

Interview

Yemen's emergency response services: A cause for alarm?

Page 3



Our Opinion **Unhappy**

marriage

Page 6

Analysis

The Students: The Untold **Details of the Al-Jazeera**

Trial

Page 7

Report

Yemeni woman sentenced to death freed by Houthis in Ibb

Page 8





- 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



Thursday, 25 December, 2014 • Issue No. 1845 • Price 50 Yemeni Riyals www.yementimes.com • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf



The conflict in Rada'a has left many children without schools to attend, and others in schools with bullet-ridden walls. The village of the school above does not have a high school, meaning students unwilling or unable to travel to neighboring villages must end their education after ninth grade. See pages 4 and 5 for a photo essay on education in Rada'a.

Culture ministry employees call for removal of minister

Story and photo by Ali Aboluhom

SANA'A, Dec, 24— Over 50 employees from the Ministry of Culture held a protest on Wednesday morning demanding the dismissal of Arwa Othman, the new minister of culture, after she refused to meet all of their demands.

According to the director of public relations for the ministry, Nabil Al-Kurmudi, who organized the protests, Othman's staff are calling for her dismissal because she has refused to meet their requests since taking office 40 days ago.

More than 150 employees began protesting on Tuesday, but the majority returned to work after Othman agreed to meet a range of demands. These included a wage increase and additional bonuses, the creation of a "solidarity fund" to help employees in emergency situations, land grants, and comprehensive health insurance plans.

Ahmed Al-Mamari, a professional actor and member of the theater department in the ministry, says he is satisfied with Othman's response



Tents set up by protesters in the yard of the Ministry of Culture with placard demanding the removal of the minister, Arwa Othman.

and has since returned to his office. She promised to force through the reforms once a 2015 budget has been approved by parliament.

Not all of the protestors were satisfied, however, and about 50 staff members set up tents and extended the protest into Wednesday. Those remaining claim that the new minister has withdrawn access to financial grants that her predecessor, Abdullah Awbal, had approved. These include funding for cultural activities and events held through-

out the governorates.

The director of cultural affairs at the ministry, Mohammed Al-Masiabi, is one of those effected by the funding gap. "We will not leave until the minister reinstates the financial rights that used to be approved by the former minister," he said.

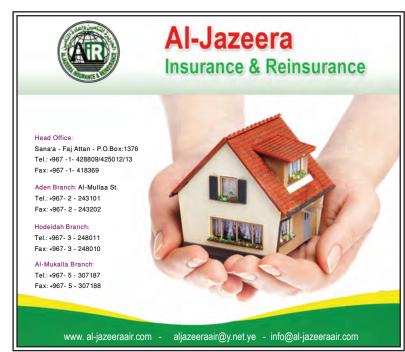
While happy to meet any demands she deems legitimate, the new minister is keen to reform a ministry she says is "fraught with corruption." She claims the remaining protestors are disgruntled because she has refused to approve "corrupt checks for fake projects."

Adel Al-Hubaishi, a director and member of the theater department, agrees with Othman. Those who continue to demand the minister's removal, he says, are concerned with their own personal interests.

"They want the minister to approve a budget for fake projects which are supposed to be held in many governorates but never actually take place," claims Al-Hubaishi. "These funds were approved by former ministers, but the new minister wants to put an end to this corruption and that's why they are upset."









Suspect held in killing of Houthi field commander

■ Bassam Al-Khameri

SANA'A, Dec. 24—Security sources reported on Wednesday that a suspect in the killing of Sheikh Faisal Al-Sharif, who was assassinated on Tuesday in the Al-Dairi neighbourhood of Sana'a, had been apprehended and taken in for questioning.

Al-Sharif, a tribal sheikh of Marib and a Houthi (Ansar Allah) field leader with the popular committees in Sana'a, was shot in front of Sana'a University by two men on a motorcycle.

Hussein Al-Bukhaiti, a prominent Houthi figure and spokesman for the group, told the Yemen Times the driver of the motorcycle was arrested later that day in a joint operation between security forces and

popular committee members. The suspect was taken from a house on Al-Qahera Street in Sana'a.

"Arresting the motorcyclist is the key to knowing more information about this assassination, as well as other killings that have taken place recently," said Al-Bukhaiti.

Brigadier Abdulrazaq Al-Mo'yad, the security chief of Sana'a, confirmed that one of two suspects had been arrested, but would not provide any further information for security reasons.

Ansar Al-Sharia, an offshoot of Al-Qaeda, claimed responsibility for the assassination of Al-Sharif on the day he died, and claimed they had been monitoring him for some

"On Tuesday two mujahideen of Ansar Al-Sharia killed Faisal Al-

Sharif, a tribal sheikh and Houthi field commander, in the capital Sana'a. The mujahideen was tracking the movement of Al-Sharif before killing him in the Al-Dairi neighborhood of Sana'a," the group reported on its official Twitter page [Akhbar Ansar Al-Sharia].

Sinan Khaled owns a stationary shop in front of Sana'a University, and was present at the scene during the attack. He told the Yemen Times that two masked men on motorbike opened fire at Al-Sharif. "He was shot in the roundabout in front of Sana'a University and died immediately because he was shot in the head," he said.

Following an increase in the number of assassinations against military and security personnel, motorcycles had previously been



AQAP claimed responsibility for the killing of Sheikh Faisal Al-Sharif.

banned in parts of the capital. Their use resumed, however, once Houthis gained control of the city on Sept. 21.

Fathi Hameed, an independent political analyst based in Sana'a, says increasing Houthi involvement in the struggle against Ansar Al-Sharia is a dangerous prospect, both for the Houthis and for Yemen.

"The state was involved in the fight against Al-Qaeda and lost many of its officers and soldiers. Now the Houthis are losing leaders and other prominent members of their own group," he said. Houthi involvement is also creating a sectarian conflict, says Hameed, because Al-Qaeda claims they are fighting the Shiites and are calling on Sunnis to join them in their struggle



Explosions rock Old Sana'a



The Old City was targeted this week when five IEDs exploded on Tuesday. The area is heavily Zaidi Shia, the same religious sect as the Houthis.

■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Dec. 23-Five improvised explosive devices (IEDs) exploded Tuesday morning in Sana'a's Old City within minutes of each other, killing an armed Houthi and injuring three civilians.

Abdul Azeez Al-Qadasi, the Capital Secretariat's deputy security chief, said the man was killed after trying to diffuse the IED which had been planted in the Old City's Bustan Al-Sultan neighborhood.

Nafe' Al-Wesabi, a resident of Bustan Al-Sultan who was at the scene, said he noticed the IED buried underneath a pile of clothes located in a local landfill in the area. He alerted security forces, he said, who arrived with an armed Houthi who ended up attempting to diffuse the IED. Al-Wesabi said the Houthi was killed instantly.

Al-Qadasi said that a number of homes and nearby vehicles were damaged in the blast, which he blamed on Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), although the organization had not claimed responsibility for the attack as of Wednesday evening. Al-Qadasi said AQAP was targeting Sana'a's Old City, as it is known for having a large Zaydi Shi'a population, a Muslim religious sect that a majority of Houthis also

Old Sana'a was marked by UNES-CO as a World Heritage Site in 1986, and is known for its traditional style of architecture that dates back more than two thousand years to Yemen's pre-Islamic era. It has also long been a popular tourist attraction. Najib Al-Otheri, director of Old Sana'a's Local Administrative Council, told the Yemen Times that a number of buildings in the area were damaged in the blast. "Targeting the Old City is a dangerous precedent," he said. "It represents the targeting of Yemen's history and heritage.

Within minutes of the first blast, two IEDs were detonated in Sana'a's Angad market, located near Tahrir Square and the Old City's Al-Tabari neighborhood. Afaf Al-Belaili, a resident who lives near the Anqad market, witnessed the blast while on her way to work. She told the Yemen Times that no one was harmed in that explosion because the streets were largely vacant. No other casualties were reported in the Al-Tabari

neighborhood, although property damage to homes in both areas were reported.

A fourth explosion took place just outside the home of Ismail Al-Wazir, chairman of the Al-Haq political party's Shura Council. The Al-Haq party was formed in 1990 following Yemen's unification and is largely known to draw support from the country's Zaydi Shi'a population. Al-Wazir told the Yemen Times that the explosion occurred roughly 20 meters from his home in the Old City's Bustan Al-Sultan neighborhood, damaging a number of buildings and vehicles in the area and injuring two people. Al-Wazir had previously been the target of a failed assassination attempt on April 8 when his car was shot at on Zira'a street near Sana'a University by armed men riding in two vehicles. The identity of his attackers was never confirmed.

A fifth IED was detonated shortly after in the area located between the Old City and Al-Tahrir. Al-Qadasi claimed no one was injured in the attack but that two cars and several windows in surrounding areas were damaged.

The attacks come about two weeks after five IEDs were detonated in Sana'a on Dec. 8, causing 8 injuries.

Shadi Abd Al-Jabr, a resident of Sana'a's Old City, claimed that the area had witnessed a large influx of Houthis in recent months, and that an even larger number of posters and stickers bearing pro-Houthi slogans had been put up in the area. He speculated that their presence is what led the assailants to target the

Naiib Al-Weshalil, a Houthi media officer based in Sana'a, blamed AQAP for the attack, claiming the group was attempting to spread fear and chaos throughout Sana'a

Two Southern Movement members killed in Shabwa governorate

■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Mohski

SANA'A, Dec. 23-Two Southern Movement members were killed and five others injured in Shabwa governorate's Ataq city, during clashes between protestors and anti-riot police on Monday and Tuesday.

Matlub Mohammad Matlub

Al-Dayani, a student at the Faculty of Petroleum and Minerals at Shabwa University, was killed by riot police on Monday, which triggered further clashes and protests throughout the city that led to the death on Tuesday of Ali Nasser Al-Awlaqi, a member of the Awlaqi tribe and a Southern Movement supporter.

Saleh Mohammad Al-Shabwani, a local resident living next to the Federal Building in downtown Ataq, claimed that Daylani and a group of armed protestors attempted to storm the building on Monday morning. "Soldiers protecting the building fired on the protestors as they approached, killing Al-Daylani," he said.

Al-Ja'fari, head of the Shabwa Tribal Coalition and a prominent Southern Movement supporter, denies that the protestors who approached the building were armed, claiming instead that they arrived peacefully in an attempt to convince employees working inside to evacuate. He said that security forces initiated the clashes by firing upon them using bullets and tear gas, during which Daylani was

Abdul Rahman Al-Shaiba, an



Mutlub Al-Dayani and Ali Al-Awlaqi were killed in the clashes

Ataq city resident and eyewitness to the events, claimed that some of the protestors who approached the building were armed, but scattered after being fired upon by soldiers. He says they later reconvened, setting up checkpoints in the city center.

"After Al-Daylani was killed, the protestors scattered, returning later in the afternoon and establishing a sit-in at Memorial Roundabout in downtown Ataq,' he said. "They were stopping and searching vehicles, and eventually began burning tires. A military transport vehicle that attempted to pass through was burned."

According to Al-Ja'fari, riot police attacked the encampment Tuesday morning, at which point those inside the sit-in were armed. 'After the clashes on Monday, Southern Movement supporters armed themselves and returned for the sit-in," he said. "Riot police came to break up the encampment, which triggered clashes with those in the roundabout."

Mubarak Al-Azlam, Shabwa deputy security chief, said that it is the responsibility of security forces to clear any roads that are blocked off by protestors. "Security forces and anti-riot police dispersed those who were blocking the street because they posed a threat to public security," he said. He declined to comment on whether a military vehicle had been burned.

Al-Ja'fari, Al-Shabwani and Al-Shaiba each confirmed that, with the exception of hospitals and schools, a number of government facilities, shops and other commercial establishments were closed Monday as part of a civil disobedience campaign.

On Oct. 14, the Southern Movement, a coalition of groups calling for varying degrees of autonomy in South Yemen, began open-ended protests throughout the southern governorates.

Houthis reject Ministry of Education's school weekend proposal

■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Dec. 24—In a statement published Wednesday, Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Abdullah Al-Hamadi called for weekends within be reduced from two days to only one, eliminating the controversy on whether the weekend should be Thursday-Friday or Friday-Satur-

Currently, weekends within Yemen's school districts are officially Fridays and Saturdays on a national level. However, on Dec. 13, school districts in Sana'a and Dhammar governorates unilaterally changed their schedules to Thursdays and

This change had already been effect on the ground in Sana'a governorate beginning Nov. 27, after a number of schools changed their schedule, allegedly under pressure from the Houthis.

In a statement published on the Defense Ministry's website, Sept. 26, Al-Hamadi justified increasing the school week to six days from five in order for students to make up classes missed as a result of the various wars and conflicts the country has witnessed over the past several years. He added that only the central government could decide changes in the school system's weekend schedule, and that local governorates or districts do not have the authority to make such decisions.

Abdullah Al-Zaydi, a media officer within the Ministry of Education, told the Yemen Times that implementing Al-Hamadi's decision would require approval from the prime minister, and that talks were being held within the ministry and with officials within the Cabinet regarding how to proceed with the is-

The Yemen Times made numer-

ous phone calls to the spokesperson of the prime minister's office. None were returned.

Hussein Al-Bukhaiti, a prominent member within the Houthi movement, which is also known as Ansar call, calling it "unacceptable."

He expressed support for the schedule change adopted in Sana'a and Dhammar governorates, which changed the weekend to Thursdays and Fridays.

"Changing the schedule is in the students' best interest," he said. "We have no political motive for doing this. This is just a way for the Ministry of Education and the government to put pressure on its op-

Until June 2013, weekends in all government ministries in Yemen were officially scheduled for Thursdays and Fridays, as codified in a presidential decree passed in 2006. Yemenis have traditionally observed weekends on Thursdays and Fridays, unlike most Islamic countries that observe weekends on Fridays and Saturdays.

Al-Hamadi told the Yemen Times that limiting weekends to Saturdays was a compromise between the two separate schedules being called for by the government and the Houthis. He added that while students in public schools were required to study 7 periods per day, that field studies conducted by the ministry over the past year showed that a majority of schools throughout the country were only requiring students to study for 6 periods.

This, combined with the various wars and conflicts witnessed throughout the country, meant that students had only attended 600 class hours over the previous year under the current schedule. The law requires that students spend 1,000 hours a year in class time.

Around town



Young migrants and International Organization for Migration (IOM) staff wrote what International Day of Migrants meant to them on a colorful board during an event in Sana'a. International Migrants Day was celebrated on Dec. 18.

URGENTLY NEEDED!

Al Manal Inv. Co. Ltd. is in need of the following;

Service Crew Restaurant Supervisor

Requirements:

and hair)

Flexible

Aged 18 Upwards Physically fit Well spoken Of smart appearance Clean and hygienic (particularly to hands, face

Literate and numerate Outgoing, confident and lively Able to work under pressure Able to work with a Team

Interested applicant please send your CV to;

info.funcitysanaa@gmail.com

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT SALES OPERATIONS MANAGER **LUBRICATION OILS**



Job location : Taiz city , Yemen

Job Responsibilities:

The incumbent will be responsible for B2B and retail sales preparing short and medium term growth-oriented plans to achieve market share, revenue, profitability and customer satisfaction objectives/targets as specified by the company's business plans. Besides he will identify and develop new business opportunities at B2B channel by promoting oil and lubricants products range to new and existing clients.

The focus of this position is to establish, identify & develop new business opportunities in all channels and penetrate all B2B & retail lubricantion oils sales, specially the governmental & corporate entities.

Qualifications & Competencies: (ALL NATIONALITIES ARE WELCOME)

- University degree in a relevant field.
- 8 years of hands-on experience in Sales Operations 4 of which is in B2B sales. Extensive experience in B2B sales involving governmental & corporate
- Public Relation & negotiation skills.
- Charisma & Personality competence.
- High proficiency in Arabic & English.
- Computer competency.

Please submit your resume for immediate consideration to: Country HR Director (hrd@hsagroup.com) Eligible shortlisted candidates shall be contacted



An interview with members of the Yemen Civil Defense Authority

Yemen's emergency response services:

A cause for alarm?

The Civil Defense Authority, established by republican decree in 2007, is tasked with responding to natural or man-made disasters, including fires. Yemen Times Radio interviewed two representatives of the authority, along with Mohammad Hamzah, a store owner in Sana'a whose store recently caught on fire. Representatives Khalid Al-Sherahi, the director of public relations and Abdulkarim Al-Bukhaiti, the director of the authority, respond to Hamzah's complaints regarding the authority's response to the fire and answer other questions regarding the authority's plans for 2015.

BUSINESS

AWARD

Tell us about the accident in vour store

Mohammad Hamzah: One night back in April we received news at aroud 1:30a.m. that my wholesale store was on fire.

We've been told that a firetruck from the Civil Defense Authority came to the site but had to turn around because it was out of water, so another truck was sent to put the

Members of the authority tried to contact the electricity corporation but no one responded, so they were forced to cut the power lines.

How much did you lose in the

Hamzah: Around 9 million Yemeni Rials.

What is the authority's financial situation?

Khalid Al-Sherahi: [Before 2007, we were known as the Administratoin of Civil Defense, and we received our budget from the Ministr of Interior.] Our emergency services had always been underfunded, however in 2007 a republican decree ws issued reconstituting us as the Yemeni Civil Defense Authority. We were given its own budget from the Ministry of Finance, although the decision was largely ignored until 2013, until Brigadier Ahmed Ali Rase' was appointed head of the authority. [Our budget is still small, about \$150,000 per month, however we've received promises from the new cabinet that it will increase.]

What are the services offered by the authority to the public? **Al-Sherahi:** The authority generally responds to natural and manmade disasters, and acts as a first response unit that arrives as soon as possible once a call comes in.

Seeing as a call was made to the authority about a fire at Mr. Hamzah's store, why did the truck arrive at the scene

empty of water? **Al-Sherahi:** There hasn't been any confirmation that the fire truck was actually empty. When a truck is being used it can pump out 8000 litres of water per minute, so it runs out of water quickly. In such a scenario another truck would need to sent to help put out the fire.

The authority has modern vehicles and no one on our team would use a firetruck if it was not fully operational.

Why did the losses reach 9 mil-

Al-Sherahi: Some time had elapsed before the authority was called, and proper safety measures were not being followed inside the store [during the time of the fire].

Is that a mistake on your part? Reporting the fire late?

Hamzah: The fire broke out late at night while I was sleeping, but the neighbors heard noises coming from the store and then saw the fire and smoke, they then immediately called the authority and as soon as I arrived at the scene I saw the authority's firetruck and a car from the Al-Karam police station.

What role do you play when these accidents occur?

Abdulkarim Al-Bukhaiti: In most countries you will not find a street, neighborhood, building or house that doesn't have a fire hydrant or extinguisher of some sort, but that's not the case in Sana'a—

therefore, when the fire truck arrives, its tank can two or three minutes, at which point we will have to get another truck or use a water tanker due to the absence of nearby water hydrants.

Brigadier Ali Ahmed Rase', the head of the



Yemen Times radio staff sits down with Abdul Karim Al-Bukhaiti and Khalid Al-Sherahi from Yemen's Civil Defense Authority, and Mohammad Hamzeh, whose store burned down in an electrical fire in April 2014.

authority, said in an article in Al-Hars [The Guard] newspaper that such [such a lack of infrastructure] indicates a lack of concern for society as it is the authority's responsibility to put out fires, rescue victims and provide first aid. He believes that in effect there is no reliable emergency response unit in Yemen. What are your thoughts on that?

Al-Bukhaiti: He means that the authority has been neglected for a very long time, we admit that, we try to do our job with the means we have available, but we also recognize that the authority's tasks involves more than just putting out fires, which is the only emergency we're currently capable of dealing

Was there an investigative committee sent to the scene af-



ter the fact?

Hamzah: A committee from Al-Karama police station came and took our statements, and then the investigation was handed to the crime lab and the Ma'een district authorities. After that we sent a letter to the capital secretariat demanding compensation after it was clarified that an electrical problem started the fire.

Does the capital secretariat compensate people when such accidents occur?

Abdulkarim Al-Bukhaiti: Citizens have a legal right to demand compensation for cases in which any party fails to perform its duties, but I have yet to see anyone get compensated in such cases.

Fires in Sana'a are mostly caused by gas or electricity problems. People sometimes use bad electrical equipment because it is cheap.

We advise our fellow citizens to use safer more expensive.

Where are the authority's stations located in Sana'a?

Al-Sherahi: is now bigger than it used to be, it needs at least 40 or 50 stations, but right now there are only five. Brigadier Ali Ahmed Rase' has begun plans for the authority's expansion,

and God willing every district will have a branch by the end of 2015.

The authority has no statoins in old Sana'a, and if a fire were to break out they would have difficulty extinguishing it because of the narrowness of the streets. How would you address such a problem?

Al-Bukhaiti: Old Sana'a is a historical site and we have given it our utmost attention. We had created a plan that would have been implemented by now were it not for recent events. We were going to construct a special water network in place for use during fires, but for the time being, we've stationed a small fire truck in a police station located near the old city.

Recently we began requiring that store owners, especially in old Sana'a, purchase fire extinguishers, but unfortunately this has not been met with a positive response. Some store owners say its to expenequipment, even if it's sive, even though the price of a fire extinguisher is about YR 10,000 (\$50). [Stores that don't carry fire extinguishers are forced to pay a YR5,000 (\$25) fine.]

> Brigadier Rase' said in his article that for the first time in 50 years a budget was allocated for development of the authority. What steps have you taken so far?

> Al-Sherahi: When brigadier Rase' was appointed he demanded an independent budget from the Minis

try of Interior, and an operational budget was granted to the authority. It helped in the construction of our headquarters and has been used for maintaining and renovating our trucks.

What are the government bodies you deal with?

Al-Bukhaiti: We deal with the executive office in Sana'a, which is headed by its general secretary, and we deal with the office of the Ministry of Public Works in cases of damaged infrastructure or torrential

Do you cooperate with civil society organizations to raise awareness about the importance of the Civil Defense Authority?

Al-Sherahi: International day for civil defense is on March 1, and we've prepared a comprehensive plan for civil society organizations to tke part. There will be awarenessraising campaigns and seminars regarding safety and security.

How could the authority prove that if it is given proper support and resources it will be a benefit to the people?

Al-Sherahi: We have prepared a budget for training and qualification procedures, opening new branches, buying new trucks and ambulances and we hope that the government will approve this budget for the sake of the people and

ADVERTORIAL

Yemenia Airways holds honorary ceremony for its travel agents

Yemeni Airways held a congratulatory ceremony Wednesday Dec. 12, 2014 for its travel agents based in Sana'a governorate. The ceremony was inaugurated under the auspices of Minister of Transport Badr Mohammad Mubarak Basalma and Chairman of the Yemenia Airways Board of Directors Captain Ahmad Mas'ud Al-Alwani.

Captain Al-Alwani welcomed the attendees during the ceremony and confirmed that the airways had adopted a five-year plan that would last from 2015 to 2020, during which the company would expand its

fleet of aircraft.

He added that the airline is do-



ing well and has not been affected by events that have taken place since 2011.

He congratulated all the travel

agents for their well-deserved honor, encouraging them to continue to exert more efforts towards achieving success.





Children of R

■ Amal Al-Yarisi

Children living in conflict zones are often deprived of their most basic educational needs. Omar Abdulaziz Elementary School is in the Harria Village of Weld Rabi' district, an area in Rada'a that has been ravaged by conflict between Houthi militants and Islah-affiliated tribes. Overcrowded and underresourced, it struggles to provide for a growing number of displaced children.



With heavily conflicts in the area, keeping children safe has taken a priority over education.



In spite of difficult living conditions and the daily threat of violence, students continue to attend classes every week.



While this photo is from Marib city, the situation in schooling is not much different than Rada'a. Having faced its own number of conflicts, there is an emphasis on the importance of having arms. Young and old alike can be seen with guns slung over their shoulders.



There are no high schools near Harria

and, unable to travel to the cities, most

student have little choice but to end their

education at grade nine.

Mohammad Ali laments the dearth of teachers at his school, where there are only 8 teachers for approximately 500 students.





This child, not quite 14 years old, lives with the older fighters who are stationed in Marib. He told the Yemen Times that he is not in school because "protecting the homeland comes first."



This child told the Yemen Times that his father said real men bear weapons to protect their family.



Many children displaced from the Khubza area could not start school in the fall. Pictured: Students and non-students in Ghoul Al-Azraq village.



Tribesmen in Marib city, preparing to fight Houthis who have recently expanded into the area.

25 December, 2014 Photo Essay 5



Behind this child lays the wreckage of his house in Dar Al-Najd village in Qaifat Rada'a. The house was destroyed by Houthis a month and a half ago. "My father disappeared a while ago. He was not around when the Houthis destroyed our house. We lost everything, now we are living with some relatives." His father was accused of belonging to Al-Qaeda.



Over-crowdedness is one of the biggest problems facing students and teachers. The school is currently coping with over 500 male and female students.



A child displaced from Khubza village as a result of fighting between Houthi and Islah-affiliated militants.



It has been four years since the school year began, but children at Omar Abdulaziz Elementary School are yet to receive their textbooks. Teachers have resorted to damaged and outdated books found in the school's storage.

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION WATER SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT (WSSP) NATIONAL IRRIGATION PROGRAM (NIP) (IDA GRANT: H-449 RY)

Consultancy Services for Establishment of Management Information System (MIS) Linking with GIS at NIP and GARWSP

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

This request for expressions of interest follows the general procurement notice for this project that appeared in Development Business No. (758) dated September 16, 2009 and updated on September 16, 2010

1. Background

The Government of Republic of Yemen has received a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of implementation of the National Irrigation Program (NIP) under Water Sector Support Project (WSSP), and intends to apply part of the funds available under component (5) of WSSP to cover eligible payments under the contract for the Consultancy Services for Establishment of Management Information System (MIS) Liking with GIS at NIP and GARWSP

of Management Information System (MIS) Liking with GIS at NIP and GARWSP.

Objective of the Consultancy Services: Analysis and design Management Information System (MIS) in combination with Geographical Information System (GIS) by using the latest programming languages preferably open Source with open ERPs which are free of charge and proposed number of options to be selected by the client, The new MIS system shall be more flexible to add any additional Sources of Fund (multi-finance) in the future.

2.Scope of Services

Broadly, the MIS/GIS can be designated as a water management information and monitoring system and projects activities agreed in action plan. The makeup of the MIS to be developed and tested for the WSSP (NIP Management and Field Units and GARWSP Head quarter and branches at each Governorate; Groundwater unit; Surface water unit; Irrigation advisory services(IAS); Agriculture Advisor Services and Water monitoring units of NIP and for GARWSP Rehabilitated water supply and Completion water supply schemes as well as new water supply and sanitation schemes..... etc GARWSP (outputs, activities, inputs); Projects and subprojects, Water User Associations/Groups, environmental and Social Impacts, Indictors for M&E system, financial information by each Projects and component, Procurements , training workshops, awareness campaigns, field visits and field days (staff, community by gender), Linking MIS with GIS, Privileges and user management, Archives (documents; pictures;etc)), based on the existing system for NIP, the Consultant firm will design a new MIS system and using the latest programming languages for open Source like open ERPs which are free of charge and proposed number of options to be selected by the client.

of options to be selected by the client.

That will include a user-friendly interface, which will allow users to link up with the relevant component of the system namely hydro-meteorological data, agronomy data, well monitoring data, data on groundwater and spate schemes and water harvesting structures, water supply schemes (rehabilitate, completion and new categories); M&E Indicators; ES data and information, etc.

The consultancy has two phases: first phase includes Analysis of the existing system and prepare proposal for a new system. Second Phase includes MIS/GIS programming (designing and programming).

First Phase: includes Analysis of the existing system and proposal a new system with period and action plan for the following:

a) Analysis the existing MIS system.

- b) Analysis the current situation of work frame in light of Project Implementation Manual (PIM) of both NIP and GARWSP subsectors.
- c) Work with NIP and GARWSP Specialists in all level of responsibilities to
 - a. Prepare work flow lead to proper reports
- b. Propose the future development.
- d) Prepare diagram for data and information working flow;
- e) Prepare options for selecting the database and Programming languages including Open source; free charge; web techniques...etc;
- f) Prepare documentation for system contains (tables; relationship between tables; keys; diagrams and interface and reports....etc.;
- g) Prepare proposal and action plan for developing the new MIS/GIS system. includes the latest technologic like open Source such as Open ERPs which are free of charge and proposed number of options to be selected by the client fit to the NIP and GARWSP requirements;
- h) The consulting firm will complete the above analysis tasks probably less than 40days from signing the

Second Phase includes MIS/GIS programming (designing and programming).

- Designing for the MIS system to allow the users to access and edit data in easy way (search form and edit form)
- Propose GIS map to be link with MIS and submitted to the client for review and approval.
 Compile existing data and information and testing the MIS system
- Generate reports must be flexible and allow users to export reports to multiple formats such as Excel,
- PDF,...etc.
 Prepare documentation for every process in the system
- Prepare user guides.
- Training and implementation MIS to NIP and GARWSP staff on development the MIS system during implementation assessment.
- The consulting firm will complete Operation and Maintenance for MIS system for 12 months.
- Durations & Conditions:
- The consulting firm will complete phase 1 of Analysis of the existing system and proposal a new system and action plan probably less than 40 days from signing the contract.
- The consulting firm will complete phase 1 and 2 of assignment and deliver the completion of services is estimated as a maximum of five months.
- The consulting firm will provide the client with Operation and Maintenance for MIS/GIS system for 12 months for the two subsectors.

Consultancy firm is required to meet the following:

- At least Five years experiences of implementing MIS/GIS with number of Development projects;
- Provide a List of qualified and experience professional experts needed for this assignment with duration for each.
 The consultant shall make arrangements to ensure a participatory/consultative approach with a high
- degree of local staff involvement, participation and providing on-the-job training to NIP and GARWSP staff.

The National Irrigation Program (NIP) now invites eligible consulting firms to express their interest in providing the services for the above mentioned study.

Interested Consultants should provide information demonstrating that they have the required qualifications and relevant experience to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar projects, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc). The short listing criteria are: Specific Experience related to the assignment, previous similar assignments in similar areas & conditions and skills among staff

Consultants may associate with other firms in the form of a joint venture or a sub consultancy to enhance their qualifications

Consulting firms will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank's Guidelines for Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank dated January 2011.

Applications received after the closing date will not be considered. Only short listed candidates will be invited

Applications for expression of interest must be delivered under official letter to the address below by Jan. 5, 2015 at 12 0:0 Noon.

Director of National Irrigation Program (NIP)
Irrigation & Land Reclamation Sector – MAI
Al-Mithak Street, Near Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Sana'a –Republic of Yemen
Tel: 967(1)228594
Fax: 967(1)228626

E-mail: wssp-nip@yemen.net.ye or www-nip@hotmail.com



YT vision statement

"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

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



OUR OPINION Unhappy marriage

ollowing their takeover, the country was forced into a marriage it didn't ask for. But once the marriage was final, even the most cynical of us thought: maybe there's still room for a happy ending? After all, we were married to Ali Abdullah Saleh for 33 years.

But the Houthis didn't come to Sana'a just to eventually withdraw their fighters and handover control to a new government, even if that was the agreement they made.

To call what happened following the takeover a honeymoon is facetious—given the hundreds dead and the thousands more trapped inside their homes while the Houthis fought their foes for our hand. But on the surface, they seemed at times to be making an effort, as demonstrated by their behavior at the checkpoints they erected throughout the city. Nervously waiting in our buses, cabs and vehicles, we weren't sure what to expect from our knights in shining jambiyas. To our surprise (and delight), it was sweet whispers of "Good morning, forgive us for delaying you, please have a nice day."

Their targets were prominent Islahis, whose sweet nothings left a sour taste in our mouths. The Houthi takeover was truly terrifying for many of us, but some of us had a 'wait and see' attitude. After all, how do you wrestle power away from a handful of families who hold so much wealth and power? The GCC deal gave the former ruling party half of the seats in the new coalition government—not quite the divorce we asked for.

And so there we were, three years after calling it quits with Saleh, dating a man named Hadi. We didn't choose the newest suitor, but things were so bad we were hoping they could only get better.

In the past two weeks, the Houthis have taken over Al-Thawra newspaper, and a number of other institutions. At the checkpoints, they have told at least two female drivers that they are no longer "allowed" to drive, and have begun going after some of the country's most vulnerable people: migrants. They have approached at least two Ethiopian restaurants in recent weeks and allegedly taken money from them and, under the suspicion of alcohol possession, have entered the homes of several Ethiopians and confiscated alcohol along with other belongings

You can't build a healthy marriage on a rotten foundation. There are no short-cuts to democracy, and we can't expect the Houthis to wrest power away from those who have it and hand it over as dowry. They've gone after the most powerful and now they're starting at the bottom with some of the most marginalized. Going after migrants and alcohol smugglers costs them nothing politically, but how they treat them is how they will treat other minorities and people they disagree with once they've cemented power.

Ahlam Mohsen
Deputy editor-in-chief

South Yemen and the question of secession

Resource-poor and fragmented secessionist movements, by their very nature, fail in the long run.

Martin Reardon

aljazeera.com First published Dec. 3

marked the unday 47th anniversary of independence from the United Kingdom for what eventually became known as the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, or more simply, South Yemen. From 1967 to 1990, South Yemen existed as an independent state, with the strategic port of Aden serving as its capital. To the northwest was the Yemen Arab Republic, or North Yemen, with its capital in Sanaa.

While both countries remained on relatively friendly terms, there were occasional border clashes that sometimes kept tensions high. However, in 1990, North and South Yemen put aside their differences and united to create the modern day Republic of Yemen, with its capital in Sanaa. As part of the new unity government, it was agreed that North Yemen's president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, would become president of the new republic, and South Yemen's president, Ali Salim al-Beidh, would become vice presi-

But the honeymoon didn't last. Nationwide food shortages and claims of marginalization by the north - both economic and political - resulted in Beidh's 1992 return to Aden in protest, followed by a short, bloody civil war for southern independence in 1994. The north won, Saleh solidified his control, Beidh fled to Oman and the south continued to be

marginalized.

Arab Spring swept through

Fast-forward to the Arab Spring that swept through Yemen like it did much of the Middle East in 2011. With Saleh's downfall, there was a cautious yet optimistic belief that Yemen's new president, Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, could move the country forward. So far, those dreams have yet to be realized, as not much has changed for the better in Yemen. The same problems of rampant corruption, poor governance, poverty, regional rivalries and religious differences that have been around for as long as anyone can remember still plague the country, both in the north and in the south.

Following a decade of on again off again fighting, Houthi rebels from the north took advantage of nationwide discontent with the government in Sanaa, and swarmed into the capital just two months ago, forcing the resignation of Yemen's prime minister and taking control of much of the security apparatus in and around the capital.

In many respects, the Houthis have been calling the shots there ever since, sparking fears in southern Yemen that they may very well have their sights set on extending their influence to the south. Which brings us back to Sunday's 47th anniversary of South Yemen's independence.

Things seem to be heating up again in the south, too, with renewed demands for total independence or at least greater regional autonomy, led by the Southern Separatist Movement or al-Hirak, gaining momentum by the day. What has up until now been characterised as mostly peaceful demonstrations could quickly erupt into rioting or even another civil war.

Sunday's demonstrations by southern separatists in Aden's Al-Arood Square, timed to coincide with the 1967 Independence Day activities, drew a crowd that by some estimates numbered in the tens of thousands. Waving the now all too familiar flag of what was South Yemen prior to unification in 1990, demonstrators clearly rejected Sanaa's efforts to maintain control over them, with banners in the square declaring they would not leave before achieving independence. In response, government troops fired tear gas and live ammunition into the crowds, allegedly killing one demonstrator and wounding four others.

Biggest challenge

Based on media reports, which seem to have taken a keen interest in the demonstrations, you would think secession is a done deal, and that any morning now the headlines will announce "Independence for South Yemen!" But is that really in southern Yemen's best interests?

Perhaps the biggest challenge facing southern secession at this point is the lack of a unifying movement or strong, central leader, as is the case with the Houthis. Al-Hirak is really made up of three camps, each with its own agenda: those calling for total and immediate independence

from Sanaa; those favouring a federalist system that gives each region of the country greater autonomy; and those who want to give Hadi's new technocratic government, which includes representation from al-Hirak, more time to resolve lingering issues. Right now, there's no telling which has the louder voice.

And don't forget, the government in Sanaa has a say in all of this, too. While far from certain at this point to succeed, Hadi's new technocratic government is designed to play his rivals against each other in order to accomplish two things: prevent any single power centre from emerging as a dominant military or political force, while at the same time ensuring they maintain a stake in preserving some degree of central authority.

If that sounds familiar, it should. It was the same strategy used by the former regime under Saleh. The difference this time is that Hadi is willing to discuss splitting Yemen into six autonomous regions - four in the north and two in the south. Not perfect by any means, but it may still be Yemen's best chance to avoid another civil war - at least for now which southern secession is sure to cause.

One final point to consider for those demanding independence is that by their very nature, secession movements generally don't fare well in the long run. If fact, the odds are against them. This is particularly true in countries as resource poor and fragmented as South Yemen would be. Granted, Yemen itself isn't exactly rich in natural resources, and what oil and gas reserves it has are in decline. But those reserves are sufficient to meet both domestic consumption and export needs.

BUSINESS FOR PEACE

AWARD

Consider also, that the International Monetary Fund estimates hydrocarbons account for 60 percent of the government's overall revenues, and more than 90 percent of its export revenues. With significant oil reserves in the southern governorate of Hadhramaut, it's unlikely Sanaa will allow any secession movement there to jeopardize those revenues.

Without a doubt, southern Yemen has legitimate grievances against the north in terms of both political and economic marginalization that have festered since their unification in 1990. Emotions are high, but so are the stakes. At this point, two options are on the table. The first is outright secession, which could very well lead to another civil war that the south risks losing again. The second is to give Hadi's new technocratic government and proposal for six autonomous regions a chance to succeed. Let's hope the second option wins out. The consequences otherwise are too great.

Martin Reardon is a Senior Vice President with The Soufan Group, a New York-based strategic security and intelligence consultancy, and Senior Director of Qatar International Academy for Security Studies. He is a 21-year veteran of the FBI, and specialised in counterterrorism operations.

The limits of new social entrepreneurship

Social entrepreneurship remains blind to the structural difficulties that the poorest of the poor face.

William G Moseley aliazeera.com

aljazeera.com First published Dec. 22

fyou're receiving year-end fundraising appeals from international charities or universities, chances are that social entrepreneurship is featured among these. This model - featuring young, creative minds solving social ills - is all the rage in international development circles as well as in western higher education.

While entrepreneurs have long been celebrated in free market economies, the entrepreneurial approach is inherently limited in its ability to bring about social change because it is blind to the structural barriers faced by the poorest of the poor.

Private sector agency

Backed by a new generation of foundation leaders like Bill Gates, Nobel Peace Prize winner Muhammad Yunus, and Bill Clinton, a new model of social enterprise is being pushed that will, it is argued, revolutionize the business of social change and higher education.

By bringing the principles of private enterprise to government, NGOs and education, proponents argue that these efforts will be transformed by a renewed emphasis on innovation, measurement, and accountability.

Unlike governments or traditional NGOs that raise funds from taxpayers or donors, social enterprises are essentially selfsupporting business with a social agenda. As businesses, these entities need to charge a fee for the services or goods they are offering, but what they provide is framed as critical for social advancement.

A classic example of a social enterprise is Yunus' Grameen Bank. The basic idea was that millions of Bangladeshi women had been locked out of traditional credit markets which impeded their income generating capacities. By offering women small loans, and using social pressure to make sure these loans were repaid, the Grameen Bank and similar micro-credit schemes around the world, have demonstrated (with stunningly high repayment rates) that poor women are wortny credit risks.

Social entrepreneurs have now branched out into other areas, offering banking services for rural inhabitants (such as M-Pesa in Kenya) or improved seeds, fertilizers and credit for small farmers (such as the One Acre Fund in East Africa).

What these initiatives hold in common are the belief that, firstly, progress and the way forward for the poor necessitates deeper involvement in the market economy; secondly, private sector actors are better than the public sector at innovating to deliver needed goods and services; and finally, technology (from cell phones to hybrid seeds) has the power to improve the human condition.

Forgetting the truly poor

What social entrepreneurs excel at is extending the reach of the market to smaller players. There are, however, limits to this philosophy. A key constraint is

that the approach largely works within pre-existing social and economic conditions.

The market works for those who are willing and able to engage with new technologies, take on risk, and challenge other actors in the market place. This set of capabilities is rare among the poorest of the poor.

The truly poor often lack the education and skills needed to

education and skills needed to fully capitalize on new technology or the margin of wealth necessary to take on financial risks. Ironically, social entrepreneurs may inadvertently further marginalize the poor by fetishizing certain technologies or encouraging individuals to take on too much credit risk.

Many of the poorest of the

Many of the poorest of the poor find it easier to operate outside of the market by, in the case of small farmers, trading seeds with neighbours, engaging in non-cash exchange, or relying on certain forms of common property as a safety net. Outside allies would be wise to build on these local strategies rather than undermine them through market-based initiatives.

The poorest of the poor also need help from good old-fashioned government to provide education and to ensure that the basic rights of minorities and women are protected.

When government is not responsive to the needs of the poorest of the poor, then grass-roots organizing to pressure authorities may be the most effective approach for social change and advancement because it focuses on structural barriers - barriers to which social enterprise is often

blind

As is the case for international development, the fetishization of social entrepreneurship has now swept into higher education with a vengeance. Universities, not to mention business publications such as Forbes Magazine, now regularly celebrate social entrepreneurs.

By stroking student imaginations, and the generosity of donors, university promotional materials and websites increasingly paint pictures of bright young alumni using their ingenuity and grit to create social enterprises that fight poverty with new approaches and technologies.

This business-minded philanthropic approach to social entrepreneurship is a particularly American phenomenon which overshadows older European traditions that emphasised community organising and democratic control of capital. The heroes of the latter are not Bill Gates and the like, but Paulo Freire, Robert Owen, Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, and Karl Marx.

What these older versions of social enterprise emphasize are solidarity building, consciousness raising, and community action that are decidedly nonmarket based. These strategies also, interestingly, fit well with the contemporary needs of the poorest of the poor in the global south.

Structural barriers

While an interest in poverty alleviation is a good thing, and ought to be cultivated among today's university students, they also need to understand the limita-

tions of the contemporary American formulation of social entrepreneurship as a model for social change.

The main limitation is not what is shown - bright, talented young people devoting their energies to resolve poverty - but what is hidden. What this model does not expose are the social structures that shape, influence and constrain individual behaviour; drivers of poverty that no amount of technology and free enterprise will allay.

Sadly for the philanthro-capitalists behind the new social enterprise movement, business acumen is unlikely to resolve some of the major drivers of entrenched poverty. For this, the poor need allies who are willing to spend extended periods of time in outof-the-way places, learning local languages and developing an appreciation for indigenous ingenuity. Critical pedagogical, social organizing and facilitation skills are also paramount for being able allies in the struggles to address injustice.

So the next time you receive a funding solicitation, I urge you to explore which brand of social enterprise they are peddling - because the difference matters. Students would also be wise to think critically about how they are being introduced to social entrepreneurship - and to realize that social change is harder than starting a new business.

William G Moseley is a professor and chair of geography at Macalester College in Saint Paul, Minnesota, US.

YEMEN TIMES www.yementimes.com

First Political English Newspaper in Yemen. Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf Tel: +967 (1) 268-661

Fax: +967 (1) 268-276 P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen Letters: ytreaders.view@gmail.com

ADVERTISEMENTS: Tel: +967 (1) 510306 Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com



Deputy General Manager Fouad Al-Baqqal

Deputy Editor-in-chief
Ahlam Mohsen

Managing Editor
Judit Kuschnitzki

Managing Editor Assistant
Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi

Editorial Staff

Ali Mohsen Aboluhom Bassam Al-Khamiri

Security Reporter

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

Brett Scott Jeremy Hodge

Senior Reporter

Mohammed bin Sallam

Khalid Al-Karimi

Offices

Taiz Bureau: Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf Tel: +967 (4) 217-156.

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 information please contact Majdi Al-Saqqaf, Subscription and Distribution Manager, on 268661/2 ext 204 or mobile: 711998995, email: majdi saqqaf@yahoo.com

Policies

 All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.

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

Letters to the Editor must include your

writer under any circumstance.
For information on advertising, contact
the advertising department at any of the
Yemen Times' offices

Analysis 25 December, 2014

Yemen: What next?

First published Dec. 22

ore than 1,500 Yemenis died in political conflicts in 2014, the most since 2011 uprisings which saw the deaths of some 2,000 protesters before driving the country's long-time dictator from

BUSINESS

AWARD

After a negotiated transfer of power agreed in early 2012, the annual death toll dropped to about 1,100 and nearly halved again in 2013 to fewer than 600, according to the International Crisis Group.

The uptick in violence in 2014 is the result of a number of distinct but inter-related internal conflicts, many of which came to a head in 2014. The killings have also raised fresh doubts about whether the Red Sea state's political transition will succeed.

What is behind the violence?

In 2011 Yemenis took to the streets inspired by other Arab uprisings to call for the resignation of their dictatorial president, Ali Abdallah Saleh, in power since 1978.

In November that year, after 10 months of mounting violence, Saleh agreed - on condition of full legal immunity - to hand over power to his deputy, Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi, who then won a singlecandidate election.

The government immediately deployed ground forces to reclaim territory from Ansar Al Shariah, a newly-formed affiliate of Yemenbased Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), while the US stepped up unmanned drone attacks against Islamist militants.

A national dialogue process aimed to encourage all sides to talk. Yet the talks faltered, and a National Dialogue Conference (NDC) to redraft a failed social contract struggled. In January 2014 the NDC did, however, reach an agreement on the basis of a new constitution and regional autonomy.

Nevertheless, the chaos of 2011

has created a security vacuum which numerous armed groups exploited.

Of these, two in particular have benefited from the breakdown of the state. AQAP, based mostly in the southern and eastern provinces, has grown in influence, while the northern Houthi rebels have also taken the opportunity to claim control of new territory after withdrawing from the NDC.

After a controversial hike in fuel prices, in late September heavilyarmed Houthi brigades stormed the capital Sana'a - taking over key ministries and media networks. Sunni Islamist AQAP, which has long been hostile to the Shia-Zaydi Houthis, has reacted to the power play with violence. Attacks on Houthi targets, including a series of car and suicide bombs, has further destabilized the country, with many Houthi casualties.

What has helped AQAP grow?

AQAP announced its formation in January 2009. US State Department estimates of the organization's size have ranged from "a few hundred members" to "close to a thousand members" while noting that it is difficult to give accurate

The group hit global headlines in December after two of their hostages, US photojournalist Luke Somers and South African teacher Pierre Korkie, were killed during a failed rescue attempt by US Special

In addition to the Yemeni armed forces trying to take on the militants, the US has been targeting AQAP in Yemen with unmanned drones. The high profile examples of civilian casualties caused by drones have proved controversial.

Investigative journalist Mohammad Al Moayad grew up in Hadhramaut Province which is now a centre of gravity for AQAP and specializes in the group's workings.

He puts their growth partly down to their lack of willingness to compromise, which has helped increase levels of respect with many Ye-



Yemeni children playing near the slum where they live in central Sana'a

menis. "Unlike their predecessors, AQAP and its new generation of leaders have succeeded so well in Yemen due [to] their uncompromising stance against the government," he said. "AQAP did not negotiate with Saleh and they do not negotiate with Hadi. This discipline is reflected in AQAP's determination to strike US soil, the Saudi Kingdom and anyone associated with the Yemeni government."

Are the Houthis seeking to dominate the country?

Many feel the Houthi march on Sana'a has benefited AQAP as they have been able to form new alliances with tribesmen angered by the Houthi attitudes. In recent days the Houthis have claimed control of

the country's central bank and state media organizations.

Yet Adam Baron, a visiting fellow at the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), told IRIN they were not seeking to completely dominate the state. "The Houthis continue to show some respect to government institutions - and regardless of their opponents' claims to the contrary - do show a general desire to work within the state rather than to completely overthrow it, although there remains the question of how much of this is mere rhetoric," he said.

"It is generally quite flawed to cast [the Houthis and AQAP] as two sides of the same coin," he said. "The Houthis are ultimately a mainstream group at this point,

and regardless of their alleged ties to Iran, the fact remains that the Houthis and their supporters are motivated by internal dynamics. They are an indigenous group rooted in local issues.

The territorial gains of the Shia Houthis in Sana'a have also upset Sunni majority Saudi Arabia, a major financial supporter of Yemen, which in recent weeks has put on hold a planned disbursement of US\$700 million in military aid.

What does the conflict mean for ordinary Yemenis?

Yemen is the poorest country in the Middle East and is ranked 154 (out of 187) on the 2014 Human Development Report.

According to the UN Office for

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), during 2015 close to 16 million people in Yemen will need humanitarian assistance, of whom eight million are children.

More than 330,000 Yemenis are internally displaced due to pockets of conflict and the country is also hosting some 250,000 refugees, mostly from Somalia and the Horn of Africa, who use Yemen as a route into Saudi Arabia.

Dr Abdulla Radman, deputy medical coordinator for Doctors Without Borders (MSF), said that as well as an uptick in violence, his doctors had noticed increasing cases of psychological trauma among the Yemenis they work with.

Continued on the back page

The Students: The Untold Details of the Al-Jazeera Trial

atlanticcouncil.org First published Dec. 19

is below.

The Yemen Times is republishing this piece in two parts with permission from the Atlantic Council. The first part

ran Tuesday, the second part

hroughout the trial, Abdelraouf, Saad, and Abdelhamid were represented by Shabaan Said, a prominent Cairo lawyer hired by the families of the three students. Said was also formerly hired by Al-Jazeera to defend the network's cameraman Mohamed Badr Eddin, detained for more than a month, and their reporter Abdullah al-Shamy who remained in jail for close to a year.

Speaking about the audio recording presented by the prosecution against his clients, Said told Egypt-Source, "When the audio track was played in court, I demanded the court refer it to technical inspection and my request was ignored. So when the judge asked my clients if the voices heard in the track were their voices I advised them to deny it, and they did."

Said never denied the authenticity of the recording, nor was it independently verified.

The lawyer argued the three students should have never been in the Al-Jazeera trial alongside the network's journalists, and that the legal case against them was extremely weak. He cited their arrest without a warrant, and a complete lack of eviEnglish reporters, as his reasons.

The authorities failed to differentiate between the banned Al-Jazeera Mubashir Misr and the English channel, wrongfully put all the defendants together, and failed to present evidence to back its claims."

Nonetheless, the three students, accused of providing the three Al-Jazeera journalists with footage, were each sentenced to seven years in prison. The other two students, Ahmed and Anas, were acquitted, and were never linked in the case documents to those sentenced.

Mohamed Fahmy confronted the judge, Nagy Shehata, over the false claims linking him to the students. "You have had our computers, emails and our cell phones for six months, there are no emails or phone numbers linking us to the students standing in the cage, I wish there was anything to defend myself against."

Al-Jazeera Journalism in a

Post-Morsi Egypt One day after Morsi's ouster, the offices of Al-Jazeera Mubashir Misr were shut down, along with other Muslim Brotherhood owned or affiliated satellite channels and media offices. According to former Al-Jazeera workers, the channel became actively present at the Raba'a al-Adaweya Media Center-a newsroom set up and operated by Muslim Brotherhood officials inside the mosque and multi-story extension at the heart of the sit in.

"Al-Jazeera Mubashir Misr and Arabic offices were shutdown, and

freelancers in the Raba'a al-Adaweya Media Center. Some of them worked officially with the network and others worked on a freelance basis," Osama al-Sayad, a former Al-Jazeera freelance producer told EgyptSource in a Skype interview. He fled Egypt after a security raid on his residence in Cairo's Hadayek al-Qubba neighborhood.

According to al-Sayad, this is where Alaa Adel's connection to the students came in to the picture. "Abdelraouf and his colleagues didn't work directly with Al-Jazeera, but dealt with Alaa Adel," he explained. "The channel has continued to work with similar policies and tactics but they don't offer the same quality as before due to the security's infiltration of the media community, and its pursuing of the channel's workers," al-Savad added. "There are also many people who volunteer to cover protests and other events for the channel without being paid or

According to Alaa Adel himself, however, he was not the direct conduit to Al-Jazeera. "I am a documentary filmmaker and I met the students who took part in the pro-Morsi protests and were interested in covering such activities," Adel told EgyptSource. "So I linked them to someone who I believe was among many volunteers who wanted to serve the cause."Adel never mentioned the name of the 'volunteer' he spoke of, saying only, "He is a member of the Muslim Brotherhood's media committees who had

ing Ai-Jazeera with the footage. "I also introduced them to the owner of the apartment [Ahmed Abdu] who is a friend living outside of Egypt and who agreed to host them temporarily," he added. According to Adel, that was two weeks before their arrest.

Adel said he had no knowledge of the audio track played by the prosecution, and was confused to know that all three students testified against him, but his name was never listed among the defendants.

"After their arrest, I learned from three people released from custody that the state security officers were asking about me and my whereabouts. Another friend of mine was arrested and testified against me as well, so I decided to leave Egypt and came to Istanbul."

The Brunt of Al-Jazeera's Misconduct

Since the establishment of the Qatari network's Egypt arm, Al-Jazeera Mubashir Misr, in March 2011, the channel has shown a clear bias toward the Muslim Brotherhood organization and its political activities in Egypt. But after Morsi's ouster and the stifling conditions the channel was facing, it started relying on activists—who are highly sympathetic and ideologically aligned with the brotherhood—more than it did on

"The Al-Jazeera three had no clue Mubashir Misr and Arabic channels were using footage produced by active members of the Muslim Broth-

dence linking them to the Al-Jazeera they were facing security intimida- access to many cameras filming in erhood and its Anti-Coup Alliance, ity but also on the overall economy." tion, so they relied heavily on young different locations and was supply- the first time they ever met them As for Al-Jazeera, Kassem said "I was in court, a source with comprehensive knowledge of the case said on condition of anonymity.

> "Fahmy, as Cairo bureau chief of Al-Jazeera English, was kept in the dark that the network was paying for content produced by the biggest opposition force in Egypt, the Muslim Brotherhood."

And while many would consider this citizen journalism, the source insists, "This specific case is different. In a time of warring regimes and a banned channel kept under the microscope, accepting material made by Muslim Brotherhood active youth leaves the channel under scrutiny and liable to prosecution.

"It is like giving a camera to Hezbollah or Hamas to film their frontline. What do you think the footage will portray?" said the source who described the students as "Muslim Brotherhood youth who are entrenched in the organization of protests and sit-ins.'

Many are as equally critical of the Egyptian regime's role as they are of Al-Jazeera. "I am totally against the imprisonment of any journalist in this case and other cases," Hisham Kassem, a prominent Egyptian publisher and founder of the country's leading independent newspaper Al-Masry Al-Youm, told EgyptSource.

"The Egyptian regime has to understand that the media sector is as important as any sector of the economic and political structure of Egypt," added Kassem. "Such violations inflict harm not only on the country's image and political stabil-

cannot understand how AI-Jazeera destroyed its reputation as the Middle East's leading media platform to become a servant of Qatar's foreign policy."

Hanan Fikry, a board member of the Egyptian Press Syndicate that took part in the defense of Al-Jazeera's jailed journalists, says, "Al-Jazeera's behavior and the way it operates makes it impossible to defend the victims."

"The Al-Jazeera network, which is fully capable of covering the events fairly and professionally, decided to become a part of the dispute it covers, and sided with the Muslim Brotherhood against the Egyptian regime. What Al-Jazeera is doing simply contradicts media ethics across the world and destroys its own credibility."

Days earlier, Fahmy described Al-Jazeera's actions in a letter he sent from his prison to Canadian Journalists for Free Expression, CJFE." Journalism aside, to opt to abuse your media platform to challenge an already aggravated government only leaves your frontline reporters exposed and as easy prey - a bargaining chip," said Fahmy.

"I call on CJFE through this rare communiqué to escalate their watchdog approach toward governments and media organizations alike," said Fahmy's letter, read on his behalf while he remains behind

Republished with permission from the Atlantic Council.

Report 25 December, 2014

BUSINESS FOR PEACE AWARD

Yemeni woman sentenced to death freed by Houthis in Ibb

■ Bassam Al-Khameri

aja Ali Mansour Al-Hakami, 32, has been stuck in legal limbo for more than four years. The death penalty she received for her 2010 murder conviction brought widespread criticism, and in spite of several retrials she is still awaiting a resolution. Her case took its most dramatic turn on Nov. 30, however, when Houthi militants forced their way into Ibb Central Prison and had her released into their care.

Ameen Al-Hakami, Raja's brother, confirmed that armed men had forcibly released his sister from prison, but that her whereabouts remain unknown. "We don't know where she is so far, but Ansar Allah [the Houthis] have contacted us and said that they are keeping her until everything related to the court case is resolved," he said.

He is glad that Houthis intervened in his sister's case, and thinks "it will resolve the case better than the judicial system." Her defense lawyer, Fahed Al-Hassani, disagrees, however, and fears the intervention will only create new complications for her trial.

"The relatives of the murdered person will not accept Al-Hakami's release without a legal verdict or sentence," he said. "They may seek revenge and then everything we did will be gone." According to Al-Hassani, everyone who has worked on the case is opposed to the intervention. "We are against solving legal cases through the use of force. It's nearly 2015—we must show respect for the judicial system."

It is unclear if the Houthi militants were acting on behalf of another party, but Ameen insists that he was never in contact with the group prior to his sister's release. The Yemen Times made several attempts to contact Al-Hakami for

reached.

Al-Hakami's story dates back to Oct. 20, 2010, in Al-Barka village of the Al-Odain district of Ibb governorate. It is alleged that an armed man, Abdulsalam Abduljabar Muthana, climbed the wall of her two-storey house and tried to cut his way in through a window with a pair of scissors.

"Upon seeing him in the window, she picked up our father's gun and fired at the window and the man fell to the ground. He was killed instantly," says Ameen.

Al-Hakami told several local media outlets who spoke with her in prison after the incident that she only fired at the window to frighten the intruder, and had no intention of killing him.

Akhbar Al-Youm Newspaper published an interview with Al-Hakami on Nov.12, 2012, in which she explained her version of events. "At 11:45 p.m. my little sister told me she saw a light coming from the window. I told her it was nothing and we went to bed. Moments later I smelled cigarette smoke, and when I got up I could see that the window screen was torn out. Thinking someone was trying to break in, I took the gun and fired at the window, and then I heard a person falling down."

By 2:00 a.m. local residents had gathered and informed the brothers of Muthana, who came to the scene and found him lying under Raja's window with a gun, a pair of scissors and a torch. Al-Hakami's relatives insisted on keeping his body at the scene until security personnel arrived, but Muthana's relatives took him by force, according to Ameen.

Al-Hakami's lawyers allege that Muthana was planning to rape their defendant, that she fired the gun in self-defense and had no intention of killing him. Her case was first heard

a statement but she could not be at the Ibb District Court, and she was sentenced to two-years imprisonment and ordered to pay blood money to Muthana's family.

The prosecutor, Mohammed Al-Dailami, rejects the self-defense plea because Muthana was not inside Al-Hakami's house when she fired at him. "Al-Hakami wasn't alone in the house but her parents and two sisters were there too at the time of killing."

The Yemen Times asked Al-Dailami whether he considered climbing up a house towards a window an intent to enter the home. He insisted that what matters is that he was technically outside the house when he was shot.

"She admitted firing at the window knowing that someone was there, which proves that she killed him intentionally," he added.

On Sept. 25, 2012, the Court of Appeals reevaluated the case and handed Al-Hakami a death sentence, leading to widespread criticism and protests from human rights groups. A year later the Supreme Court annulled the death sentence and referred the case back to the Court of Appeals, to be investigated under newly-appointed judges, but since then only one hearing has taken place.

"Every time we go to the court to attend a hearing, it's postponed because the judges are absent. The murdered person belongs to an influential family and they are trying to delay the case," said Ameen.

According to Al-Dailami, the Houthis in Ibb had been misled by unspecified people who convinced them that Al-Hakami killed Muthana in self-defense and is being kept in prison for nothing.

He claims the Houthis have been informed otherwise and now view the case differently. "People in Ibb contacted Ansar Allah and explained the matter to them and they realized they were wrong to release



Raja Al-Hakam's murder conviction has received widespread criticism from human rights groups. She had been in prison for over four years and was still awaiting a final verdict before Houthis intervened in her case.

Al-Hakami, but I don't know why they haven't brought her back to prison yet," says Al-Dailami.

He added that a representative had been appointed by the court to visit Ibb Central Prison, where an official inquiry will take place into how Al-Hakami was released.

Both Al-Dailami and Al-Hassani confirmed that a hearing was scheduled to be held on Dec. 10 at the Court of Appeals, but that it had to be canceled because Al-Hakami

was not present.

Mohammed Al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthi Political Office, told the Yemen Times that popular committees in Ibb released Al-Hakami because they believed the continuous rescheduling of court hearings indicated that the court was leaning towards an acquittal.

"Ansar Allah released her and they bear the responsibility to return her if they were wrong," he

Human rights activists believe Al-Hakami was defending herself and have staged several protests in Ibb and Sana'a over the previous two years demanding her release. Nadia Abdullah, a journalist and activist involved in the protests, had previously expressed concern that a conviction against Al-Hakami "would send a green light to allow other similar cases to see a similar punishment."



OMV (Yemen) E&P GmbH

Vacancies

OMV Exploration & Production GmbH is an independent operating division of OMV AG, the leading oil and natural gas group in Central and Eastern Europe. We operate over 450 oil and gas fields worldwide both onshore and offshore. Our ambition is to become a significant international upstream player by seeking new business opportunities and targeting production growth like our oil field operations in Shabwah governorate, Republic of Yemen.

Plant Production Supervisor

Ref. No.: YE14.35 | Location: Shabwah | Contract: Direct

Responsibilities:

- Planning and control of the production operations, including associated support and vendor personnel to achieve production targets while ensuring the rigorous application of safe systems of work.
- Managing the plant production operations and actively coordinate with plant maintenance team so that all planned hydrocarbon targeted volumes and maintenance activities are met (quantity & quality).
- Implementing HSE policies, standards and procedures to ensure Integrity of People, Environments, Assets and reputation of the Company.
- Coordinating with Field Administrator to manage the travelling and logistical requirements of the Field Production personnel.
- Monitoring and optimizing production expenses (lubricant, Catalyst, Chemical etc.) to ensure Expenses in line with Business Plan.
- Working closely with line Maintenance Supervisors in resolving plant problems, condition monitoring of equipments using RCM (Reliability Centered Maintenance) to improve plant availability and reliability.
- Preparing and reviewing operating Work Instruction/ Procedures in line with available standards and guidelines to ensure safe and smooth plant operation.

Your Profile:

- Bachelor degree in Chemical/Process Engineering or equivalent.
- Minimum 7 years' experience in Production Operations in Oil & Gas or Chemical Industry with at least 3 years' experience in Supervisory capacity.
- Strong technical background and demonstrated experience in contractors management.
- Good knowledge of process systems and production facilities.
- Working Knowledge of "value optimized" Asset/ Field Management (life cycle oriented productivity/cost management, optimization of running costs and of return on investment).
- Fluent English and communication skills.
- Yemeni National.

Recruiter

Ref. No.: YE14.53 | Location: Sana'a | Contract: One Year

Responsibilities:

- Advertising vacancies appropriately by drafting and placing adverts using a wide range of media e.g. newspapers, websites, magazines.
- Headhunting identifying and approaching suitable candidates.
- Receiving and reviewing applications, managing interviews and shortlisting candidates.
- Checking references and suitability of applicants before referral to employers for interview.
- Arranging interviews for the right candidates with the hiring managers.
- Preparing résumés and correspondence to forward to hiring managers in respect of suitable applicants.
- Informing candidates about the results of their interviews and preparing letters of
- Negotiating pay and salary rates and finalising arrangements between company and candidates.

Your Profile:

- Bachelor degree in Human Resources.
- Minimum 3-5 years experience in recruitment oil & gas Industry.
- Fluent in English and communication skills.
- Pleasing attitude and personality.
- Yemeni National.

Are you interested in this job?

Please apply online through visiting our website www.omv.com/jobs

Notice to display until Jan 05, 2015.

OMV is an equal opportunity employer!

Move & More. OMV





وادارة شـؤون الطلاب. لتفاصيل اعطاء دروس خصوصية للصف

> والانجليزي والعلوم لطلاب المدارس الحكومية. 734680597

◄ مهندس شبكات, شهادة بكالريوس في الاتصالات والشبكات وشهادة Sisco في مجال الشبكات مستعد للعمل فورا. 770497062

وظائف شاغرة

◄ تعلن الدار الاستشارية عن حاجتها ل 3 مراجعی حسابات خبرة لا تقل عن 3 سنوات, سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية وخبرة 3 سنوات. ارسل السيرة الذاتية إلى @cha yemen

▶ المركز الكندي للتدريب وتنمية القدرات بحاجة إلى سكرتارية

yahoo.com

. 2/ 211911

1357.710.

.0/7.7777

·0/ ٤. VT 19

>>>>>

.0/77.291

.1/217701

.1-221.97/V/A

,977 1 281889

فاکس: ۲۳۱۳٤٠

11/72797V-77

. 1/7 > 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

ف: ۱۸۸۹-۲/۱۰ . 1/ 222947

. 1 / 7

.1/0....

. 1/7 \ 7 \ 7

.1/202020

. 1/222227

·1/277997

. 1/7172..

.1/0.70 / ٤

.1/0.7. ...

.1/22.977

.1/227770

.1/22770.

.1/227.72/0/V

.1/717022-77

عدن ۲/۳۲۸٦٦٦، . 1/21 NO 20/V .1/027777

ف: ۲۰۰۰ ف

.1/277.7./4./2.

. 1/2209V.-T

فرع تعز: ١١٢١٢٦٠،

فرع عدن: ٥٦/٢٥٢،٠

فرع الحديدة : ٣/٢٠١٤٧٤.

.1/070707 .1/٢0.٨..

.1/071771

041741-.1/ 77 79 79

alnada2@yemen.net.ye

مهندس تقنية معلومات وحاسوب 733984178

- ▶ بكالريـوس محاسبة, خبـرة فـي الحسابات والمراجعة لمدة 8 سنوات, دبلوم كمبيوتر, الاصدار السادس من يمن سوفت وكذك نظام الأونكس برو الشامل. 770705472, 733079882
- ▶ مهندس مدنی, خبرة سنتین, لغة انجليزية ممتازة. 777055889
- ▶ بكالريوس ترجمة جامعة صنعاء - خبرة في المراسلات التجارية والأعمال الادارية أكثر من 6 سنوات - يرغب في العمل في الفترة المسائية فقط. 777991248
- ▶ بكالريوس لغة انجليزية خبرة سنتين في مجال التدريس . اجادة استخدام الكمبيوتر والانترنت. 772663229
- ▶ بكالوريـوس محاسبه وإدارة أعمال ودبلوم لغة إنجليزية، خبرة طويلة في إدارة الحسابات والمراسلات التجارية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية في اليمـن والسـعودية، مسـتعد للعمل فوراً، جوال: 715608677

المكلا

شبوه

سيئون

بلحاف

شحن وتوصيل

مستشفيات

شركات طيران

فنادق

◄ مدرس متخصص يرغب في

UPS

DHL

مركز الندى للخدمات العامة

العالمية للشحن - صنعاء

المستشفى الالماني الحديث

المستشفى الاهلى الحديث

مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا

مستشفى الثورة مستشفى الجمهوري

مستشفى الكويت

طيران اليمنية

السعيدة

الإماراتية

الإثيوبية

التركية

السعودية

القطرية

طيران الخليج

طيران الاتحاد

فندق لازوردي

طيران دبي

طيران الأردنية - صنعاء

الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services

- ▶ بكالوريوس تجارة, دبلوم لغة انجليزية خبرة 15 عاما في المحاسبة والمراجعة, منها 5 اعوام مدير مالي. 770080443 ,735587876
- ◄ ماجيستير لغة انجليزية, الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسب الآلي, خبرة في مجال التدريب لأكثر من 7 سنوات يرغب في العمل في أي مجال يتطلب اللغة الأنجليزية. 736974711
- ◄ بكالريوس-لغة انجليزية -دبلوم كمبيوتر - خبرة مراسلات تجارية سنتين. يرغب العمل في الفترة الصباحية. 733778849
- ◄ هندية الأصل حاصلة على دبلوم انجليزى وسكرتارية بتقدير ممتاز لديها خبرة في الجرافيكس والترجمة والمراسلات التجارية, لديها خبرة في ادارة التسويق والمبيعات, تريد العمل في تعز. 736653489
- ▶ يوسف على الرازقي مهندس تقنية معلومات وحاسوب 771293966
- ◄ معتز عبداللطيف حداد -

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

☐ For Sale **□** Job vacancies **□** Buying **□** Job seekers

☐ Housing available ☐ Other

☐ Housing wanted

Details:

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

VV	طوارىء الكهرباء
٧١	طواریء المیاه
99	طواریء الشرطه
١٨	الإستعلامات
91	الإطفاء
9 £	حوادث (المرور)
1/7074.1/4	الشئون الداخليه
1/7.7088/V	الشئون الخارجيه
1/70. 771/4	الهجرة
1/4441/4	التلفزيون
1/7.4141/4	الصليب الاحمر
1/7/7/1	الإذاعة

الوزارات

رئاسة الجمهورية

.1/79.7..

	<u> </u>
.1/29.1.	رئاسة الوزراء
.1/020147	وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق
.1/778849	وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد
.1/040.41	وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
. 1/77.000	وزارة الثروة السمكية
. 1/7 > £ 7 £ .	وزارة الثقافة
.1/798079	وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتامينات
. 1/777 £ . £	وزارة الدفاع
. 1/7/777	وزارة الزراعة والري
٠١/٢٦٢٨٠٩	وزارة الشئون الاجتماعية والعمل
.1/2.7717	وزارة الشئون القانونية
.1/707711	وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
.1/277917	وزارة الشباب والرياضة
.1/740517	وزارة الصناعة والتجارة
.1/277017	وزارة العدل
.1/770.	وزارة السياحة
.1/2.7702	وزارة المغتربين
.1/7.77.9/1.	وزارة النفط والمعادن
.1/7/90//	وزارة شئون الداخلية
.1/77.9.4	وزارة النقل
. 1/2 2 2 8 7 1	وزارة حقوق الانسان
.1/44181.	وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات
. 1/77 \ 7 & 7	وزارة الادارة المحلية
. 1/7 \ E A	وزارة الاعلام
.1/٢٥.1.1	وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي
.1/707/77	وزارة التربية والتعليم
.1/04/15	وزارة الخارجية

وزارة الداخلية . 1/4447.1 وزارة المالية .1/77.770 .1/7.7770 وزارة المواصلات وزارة المياه والبيئة . 1/211719 .1/477197 وزارة الكهرباء الىنوك

. 1 / ۲7	🥌 بنك اليمن والخليج
ف: ٤٢٨٠٢٢/١٠	-
عدن ۹/۸/۹ ۲۷،۳٤۷/۸،	
ف: ٤٢٨٧٣٢ /٢٠	
ف: ۱/۲۰۳۲۷۱	 بنك التضامن الإسلامي
. 1/ 7//7 {	
ف: ۱۹۲۷۷۲۱۱	*

مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل - الستين الغربي	
1- VV	

مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل - الستين الغربي	
.1/047477- 00	
.1/2. ٧. ٣.	بنك اليمن الدولي
.1/77070/7	البنك العربي
.1/074714	بنك التسليف الزراع <i>ي</i>
. 1/ 7 > ٤ ٣ ١ ٤	" البنك المركزي
.1/229741	بنك الامل
.1/01 40 £ £	البنك القطري الدولي
. 1 / ۲ ∨ ۲ 7 . 1	بنك اليمني للانشاء والتعمير
.1/٢٨٦٥.٦	بنك سبا الاسلام <i>ي</i>
. 1/7 > ٤ ٣ ٧ ١	 بنك كاليون
· 1/2. V0 2.	يونايتد بنك لميتد
.1/0479.1	بنك كاك الاسلامي
.1/7.9801	 بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

ت	سبادا	تأحب	

.1/0.747	زاویة (Budget)
ف: ۱/۲٤،۹٥۸.	
. 1/7 / . ٧ ٥ ١	یورب کار
فرع شیرتون ۱۱٬۵۶۵۹۸۰	
فرع عدن ۲/۲٤٥٦٢٥،	
صنعاء ١-٤٤٠٣٠٩،	هيرتز لتأجير السيارات
فرع شیراتون ۱۱/۵۸۹۵۶۰	
عدن ٥٦٢٥ ٢-٢.	

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

.1/22001A/V NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

البريد السريع

تعز

R
Prider

. E/ T.O VA.

اكثير اتصل على ت: 406448, التاسع في الرياضيات والعربي 406437, فاكس: 406437 ▶ مطلوب مدرسين للعمل في

- المدارس التركية اليمنية لكافة التخصصات العلمية والأدبية القسم العلمى قسم انجليـزي حاصلیـن علـی بکالریـوس کحـد أدنى مع خبرة 3 سنوات. ت: 525121, فاكس: 525121
- ▶ مطلوب مندوبين مبيعات مواد غذائية، المؤهل لايقل عن الثانوية العامية، رخصية قيادة سارية المفعول، خبرة لاتقل عن سنة في نفس المجال، للتواصل على الرقم 510788-01



◄ منزل للبيع خمسة لبنات عشاري. 774066203

.1/274.4.	فندق تاج صيدة رزدينس	
· 1/22. ٣. 0/V-12	العالمية للفندقة - صنعاء	
.1/8174.	فندق شهران - صنعاء	
٠١/٤٠٦٦١ ,٤٠٦٦٨	فندق وأجنحة التاج الملكي	
	معاهد	
. 1/220217/7/2	معهد يالي	
177377/1.	معهد التي	
ف: ١/٥٥٧٤١٥.	المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر	
.1/087771	معهد اکسید	
.1/221.77	معهد مال <i>ي</i>	
.1/221074	معهد هورايزن	
شركات التأمين		
. /		
. \ /000000	المتحدة للتأمين	
. 1/77797 £	الوطنية للتأمين	
	الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين	
1/7	وإعادة التأمين	
.1/٢١٤.9٣	شركة أمان	
.1/2711.9	الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين	
111.37733	الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين	
فاكس: ٤٤٨٣٣٩		
	مدارس	

تلفاكس: ١/٤٤٠٨٤٠ روضة واحة الأطفال موبایل: ۷۳۳٤٥٥٦٤٥ .1/212.77 مدرسة رينبو .1/272277 .1/47.191/4 مدارس صنعاء الدولية ف :۱/۳۷۰۱۹۳ .1/221701/9 مدرسة التركيه الدوليه .1/474.91 مدرسة منارات سفريات

.1/7 ٧٧٧	قدس فلاي
۱/۰۳۰،۸۰ عدن ۲۲۱۲۷۰	سكاي للسفريات والسياحة
. 7/	
£ £ £ 1 1 A	عطلات الصقر
£ £ 7 7 0 .	مركز أعمال الصقر
.1-221101/09/7.	العالميه للسفريات والسياحه
.1/777490-7	وكالات سفريات اليمن

مطاعم

عبده الشيباني)	مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد
فاکس : ۹۱۲۷۲۲	لفون: ۱۰۰۹۲۰۰۰ - ۱۰۰۹۲۲۲
£1V491	مطعم منابو الياباني
281999	فطیرت <i>ی</i>

Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Yemen: What next?

"Many people have abandoned their homes for safer places, but these places often have poor infrastructure. Usually, when people flee their homes to other areas, they do not prepare themselves for the trip, and they only have the clothes they are wearing, with no food," he said.

"They often have difficulty accessing health facilities, especially if the fighting is still ongoing... Some even seek refuge in caves."

He added that during periods of conflict, "people refrain from going to health facilities even if they are not [displaced] and not part of the fighting.7

How have security issues affected aid delivery?

Yemen's complex mosaic of conflicts and the various different actors make aid access hard to navigate and the security risks for humanitarian staff are high.

According to a May 2014 study by Safer Yemen, a Sana'a-based security consultancy, there has been a "dramatic increase in kidnappings" in the past four years, "going from only one incident in 2010 to 19 in 2013, the highest number of incidents recorded in one year since the kidnapping of foreigners started in Yemen in the late-1980s.

The study also noted that the per-

GE Digital Energy

petrators and their motivations had previously fallen into three distinct categories "tribal, political and criminal", but since the political transition in 2011 these lines had become more blurred.

Members of the international community, including aid workers, have also become greater targets and this has been driven by the payment of high ransoms. Siris Hartkorn, head of risk analysis at Safer Yemen, told IRIN: "Security risks were becoming increasingly difficult to anticipate, mitigate and manage.'

"Social and traditional norms that have previously served to protect NGOs among other actors in the Yemeni society are eroding," she said.

The rise in kidnapping and unpredictability means many aid organizations are restricted in where they

Fernando Carvajal, a Yemen specialist and NGO consultant at Exeter University, said most organizations operating in the country were doing so "with only essential staff", which he said was not enough to support the level of crisis.

"Most major aid organizations began reducing foreign staff since early 2013 and since 2013 have had contingency plans for emergency evacuations from Sana`a, Taiz, and Aden," he said.

اجهزة الكترونية لعالم رقمي UPS technology for the digital world

"It's not an easy place to work. Security threats are everywhere. It comes with the territory," explained the director of an IDP-focused relief organization in northwestern Hajjah Province, who did not want to give his name. "Adapting to fluid conditions is the key to running a successful humanitarian mission in Yemen," he said. "You work where you can, when you can.'

Yet aid workers are still able to operate in many regions, even those hit by violence. Marie-Claire Feghali, Yemen spokesperson at the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), said they had been able to improve their access in the past year due to better communication with all parties in the conflict.

"We have been able in the past months to reach many areas we could not go to before for various reasons, security being one. This has improved considerably in the past year, thanks first to a long-standing presence of the ICRC in Yemen [since 1962] and a better knowledge and acceptance amongst the population for the ICRC, its mandate and humanitarian mission in conflict

What next for Yemen?

Unsurprisingly, the deteriorating security situation and the withdrawal star net technology authorized agent

ستارنت تكنولوجي وكيل معتمد

center almiat 208863/733050607

EMC²



R&M

www.starnet-tec.com customer service 209581

of Saudi support means there is little optimism about 2015 either economically or politically. The UN envoy to the country has warned that the state may be unable to pay its civil servants within months.

ECFR's Baron summarized the scale of the crisis. "It is difficult to overstate the economic challenges facing Yemen: roughly half of all Yemenis are below the poverty line, and the government is on the brink of financial collapse...'

"The economy is in tatters, the government's control over much of the country borders on nonexistent, and planned parliamentary and presidential elections appear to be postponed indefinitely," he said.

He added that a newly-formed government had shown signs of willingness to tackle corruption and governance failures but "ultimately, as things stand, the conditions that spurred the country's 2011 uprising have only been exacerbated.

Republished with permission from



CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

- 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
- A 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

Abdulhakim Al-Nusali,

oil engineer at the Min-

als, 33, no political affili-

That important part is that it becomes a park, who cares about the name? In my

opinion, forget both these names and choose anything

Khalid Al-Rafeeq,

litical affiliation

in their hands.

wholesaler, 32, no po-

They changed the govern-

country, and you're asking

me about a park? It's wrong,

but what can we do—it's all

ment and changed the

istry of Oil and Miner-

VOXPOP

The politics of a name: March 21 Park

or Sept. 18 Park?

■ Mohammed Alqalisi



Hafadha Al-Ariqi, business development manager at a Yemeni company, no political affiliation

It should be named March 18 Park, I don't like that the Houthis ordered the change of the name of the park. I don't like Houthis at all. These orders are actually from Ali Abdullah Saleh. They're just delivered through the Houthis.



Abdulrahman Al-Sharabi, teacher Al-Khalij school, 30, Islah party I think it's wrong to name it Sept. 21 Park. The Houthi militia entered into a relationship with the old regime and outside countries, and





Mustafa Ribad, teacher at Al-Anfal school, 25,

Islah party I'm not with the Houthis because they took-over Sana'a and this was a crime on their part. They attacked Sana'a and it was an offense against the youth uprising and those who died during the [2011 uprising].



Yusra Dawood, interna-



Waseem Abdulsalam Delaq, medical student at Sana'a University, 22, no political affiliation I want it named March 18 Park. What the Houthis did—it was a coup. The Houthis are an armed militia. Who is in charge of choosing the name? The government, not the Houthis.

tional business student at Sana'a University, 23, no political affiliation I am against changing the name to Sept. 21. How do the Houthis even benefit by doing this? This is violates the state's authority.

HORIZON

HORIZON AGENCIES & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (HACS)







natco

Technology













Petrofac



Calibration & Maintenance of **Flowmeters**

Construction &







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

صنعــاء : شــارع دـــده: ت: 454473/74 01 فاكـس: 454475 تعــز: ت: 04 285095 فــاكــس: 454473/75

عــــدن؛ تلفاكس؛ 243482 02 الدديدة؛ تلفاكس؛ 205857 03 المكلا؛ ت: 5714977 05 / فاكس؛ 05 314977

صنعاء؛ شارع هائل: ت: 2/1373 01 218123 فاكسن: 1218121 مناع

