات

سيارة سنتافي موديل 2002، ماكينة 2700، لون أبيض، فل أبشن، أوتوماتيك، للتواصل: 772661611 - 712754443

سيارة BMW 318 للبيع موديل 99 علما أن شكل

معهد التي ٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦  
المعهد البريطاني للغات والحاسوب ٠١/٢٧٤٢٨٦-٨٧  
معهد أكسيد ٠١/٦٠٠٠٠٠  
معهد مالي ٠١/٦٠٠٠٠٠٠  
معهد هورايين ٠١/٤٤٤٩٣٦  
٠١/٥٠٠٠٠٠٠  
٠١/٢٨٣٢٨٣

شركات التأمين

المتحدة للتأمين الوطنية للتأمين  
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين  
شركة أمان  
الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين  
الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين

مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال  
مدرسة رينبو  
مدارس صنعاء الدولية  
مدرسة التركية الدولية  
مدرسة مغارات

سفرات

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

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
تلفون: ٠١٠٥٧٣٦٦٦ - ٠١٠٩٢٥٥٥  
مطعم منابو الياباني  
قطريتي

وظائف شاعرة

المركز الكندي للتدريب وتنمية القدرات بحاجة إلى سكرتارية وإدارة شؤون الطلاب. لتفاصيل أكثر اتصل على ت: 467588, 406448, 406437

مطلوب مدرسين للعمل في المدارس التركية اليمنية لكافة التخصصات العلمية والأدبية القسم العلمي قسم انجليزي حاصلين على بكالوريوس كحد أدنى مع خبرة 3 سنوات. ت: 525121, فاكس: 525124

مطلوب مندوبين مبيعات مواد غذائية، المؤهل لا يقل عن الثانوية العامة، رخصة قيادة سارية المفعول، خبرة لاتقل عن سنة في نفس المجال،

مطلوب مدرسين للعمل في المدارس التركية اليمنية لكافة التخصصات العلمية والأدبية القسم العلمي قسم انجليزي حاصلين على بكالوريوس كحد أدنى مع خبرة 3 سنوات. ت: 525121, فاكس: 525124

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  
FedEx  
UPS  
DHL

مستشفيات

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

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 / 772663229

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  
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وزارة المالية  
وزارة المواصلا  
وزارة المياه والبيئة  
وزارة الكهرباء

بنوك

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



١٧٧ طوارئ الكهرباء  
١٧١ طوارئ المياه  
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٠١/٢٥٣٧٠١/٧ الشئون الداخلية  
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٠١/٢٠٣١٣/٣ الصليب الاحمر  
٠١/٢٧٣٠٦١ الإذاعة

الوزارات

رئاسة الجمهورية  
رئاسة الوزراء  
وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق  
وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
وزارة الثروة السمكية  
وزارة الثقافة  
وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات  
وزارة الدفاع  
وزارة الزراعة والري  
وزارة الشئون الاجتماعية والعمل  
وزارة الشئون القانونية  
وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان

### كلمات متقاطعة

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افقي

1- من الحلويات الغربية - الفن السابع  
2- التحقيق - جمع منهل  
3- لدميه - الاصابع (م) - من الاسلحة  
4- يتضجر - نعم بالروسي - عكس اسحب (م)  
5- حرف اجنبي - ذلها - حرف نصب  
6- الانتفاضة (م) - وعني بـ  
7- متن (م) - جاهلان - علم مذكر  
8- يؤديه على اكمال وجه - متشابهان - زفاف (م)  
9- حرف جزم (م) - مطربة لبنانية  
10- تقال في البرد (م) - جمع المراسلة - حرف اجنبي  
11- التحديق (م) - حكي (م) - طريق معاق  
12- متشابهة - جمع مجلس (م) - شخصية عرف بها غير المالك  
13- معابر - ضمير الغائب - حالي (م)  
14- متشابهان - مطرب لبناني كبير - متشابهان  
15- تدخل في صناعة الحلويات - من انواع الاجارح (م)

عمودي

1- عاتبه - ممثل مصري (م)  
2- علم مذكر (م) - ممثل مصري (م)  
3- اعلامي وشاعر لبناني - ظلم  
4- نعم بالانجليزي - مازكة مسخوق غسيل (م) - رجاء  
5- تصرفت معك (م) - التحرك بخفية (م)  
6- يحليهما - علم مذكر  
7- عاصمة ماليزيا - والدتها (م)  
8- درف نصب - مطبوخة لخبيرة (م) - نيلم من بطونة مصطفى شعبان وداليا البحيري  
9- افناه - يصنف - مقياس ارضي (م)  
10- الاستخدام (م) - ارجع للوراء (م)  
11- علم مؤنث - متشابهان - اماكن دفن الموتى (م) - متشابهان  
12- عملة اسبوعية - تنقله بالسكين (م) - جلن (م)  
13- مدمر وهالك - حيوان قطبي - يسكن في الجوار  
14- يدعومهم (م) - الشعور (م)  
15- تدخل في صناعة الحلويات - من انواع الاجارح (م)

### الكلمة المفقودة

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7 سيمما  
١٢ التثويش نادي  
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سيرة من الماضي وسيط  
فحوصات شعاعية وياه

### استراحة العدد

النجمة

عجائب وغرائب  
تضع انثى الاخطبوط 60 الف بيضة ثم تلزم مخبأها ولا تغادره حتى تموت جوعا

حكمة العدد  
السعادة صحة جيدة وذاكرة سيئة

نكتة العدد  
واحد سمع ان البنزين سيرتفع سعره فقال: ماتفرق معي لانه دائما اشتري بآلف ريال.

لغز العدد  
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هل تعلم  
ان العالم الرياضي اسحاق نيوتن قد ابتكر المتواليه العدديه وهو في الصف الثالث الابتدائي

الحلول بالمطلوب

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## Briefing: Holding ISIS to account

IRIN  
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The international outcry to the openly advertised atrocities committed in Iraq by the jihadist group calling itself Islamic State (IS, formerly ISIS or ISIL) has led to calls for investigations and punishment, with US President Barack Obama saying "justice will be done" after the killing of journalist James Foley.

This has provoked a direct reaction in terms of air strikes by the US, and the assembling of an international coalition to fight the group. But beyond this rough military "justice," what mechanisms exist to turn investigations into court cases that formally bring IS leaders to account? What exact crimes are IS fighters committing, and perhaps more crucially, what chance is there that the group's fighters will be held to account?

### Who is carrying out investigations?

Several teams of investigators are reportedly looking into evidence of atrocities, including the International Commission of Inquiry for Syria, a UK government-supported

investigation team (covering Syria), and proposals are being considered in Washington and London for an Erbil-based IS investigation team.

Separately, on Sept. 1, the UN Human Rights Council agreed to send an 11-member investigations team to Iraq, a decision that came just days after it published a report (Aug. 27, 2014) linking ISIL members to mass atrocities and acts "amounting to crimes against humanity" in Syria in the first half of the year.

Other efforts to investigate recent atrocities in Syria and Iraq include the Syrian Commission for Justice and Accountability (SCJA), the Syrian Justice and Accountability Centre (SJAC), and the Commission for International Justice and Accountability, headed by Canadian investigator William Wiley.

### What crimes are we talking about?

IS critics accuse the group of a long list of crimes including public executions, beheadings, kidnappings, torture, forced conversions, sexual abuse, killing captured soldiers, and putting communities under siege.

Many of these atrocities—openly advertised by the group on the Internet—would be against the Iraqi legal code, which continues to be

served by functional criminal courts (in government-controlled areas). Though IS may claim otherwise, most would accept that the alleged crimes are taking place on Iraqi territory normally under the jurisdiction of Iraqi law.

However, with IS controlling around a third of the country, national investigations or prosecutions are not realistic for the moment. And, with Iraq currently in a state of armed conflict, certain violent acts that are forbidden during peacetime become permitted under international law, so IS lawyers could claim that peacetime rules no longer apply.

### What about war crimes?

It has become increasingly commonplace to accuse IS of war crimes: Global crimes which are technically defined as serious violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)—sometimes known as the law of armed conflict. As an example, on Sept. 2, Amnesty International published a briefing paper entitled Ethnic Cleansing on a Historic Scale, accusing the group of war crimes as well as other atrocities.

The rules of war are set out in instruments such as the four Geneva Conventions (1949) and the two

Additional Protocols (1977), and in customary practice.

For IHL to apply, the violence needs to be legally considered as either an international or non-international armed conflict, technical categories that assessments by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) go a long way to establish.

According to ICRC, there is a current non-international armed conflict in Syria (in laymen's terms, a civil war), which means a range of violent acts in the country, even away from the frontlines, may be counted as war crimes.

The laws apply to the conduct of IS forces, and provide for protection to civilians under their care, whether IS accepts the rules or not. Without this legal recognition of the armed conflict (as opposed to other types of violence), war crimes prosecutions would not be possible.

In neighboring Syria where IS also operates, ICRC made public for the first time in July 2012 that it judged the situation an internal armed conflict, meaning IHL applied to regime forces and IS activities there.

Such judgments are based on two criteria—the intensity of the fighting and also whether the parties to the conflict are organized groups.

The last 12 months have seen IS evolving from a loosely organized military group, to a would-be state-builder. This has lifted IS above the sort of lower level terrorist activity elsewhere in the world.

Of course, if the armed conflict was legally categorized as an international armed conflict, a greater range of war rules would apply (although in recent years differences between the two categories have lessened), including formal protection for prisoners of war. International armed conflicts require two different states to be involved. IS see themselves as a state (in their terms "caliphate"). However, the lack of any international recognition undermines their claims for the moment.

There is an undoubted (and growing) international element to the fighting. IS territory straddles significant parts of both Iraq and Syria, where it is fighting against both governments, as well as more recently, an international US-led coalition involving more than 50 countries. However, at least in ICRC terms, despite being internationalized, the conflict would not be considered international until it involved recognized states on both sides.

Beyond war crimes, the group's fighters would also have a good chance of facing accusations of crimes against humanity, such as ethnic/religious cleansing, and even genocide, given the apparent attempts to wipe out communities like the Yazidis. The 1998 Rome Statute defines crimes against humanity as "odious offenses in that they constitute a serious attack on human dignity or grave humiliation or a degradation of one or more human beings" which "are part of a widespread or systematic practice."

### But will the crimes be prosecuted?

The investigation work going on is obviously not meant to be an end in itself. The work of bodies like the Syria Commission of Inquiry, the UN Human Rights Council, Western-government supported teams and human rights group like Amnesty and Human Rights Watch could all provide the material needed to establish atrocities in court, and importantly the links between reprehensible acts and those at the

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top of IS' command structure, most notably the self-appointed caliph, Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi.

The challenge of a prosecution team would be to establish a connection of culpability between leading commanders and the atrocities committed by their subordinates. Past experience has been that although the conflict period is crucial for collecting evidence, the slow process of prosecutions generally needs to wait until after the conflict has finished.

### National courts

The investigations will provide not just the case material for trials, but the impetus for them as well: Under the principle of universal jurisdiction state signatories have a duty to prosecute grave breaches of IHL even if they did not take place on their territory or involve their citizens.

For some countries though, prosecutions will very much involve their own citizens, given the international make-up of IS forces, with estimates of up to 11,000 foreign fighters from at least 74 countries.

In the UK, London mayor Boris Johnson proposed jihadi fighters (not necessarily with IS) be presumed guilty until proved innocent, and the government is concerned that British jihadists returning from Syria/Iraq will carry out terrorist attacks.

Prosecutions would be under anti-terrorism offences (e.g. travelling abroad to plan or commit terrorist acts) rather than related to specific atrocities under IHL. The majority of Western fighters with IS are thought to be focused on menial tasks because of their lack of military and religious education, although a British citizen does seem to have played a prominent role in the beheading videos of Foley and other foreigners.

### How about the International Criminal Court?

The International Criminal Court (ICC) would be the most obvious place for prosecutions. Not yet two decades old and still finding its feet, it has a mandate to prosecute war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity, and crimes of aggression.

But neither Iraq nor Syria has signed up, meaning an investigation would require a referral from the UN Security Council. In 1998, when the Rome Statute setting up the ICC was adopted, Iraq was one of only seven countries (including USA) to vote against. Neighboring Syria

signed the statute on Nov. 29, 2000, but has yet to ratify it.

Nevertheless, in Iraq the ICC prosecutor did initially open preliminary investigations—allowed where crimes potentially involved citizens of states that have accepted the jurisdiction of the court. These investigations were closed on Feb. 9, 2006 because a lack of sufficient evidence, but then reopened on May 14, 2014, although reopened investigations seem to concern allegations against British officials rather than IS.

Former UN prosecutor Carla del Ponte has called for the situation in Syria to be referred to the ICC, but this was vetoed by China and Russia in May 2014. The court has yet to launch full investigations into any situation outside Africa.

In some ways, a case against IS would echo one of the ICC's earliest cases: That against the leaders of the Lord's Resistance Army in northern Uganda, which committed (and continues to commit) horrific acts of terror against civilians in the region. Leader Joseph Kony is accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity, though is still at large. Investigators may also follow up on allegations of atrocities committed by non-IS forces, including state forces in both Iraq and Syria.

Given that neither Iraq nor Syria have formally signed up to the ICC, ad hoc courts might be another solution. Iraq notably set-up its own Supreme Iraqi Criminal Tribunal to try a similar series of crimes (committed by Iraqis between 1968 and 2003). National courts are generally less remote, bringing a greater visibility and proximity to trials.

Other recent precedents, this time established by the UN (either alone or with states), include the International Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, the Special Court for Sierra Leone, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia for Khmer Rouge crimes, and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon.

### Would it be worth it?

Although hugely expensive and long, prosecutions could help to expose and delegitimize IS and perhaps even act as a deterrent to others. Prosecutions seem a long way off, and perhaps unrealistic, but this is a young and developing field and cases frequently look unrealistic when first tabled.


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