

Report

State-run media under a Houthirun state

Page 3



Report

How children are impacted by the Houthi slogan

Page 4



Culture

Yemeni women face verbal harassment

Page 5



Opinion

**Development plan** needed for peace in Yemen

Page 6



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

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

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



Heritage **Meets** communication





SabaFon brings you a host of exciting new GPRS packages for your postpaid and prepaid lines. Now you can stay connected whenever you like, wherever you are, with your SabaFon line.

To subscribe, send the proper keyword to package short code:

Package	Keyword	Short Code
Daily Package 50MB	1	2410
Monthly Package1 (80 MB)	1	4150
Monthly Package2 (200 MB)	2	4200
Monthly Package3 (350 MB)	3	4250
Monthly Package4 (600 MB)	4	4300
Monthly Package5 (1024 MB)	5	4500

Yemen's first and largest mobile operator



Heritage meets communication



Tuesday, 18 November, 2014 • Issue No. 1834 • Price 50 Yemeni Riyals

www.yementimes.com • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saggaf



"Valedictorians in other countries are honored and given jobs, here they protest!" reads one of the posters held by a protester outside the Ministry of Finance. Another one reads "why??! Does the Ministry of Finance stand against giving jobs to valedictorians, despite them having completed the necessary procedures in relevant ministries?" On Sunday top graduates from across the country came to Sana'a, demanding to be offered teaching positions at universities like previous valedictorians. Photo by Mohammad Al-Khayat

### Military thwarts attempt to seize power turbines

### ■ Bassam Al-Khameri

SANA'A, Nov. 17—Units from Yemen's Protection Forces thwarted attempts by anonymous gunmen on Sunday to forcefully seize power turbines transported by the Ministry of Electricity and Energy officials in the Safer area of Sarwah district in Yemen's Marib gover-

tended for a gas operated power mation saying the Houthis were plant currently being constructed in Safer area. The station is being built to support an already existing power station located in the same area that provides electricity to six governorates in Yemen, including Sana'a.

The Ministry of Defense website quoted an anonymous military source in the area as saying "the saboteurs set up an ambush on the road between Marib city and the Safer area to try to seize the turbines, but soldiers from the Protection Forces backed by units from the 14th [Armored] Brigade and the 107th Infantry Brigades thwarted their attempts and helped deliver them safely to the station."

The perpetrators of the attack withdrew following the clashes to the Al-Damasheqa area of the Al-Wadi district of Marib, where they then blew up an oil pipeline, according to the statement. "Some of the attackers were injured during the clashes, however all have since then fled the scene and are being pursued by the Protection Forces,"

Taha Al-Zubair, director of the Public Relations and Media Department at the Ministry of Electricity and Power, told the Yemen Times that the second power plant currently being constructed would provide additional energy to support the first station. He expected that the construction of the station would finish by mid-2015, and

that "its generating capacity would reach 400 megawatts."

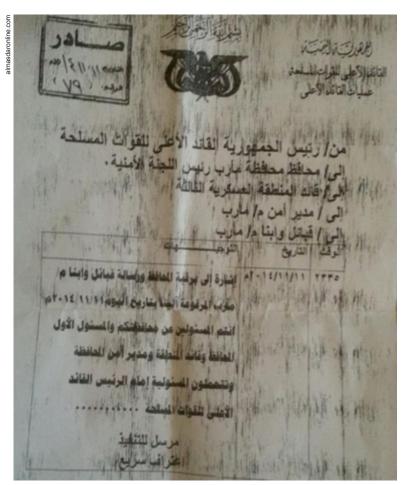
This strike on the 37 kilometer oil pipeline in Marib is the latest in a series of attacks launched by anonymous gunmen in the governorate, according to Mohammed Al-Wels Bohaibeh, a Marib-based journalist who is in close contact with a number of tribal sheikhs there.

Bohaibeh was told by tribesmen The power turbines were in- in Marib that they received inforplanning on entering and taking over the governorate under the pretext of protecting oil pipelines

and electricity stations.

However, Mohammed Al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthis' Political Office, denied these claims, telling the Yemen Times in an interview that "Houthis aren't planning to take control of Marib." He added, however, that "there are Houthi residents living in the area who have the right to protect vital institutions and facilities if the government fails to do so." Not doing two electricity stations, threatenso he said would amount to "allowing the saboteurs to continue their campaign of destruction."

A prominent tribal sheikh in



The Office of the President sent an official memorandum to Marib tribesmen and other actors in the governorate granting them "primary responsibility in defending and preserving the peace and security of Marib governorate."

Marib, who spoke to the Yemen Times on condition of anonymity, stated that "local tribesmen are preparing for an anticipated attack by the Houthis to protect Marib's oil pipelines and power plants."

Both the sheikh and Bohaibeh said that on Monday afternoon local tribesmen set up Tomahawk missile launching pads in the Safer area of Sarwah district near the ing to destroy both facilities if the Houthis tried to take over Marib. The sheikh added that "although we've protected Marib's facilities until now, we'll destroy them if the Houthis try to enter the governor-

He added that the sheikhs of Murad, Al-Jeadan, Al-Jahm, Abeeda, and Al-Aqeel tribes of Marib have told residents to be on "high alert in anticipation of any attempt by the Houthis to enter or take over Marib governorate."

Boheibah stated that tribal sheikhs have not yet told him about any Houthi gunmen arriving in the governorate.

The sheikh justified the actions of Marib's tribesmen, pointing to a letter they sent to Office of the President last week, which called on the government to prevent the Houthis from entering Marib.

Hadi's official response to the letter was sent by the Office of the President in the form of an official memorandum, dated Nov. 11, and addressed to the governor of Marib, the leader of the 3rd Military Command, and the tribesmen of Marib. It reads, "in response to your letter, received by us on Nov. 11, we grant you primary responsibility in defending and preserving the peace and security of Marib governorate."

Marib is located east of Sana'a and is the main source of oil in Yemen, which makes up 70 percent of the state's budget.

### **Southern Movement** prepares to secede

The movement launches TV channel, will set up checkpoints on border

#### ■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Nov. 17—The Southern Movement is poised to launch a new television station on Tuesday, called Sawt Al-Janoub Al-Hurr (The Voice of the Free South), according to public statements made by Rafdan Al-Dabis, official spokesman for the Al-Arood sit-in in Aden city.

The creation of the TV station is part of the latest round of escalations launched by the Southern Movement in preparation for the Nov. 30 deadline, according to Majid Al-Shoaibi, deputy head of the Media Committee for the Al-Arood Square sit-ins. On Nov. 30, "the Southern Movement will set up checkpoints along the previous borders with the north, after which a new southern government will be formed."

Al-Arood is the square in which the Southern Movement was established in 2007, by military leaders who had been re-

moved from their positions following the 1994 war between the south and the north.

Nov. 30 was set by leaders of the Southern Movement on Oct. 14 as a deadline by which all northern government employees and armed forces have to leave the south. The Southern Movement's Nov. 30 deadline only applies to northern state employees, not citizens

and residents of the north, who live, ate, he claimed. The Yemen Times work, and own businesses in the south.

Al-Shoaibi told the Yemen Times that the TV station would begin broadcasting in Aden on Tuesday or "sometime within the coming week." It will relay calls being made by southerners to secede from the north, and will, according to Al-Yemen.

He claimed the channel would not be managed or run by any specific political party or faction within the Southern Movement, and it would receive funding from independent businessmen and protestors camped out in Al-Arood Square.

On Saturday evening, the Yemen Times obtained a copy of a press statement in which Abdul Raouf Zain Al-Sakkaf, a member of the Southern Movement's Supreme Supervisory Committee, claimed that "most of the southern governorates

are now under the control of the Southern Movement." He added that "Nov. 30 will be remembered as the start of a new revolution in the south."

In the press statement, Al-Sakkaf added that a number of formerly exiled southern leaders, including former chairman of the Yemen Youth Coalition, Abdulrahman Al-Jifri, in addition to Abdulrab Al-Naqib and Yahva Ghalib, returned to the south last week, and that he welcomed their return.

In preparation for the Nov. 30 deadline, a source at the Ministry of Defense told the Yemen Times, on the condition of anonymity, that dozens of Yemeni special forces personnel were flown last week to the Badr military base in Khour Maksar city of Khour Maksar district in Aden governorate. Further reinforcements were transferred to the Al-Anad camp located 60 kilometers north of Aden city in Lahj governor-



Al-Arood square in Aden.

was not able to independently verify these claims.

At the same time, increasing numbers of soldiers were reported by Al-Shoaibi to have joined the sit-ins in Arood Square in recent weeks. "The square is filled with protestors, whose numbers are increasing everyday. A number of Shoaibi, be broadcast throughout southern military leaders, including former Republican Guards, are now camped out in the square.

> Nashwan Wesabi, a northerner working in the Ministry of Education, who claims to support unity and is against southern secession, confirmed that pro-secessionist sentiment is widespread throughout the south, saying that southern flags could be found hung on every street corner in the city. "In some schools. I've even seen students pledging allegiance in the morning to the southern flag, and reciting the southern national anthem," he said.





### Houthis respond to UAE's "terrorist" designation

### ■ Khalid Al-Karimi

**SANA'A, Nov. 16** – On Sunday, Houthis called the United Arab Emirates' (UAE) decision to label them a "terrorist organization" unjust and unwise, and say the designation will have no effect on the

On Saturday, the UAE's cabinet declared the Houthis a terrorist organization along with over 80 other groups from countries around the world. The list is new and was mandated by the implementation of Federal Law No. 7. The law focuses on combating of terrorism, according to the state-run Emirates News Agency.

The list did not accuse the group of any specific acts of terror.

"The United Arab Emirates made an unwise decision classifying the Houthis as a terrorist group," Mohammad Al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthi Political Office, told the Yemen Times. "It is unjustified and this decision does not serve the national interests of Yemen.'

"This decision will not affect us [the Houthis] because our actions are reasonable-[they are] acts of

According to Majed Siraj, a political researcher at the Sana'a-based Sheba Strategic Center, the move by the UAE will not have any real impact on the Houthis as they possess

very little influence in Yemen. However, should the Houthis assume a more official role in governing the country, Siraj believes the terrorist designation could hurt the group.

The UAE is the second gulf country to categorize the Houthis as a terrorist organization. In March 2014, Saudi Arabia gave the group the same designation.

"The UAE is hostile to the Yemeni people, and this move is proof enough for us," Al-Bukhaiti said. "This decision is a matter of pleasing some countries that oppose the

Both Saudi Arabia and the UAE also classify the Islah Party, which includes members of the Muslim Brotherhood, as a terrorist organi-

Despite this, Zaid Al-Shami, a parliament member belonging to the Islah Party, was not concerned about the designation. "Our relations with our brothers in the gulf are good." He declined to comment further.

### Connections unclear

A number of indirect connections between the UAE and the Houthis brings into question why the group was named a terrorist organization.

In April 2013, Ali Abdullah Saleh's son Ahmed was appointed Yemen's ambassador to the UAE, a position he still holds. Ali Abdullah Saleh has widely been accused of having an informal alliance with the Houthis and helping ease their entrance into Sana'a.

In November, the Houthis took part in a controversial conference sponsored by the Global Network for Rights and Development (GNRD), a Norwegian-based NGO run by Loai Mohammad Deeb, a lawyer of Palestinian descent. At the conference, the Houthis, the Islah Party, the GPC, and a number of other actors signed the Brussels Declaration for National Reconciliatoin, in an effort to bring different Yemeni political factions together. Many political commentators and observers question the legitimacy of the conference, due to the background of its primary organizer, the GNRD.

The GNRD maintains an office in the UAE, which has a history of cracking down on civil society groups operating in the country. Of the five organizations represented as sponsors on the GNRD's website, background information is only available on one, the UAE-based business known as Deeb Consulting. The GNRD ranks the UAE 14th in its league of human rights, a list that measures countries based on their adherence to and commitment to preserving human and civil rights. Similar listings made by the US State Department and Human Rights Watch have ranked the UAE

### GPC accuses Houthis of storming headquarter in Ibb

"Storming the GPC headquarters is clear evidence that there is no relationship or alliance between the Houthis and the GPC"

### ■ Nasser Al-Sakkaf

**SANA'A, Nov. 16** - Al-Motamar Net, the mouthpiece of the General People's Congress (GPC), reported on Sunday that it was Houthis who stormed their headquarters in Mudhaikhirah district of Ibb governorate on Friday.

According to a statement released by Al-Motamar Net on Sunday, the armed men announced they "belonged to Ansar Allah [the Houthis]," during the storming of the GPC's headquarters late Friday

Abdulmalik Al-Fuhaidi, a leading figure in the GPC and the editorin-chief of Al-Motamar Net, told the Yemen Times that the "Houthi storming [of] the headquarters is not acceptable behavior, and we [the GPC] condemn any such actions by armed groups.

Al-Motamar also alleged that the Houthis stole documents from the headquarters.

Several members of the Houthis' Political Office, including Mohammad Al-Bukhaiti and Ali Al-Qahoom, told the Yemen Times that they could neither confirm nor deny Houthi involvement in the incident. They declined to comment on any other accusations surrounding the event.

The Houthis have stormed several headquarters and organizations affiliated with the Islah Party, but if Al-Fuhaidi's allegations are correct, this would mark the first time the group has stormed a GPC institu-

Ali Al-Zanam, the head of the GPC in Ibb governorate, said "we do not know exactly what the armed men wanted from this raid, but we think they wanted to take [certain] documents relevant to the GPC in the district." Al-Zanam declined to specify which documents were

Al-Fuhaidi added that this incident does not conform to the Peace and National Partnership Agreement, signed by the Houthis, the GPC, and other political groups the day the Houthis took the capital on Sept 21. The Houthis took control of Ibb city on Oct. 15 and have set up checkpoints throughout the city.

Before this incident, the GPC and the Houthis have refrained from publically condemning or supporting each other. However, it has been rumored that Ali Abdullah Saleh was implicated in the Houthis' quick and decisive takeover of the capital.

"Storming the GPC headquarters is clear evidence that there is no relationship or alliance between the Houthis and the GPC," said Al-Fuhaidi.

Mohammed Al-Hasani, the managing editor of Al-Taghir Net, an independent Yemeni news website, believes the storming of the GPC's headquarters likely happened without coordination with Houthi political leaders.

"There is an alliance between the Houthis and the GPC and if there is a dispute between the Houthis and them, it would begin in the political arena before it would move to the ground," Al-Hasani said. In his opinion, the GPC will try to use this incident to make people think there is no alliance between the Houthis

### **ADVERTORIAL**

### **Opening of the new Lexus Showroom & After Sales Center** for LEXUS, TOYOTA & HINO Trucks in Yemen

utomotive & Machinery Trading Center (AMTC), the sole distributor of Toyota, Lexus & Hino Trucks in Yemen, has opened their new LEXUS showroom & after sales centre for Toyota, Lexus & HINO Trucks on 50th street in Sana'a.

Mr. Aidrous Bazara, managing director of AMTC, while dedicating the new state of the art centre, quoted that this largest facility in Yemen would enhance the customers' experience by providing world class service. The facility is conceived to provide an ambience befitting a luxury car, outstanding quality service and ensuring enriched car ownership experiences to automobile owners. Our new service centre is equipped with the latest high quality equipment and trained technicians to ensure quality service along with better parts availability.



Mr. Bazara attributed this new achievement to the support of loyal customers, Toyota Motor Corporation, and to the dedicated staffs. He once again conveyed his gratefulness to all of Toyota's valued customers for their support and confi-

LEXUS, introduced over a decade

ago, is a highly recognized luxury brand in Yemen with the highest market share. The new LEXUS showroom has a dedicated customer friendly sales staffs to help in identifying models of their choice.

For particulars, please follow the  $link \, You \, Tube \, http://www.youtube.$ com/watch?v=sAT7bbWad\_I



#### Yemen's football team doing personal best

SANA'A, Nov. 17—Heading into the third match of the Gulf Cup of Nations against Saudi Arabia on Wednesday, Yemen's national football team is doing its personal best after a 0-0 tie against Qatar on Monday.

With one point against Qatar and another point from its first match against Bahrain, which was also a 0-0 tie, Yemen currently stands in third place in its grouping of four. With two points, this is the best Yemen has ever done in the tournament.

There are a total of eight teams, divided into two groupings, participating in the tournament. In Yemen's grouping, Saudi Arabia holds first place with four points, Qatar is second with the same number of points as Yemen but with more goals scored, and Bahrain is in last place with only one point.

Despite its record score so far, Yemen TV sports commentator Ali Al-Ghurbani said "the problem with the Yemeni team appears to be on their offensive end-they do not have a striker. The Yemeni striker, Ayman Al-Hajri, who plays for Al-Mahraq Bahraini club, is badly injured and could not play."

Yemen is scheduled to play Saudi Arabia on Wednesday.

The Gulf Cup of Nations is being held this year in Saudi Arabia and started on Nov. 13. The final is scheduled to take place on Nov.

#### Grenade explodes in Al-Baida, Houthis take over Khubza village

SANA'A, Nov. 17—The Khubza

village in Rada'a district has been relatively calm since Saturday when Houthis took control of the town, following two weeks of battles with tribesmen, according to Nasser Al-Sane', Rada'a district media spokesman. Twenty-five Houthis were reportedly killed in battles that took place Friday, at a checkpoint they were manning outside the village. Since then, he said, no one had been killed.

He added that the Khubzah area witnessed massive displacements as a result of the fighting, and that he feared a renewal of clashes could take place soon. Houthi sources alleged that AQAP members took part in the battle alongside tribesmen.

Meanwhile, three civilians were wounded when a grenade exploded in a Qat market in Al-Baida city on Saturday.

Al-Baida-based journalist, Fahd Al-Tawil, said that armed men approached a solider stationed in the market and attempted to take his personal firearm. The soldier threw a grenade at the men in selfdefense, causing the men to flee immediately after, according to Al-

#### President demands stop to **Houthi** expansion

SANA'A, Nov. 17—In a meeting Monday with the minister of defense and several high ranking military leaders, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi demanded that Houthis cease all military operations.

"We hope that Ansar Allah [the Houthis] will cease its expansion throughout Yemen, so that no more blood will be spilled, and because their continued spread throughout the country might become sectarian in nature," the state-run Saba News Agency quoted the president as saying.

Hussein Al-Bukhaiti, a prominent Houthi member and activist, considers the recent statement by the president to be nothing new. Hadi has issued the same demand many times before, Al-Bukhaiti said, adding that Hadi is merely trying to please other Gulf countries who oppose the Houthis.

According to Al-Bukhaiti, the reason the Houthis are spreading their so-called popular committees in other governorates is to counter the presence of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) in the absence of state forces. He said the popular committees will continue to "do their duty and don't care whether Hadi is satisfied or not."

#### **GPC** leaders in Aden rejecting Hadi's exclusions from GPC

SANA'A, Nov. 17-Leaders of the GPC's Aden city branch announced on Thursday in a press statement that they rejected the decision made by the GPC's Permanent Standing Committee in Sana'a on Nov. 8 to remove President Hadi and Abdulkareem Al-Eryani from the party.

Abdulkareem Al-Shaif, a member of the local council of the GPC's Aden city branch stated that the move "contradicted the bylaws of the GPC." He added that the Permanent Standing Committee's decision was null and void and that both Hadi and Al-Eryani would retain their positions within the GPC as secretary general and first deputy chairman, and second deputy chairman, respectively.



## BUSINESS FOR PEACE AWARD

# State-run media under a Houthi-run state

Once labelled "rebels," now embraced as "revolutionaries"

### ■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

s the wielders of power in the country change, so does the language used by state-owned media to describe those in charge. Previously referred to as "rebels" and "outlaws," the Houthis—an armed rebel group that took over the capital on Sept. 21, are now described in more pleasant terms.

Mansur Al-Jaradi, a journalist and chairman of the state-run Saba News Agency's Union Managing Committee, acknowledged the changes.

"If we ever did mention them," he said, "it was always as 'rebels,' 'armed militants,' or 'outlaws.' Now we do the opposite," he said. "We always refer to Houthis as either 'revolutionaries' or 'popular committee members."

The Orwellian change in language didn't start with the Houthis. After the outbreak of Yemen's 2011 uprising, many of the country's staterun media outlets remained firmly in support of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Following Saleh's removal in November 2011, this support quickly shifted to current President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and his allies in the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) coalition, particularly the Islah Party.

After the Houthis' takeover of Sana'a on Sept. 21, the group was able to seize control of media outlets affiliated with the ministries of defense and interior. They also



The rhetoric adopted by state-run media has changed since the Houthis took over the capital.

took over the state-run Yemen TV, Saba News Agency, and Al-Iman TV channels—all located in a single compound in Sana'a's Al-Thawra district. The compound was defended by security forces formerly under the command of Ali Mohsen, who led several wars against the group in the 2000s.

The Houthis' ascent to power has led to a reshuffling in the staffing of management positions in some media outlets and caused several reporters to quit their jobs and flee the capital. In other cases, it was the Houthis' inclusion in the new government that impacted the reporting of state-run media.

Mahmoud Al-Hajj, a sports news anchor from Yemen TV, told the Yemen Times that Yemen, Saba, Aden, and Al-Iman TV stations now have three or four Houthi overseers who put pressure on the station's general manager to produce certain con-

His claims could not be verified by the Yemen Times and have been refuted by high-ranking Houthi member Ali Al-Emad and a member of Saba's upper management.

"Ansar Allah [the Houthis] have not imposed their will on Yemen's media landscape, whether private-or state-owned," said Ali Al-Emad, a member of the Houthis' Political Office. "Media content has changed because the reality on the ground has changed. Before Sept. 21 the media was speaking on behalf of one

side, however now they're speaking on behalf of the people," he added.

Al-Jaradi agrees that no Houthi has been appointed to manage or supervise the network's daily operations, or to work in its offices since Sept. 21. "We monitor ourselves," he said. However, he acknowledged that Houthi control of Sana'a has had an influence on the Office of the President, whom Saba receives its news from.

"We publish news after receiving it from the office itself. That being said, the Houthis have come to control a number of ministries in the country, and are supported by the president," he explained. "We are the spokespersons of the government and must publish what they say. Our coverage reflects the makeup of the government."

Despite that, Al-Jaradi still insisted that Saba News Agency was a "credible" and "impartial" source of news that could be relied upon by other outlets.

Not only has increasing political influence of the Houthis changed the rhetoric adopted by state-run media outlets, it has also led to significant changes in personnel.

According to Hajj, a number of staff at Yemen TV have been replaced by alleged Houthi supporters over the last two months, with six or seven members being given senior positions within the station. Abdulrahman Al-Abid, a former reporter with the Iranian Al-Alam news outlet and a Houthi sympathizer, was appointed as Yemen TV's administrative manager following the

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL



#### **PROVIDING A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION FOR 35 YEARS**

### A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

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

Bus service available.

### Main Campus

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

### SIS Pre-School

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

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen Email: sanaa@Qsi.org

Phone: 370 191-2 Fax: 370 193 Website: www.qsi.org

SIS ACC

Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA)

Member of Quality Schools International

Houthi takeover of Sana'a.

In other cases, journalists and news anchors who worked previously with state-run news outlets, such as Jamil Ezz Al-Deen, deputy director of the Yemen TV channel, have gone into hiding since Sept. 21, despite promises by Houthi leader Abdulmalik Al-Houthi that they would not be harmed. Al-Deen was known as one of the Houthis' biggest opponents within Yemeni media, and fled following the group's takeover of Sana'a. He allegedly received threats accusing him of

working with the Islah Party and sympathizing with radical groups such as the Islamic State (ISIL). His whereabouts are unknown.

Ahmed Abdulghani, an Islah Party member and former producer with Saba News Agency, quit following the Houthi takeover of Sana'a.

"Naturally, the channel's political views change according to the status quo," he said. "In 2011, the station went from supporting Ali Abdullah Saleh and his GPC party, to the JMP and President Hadi. Now they support the Houthis."



Effective 3rd December 2014, Qatar Airways flies daily from Sanaa to Doha. Enjoy convenient connections to over 130 destinations worldwide and experience award winning service with the world's 5-star airline.

	Days	Flight No	Departure	Arrival
Sanaa > Doha	Daily	QR433	16:25	18:45
Doha > Sanaa	Daily	QR432	12:35	15:25

For more information, visit **qatarairways.com** 

World's 5-star airline.







## BUSINESS

# Impressionable youth How children are impacted by the Houthi slogan

Photo by **Brett Scott** 

lastered on the walls line Sana'a's streets and chanted at dozens of rallies over the last couple months, one slogan dominates Yemen's political arena: God is great, death to America, death to Israel, damn the Jews, victory to Islam.

The Houthis' slogan, which proliferated when the group captured the capital on Sept. 21, has made its way into the life of Yemeni chil-

"America's far away. I know nothing about it. I play with other children in the neighborhood and we all chant the slogan," said ten-yearold Osama Mohammed, who added that he "knows who [President] Obama is.'

The third-grader, who lives in Al-Safia neighborhood of Sana'a, said that he and and his friends "laugh when people pass by us and chant the slogan with us. It makes us feel happy.

Usually, the reason children chant the slogan is as simple as that: It is

Yemeni children have been exposed to the slogan, from spraypaint plastered on walls to propaganda spewed in Yemen's highly partisan media landscape. However, they often do not understand the meaning of the message-they do not know where America is or why they should dislike it.

It is not uncommon to meet children who are both fan of the Houthis and think positively about America. Zeyad Ali, a 13-year-old boy living in Sana'a and originally from Ibb governorate, said his two older brothers are working in the United States and that he wants to go and work with them in the future.

"My mother always tells me that I'll go and work with my two brothers in America when I grow up. Several of my relatives are working there too," he added.

Despite this, a reporter for the Yemen Times spotted Ali manning what lookedl ike a Houthi checkpoint in Al-Dairy neighborhood. It was not a real checkpoint—with a few of his friends, Ali placed a large cardboard box in the middle of the street, plastered a poster of the

Story by **Bassam Al-Khameri** Houthi slogan on the front, and was seen "checking" other children who passed by them, just as Houthis do at real checkpoints.

"Whenever I'm with my father, we pass by people with guns who check cars. I thought it was cool and started to do the samer thing with the other kids in my neighborhood," Ali explained.

Some parents have taken measures to try and shield their children from taking part in such politicallyinfluenced activites.

Abdulsalam Abdu Abdullah, a 35year-old resident from Taiz and father of three, told the Yemen Times "I bought toys for my children and make them play at home, because, when they're in the street, they start to pick up and repeat certain political words and slogans."

children and am careful about the that, one day I heard my seven-yearold child, Ahmed, chanting Houthi slogans at home," he said.

The Houthis have made their position on the slogan quite clear: They mean "death to" the American and Israeli regimes-most specifically their foreign policies-however do not wish harm against ordinary citizens.

"Foreigners are safe here and the Houthis don't harm them," said Ibrahim Al-Moayed, a pro-Houthi Sana'ani resident. "There are foreigners who work with foreign organizations in Sa'ada, [governorate] and nobody bothers them."

Despite this, a foreign editor for the Yemen Times has been singled out and shouted at by teenagers on multiple occasions since Sept. 21. The intent was clear, as the youth shouted "death to America" at the sight of a white-skinned foreigner, rather than the whole Houthi slo-

"The children chant the slogan spontaneously and aren't aware of its meaning. I've even seen children chanting the slogan while being photographed by foreigners," said Mohammad Al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthi Political Office, who denied that the slogan breeds xenophobia amongst children.

### **Present in schools**

"I don't watch the news with my words I use in front of them. Despie

took over the capital, there have been incidents of students chanting the group's slogan in school. One example, he said, was when "a group of students distributed fliers with the Houthi slogan written on them in school. However it was clear they didn't understand its meaning."

> The school's administration is working on spreading awareness regarding political slogans among the students, Saeed said. Teachers advise students not to repeat the slogans, particularly during school hours, as they are still children, he

Hadda neighborhood, told the Ye-

men Times that after the Houthis

Asked about the slogans painted on the walls outside Al-Dailami Khaled Saeed, the vice-principal of School, Saeed said they have an imthe Al-Dailami School in Sana'a's pact on children but that the school

can not do anything about it because it is not within their control.

"We should work together in schools, streets, and houses to make the children aware. We want to spread awareness among the students in order to be able to differentiate between what is right and wrong in the future," he added.

Just outside Al-Dailami school, a group of students told the Yemen Times that although they sometimes chant the Houthi slogan for fun, that they are against America's foreign policy but not its people.

Furthermore, 12-year-old Aseel Al-Ansi said he chants the slogan with other children in the street but

"My mother tells me not to chant the slogan because it's a Houthi slogan, and we're not Houthis," he

Unlike Al-Ansi, 14-year-old Saleem Mutahar said he understands the Houthis' famous slogan as well as their lesser-known ones about boycotting products made by certain countries. Like other students, he passes the slogans painted near the entrance of the school every time he enters or leaves the build-

"This is the slogan of Ansar Allah [the Houthis]," he said, pointing to a spraypainted message that read, "boycott Israeli and Danish goods." "This slogan encourages us not to buy Israeli and Danish goods because they insulted the Prophet Mohammed," he said, in reference to a Danish cartoonist who sparked controversy in 2005 when he drew a picture depicting the Muslim prophet Mohammad. Anothe, similar slogan written on the wall, calls

for Yemenis to boycott American and Israeli goods.

In spite of understanding what the slogans mean, Mutahar knows little about their target. Asked about Americans and Jews, he said that "Americans are all those foreigners who come to Sana'a, while the Jews are those who kill Palestinians."

In the opinion of Salah Al-Deen Al-Jomaie, a professor of Psychology and Social Work at both Sana'a and Amran universities, the issue of children chanting political slogans and being influenced by political groups is not being taken seriously.

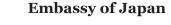
"Children constitute 60 percent of society and are the country's hope for a better future. We have to keep them away from politics until they're old enough to understand what is happening around them," he said.



A child stands in front of a Houthi slogan that reads "boycott American and Israeli products" outside the Al-Dailami School in Sana'a's Hadda neighborhood.









### **VACANCY**

**Position:** Assistant in the Cultural Section and the Public Relations

### **Requirements:**

- · Must have, at least a bachelor's degree
- Fluent English, especially in writing (minimum TOEFL iBT 100/ IELTS 7.0 level)
- · Excellent Communication and Presentation skills in both English and Arabic
- · Excellent skills in computer (MS Word, PowerPoint)
- · Excellent analytical skills
- Working experience in a relevant field is desirable

### **Assignments:**

- · Public Relations assistance, media communication
- Cultural events organization (e.g. school visits, speech contests)
- Consular affairs assistance · Medical issues assistance
- How to apply:

Send English CV to the following address. NOT later than 27th

**Embassy of Japan (Administration Section)** P. O. Box 817, Sana'a, Yemen Fax: +967(1)417850

Email: aljabali@sa.mofa.go.jp atsushi.morita@mofa.go.jp

(Please write "Application for Vacancy" in the title of the mail.)

Harami

### Yemeni women face verbal harassment

**■** Eman Al-Sharifi

protect your fambegins. Perhaps not considered

harassment to some, but to the women who experience it daily, the intent is obvious. "I want to know you." "Good Morning." "What nice eyes. "Nice body." "Let's have lunch together." Yemeni women are used to hearing phrases like these the second they step away from their homes.

Some women have become accustomed to such harassment and see it as an inevitable but minor daily annoyance. For others, it can be emotionally exhausting, leading them to change the kind of clothing they wear, the route they take to school or work, and the transport they take to get there.

Street harassment is not limited to Yemen, but is a world-wide phenomenon. The blame for harassment is often put on women instead of the male perpetrators. Because the harassers are not seen as the problem, or as a phenomenon that needs to be fixed, the role of the government in tackling harassment has thus far been minimal.

### Male perpetrators get away with it

Whether the harassers believe their behavior is acceptable or not, they know they can easily get away with it. Men are often excused for bad behavior, with some people reasoning that it's simply 'the way men are,' while women are held respon-

"I can't inform my family if I hear humiliating words in the street," Yasmin, a 20-year-old high school graduate, told the Yemen Times. "I

feel afraid of my family's reaction and society's reaction as well. They will not look at me as the victim, they will look at me as the reason for this problem."

She explained that her family or other members of society "will think it is either because of my way of walking or my way of dressingin all cases I'm the reason. Consequently, I keep this to myself."

The shaming of women who have been harassed leads many to be silent on the issue and as a result, the problem continues to be ignored.

Some Yemeni women try to avoid harassment through modest and conservative clothing, yet, their attempts are not always fruitful...

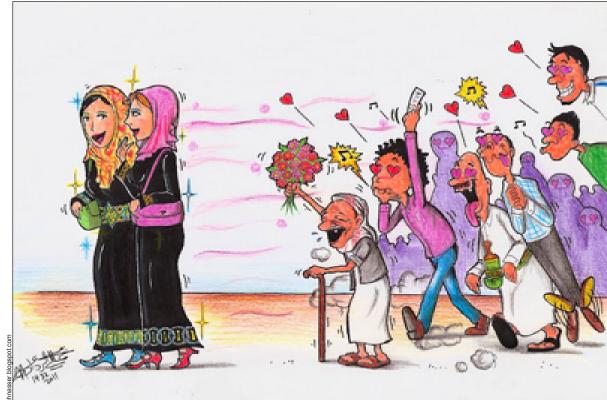
Take the case of Samia, a 23-yearold housewife who in public wears the nigab. In an effort to avoid harassment she covered up, but as a result a man called her "batman," which she found very humiliating.

Asma, a 23-year-old English teacher, wears a headscarf at work but veils her face while in the streets for the sole purpose of trying to avoid verbal harassment.

"Unfortunately, wearing the veil doesn't stop harassment," she said. However, she has noticed that a niqab "minimized the problem." Asma assumes that "maybe that is because I don't stand out, I look like the majority of Yemeni women who wear the niqab." Like other women interviewed for this piece by the Yemen Times, Asma did not want to give her last name for fear of her family and others finding out she is being harassed.

### Varying perceptions and reac-

tions to verbal harassment Many Yemeni women have learned to live with being verbally harassed by strangers. When asked whether it bothers her, Saher, a 20-year-old English student at Sana'a Univer-



When women are harassed, blame is often placed on the victims of harassment instead of those doing the harassing.

sity, plainly said "no, these words don't bother me at all because they became a part of my daily routine."

Mariam, 23, a Sana'a University student in the Faculty of Arts, shares a similar view. She is used to the harassment, she said. In fact, Mariam said that if she does not get comments on her way to university she doubts whether she dressed "properly." In other words, for Miriam and her friends, phrases like "you look great," "nice eyes," and "you are very elegant" have turned into a reflection of their daily appearance, a "beauty check."

For many other women, however, harassment can be very damaging, especially when the harassers focus on the women's size, their way of walking, or their way of dressing. Abeer Abdu, a 26-year-old pharmacist and journalist, recalled when a stranger shouted, "Are you athletic or malnourished?"

Most Yemeni women the Yemen Times spoke to said they do nothing when they are verbally harassed. They keep walking and pretend they do not hear anything in an attempt to avoid confrontation with the harasser, as well as their family, who they fear would pressure them to cover even more and possibly prevent them from leaving home.

Abdu constitutes an exception

to this rule. While she was walking in the street, a guy yelled obscene words at her which she said she could not repeat. She said she totally flipped out, found an empty glass bottle and threw it at the man's head. When he fell, Abdu said she beat him 'mercilessly' with her hands and purse.

"The harasser did nothing because he knew that he did something wrong. Moreover, there were a lot of people around who would have protected me if he was willing to fight back," she said.

Verbal harassment can not only be humiliating and insulting, it can also make women feel guilty and

ashamed, especially if their families know about it. Some parents or husbands would prohibit their daughters or wives from leaving the house alone, or at least place greater restrictions on them.

Culture

"I'm in my first year at university and I have never come to university by myself. I come with either my father or brother," said Rawida, a 19year-old Sana'a University student. "Hopefully I can find a girlfriend in my class to come and go with instead of my family members," she said, adding "I am afraid I will face harassment."

While teenagers are a major source of harassment directed towards women, middle-aged men are by no means exempt. Even children sometimes harass women in the streets.

Rawan, an 18-year-old high school student, said while she was walking in the street, a child, who she guessed was around the age of 12, approached her and said "Let's have lunch together today."

On the other side of the age spectrum, Lamia, a 22-year-old Sana'a University student in the Faculty of Arts, notes there are also a lot of middle-aged harassers. Lamia said she felt most afraid of this demographic compared to young men because they often say more obscene words and can be more persistent.

As the famous Yemeni proverb says, "what you don't accept for your sister, don't accept for others.'

While there are notable organizations in Yemen promoting women's rights, there is a lack of effort towards discouraging and solving the issue of verbal harassment in the streets. At least that is Abdu, a pharmacist thinks. "I call on civil organizations, the media, policy makers, and the security personnel to join in solidarity with this issue," she said.

**REPORT** 

### *Is Houthi rhetoric to be believed?*

### Alcohol confiscations might be symptom of something larger

**■** By Ahlam Mohsen

apitalizing on populist anger following the removal of fuel-subsidies this summer, the Houthis have transformed from an armed rebel group concentrated in the country's north 21, Houthis at Sana'a International tion's capital.

Beginning with their participation in the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) in 2013, Yemen's 10-month long peace talks, the Houthis, also known as Ansar Allah, have garnered support beyond their traditional Zaydi base in Yemen's Sa'ada governorate.

The group is calling for a modern, civil state and says they are finishing what they started in 2011, when they joined anti-government protests and took to the streets to demand reform, including the rooting out of corruption.

"Ansar Allah is for all Yemenis, not just Houthis," said Hossain Al-Bokhaiti, a young Houthi activist based in Sana'a.

Some of the harshest criticism of the Houthis comes from those who approve of the groups' professed goals but question their sincerity to follow through with them.

"They claim they only want to accomplish the goals of the revolution. If that were true, they would have all of our support, but we're waiting to see if that's all just talk," said 37-year-old Anis Abdullah, a shop owner in Sana'a's Old City.

Several point to recent examples in Sana'a as evidence that the movement's public embrace of liberal rhetoric is just talk—a candy coating to make it more palatable to the public, while the movement actually intends to impose its agenda from the top down.

One such example has been the

confiscation of alcohol by Houthis at Sana'a International Airport. The consumption of alcohol is

illegal for Yemenis, but foreigners are permitted by law to bring up to three liters into the country for personal consumption.

But following the events of Sept. to a serious power-broker in the na- Airport began confiscating alcohol and dumping it into large bins. Not only were the Houthis wielding unprecedented power, but they're also allowing their religious values to trump Yemeni law.

> While this particular transgression regarding alcohol is virtually meaningless for most Yemenis, there are real fears that they will start restricting activities that are more widely enjoyed.

As part of their Sept. 21 peace agreement signed with the government to reshuffle the cabinet and create economic reforms, the Houthis were supposed to withdraw thousands of fighters from the capital and other main cities. Despite the formation of a new government on Nov. 9, the Houthis have given no indication that they're ready to

Many wonder if the Houthis are only waiting to solidify their control before forcibly implementing their other views. Of particular concern to some Yemenis, especially youth, is the potential prohibition of music, a practice that is known to take place in areas under Houthi control like Sa'ada and a neighboring governorate, Amran.

Since their takeover, the Houthis have been careful with their public image—a concerted effort to deflate rumors that they have come to restore the Zaydi Imamate, which ruled Yemen until the 1962 Revolu-

"The Houthis are playing nice now, they want to appeal to everyone," said a 21 year-old Sana'a University student majoring in accounting. "But like Amran, they will soon ban music, and whatever else they think is un-Islamic," she added.

But Houthis like Al-Bokhaiti discredit these concerns.

"This is Sana'a. The Houthis couldn't ban music even if they wanted to," he said.

It is clear that some within the movement support a music ban, but it's unclear which wing of the movement has more clout. In terms of public relations, the liberals dominate the Houthis' Political Office, serving as spokespersons for the movement.

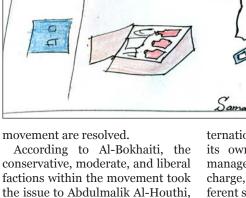
Despite fears by some Yemenis, Al-Bokhaiti maintains that progressive elements within the movement—those pushing for a modern civil state are gaining influence.

"We were the most liberal faction at the [NDC], more so than Islah and [the former ruling party, the] General People's Congress [GPC]. We were even more liberal than the socialists," he said.

"At the [NDC], Houthis said that women should be able to hold any government position. [Houthi leader] Abdulmalik [Al-Houthi] chose to side with the liberals because he believes the movement represents all Yemenis, not just the Houthis," Al-Bokhaiti said. "He wants an inclusive Yemen."

One of the most contested issues at the conference was whether Islam would be the main source of the law, or the only source of the law.

While the Houthis at the NDC ultimately adopted a liberal stance on this issue-for Islam to be the main source and not the only source of legislation—this was initially contested within the movement. What is not particularly clear is how disagreements within the Houthi



the issue to Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, who, "offered them his opinion," and allowed them to "resolve" their disagreements on their own.

It is unclear whether the final resolution was a top-down decision or whether the disagreeing factions came to a consensus after holding discussions.

Most of the disagreements within the movement are religious in nature, according to Al-Bokhaiti.

The Houthis and their political wing are impressively organized, despite being relative new comers to the political scene.

Shortly after their takeover of the airport, 20 new "employees" were hired, all from the Houthi movement, according to Kahled Shaif, the airport manager.

Like the capital itself, Sana'a In-

ternational Airport is witnessing its own power struggle. Airport management insists it is firmly in charge, but events there tell a different story.

The issue of alcohol confiscations from foreigners reveals the gap between the group's public embrace of its liberal wing—which insists on respecting the country's laws and legislating change-versus those who want a top-down imposition of the Houthi agenda.

The confiscations also demonstrate who is actually in charge of the airport.

Al-Shaif initially claimed that alcohol seizures carried out by the "new employees" were a result of a misunderstanding.

"They're new and still learning," the manager said.

But the new Houthi employees have been working at the airport for nearly two months, and the confiscations have continued.

Al-Shaif said the airport's newest employees were informed of the rules and given warnings.

But no one has been disciplined, he conceded, and those individuals "are acting on their religious views and pouring out alcohol.'

Al-Bokhaiti, who says he is opposed to the confiscations, explained that he, along with other moderates and liberals within the Houthi movement, will not be making an issue out of it.

"There are bigger things to worry about. This issue is not worth compromising our reputations in the movement over."

But Houthi actions at the airport raise questions regarding the sincerity of the movement's desire for a civil, modern state. Will the Houthis respect the laws they disagree with and work to change them legislatively, or will they impose their views on the country, as they have done at the airport?

## BUSINESS FOR PEACE

### Development plan needed for peace in Yemen

Farea Al-Muslimi al-monitor.com First published Nov. 14

emeni state institutions suffered a collapse after the fragile political process sponsored by Gulf states and the UN Security Council ground to a halt after three years. This collapse put a definitive end to Western praise for the Yemeni paradigm, considered by some as the model for solving conflicts in the region.

The Gulf Initiative succeeded in transferring power and ending armed hostilities in Yemen, but it has failed to instill peace. The cause of that failure stems from the core tenet being legally and in other ways flawed to the extent that it is difficult to rectify. Perhaps this difficulty stems from the unattainable desire to placate all factions at the expense of all other considerations, and irrespective of the Yemenis' dream to build a true state, or perhaps because the initiative did not include an economic or development plan that could win the Yemeni people's trust. Furthermore, the regional and international commitment to Yemen's unity, security, and stability was not accompanied by real, long-term plans, but by local anesthesia that numbed the pain here and there.

If Yemenis and others around the world truly want to save whatever and whomever remains in Yemen, they must adopt a new political and economic equation-a kind of Yemeni Noah's Ark-leading to an intelligent, technical, and economic Marshall Plan extending to 2025, during which time a state could be built. The plan should be similar to the one adopted for Germany after World War II in being an intelligent, nontraditional mechanism that intersects but remains unrelated to the plans of state institutions. In other words, it should employ permanent components, not piecemeal, expedient measures and com-

What is needed is a political umbrella bigger than the one afforded by the Gulf Initiative. It must be more responsive, longerlasting, and more realistic than its the conflict there to the previously

predecessors. Such an initiative was lacking in the Peace and National Partnership Agreement signed by the political factions on Sept. 21. More important, there is a need for a balanced, ten-year economic and developmental plan for Yemen.

Despite the fierce battles raging in the Middle East, the countries of the region and the world still have a real opportunity to adopt a plan to build the Yemeni state and instill stability and security therein. Politically speaking, the chances for success this time around are significant, because the regional powerhouses, Saudi Arabia and Iran, have formed a united front against the Islamic State (IS). In addition, the Houthis are indebted to Qatar, sponsor of the 2009 Doha Agreement that gave them political recognition after their activities were outlawed by Sana'a. In addition, the Qataris established the Sa'ada Reconstruction Fund, which can be revived when needed.

A workable plan would embody a unified and genuine will to instill stability in Yemen and restore espoused mechanism, which was based on fair political and economic competition as well as shared interests without the threat of force. That Yemen is wracked by great institutional and social destitution actually facilitates the adoption of state-building projects, as societies and institutions are less resistant to change in desperate times. A sustainable peace plan for Yemen cannot succeed, however, without the adoption of an economic and developmental Marshall Plan capable of enduring irrespective of the faction in power while remaining largely unaffected by the prevailing security conditions.

The government led by Prime Minister Khaled Mahfouz Bahah was formed in October at a stage filled with difficulties but also with opportunities to build strong institutions. Given such opportunities, one could adopt a national, regional, and international project that restores the Yemeni people's faith in themselves and the world and through which local and foreign entities can expand on their efforts, making this a turning point for Ye-

Yemen faces many challenges related to economic development, but it also has great potential. For example, why not transform the beautiful island of Socotra into a world-class international maritime trade route stop and tourist destination? It is far removed from the events in the rest of Yemen and would give the entire country a glimmer of hope of things to come when peace prevails. Why can't Socotra become another Hong Kong or Hawaii? It possesses all the elements to transform it into a maritime or tourist attraction, with its location and unique, pristine environment. Knowing that Aden's ports competed with Liverpool's and New York's in the 1950s, why not transform Aden into another Dubai or Singapore?

In Yemen, men of politics and authority abound, but few men of state. Why not invest in an academy for higher education in governance, economics, public administration, and law? Yemen should build institutions within the framework of a comprehensive educational and university reform plan that trains future leaders and develop plans to assimilate them into state institutions, forming the vanguard of a strong and modern state administration.

In short, Yemen's fate is controlled by its politicians and the politics they practice, while other avenues of more comprehensive and useful intervention remain untapped. Events indicate that no peace plan can succeed if it is not accompanied by a long-term, comprehensive and real rebuilding and development plan. If done otherwise, the result will be similar to that of the Gulf Initiative.

There are two avenues through which Yemenis and the rest of the world can make a qualitative leap forward: Smart investment in education and institution building in the medium term and the adoption of strategic, economic projects in the long term that will pave the way for the establishment of a Yemeni state worthy of local, regional, and international trust.

The way countries in the region and others are currently dealing with Yemen indicates that they feel that safeguarding Yemen and achieving a modicum of civil peace therein are luxuries that will endure. That is an inaccurate assessment, however, as this luxury is headed toward becoming a necessity. Soon, these countries will face Yemenis' wrath. as the first test of their agreement draws near and Sana'a, the city of Shem, son of Noah, is laid to waste, followed by the rest of Yemen. Yemenis will not be the only ones affected by its demise. Regional and international interests will also be harmed in this corner of the world.

### Fighting female genital mutilation

**Mona Eltahawy** 

nytimes.com First published Nov. 16

am a 47-year-old Egyptian woman. And I am among the fortunate few of my countrywomen whose genitals have not been cut in the name of "purity" and the control of our sexu-

Egyptian government figures put the rate of female genital mutilation among women ages 15 to 49 at 91 percent. Among teenagers 15 to 17, it is 74 percent. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that of the 125 million women worldwide who have undergone genital cutting in the 29 countries where it is most prevalent—mostly in Africa and the Middle East—one in five lives in

Other than the tireless Egyptian activists who for years have fought to eradicate it, very few talk about a practice that brings nothing but harm to so many girls and women. In her books, the feminist Nawal El-Saadawi has long documented her own cutting at the age of six and her tenacious campaign against a practice that is carried out by both Muslims and Christians in Egypt. But why aren't other prominent women speaking out by sharing their own experience of surviving genital cutting? The silence comes at a great

Many international treaties designate female genital mutilation a violation of the human rights of girls and women. On Oct. 30, the United Nations secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, announced a global campaign to end it within a genera-

Egypt first banned the practice in 1959, and then permitted it again in some forms. When Egypt hosted the 1994 United Nations Population Conference, it was embarrassed by a CNN report that showed a cutting procedure, despite official claims that it was no longer practiced. The government then allowed "medical" genital cutting—in which the

**ADVERTISEMENTS:** 

Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com

Tel: +967 (1) 510306

procedure is carried out in a medical environment or by a medical professional—until 2008, when a universal ban was imposed after a 12-year-old girl died the previous year during a procedure in a clinic.

Next week, in the first trial since that law was passed, the father of a 13-year-old girl, Soheir Al-Bateawho died during the procedure after an allergic reaction to penicillinand the doctor who performed the surgery will be sentenced on Nov. 20. It seems we pay attention only when female genital mutilation kills a girl. Otherwise, we quietly ignore

The practice is sometimes erroneously referred to as circumcision. According to the World Health Organization, it "comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons." The procedure has no health benefits. We hack away at perfectly healthy parts of our girls' genitals because we're obsessed with female in which brides and bridegrooms virginity and because women's sexuality is a taboo. This cutting is believed to reduce a girl's sex drive. And families believe their daughters are un-marriageable unless they are

An Egyptian gynecologist I interviewed told me that all of her patients at a university hospital clinic were survivors of female genital mutilation; 70 percent of those at a private practice were. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the more educated a woman is, the less likely her daughters will be cut.

In a BBC report broadcast to coincide with the current trial in Egypt, a traditional midwife boasted that despite the ban, she had a waiting list of mothers who wanted their daughters to be cut. The Guardian reported that many in the village where Soheir Al-Batea lived believed that genital cutting was prescribed by Islam. The grand mufti of Egypt pronounced it un-Islamic in 2007, but some local imams persist in attributing the practice to a

saying of the Prophet Muhammad. Across Africa, Christians and animists follow the custom as well.

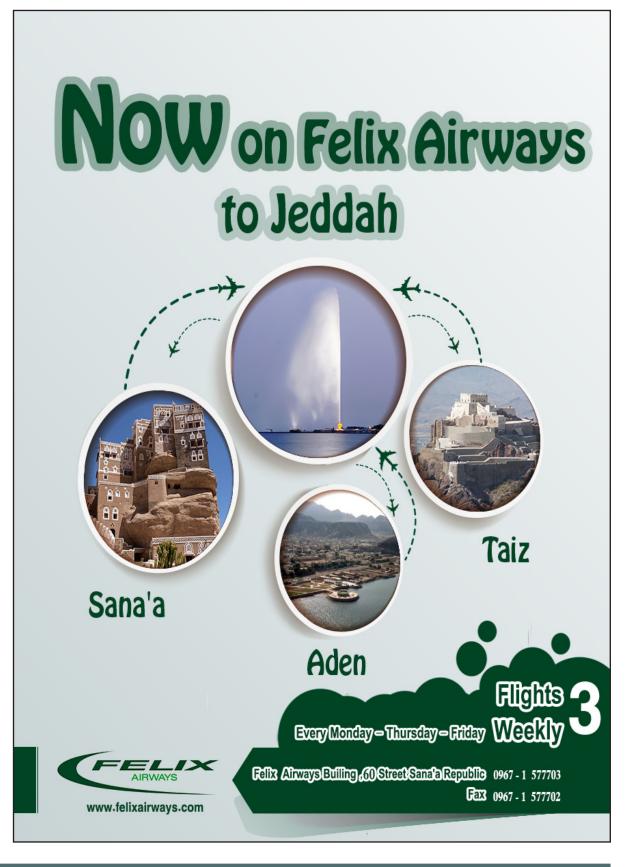
The 2008 Egyptian ban, which imposes sentences of up to two years in prison or fines of up to 5,000 Egyptian pounds (about \$700), has done little to curb the practice.

"Medicalized" cutting is at 77 percent—up from 55 percent 20 years ago. When I interviewed a 53-yearold survivor of the practice in Cairo for a BBC radio documentary about women in the Middle East, she told me "it must be carried out, because that's the way to maintain the purity of girls, to make sure that the girl is not out of control. We don't care if it's against the law or if they're trying to stop it. We know doctors who are willing to continue and have done so.'

Laws are not enough. Countries that have succeeded in lowering the rate of female genital mutilation, like Senegal, have used varied methods: Alternative rites of passage into womanhood, campaigns state that they both reject the custom, and the involvement of clerics and priests. Higher education levels, family relocation to big cities, and sometimes the death of the family patriarch can make a difference. Some of these factors helped my own extended family end the practice.

Mothers must not bear the blame alone. They subject their daughters to the same harm and pain that they themselves experienced because they understand what is required of their daughters in order to be married. Our society must learn to stop brutalizing girls in the name of controlling their sex drive.

We need nothing short of a recognition that ending female genital mutilation is part of the "social justice and human dignity" revolution that we began in Egypt in January 2011. We can better protect our girls when we recognize that those chants of our revolution are essentially demands for autonomy and consent—for all.





FOR PEACE

AWARD

Deputy General Manager Saleh Al-Khulaqi

Managing Editor Judit Kuschnitzki

Senior Editor/Reporter

Ali Saeed

Managing Editor Assistant Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Senior Reporter Mohammed bin

Sallam

Creative Editor Charlene Rodrigues

Head of Design Dept. Ramzy Alawi

### **Editorial Staff**

Ali Mohsen Aboluhom Amal Al-Yarisi

Security Reporter

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

Bassam Al-Khamiri **Brett Scott** 

Khalid Al-Karimi Madiha Al-Junaid

### Offices

Taiz Bureau: Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf Tel: +967 (4) 217-156, Telefax: +967 (4) 217157 P.O.Box: 5086. Taiz

### Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye **Subscriptions**

For supscription rates and related informa tion please contact Majdi Al-Saqqaf, Subscription and Distribution Manager, on 268661/2 ext 204 or mobile: 711998995, email: majdi\_saqqaf@yahoo.com

### All opinion articles that have not been

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





A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER 💸





# Fly from Aden and Sana'a to Europe for exclusive prices

	DESTINATION	FARE	DESTINATION	FARE
	AMSTERDAM	138,323 YER	PARIS	124,652 YER
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	BARCELONA	126,336 YER	PRAGUE	175,844 YER
	BERLIN	132,223 YER	ROME	149,997 YER
JAXX	BRUSSELS	137,904 YER	STOCKHOLM	224,855 YER
	BUDAPEST	137,289 YER	VENICE	161,104 YER
	COPENHAGEN	136,482 YER	VIENNA	131,187 YER
ADEN, SANA'A	DUSSELDORF	167,493 YER	ZURICH	138,273 YER
SANAA	FRANKFURT	136,810 YER	MANCHESTER	177,807 YER
	GENEVA	135,205 YER	BIRMINGHAM	190,122 YER
	LONDON	149,537 YER	ATHENS	151,690 YER
	MADRID	117,525 YER	MOSCOW	123,733 YER
J \	MILAN	137,675 YER	ST PETERSBURG	177,344 YER
	MUNICH	123,457 YER	SHANT.	

Taxes and other fees included. Terms and conditions apply. Fares are subject to availability of the seats. Ticketing period starts on 27.10.2014 till 30.11.2014 Flying period starts on 01.11.2014 till 31.03.2015

TURKISHAIRLINES.COM

## BUSINESS FOR PEACE

### Refugee or IDP—does it really matter?

**Louise Redvers** 

First published Nov. 13

t Harsham camp on the northern edge of Erbil, internally displaced Iraqi families who fled Mosul and its surrounding villages to escape Islamist militants stock their tents with donated blankets and warm clothes in preparation for the fast-advancing

At the Kawergosk camp, 25 km away, Syrian refugees are doing the same. Yet their winter kits and food parcels will mostly likely contain different items and be delivered by different teams funded by different

Both groups are fleeing what the international community now views as the same crisis, yet due to UN protocols and how funding is allocated, internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Iraq and refugees from Syria are being supported by, in some cases, completely separate programsdespite their similar needs and geographical proximity.

This duplication is prompting experts to call for a rethink on how organizations in Iraq—and elsewhere-respond to dual caseloads of IDPs and refugees, with a strong push to prioritize based upon need rather than status.

#### A root cause

Iraq is hosting more than 220,000 Syrian refugees and since January 1.9 million nationals have been uprooted due to the territorial advance of militants calling themselves the Islamic State.

Nearly all the Syrian refugees and around half of the Iraqi IDPs are in the semi-autonomous region of Iraqi Kurdistan where the issues of parallel programming are most evident.

Fabio Forgione, head of mission for Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in Iraq, told IRIN how a new maternity unit his organization had opened in Domiz refugee camp in Dohuk was currently only accessible by Syrians, and not open to displaced Iraqis sheltering nearby.

"Services are running in parallel

all over, particularly when it comes to camps, because Iraqi IDPs are not allowed to enter Syrian refugee camps," he explained.

Although acknowledging the situation in Iraqi Kurdistan was "unique," and not all programming could be shared because resources had to be rationalized, Forgione said "our idea is to be able to put a referral system in place in the areas that we work to give access to some IDPs and priority cases... and this is what we are trying to negotiate at the mo-

The NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq (NCCI), an umbrella body of local and international organizations, is also calling for a more joined-up response.

"As the humanitarian response should be needs-based, there is no valid reason to differentiate between aid for IDPs or refugees," said Hashim Assaf, NCCI's executive co-

"Both of these groups are residing in the same locations and require the same urgent humanitarian aid... [and] the current differentiation could create gaps or duplication in the humanitarian response and coordination efforts," he added, calling for a "more integrated approach for the Iraq and Syria response.'

Refugees, whose rights are enshrined in the 1951 UN convention, have a different legal status to IDPs, whose rights are a little less clearcut. Governments maintain responsibility for IDPs-who are their citizens—and there is a non-binding set of principles for IDPs but aid agencies complement, and in many cases lead, that response.

### Sectors and clusters

In Iraq the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is leading the UN agencies to support the IDPs, using what is known as a "cluster system," while the refugee caseload is led by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) under a so-called "sector system."

"Clusters" are groups of UN and non-UN organizations, including NGOs, responsible for coordination of humanitarian response, led by a Resident Coordinator and/or

Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team.

But for refugees, aid agencies work in "sectors" (e.g. protection, food security, education, shelter, WASH), under the leadership of UNHCR.

In the case of Iraq, donor money is allocated either to the Syrian refugee sectorial response or the Iraqi displacement clusters. This was the case of the recent \$500 million donation to the UN by Saudi Arabia. which specified the money was only to be used for Iraqi IDPs, not Syrian

However, while program distinctions can be clear-cut, often they are

Rebecca Dibb, program director for the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in Iraq, which works with both Syrian refugees and Iraqi IDPs, gave an example of when things are more blurred.

"In Erbil we are starting a new shelter rehabilitation project in the poorer areas of the city, where we are looking to improve conditions for Syrian refugees who are renting there," she explained. "However, living among the Syrian refugees are IDPs... even more in need and vulnerable. It's hard to know how to balance that."

Dibb called on donors to be more flexible about how they allocate their funds.

"It can be a tough situation to manage when you have specific donor requirements for certain caseloads of beneficiaries," she said. "You can't just talk to and help one family and ignore the other one next door. We believe the focus should be about vulnerabilities."

Dawn Chatty, professor of anthropology and forced migration at the Department of International Development at the University of Oxford, also questioned the practice of allocating aid according to "on-paper labels.

"Why are we making certain kinds of distinctions between what assistance we give to a group that has a particular label and another group that doesn't have that label, when they are both actually fleeing the same crisis?" she asked.

"In Iraq you had the case of the

Iraqi Yazidis who fled Mount Sinjar. Many of them became refugees when they crossed into Syria, but

then when they crossed back into Iraqi Kurdistan, they were re-cateassociated inefficiencies gorized as IDPs, which rather makes a nonsense of these categories being

so rigidly adhered to.' She added, "not everyone wants to be called a refugee... Many people crossing into countries like Turkey prefer to be called muhajir (migrant). They are not interested in third country re-settlement; what they want is some temporary protection and to sustain themselves until

they can go back home. "People being displaced internally are in the same position and I think the international humanitarian and refugee regime has got to do a lot of thinking about this.

A four-page joint policy document issued in April this year by UNHCR and OCHA was designed to address the problems of co-ordination in situations where you have both IDPs and refugees.

It distinguishes between contexts where IDPs and other affected populations are "geographically separate from refugees" and when they are "geographically mixed."

When the communities are not mixed, there should be separate "clusters" and "sectors," the document says, but it is less specific when the communities are geographically mixed. In this case the guidance is: "In all circumstances the inter-cluster co-ordinator and the UNHCR refugee co-ordinator share information and ensure mutually reinforcing approaches.

The paper also makes no reference to donor funding, which many see as being at the heart of this problem of parallel programming.

Daryl Grisgraber, senior advocate for Washington-based advocacy NGO Refugees International, said "you can end up with two different systems because the two different populations are being funded separately even though they do have many of the same needs.

### Starting to adapt

One major donor does seem to be listening to concerns from agencies about parallel funding streams and

"For us, the point of entry for principled humanitarian action remains the needs of affected populations; whoever they are, wherever they are," said Javier Rio-Navarro, Iraq head of office for European Union aid body ECHO.

"Funding decisions by the European Commission have integrated such needs-based approaches, distancing its assistance from earmarking labels," he added, noting that there were plans for more integrated funding next year.

"Under the Humanitarian Intervention Program for Iraq in 2015, we will consider both Syrian refugees in Iraq as well as Iraqi IDPs and vulnerable communities," he explained, which is a change from the current arrangement, which directs funding to people based on their nationality.

He added, "we consider that to be much more coherent with a needsbased approach which at the same time might be more cost-efficient... Any push in that direction for donors and [the] overall humanitarian community would be much welcomed."

Another positive example of a more coordinated approach was when, earlier this year, the World Food Programme (WFP) subprocured supplies which had been warehoused in Anbar governorate for Syrian refugees at Al-Qaim camp and distributed them to displaced

However, that was only possible because WFP had sufficient funds to buy the goods from itself. If in the future there is a gap in the supply chain for IDP distributions but stock set aside for refugees, or vice-versa, and WFP does not have any available funds, the agency would not be able to just "borrow" the goods, because of donor rules about who they had been supplied to.

Grisgraber acknowledges that it is not always practical-or possibleto combine programming for IDPs and refugees due to cultural and ethnic differences, but on the other hand, forcing separation can lead to additional overheads and risks of

Referring to the OCHA and UN-HCR policy document, she added "nothing in any humanitarian response ever works exactly the way it is supposed to on paper, but these policies are meant to function as a guideline, and you can sometimes get the impression that no one is truly looking at them."

Privately many aid workers in Iraqi Kurdistan expressed deep frustrations at the divisions between the clusters and sectors and said they felt part of the disconnect was down to what they saw as an internal power struggle between UNHCR, which has been operating in the country for some years supporting refugees, and the newly-established OCHA team.

However, Jacqueline Parlevliet, a senior UNHCR protection adviser, told IRIN that having a parallel cluster and sector response was not a problem, and said that staff meetings were held back-to-back for refugee and IDP teams, to save time.

There is no risk of inefficiency because we make sure there is a lot of co-ordination," she insisted. "The funds are very distinctly allocated. The biggest concern is whether we have the humanitarian capacity to respond to everybody at once.

Brendan McDonald, senior humanitarian affairs officer with OCHA in Iraq, told IRIN "OCHA, in partnership with UNCHR and lead agencies and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), is committed to ensuring that response mechanisms are efficient and effective as possible and that is why we are currently undertaking a review with all stakeholders."

Republished with permission from

### Politics in Algeria is about more than just who's president

**Anna Jacobs** 

muftah.org First published Nov. 12

Algeria have been important, but they represent little more than the continuation of past events and policies. Opposition parties remain virtually unchanged, though they are attempting to meet more often and form a long-term platform. The re-election of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika in April 2014 sparked tensions and a series of protests, but these were small compared to other moments in Algerian

In order to understand the Algerian political landscape, we must appreciate the president's limited role and the constant processes of bargaining and factionalism that marks the political system, both at its highest levels and at the grassroots. We must also understand the limits of the country's political opposition, and the challenges it faces in attempting to rout the powers that

### Algeria makes the news

In the last several months, international media coverage on Algeria has focused on security issues and the impending political transition. On the security side, the narrative has focused on the country's vast and permeable borders, high military expenditures, potential to broker peace among Libya's fighting factions, and new position as North Africa's "reluctant policeman."

In terms of the political transition, much of the discussion began heating up well before President Bouteflika won his fourth term, in noticeably poor health and with an almost non-existent public profile.

His re-election was met with small Algerian political system, which protests both before and after election day. Led by both Islamist and secular opposition parties, such for Culture and Democracy (RCD) and the Movement of Society and Peace (MSP) Islamist party, around 5,000 Algerians gathered in the Algiers sport's stadium to call for an election boycott on April 15, just two days before polls opened. Despite these calls to protest the election, Bouteflika handily won with 81 percent of the vote and a 52 percent turnout rate.

But this has not stopped the opposition from continuing to push back. After the election, presidential contender Ali Benflis, as well as various opposition groups, accused the regime of voter fraud and corruption, though there was little evidence for these accusations besides procedural irregularities. In what was seen as a regime attempt to reach "across the aisle," on May 15, former Algerian Prime Minister Ahmed Ouyahia invited opposition parties to meet and discuss a new draft constitution. With most groups less than receptive to the offer, the move did little more than spark another round of opposition meetings. On June 10, one of the largest gatherings of the Algerian opposition in the last twenty years took place in Algiers under the umbrella organization Coordination for Liberties and Democratic Transition (CLDT). The meeting's goal was to move Algeria from a military-based regime to a real democracy.

### The president's role in the

political system

focusing exclusively on the presidential election, international media has misunderstood the nature of the

has historically been dominated by factional politics between and within various groups and individuals. his year's political events as the secular-Berberist party Rally These include the National Liberation Front (FLN)—the most and organized political party in the country-the Algerian Peoples' National Army (ANP), the president, the Département du Renseignement et de la Sécurité (DRS), and several formal opposition parties.

The Algerian military is a particularly influential player. The institution reasserted itself in the early 1990s, after forcibly canceling the second round of parliamentary elections in 1991 when the popular Islamist party at the time, the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), appeared set to win. A decade of civil war between the government and Islamic militant groups followed, and brought unchecked power to the Algerian

Since being elected president in 1999, Bouteflika has been credited with managing a period of economic growth and stability. His rise to power came with the army's support, a necessary requirement in the country's political landscape. But as Algeria expert Hugh Roberts argues, the relationship between Bouteflika and the army was more complicated than many assume. In his 2007 report on "Demilitarizing Algeria," Roberts describes a process of "bargaining" between Bouteflika and army generals in the early years of his presidency. At the center of this struggle was an attempt to limit the army's role in civilian political affairs, in order to increase the president's personal prestige, strengthen the executive branch's influence, and cultivate more checks and balances on other power brokers:

Continued on the back page

### This Advertisement is addressed to individuals and Companies **Shelving System Consultation-Yemen**

Location: Yemen, Sanaa **Division: Various** Consultant Status: **Position Number: 14:189** 

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) - Washington DC, invites your firm to participate in this competitive solicitation for pricing, delivery and terms of potential sale on the following services for IFES office in Sana'a, Yemen. As part of its continued support to elections in Yemen and the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum (SCER), IFES is looking to assist the SCER in establishing and organizing a sustainable warehouse infrastructure at its main warehouse in Sana'a. This support will include the installation of racks and shelves suitable for storing electoral commodities and office equipment.

### Job Responsibilities:

In order to define the parameters for such warehouse racking and shelving, and guide the installation process, IFES Yemen is looking to contract a consultant/company who will be able to work closely with both the SCER and the

The consultant/company will work with IFES Yemen to support the SCER in developing specifications for the warehouse shelving system, as well as provide technical assistance in the development of the bid document(s), evaluation of commercial bids, and subsequent installation of equipment. To this end, the consultant/company will:

- Review existing documents related to the SCER warehouse practices and capacity;
- Visit the SCER warehouse facilities to evaluate potential shelving solutions;
- Liaise with relevant SCER staff to gain knowledge about warehousing needs and practices; - Advise IFES Yemen and the SCER on appropriate locally available solutions describing both pros and cons for
- various shelving systems: - Based on input from IFES Yemen and the SCER develop concrete specifications for a shelving solution for the
- main SCER warehouse in Sana'a for use in the bid document;
- Work with IFES Yemen and IFES HQ to develop evaluation matrix for the received bids;
- Advise IFES Yemen on the evaluation of commercial bids from local vendors on the delivery and installation of a warehouse shelving system;
- Function as IFES' focal point for the chosen commercial company during delivery and installation of the warehouse shelving system;
- Perform quality control of the shelving system delivered and its installation throughout the project; - Alert IFES Yemen about potential issues arising during the shelving installation process and advice on possible
- solutions.

### **Deliverables:**

- Initial report of the SCER warehouse space outlining potential locally available shelving solutions including reasoned recommendations for selection;
- Develop concrete and precise specifications for a shelving system for the SCER warehouse including a floor
- Work with IFES Yemen and IFES HQ to develop evaluation matrix for the received bids;
- Report on the quality of the received bids for the delivery and installation of a shelving system from commercial vendors – including reasoned recommendation for selection;
- Report on delivery of the shelving material including quality assessment and potential problematic issues; - Report on the installation of the shelving system - including quality assessment and potential problematic

### issues; **Qualifications:**

- At least 6 years of experience working on technical issues related to logistics and warehouse management - Ideally a technical degree in engineering, architecture, or any other discipline relevant to the assignment
- Full fluency in English, Arabic fluency preferred
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills - Knowledge of working with IT - e.g. the Office package - and capacity to deliver written reports



### **Job Seekers**

- Male, holds master degree in English and ICDL in computer, 6 year experience in teaching, available as a tutor or for any job that requires English. 77758466, 736974711.
- Nashwan Hasan, BA Accountant, 7 years experience, seeks to work in an organization where English is essntial.

### 771580509, 777228719

- OSHA certified, with 20 years Gulf exp. in oil & gas, variety of HSE, safety fields, including fire fighting, health and sfety, 2 years Gulf exp. in construction. jmlsalem@yahoo.com
- Teacher of math, physics and chemistry in English seeks work at school. 735694439
- Male, bachelor's degree in English language, diploma in

- marketing & computer science, experienced as an operations officer, treasurer and teacher. Looking for any job that requires English. 777004207
- Female, BA in Arabic literature, very good written and spoken French/English, seeks work as a babysitter for a foreign family (Aden or Taiz). 737168816

### **Job vacancies**

- Rainbow School is requesting female teachers for Arabic, English and Maths, with no less than 3 years experience, to teach elementary grades. Fluent and non-accented English language is required. Contact: 733811430, 733406194. Email: emma5565@yahoo.com
- Required, experienced housemaid to work in Sana'a. She must be able to speak English. Send an email to ccaruso87@yahoo.com,

- mention your full name, nationality, contact teelphone, and how long you have been in Yemen
- A Yemeni government body wishes to hire a full time media and PR person. Candidates must have experience in working with the media and presenting the authority in public. English is favorable. Applicants must send their CVs and cover letter to yasinsaif@ gmail.com

### **Others**

- A comfortable modern car is available with its Englishspeaking driver, for touring Sana'a. Call Hashim at 736147911.
- Two male Persian kittens for sale. They are grey and white and two months old, each at 100\$. Serious buyers only. Contact: yteditor@gmail.com

### **FIVE STAR LOGISTICS CO LTD**

### INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDER

WEEKLY LCL SERVICES FROM INDIA/CHINA/ EUROPE /JEBEL ALI TO HODEIDAH AND ADEN PORTS ON VERY COMPETITIVE RATES.

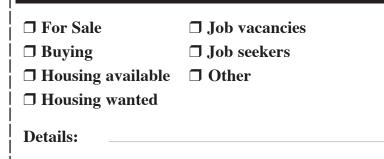
**OUR SERVICES: AIR/SEA FREIGHT IMPORT/EXPORT, CUSTOMS** CLEARANCE, LAND TRANSPORTATION, INTERNATIONAL DOOR TO DOOR SERVICES, PACKING & WAREHOUSING, PROJECT CARGO HANDLING, DOCUMENTATION, PROCESSING OF EXEMPTION/ EXCLUSIVE IMPORT PERMITS, HANDLING OF CHARTER AIRCRAFT.

Tel:00967-1-450238/239 Fax: 00967-1-450894 Aden: 00967-2-221994 Fax: 00967-2-221995 EMAIL: SALES@FSTARLOGISTICS.COM

INFO@FSTARLOGISTICS.COM WEBSITE: WWW.FSTARLOGISTICS.COM



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



### **Contact Address:**

Please cut this coupon and send it to **Yemen Times** 

Fax: 268276 or P.O. Box 2579 - Sana'a For more info. call 268661/2/3



Su	doł	Ku					Εá	asy
	2		4		1	3		
		9	8			7		4
1	3			9			8	
3				6		8	9	
	9		2	4			7	
	1	8			5			6
	8			1			3	7
2		3			4	9		
		1	3		9		2	

					Int	tern	nedi	ate
	1			9				5
2					3			8
		6		4		7		
			6				9	
		7				4		
	5			1				
		3		8		2		
9			7					6
4				5			8	

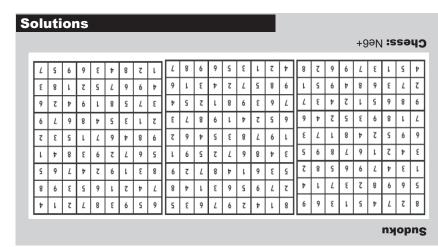
	1			8	3	9		
			5				4	7
						1		
					2		6	
2		5				4		9
	7		8					
		4						
3	8				7			
		9	6	3			2	

# Chess White plays and wins in the 3rd move

**COURIERS** 

Tel: 967 1 431339

Fax: 431340



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

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

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

Tel. 264775, 264702

Fax. 264703, 503350 274314/1 Central Bank Yemen Commercial Bank Tel: 01 277224 Fax: 277291 International Bank of Yemen 01 407030

Arab Bank	01 276585/2
CAC Bank	01 563813
Al-Amal Bank	01-449731
Qatar International Bank	01-517544
Yemeni Bank for	Reconstruction
and Development	01-271601
Saba'a Islamic Bank	01-286506
Calyon Bank	01-274371
United Bank Limited	01-407540
CAC Islamic Bank	01-538901
Yemen an	d Kuwait Bank
for Trade and Investment	01-209451

	CAR RENTALS
Budget	Tel: 01 309618 / 506372
	Fax: 01240958
Europe Car	Tel: 01 270751
	Fax: 01 270804
Hertz	Sana'a: 01 440309
	Aden: 02 245625

	AR SHOWROOMS & SPARE PARTS
FORD/HYUNDAI	267791
MERCEDES-BENZ	01 - 330080
NISSAN	Hodeidah: 200150/49
	Sana'a: 400269
OPEL / GM	203075
SUZUKI	02 - 346000
TOYOTA	445362/3
COMPU	TER EDUCATION

AN	ID INSTITUTES
Computer Education	Aden: 02-237199
Infinit Education	01-444553

NIII Quality Compu	ter Education
	207025/26
British Institute for 1	anguages & Computer
	266222 - Fax: 514755
YALI	01-448039
ALTI	01-274221
Exceed	01-537871
MALI	01-441036
Horizon	01-448573

	FedEx Expres
Sana'a 01 440 170	Aden 02 245 62
Hodiadh 03 226 975	Taiz 04 205 78
DHL	01 441096/7/
FREIGHT	FORWARDER

Al-Nada Center for General Services

alna	da2@yemen.net.ye
M&M Logistics &	Aviation Services
	01 531221/531231
Al-Nasim Cargo Forwar	ders 407905
World Link	01 444550/441935
YEMPAC Cargo	01-447126
Mas Fright International	01-429671
Mareb Travel and Tourism - Cargo	
Division	

	01-441126
Sas Cargo Services	01-472192/3
Vorld Shipping	01 260746 / 267929
Jniversal Cargo	01-447299

### **HOSPITALS**

Modern German Hospital	600000/602008
E-mail:felixpene@hotmail.	.com Fax.
	601889
Al-Jumhury Hospital	01 274286/87
Hadda Hospital	01 412981
Al-Thawra Hospital	01 246967/66
Al-Junaid Hospital	01-424765
Al-Ahli Modern Hospital	01-444936
Science and Technology H	ospital

	01-500000
Al-Kuwait Hospital	01-283283
Sadui-German Hospital	01-313333
Azal Hospital	01-200000

### HOTELS

Royal Crown Hotel & Suites 01406661 406681 L'AZURDE suites hotel 01-432020/30/40 Versailles Hotel 01-425970/1/2 Sheraton Hotel 01 237500

### Movenpick Hotel 01 546666 Fax: 01 546000

01 449871 Relax-Inn Hotel Gulf Tourist Hotel and Suits 01-630494 Mercure Hotel 01-212544 Shammar Hotel 01-418546 01-440305/7-14 Universal Hotels Shahran Hotel 01-418320

### **INSURANCE COMPANIES**

UNITED INSURANCE Tel: 01/555 555 Free Number: 800 55 55 Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.) Sana'a 272713/874 Aden: 243490-242476 Taiz 250029 Hodeidah: 219941/4/6

Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206129/8/13 Aden: 255668 Taiz:240927/34 Hodeidah: 219545/8

> Yemen Islamic Insurance Co. Sana'a 284193, 5 lines Taiz: 258881, Aden: 244280

Yemen Insurance company

Sana'a: 272806/ 272962/43 Aden: 247617, Taiz: 250345, Mukalla: 304292, Hodeidah: 261839/17 Aman Insurance 01-214093 Yemeni Qatari Insurance 01-448340/1/2 Fax: 448339

### RESTAURANTS

Al-Shaibani Restaurants Super Deluxe Tel: 01 505290 01 266375 Fax:01 267619 Manabu Japanese Chef's Restaurant 417391 431999

SCHOOLS

Rainbow Pre-School Tel: 414026 / 424433

Juniors' Oasis ki Telfax :01- 440840 - Mobile'	
ana'a International School	Tel: 01
	370191/2

370193 **International Turkish Schools** 01-419330-1, 737999199, Taiz 205593 Al-Majd Yemen School Tel: 206159 Manarat Schools 01-410011

### SUPERMARKETS

01-422610 Al-Jandul Supermarket. Happy Land supermarket 01-444424

### TRANSLATIONS

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

	TRAVE
Sky Travel & Tourism	01-535080/8
51) 110.01 to 10011111	02-22127
Falcon Holidays	44411
Falcon Business Center	44625
Al-Nasim Travel	27075

Al-Nasim Travel	270750
Universal Business Travel (	Center
	441158/9/60
Qadas Fly	01-280777
Vamon Tuorial Agamaias	01 272905/6

### UNIVERSITIES

American World University, Rep. by IS academy Tel. 01 - 535700 -733061203 Fax: 535702 University of Applied and Social Science Sana'a:412442 Fax: 412441, Aden: 234533 / 234960

Auch. 237333 / 237300	
Tel: 449971/2	
Tel: 250553/4/5	
Tel: 675567	
Fax: 675885	

MINISTRIES	

Presidency 01-290200 01-490 800 Prime Minister Ministry of Public Works and Highways 01-545132

Ministry of Awqaf and Guidance 01-274439

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research 01-535031 Ministry of Fisheries 01-268583 Ministry of Culture 01-274640 Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance

01-294579 Ministry of Defence 01-276404 Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 01-282963

Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour 01-262809 Ministry of Legal Affairs 01-402213 Ministry of Public Health and Population

01-252211 Ministry of Youth and Sports 01-472913 Ministry of Industry and Trade 01-235462 01-236512 Ministry of Justice Ministry of Tourism 01-220050 Ministry of Expatriates 01-402254

Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals 01-202309 Ministry of Internal Affairs 01-289577 Ministry of Transport 01-260900 Ministry of Human Rights 01-444831 Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 01-331460

Ministry of Local Administration 01-227242 01-274008 Ministry of Information Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation 01-250101 Ministry of Education 01-252732 Ministry of Foreign Affairs 01-537914 Ministry of the Interior 01-332701 Ministry of Finance 01-260365

Ministry of Water and Environment 01-418289 Ministry of Electricity 01-326196

01-2022257

Ministry of Transportation



Yemen's first and most widely-read

English-language newspaper

ASHIBAMI AGENCIES وحالات التنيامي صنعاء شارع الزبيري / حدة ال يدى: -530000 206713 حدة: -530000 عدة e-mail: ashibami@y.net.ye



### **CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8**

### Politics in Algeria is about more than just who's president

"[H]e [Bouteflika] presented himself to the army as its champion and defender, the main, if not sole, guarantor that its commanders would not be held to account for the 'dirty war' that was conducted against the Islamist insurgency. The persistence of international pressure on this point, fueled by a series of sensational revelations, enabled Bouteflika to bargain with the army commanders. In return for shielding the army, he sought to get it to withdraw from the political stage and also to reshuffle the high command and push into retirement the generals responsible for the 1992 coup and its bloody aftermath."

many Algerians, Bouteflika helped put an end to the country's armed conflict, circumscribed the military's role in civilian affairs, and improved Algeria's relations with other countries. His economic policies have even been credited with declining youth unemployment.

Yet, the Bouteflika regime has also continued oppressing independent labor unions and tightly monitoring anti-regime protests, including those seen in the months leading up to and following the 2014 presidential election. While election boycotters were officially allowed to organize rallies, the regime kept a close eye on meetings and was quick to dissolve them

#### Algeria opposition groups and the potential for collaboration

The CLDT coalition meeting that took place in June included a variety of groups, such as the Islamist organizations Movement of Society for Peace, Jil Jadid, El-Nahda, and El-Adala, Berber/secular groups, like the RCD, and well-known, though unpopular, politicians such as Ahmed Benbitour, Algeria's prime minister from 1999-2000. While the meeting was important in demonstrating a shift from short-term opposition strategies to a more long-term and viable political platform, the opposition's very fractured discredited image remains

unchanged.

There are currently four different trends among the opposition, and the CLDT coalition represents just one of these. One coalition is actually part of the CLDT and is composed of Berberists and Islamists that focus on identity politics. Others include the Socialist Forces Front (FFS) and political parties that are united around individuals, such as Ali Benflis, an unsuccessful presidential candidate in 2004 and 2014. Mouloud Hamrouche, Algeria's prime minister from 1989-1991 and a presidential candidate in 1999, leads a coalition that insists on including the military in any discussion about a political transition

From amongst these groups, the FFS, Algeria's oldest opposition party, is the only group that has not worked with the regime, and, therefore, has not been compromised in the people's eyes. As for the rest of the opposition, many Algerians see them as part of a system in which power is abused and where the priorities of politicians have little to do with the people's everyday frustrations. During his presidential campaign, Ali Beflis claimed he would fight corruption and empower Algeria's youth, but these promises could not change the fact that he was once the leader of Algeria's most influential, status-quo institution,

The opposition's focus on Bouteflika and his re-election also reveals the disconnect between the priorities of Algerians and the opposition's interests. Bouteflika's removal was not the goal of Algeria's limited Arab Spring protests, as most people do not see the president as the source of their problems. In Algeria, various presidents have come and gone, while the system continues on. This is different from other countries in the region, which have maintained a system based on a cult of personality surrounding an individual leader, as was seen in Ben Ali's Tunisia.

A study on Algeria by the Arab Barometer, a group founded in 2005 by scholars in the Arab world and the

United States to better survey Middle East public opinion, demonstrates that many Algerians are in no hurry to see Bouteflika go and are more comfortable with slow political reform. Though this percentage decreased to around 50 percent right after the Arab Spring, by 2013, around 87 percent of Algerians were in favor of slower-paced reform. By contrast, economic issues are a major concern for most people in Algeria. While Algerians differ in their conceptions of democracy, the Arab Barometer's statistics show that over half of those polled said that "the most important characteristic was economic in nature."

Even if Bouteflika was the target of Algerians' economic and political frustrations, the opposition would still stand little chance of overtaking the regime. The FLN is still the most popular political party in Algeria, as well as the best equipped in terms of mobilizing support and maintaining local patronage networks.

### Protests and the struggle for

resources

In October, over one thousand police protested outside the presidential palace, calling for a pay raise, free housing, better working conditions, and workers' compensation. The police also demanded that the Director General of National Security, General Hamel Abdelghani, be fired. Abdelghani is accused of "hogra," or injustice and corruption. One regional specialist, who wishes to remain anonymous, considers these unprecedented protests to be an expression of the way in which the regime works, rather than a call to end Bouteflika's reign. While it is difficult to tell at this point, the protests are likely indicative of factionalism within the regime. Rather than calling for the regime's overthrow, the groups involved in these demonstrations are looking to secure their own access to specific

Dr. Thomas Serres of Université Jean Monnet at Saint-Étienne also views

EPSON EXCEED YOUR VISION

star net technology authorized agent ستارنت تكنولوجي وكيل معتمد

customer service 209581 center almiat 208863/733050607 ستارنت تكنولوجي موزع معتمد where information lives® autborized distributor www.starnet-tec.com

these protest as a form of in-fighting between different political "clans."

"The direction of the police has long been the center of the usual power struggles that reveal the highly fragmented nature of the Algerian regime. Ever since Bouteflika appointed Hamel [Abdelghani], he has been presented as a close ally of the presidential clan. He even seemed to be a potential successor to the president at the beginning of this year when there were doubts regarding the possibility of Bouteflika's fourth mandate. In the present situation, the speculations regarding the conflicts within the DGSN are booming. Some have posited that these tensions are the result of a struggle between the DRS and the presidency in order to establish a plan for the succession. Others echo the well-known chorus that unspecified actors have manipulated the police, a state of affairs that could lead to a dramatic destabilization of the country. As always, there is no certitude regarding the current balance of power or the exact nature of this threat. In other words, there is nothing really new under the Algerian sun."

### **Continuity rules**

The Arab Barometer reveals trends about the question of democratization in Algeria, and sheds light on the divide between the people's priorities and those of the political classes. Algerians understand that their country is crippled by systemic issues, including socioeconomic problems, which have little to do with the president. They are waiting for more members of the opposition to take this into account and offer viable alternatives for the future.

Foreign media coverage on Algeria

consistently ignores the various power players and active factionalism between political groups. While the opposition is making inroads by adjusting its strategies and developing alliances, it has a long way to go. Algeria did not react to the Arab Spring protests like other countries and the regime remains solidly in tact. While protests surrounding the 2014 presidential elections, President

Bouteflika's deteriorating increased opposition coordination, and recent police demonstration give the appearance of an impending transition, a deeper study of these events reveals patterns of continuity, rather than rupture, in the regime's power and policies.

Republished with permission from



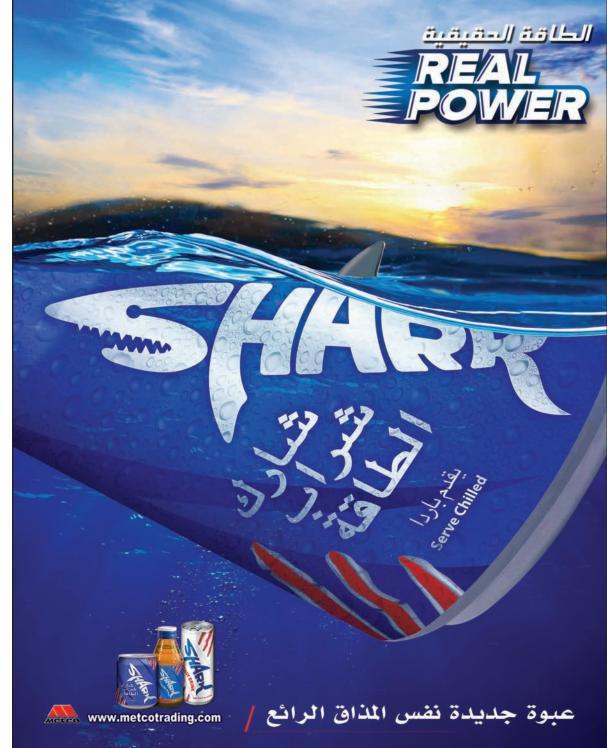
### CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

- Petrochemical plants, refineries.
- Heavy, light industrial plants. Power and desalination plants.
- Fuel and water storage tanks.
- Oil fields ancillary installations. Air purification for industry Marine docks, harbours, deep sea
- - berths & refinery terminals.
- Offshore structures and underwater works.
- Pipelines construction and maintenance. Prefabricated accommodation & office facilities.
- Sewage treatment plants & collection networks.
- Airports, roads, highways, bridges & fly-overs.
- High quality buildings & sports complexes. Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution

Tel: (967-1) 441638 Fax: (967-1) 441630 E-Mail: ccc@cccyemen.com

Tel: (967-2) 377328 Fax: (967-2) 377716 E-Mail: cccaden@y.net.ye





فروعنا منتشرة في كبرى مدن المحافظات الرئيسية (صنعاء - عدن - تعز - الحديدة )

صنعاء: شارع هائل: ت: 2/11373 01 2/ 218123 01 فاكسن: 2/1218121 01 فاكسن صنعــاء : شــارع حـــده: ت: 45/473/74 01 فاكس: 454475 01 تعــز: ت: 485095 04 فاكــس: 485097 04 285095 عــــدن: تلفاكس: 243482 02 الحديدة: تلفاكس: 205857 03 المكلا: ت: 5/314977 05 / فاكس: 314973

Printed by Vernen Times Est for Press, Printing & Publication المنابعة والشروعية المنابعة والشروعية المنابعة والمنابعة ولمنابعة والمنابعة والمنابعة والمنابعة والمنابعة والمنابعة والمناب