



News Islah, **Houthis** fight inside mosque



Shahi Haleeb Does anyone keep their word?



Interview **Tribalism** in the military





Report Why Egypt still matters for Yemen





NDC Who cares about the NDC?



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احتفلت الشركة اليمنية للهاتف النقال "سبأفون" بتسليم الأخ عثمان حسين عبدالله قباص الجائزة الكبرى "سيارة سنتافج " و الفائز أحمد محمد أحمد الكلابي بجائزة المليون ريال في السحب السابع لعرض كرت المفاجآت. حيث نظمت الشركة احتفالية خاصة بهذه المناسبة في المركز الرئيسي للشركة وقام الأستاذ محمد العبادي مدير التواصل التسويقي في الشركة بتسليم الفائز المحظوظ الجائزة الكبرى بحضور عدد من مدراء وموظفي الشركة وكانت الشركة قد اجرت سحب الجوائز في حفل عقد بمحافظة المهرة بتاريخ 3 يوليو الحالي. وسط حضور مميز وكبير من الجمهور فاق التوقعات حيث استمتع الجميع بالفقرات الشيقة والمتعة التي تميز بها الحفل. وعبر الفائز المحظوظ الاخ عثمان قباص عن سعادته الكبيرة وفرحته بالفوز بالجائزة الكبرى كما تحدث عن تقديره لشركة سبأفون والخدمات التي تقدمها للمشتركين مضيفا أن الشركة تعدمن أوائل الشركات المتقدمة والرائدة في اليمن من حيث الاهتمام بالمشتركين وتقديم العروض المتميزة معتبرا ان عرض كرت المفاجآت من سبأفون يعد من انجح البرامج الخاصة في شركات الاتصالات المحلية كما يعزز مصداقية الشركة في العروض والخدمات الممنوحة للمشترك. كما قامت الشركة بتسليم 3 جوائز مالية بقيمة مليون و نصف ريال كما قامت بتسليم 10 جوائز مالية أخرى بقيمة نصف مليون ريال. وبهذه المناسبة قدم الأستاذ محمد العبادي مدير التواصل التسويقي التهنئة الصادقة للفائزين بجوائز كرت المفاجآت وقال ان الفائزين في السحب السابع انضموا الي قائمة الفائزين بجوائز كرت المفاجآت والذي نجحت الشركة في تحقيق احلامهم وساهمت بشكل كبيرفي تغيير حياتهم منذ مطلع العام الحالي. وأشار العبادي إلى ان العرض مازال مستمرا والجائزة الكبري للشهر القادم فيراكروز - هيونداي .



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- أعد تعبئة خطك بكرت واحد (هنة 80 وحدة، إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحوبات على 10 جوائز مالية قيمة كل جائزة 50,000 ريال شهريا.
 - 🏓 أعد تعبئة كرتين (هنة 80 وحدة- إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحوبات على 3 جوائز مالية فيمة كل جائزة 500,000 ريال شهريا.
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- 💌 ومفاجأة "العرض الكبري" من سيأفون سيارة يورش 2008 أو فيراكروز 2009 أو سانتاية 2009 شهرياً عند تعبنتك كرتين أو أكثر من (فنة 80 وحدة- إكسترا) شروط المسابقة
 - 🔸 أن يكون الفائز بالجائزة هو مالك الخط العتمد لدى الشركة من خلال بياناته وهويته الوجودة 🏋 نظام الاشتراك ويموجب عقد الاشتراك بالخدمة.
 - يشترط صحة البيانات لرميع الفائزين ومطابقتها مع النظام الالي ويحق للشركة الغاء أي جائزة ما لم يكن الفائز بالرجائزة يحمل أوراقا قانونية تثبت شخصيتة
 - 🌻 يحق للشركة إعلان ونشر أسماء الفائزين في الصحف ووسائل الإعلام بِما فيها الرسائل القصيرة الرسلة من الشركة .
 - تحدد الشركة فترة أسبوعين لاستلام الجائزة وذلك من تاريخ نشر أسماء الفائزين في الصحف، ويحق للشركة عمل واجراء سحب أخرطية نفس الشهر إذا لم يتم الاستلام والتسليم . ويتم الاعلان عن الفائزين حينها وتطبيق الأجراءات السابقة .
 - 🌻 إذا لم يتم استلام أو تسليم الجائزة لأي سبب من الأسباب تلفي الجائزة على الفائز الذي لم يستوية الشروط أو لم يحضر لاستلامها. ويعاد السحب عليها مرة أخرى في موعد تحدده الشركة.
 - تحتفظ الشركة بكافة حقوقها في التعديل أو الأضافة أو الالغاء بحسب مقتضيات الحاجة وما تراه مناسبا...

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Men who cook: Inside the home, Yemeni women are the ones who traditionally carry the responsibility of preparing meals. These men work as chefs professionally. "At home, I cook with my wife, it brings us closer together," one man reflects. Read more on Page 5.



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Soldiers ambushed, two dead in Marib

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

MARIB, July 14 - Two soldiers from Marib's Brigade 312 were killed and three injured late Saturday night when a group of armed men ambushed their vehicle in the northern governorate, Marib Security Manager Hameed Al-Darab said.

The identity of the armed men who attacked the group of soldiers in Sirwah district is undistrict. For this reason, Al-Jaknown, Al-Darab said, though dasi said, suspicion has fallen on initial suspects include members — members of this powerful tribe.

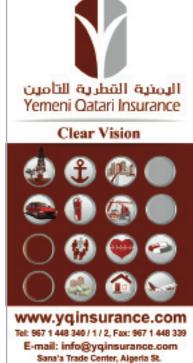
of the local Tuaiman tribe and Al-

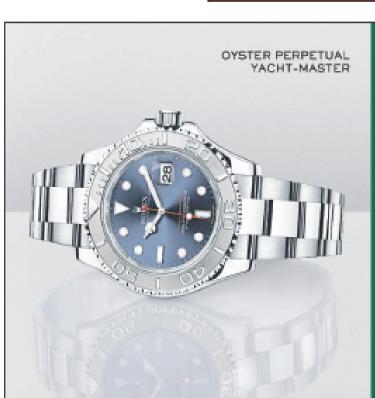
Mohammed Al-Jadasi, a Marib journalist said armed men have been increasingly asserting their presence in this area and, despite efforts from security forces, the governorate is "awash with weap-

Two weeks ago, confrontations between the army and the Tuaiman tribe broke out in this



Are cell phone towers causing cancer in Sana'a? Page 8



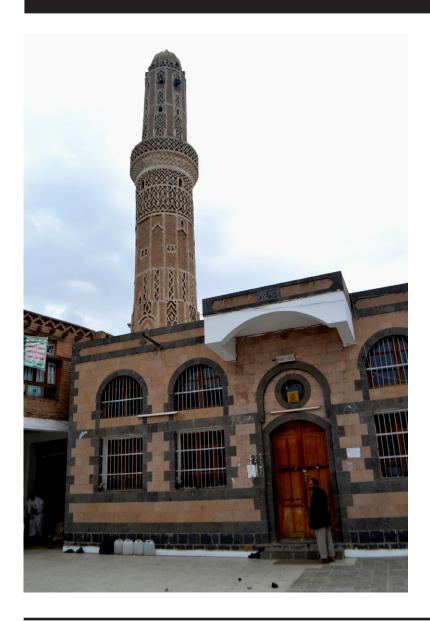




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Eight injured in Ramadan dispute over microphone-use at local mosque

Mayor orders Al-Tiseer Mosque reassigned as public endowment property and bans weapons carrying inside mosque

Story and photos by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, July 14 — Sana'a Mayor Abdulqader Hilal on Saturday ordered Al-Tiseer Mosque, located on Al-Zera'a Street of Sana'a, be included in the list of public endowment properties, which are managed by the Ministry of Guidance (MGI) and Endowment.

The announcement comes after eight people-including two soldierswere injured in an armed dispute on Friday between alleged Houthi and Islah affiliates about the use of the mosque's microphone during the Taraweeh prayer, which is held daily in Ramadan after the Isha

The source of dispute is believed to have started days earlier at the start of Ramadan when Houthis, a group of Zaidi Shiites had asked the

prayer not be broadcast over the mosque's speakers. Houthis perform the prayer but typically not in mosques, only at their homes.

This upset Islah-affiliated mosque attendees, who perform the prayer in mosques, according to several locals in the area. The two groups agreed not to use the microphone after taking their dispute to the local police department, said Mukhtar Al-Najar, who also worships at the mosque but is not affiliated with either party.

A small security force was deployed to make sure the peace agreement was kept.

But on Friday, according to several eyewitnesses, an unidentified armed group arrived in busses and began attacking those around the mosque. Gun fire is reported to have been heard for over an hour.

Two bombs were thrown during the clashes, one of which is a grenade and the other a sound bomb. according to Dr. Omar Abdulkareem, Sana'a's Security Chief.

"Those who fired belong to both the Islah and Houthi Parties and not to one party as is rumored," he

During clashes, stones were thrown, guns were fired and a grenade was hurled into the mosque.

While little is still known about nonaligned imam for the mosque those involved in the incident, Abdulkareem said an investigation is underway.

The secretary general of the local council in Maen District, Yahia Al-Shahethi, said the mayor hopes that putting the mosque under the jurisdiction of the MGI will prevent future conflicts by neutralizing its affiliation.

Al-Shahethi said the MGI will begin the process of assigning a new, deployed to the area.

on Sunday. In the meantime they are providing drinking water for worshippers and erasing the infamous red, green and white Houthis' slogan that have been inked on the mosque's walls.

Strict orders to arrest anyone carrying weapons inside the mosque are being enforced, Abdulkareem

Security personal have also been

Yemeni students in Malaysia closedown embassy

Ryam Al-Qadi

SANA'A, July 14 — Dozens of Yemeni students abroad in Malaysia blocked officials from entering Yemeni Embassy this week, halting diplomatic work at the building in Kula Lumpur.

Students there have been upset for over a year as they have been kicked out of Malaysian university classes because Yemen's Ministry of Higher Education has not paid their tuition fees or reneged on promised living expenses.

Yemen's Cabinet had promised to resolve the issue, but students say nothing has happened. Students had staged many sit-ins and protests prior to the recent closure of the embassy.

Awadh Al-Aqil, a protesting student, receives \$3,000 a year from the Ministry of Higher Education, but he says that is too little to live on and pay for his education.

"All ministers, including the ing in Malaysia.

prime minister, know our problem. We phoned them many times. But we don't know why they keep procrastinating and showing indifference," Al-Aqil

"We are fed up with protests. It is as we were sent to be trained on protests, not to study.'

Mohammed Mutahar, the Deputy Minister of Higher Education, said a committee was formed by the Cabinet and will travel on Wednesday to Kula Lumpur to resolve the issue.

At the Asia and Australia Department at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mohammed Al-Ashabi, the department's head, called the situation "a pity." He said it's the joint responsibility of the Finance Ministry, the Higher Education Ministry and the cultural attaché to resolve the financial dispute.

There are an estimated 9,000 Yemeni students currently study-

Port of Saleef dispute sparks outcry

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, July 14- A dispute between the administrative body at the Port of Saleef and a private company that was initially denied access to the port has caused the Ministry of Transportation to get involved.

This week the Yemeni Company for Industrial Investments was turned away by the Red Sea Ports Corporation, the body that operates the port because the ships they were bringing in weighed more than the 50,000 tons that the port allows.

A representative from the Information Department at the Transportation Ministry, Mohammed Al-Sharafi, said the Red Sea Ports Corporation had every right to deny the boat entry as over-weight ships can destroy the port's docks.

However, after the Yemeni Company for Industrial Investments complained to local authorities, officials forced the port's administration to unload the ship.

A judge ordered the CEO of Red Sea Ports Corporation, Mohammed Abu Bakr Ishaq be arrested.

People are now angry about the manner in which the dispute unrav-

borderland



Ships, carrying more weight than allowed, were barred from entering this western port.

eled and the judges orders.

Tariq Al-Qadasi, an expert in marine affairs, said the Yemeni Company illegally coerced its way into the port. The Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption (SNACC) has recommended the termination of the agreement the port

most recent incident and several other violations-like not paying feesthe company has committed.

The Transportation Minister has defended the Red Sea Ports Company's decision, saying in a press release, "I won't be silent and will

has with the company based on the resign if I'm unable to protect the [nation's] ports."

> The Port of Saleef is of strategic importance in Yemen. It's located on the Red Sea, just north of the city of Hodeida, and is one of the few ports able to accommodate very

Deputy of Southern Movement Supreme Council killed

A prominent Hirak member was shot and killed in Al-Dale

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

AL-DALE, July 14 — Mohammed Fadhl Jubari, Deputy of the Supreme Council of the Southern Movement, or Hirak, was buried on Saturday, three days after he was shot and killed in Al-Dale City.

Al-Dale Security Chief Brigadier Ali Al-Amri said the Southern leader was assassinated on Thursday by armed men in front of a hotel in the center of the city. His killers rode a motorcycle, he

Al-Amri pointed out that because of Jubari's prominent role in the Southern Movement, or Hirak, his assassination could have political repercussions.

"It's a very dangerous thing to happen in the governorate," he

Esam Al-Shaeri, Secretary General of the Sah Organization, which monitors human rights violations in southern governorates, said security personnel have failed to protect members of the Southern Movement from violent

"There's an intentional security vacuum in the southern governorates," Al-Shaeri said.

Four tribesmen killed and more than six injured in fight over potentially rich

Marib and Shabwah

SHABWAH, July 14 — Despite mediation efforts to calm an ongoing land dispute, violent clashes between the Balthhrith and Tuhaif tribes erupted on Saturday leaving four dead and more than six injured.

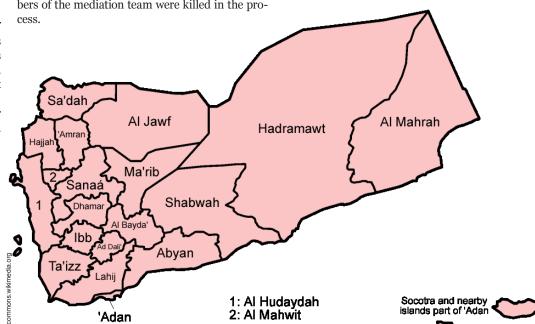
Brigadier Ahmed Umair, the security manager of Shabwah, said mediation efforts "reached a dead end" on Friday and fighting resumed again along the border between the governorates of Shabwah and Marib. Both tribes believe the area may contain oil fields, Umair said.

Of the Balharith tribe, four were killed and two injured. More than four people belonging to the Tuhaif tribe of Marib were also injured during the extended gunfights, according to Umair.

Sheikh Ali Abdu Rabu Al-Qadi, a parliament member and head of the mediation committee, said the committee nearly arrived at an agreement between the warring tribes on Thursday. However, Al-Qadi said, the Tuhaif tribe objected to it.

Last month, bloody clashes broke out between these two tribes. Tribal mediation was initially successful in quelling the violence, though two members of the mediation team were killed in the pro-

Dispute over contested land flares anew in





'Solutions on the horizon,' NDC working groups say

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, July 14 - On Saturday, the Southern Issue, the Sa'ada Issue and the State Building Working Groups at the National Dialogue

Conference (NDC) announced they sues including those affected by the will now be seriously discussing solutions to issues within their assemblies.

To date the country is still waiting on tangible resolutions for is-

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moving along and expects to announce their final recommendations on Yemen's future governing system soon, their work has been impeded by the South-

that started in 2004.

ern Issue Working Group's lack of announcements regarding their visions for the state's structure.

1994 civil war and the Sa'ada wars

Although the State Building

Working Group says their work is

Yasser Al-Ro'ini, the deputy secretary general of the NDC, has denied media reports that the State Building representatives have decided on establishing a federal state with five mini-regions.

Saturday marked the conference's first session to be held during Ramadan. As the NDC is approaching its conclusion slated for September, Al-Ro'ini said work will be intensified during the holy month of Ramadan with sessions now taking place on Thursdays.

> The Sa'ada Issue Working Group has established field committees who will be visiting the area after Ramadan to speak with those affected by the six wars that have taken place in the area.

The Southern Issue Working Group has been one of the most fragile during the conference so far asking for a number of grievances including an apology for rights' violations committed during the 1994 civil war in the south.

Although not confirmed, the state-run Saba News Agency said it is expected President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi is to issue an official apology soon.





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13 die in generator explosion

Samar Al-Ariqi and Ryam Al-Qadi

AL-MAHWEET, July 14 — A family of 13 died and six others were badly burned on Saturday when a generator exploded in a house in the Al-Qadm village, in the Melhan District of Al-Mahweet governorate, in northwest Yemen.

Lieutenant Colonel Ali Al-Qalesi, security chief of the Hofash district, said a bottle of petrol was left near the generator which caused the explosion. The home caught on fire and 13 people, all

belonging to the same family, died in the accident.

Al-Qalesi told the Yemen Times that six other members of the family were taken to the hospital in Hodeida. Al-Qalesi said generators, used during the country's frequent power outages, are

"used haphazardly" in rural vil-

Majed Mohammed, an eyewitness, said as authorities were not immediately at the scene of the explosion, locals arrived to help, picking through the rubble and searching for survivors.



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A cook's place is the kitchen

Story and photo by Amal Al-Yarisi

number of cooks knowingly move around a restaurant kitchen, each with his own rhythm and task—one person fries food, another adds spices to the dishes, and a third is in the corner preparing dough to make fresh bread.

Sana'a's large selection of restaurants serving up tasty food attests to a skill-set, but does a cook's will weaken when his work day ends, and he returns home to his wife and children?

"It's rare that male cooks also cook at home," said housewife Mona Mohammed. Mona's husband is a chef but never helps her prepare food at home.

Her husband's excuse is always the same—he is exhausted after work. He also believes it's not his role to help her with cooking tasks.

"My husband always tells me I am responsible for the home—including cooking for our family."

Mona isn't upset about her husband's response. She says all household tasks are hers alone. Other women desire the help of their professional husbands but say as long as a woman is present, she is expected to prepare the food in the home.

Al-Shaibani restaurant's Mohammed Al-Rafaei is the exception. He is happy to help out around the house.

Every day, Al-Rafaei leaves his home at 7 a.m. and returns at 3 p.m. to spend the rest of his time with his family.



While most cooks in restaurants are men, Yemenis are torn about the responsibility of food preparation at home. Some couples who split kitchen responsibilities say the task brings them closer together.

"The majority of my chef friends depend on their wives to prepare food at home. I am the opposite—I help my wife prepare our meals," he said.

While his wife appreciates the help, she also appreciates his skill.

"My wife admits my cooking is better," Al-Rafaei gloated.

Some women have gone as far as to insist that men are, in general, simply better cooks. Private sector employee Muneera Taha has her

hopes set on marrying a one.

"Men are better cooks than women. Just head to any restaurant and compare the quality of food," she said.

Mukhtar Al-Maqrami, a cook on Hadda Street with 12 years of professional experience, told the Yemen Times he has never cooked at home. He believes doing so would "spoil" his wife and encourage laziness.

Like Al-Rafaei, cook Adel Sham-

san disagrees with Al-Maqrami's perspective. Shamsan helps his wife, mostly with meat and rice dishes, he said. It gives him pleasure to see his children eat his food.

With 16 years of experience, Shamsan is constantly teaching his wife new dishes, and this has brought them closer together.

"Sharing the cooking at home has deepened our love," he says. "It strengthens the bond between us.

Shahi Haleeb



Who keeps their word?

Sara Al-Zawqari

alk is cheap. We hear promises all the time, and see very little action.

Refere you blust something out. I want you to

Before you blurt something out, I want you to think about the meaning of the words you are going to say.

When you answer "straight away," this means that as soon as you finish saying the word you will be on your way to do whatever you are meant to do. If you say "later", this means you'll start completing the task in an hour, two, or three, getting it done before you go to sleep. When you answer with "tomorrow", it means that when you sleep and wake up, "tomorrow" has come and it's time to fulfill your promise.

And when you say "inshallah", it means that you have the intention of doing something, unfortunately people are now using it as a polite way of saying "dream on."

When you ask someone, "Why aren't the papers ready when you promised to finish them on Saturday?" He replies, "There are four Saturdays in a month" or "I didn't promise, I said inshallah"

I don't know why we break our promises like this. Then we expect others to break their word. It's surprising if a man or woman keeps their promise.

So what does it mean? Do our words have no weight?

Everything is measured by money. Words—unfortunately—are free. You can tell a lot about a person from the way he speaks and what he talks about.

If you can't keep your word, learn to zip your mouth.

We say that we value a person who keeps their word, but why don't we follow this model?

Officials, shopkeepers, students, businessmen, even little kids will lie to you.

People in high positions lie to the nation publicly, they give one promise after another. They give the same promises over and over in front of cameras, with no intention of fulfilling them.



Fresh Ink The Poets' Corner

The snake's skin game

Fuad Noman

Comrades, watch out the snake's skin game Either black or white, the poison is the same Does the snake shed the drops of rain?

Comrades and Commandos, once more again Teach your foe the art of fight At this moment in time Not only to Strike and Hide Let the Sea's Arms be in severe wrath To submerge their false pride Into Euphrates and Tigris dark

In the darkness of the ancient century The vengeful created a horrible bloodbath It has a bad smell of an ugly boar Disclosing the smoke of life's horror

The full moon's dream became crushed Instead of hugging the daylight Converted into ash

Comrades, Commandos be- aware Invaders as Strangers Have neither choice nor right To once they came to return Or to go forward in the time's flight

What a pity! Their Time's wheel got stuck They could neither turn to the left Nor to the right

At this moment in time Invaders' wishes are in clash Completely blind Kaput by a negative touch It is our holy land's curse

Behind the resistance of injustice
Our enemy's flash starting to stumble
His lassitude tinged with amazement
As their home falls in dark
No power to sparkle
Just black in black
Moving ahead for unknown goals
Kneeling at our land's feet
Unable to catch their triumph's flag
The weak can't change
The dead never wake

Strangers can't create peace or love Where they live

Once the sea's arms release its deep sough Invaders' tree becomes futile and buff As strangers, they are living rough Eating bitter jots of dust Whatever they gain in luck Strangers are always going astray Being buried in the freedom blood The color of freedom is only one Hotter than the glare of sun

Comrades, Commandos be assured

I see through my transparent core
Though their hidden arrows trying to gore
The smiles of my rosy yore
The strength of two rivers
Still shaping the rhymes of victory
Flying over my mother country, soon we will celebrate the sun's augury

Hope

Adil Hossenally

Do you think that hope brings an illusion of happiness?
Unreal figments that fool the heart's eye into contentment?
But is imaginary happiness not better than its blatant non-existence?

It's simple. I know what I want, and it's the faith, belief and hope that one day it may come true that makes me smile.

I see our kids acting playfully, naughtily chasing the wind as visions of flying elephants and purple monkeys fill the horizon!

I dream of stories, games to fill their heads, a fun, real reality held in the depths of imagination. And the ache of impatience just gives me more time to create.

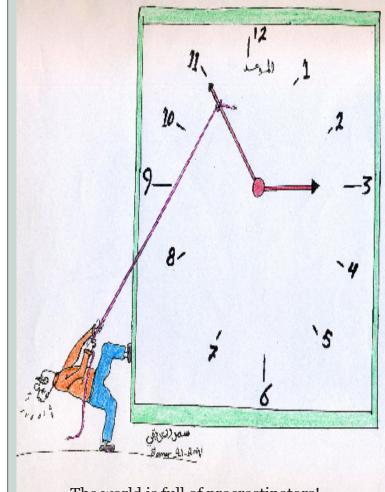
New heroes, new places, new creatures, new lessons to fill the hearts and minds of my progeny.

How about flying trains to visit distant lands

Climb white mountains or swim yellow sands? Spend time with three armed monks

in Massachusetts? Or ride big bellied blue bummed baboons in Beirut?

I can't wait to take them there...



The world is full of procrastinators!

We wait for weeks, months, years—nothing happens. Officials' promises are complete jokes. How can we believe them? They promise impossible things. They talk on podiums like they have Aladdin's lamp—with a snap of their fingers, they'll make wishes come true.

I think most of the nation has become immune to their empty promises.

To assure someone you'll keep your word in Arabic we say, "Don't worry, put a watermelon in your stomach," meaning, "You can count on me."

I'd like to throw that watermelon at whomever says it and then doesn't keep their word.

Why is it so hard to say the truth, why can't we commit when we give promises? Presidents promise nations, managers promise employees, teachers promise students and parents promise kids! And we end up with 1,000 lies, 2,000 broken promises and 5,000 words of procrastination a day.

Everyone will tell you "tomorrow," but tomorrow never comes. Is this the image we want to give to people, that we are a nation that doesn't keep its word? Now—not tomorrow, not soon, not later—is the time to act.





INVITATION TO TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF HYGIENE KITS AND WATER FILTERS IN HARAD

Oxfam is a development, relief and campaigning organization dedicated to finding lasting solutions to poverty and suffering around the world. We believe that every human being is entitled to a life of dignity and opportunity; and we work with poor communities, local partners, volunteers, and supporters to help this become a reality.

Oxfam is inviting tenders for the following:

Tender Ref No: OX-YEM-HAR-REQ- 6353-6354-6355

Tender documents are available for collection from our offices in Yemen as follow:

- Sana'a office, located in Diplomatic area, Hadda, 01- 444568/9
- Haradh office, located in main road, 07- 245420

Please report at the reception desk. Tender documents will be issued at the logistics office between 9.00A.M to 4.00 PM. Tender documents will be issued from Monday 15/07/2013 to 21/07/2013.

For more information please feel free to call on Tel numbers: 01 - 444568/9 Oxfam is not bound to accept any application or give reasons for rejection or acceptance.

دعوة إلى تقديم العطاءات لتوفير ادوات صحيه (نظافة) وفلاتر مياه شخصيه لمديريه حرض

منظمة أوكسفام، هي منظمة التنمية والاغاثة والحملات المخصصة لإيجاد حلول دائمة للفقر والمعاناة في جميع أنحاء العالم. ونحن نؤمَّن أنه لكل إنسان الحق في حياة كريمة ، ونحن نعمل مع المجتمعات المحلية الفقيرة، والشركاء المحليين، والمتطوعين، والداعمين للمساعدة فّي جعل هذا حقيقة واقعة.

اوكسفام تدعو للمناقصة على ما يلي:

المرجع مناقصة رقم: 6355-6354-6355 OX- YEM-HAR-REQ-

وثائق المناقصة متاحة في مكاتب المنظمة باليمن كالتالي : - صنعاء - الحيَّ السياسي – حدة- 444568 - 0ً1 - حرض - الشأّرع العام - " 245420 -07

الرجاء التقدم الى مكتب الاستقبال بالمنظمة والحصول على وثاِئق المناقصة من قسم خدمات الامداد والتموين بالمنظمة من الساعه 9:00 صباحا وحتى الساعه 04:00 عصراً وستصدر وثائق المناقصة اعتبارا من يوم تاريخ 2013/07/21 حتى 2013/07/15

> لمزيد من المعلومات الرجاء الاتصال على الرقم: 91-444568/9 مع العلم بان منظمة أوكسفام غير ملزمة بتقديم أية أسباب لرفض أو لقبول العطاءات.



OXFAM

INVITATION TO TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF LATRINE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS TO OXFAM WAREHOUSE-AL HODEIDAH GOVERNORATE

OXFAM is a development, relief and campaigning organization dedicated to finding lasting solutions to poverty and suffering around the world. We believe that every human being is entitled to a life of dignity and opportunity; and we work with poor communities, local partners, volunteers, and supporters to help this become a reality.

OXFAM is inviting tenders for the following:

Tender Ref No: OX-YEM-HOD-REQ- 4146 -4147

Tender documents are available for collection from our offices in Yemen as follow

- Sana'a office located in Diplomatic area, Hadda, 01- 444568/9
 - Hodeidah Office, located in the Commercial Area, In Front OF Omar Bin Abdulaziz School, Tel. No. 03-

Please report at the reception desk. Tender documents will be issued at the logistics offices (in both Sana'a and Hodeidah) between 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Tender documents will be issued from Monday 15/07/2013 to 26/07/2013. For more information please feel free to call on Tel numbers: 01- 444568/9 and/or 03-219635/7.

OXFAM is not bound to accept any application or give reasons for rejection or acceptance. Oxfam is not bound to accept any application or give reasons for rejection or acceptance.

دعوة إلى تقديم العطاءات لتوفير ادوات الأدوات اللازمة لإنشاء المراحيض الصحية إلى مخزن منظمة أوكسفام في محافظة الحديدة

منظمة أوكسفام، هي منظمة التنمية والاغاثة والحملات المخصصة لإيجاد حلول دائمة للفقر والمعاناة في جميع أنحاء العالم. ونحن نؤمن أنه لكل إنسان الحق في حياة كريمة ، ونحن نعمل مع المجتمعات المحلية الفقيرة، والشركاء المحليين، والمتطوعين، والداعمين للمساعدة في جعل هذا حقيقةً واقعة.

اوكسفام تدعو للمناقصة على ما يلي:

المرجع مناقصة رقم: OX- YEM-HOD-REQ- 4146- 4147

وثائق المناقصة متاحة في مكاتب المنظمة باليمن كالتالي:

- صنعاء- الحيّ السياسي– حدة – تلفون 8/9 61-4445 - 01

- الحديدة – الَّحى التجاري – أمام مدرسة عمر بن عبدالعزيز- تلفون 219635/7-03

الرجاء التقدم الى مكاتب الاستقبال بالمنظمة والحصول على وثائق المناقصة من قسم خدمات الامداد والتموين بالمنظمة من الساعه 10:00 صباحا وحتى الساعه 4:00 عصراً وستصدر وثائق المناقصة اعتبارا من تاريخ 2013/07/15 حتى 2013/07/26 لمزيد من المعلومات الرجاء الاتصال على الأرقام: 91-444568/9 و/ أو تلفون رقَّم 219635/7-03. مع العلم بان منظمة أوكسفام غير ملزمة بتقديم أية أسباب لرفض أو لقبول العطاءات.

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN MINISTRY OF ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY PUBLIC ELECTRICITY CORPORATION

EXTENSION FOR ANNOVNCEMENT OF TENDER NO: 60/2013 **ADEN 150 MW HFO/GAS POWER STATIONS**

The Public Electricity Corporation (PEC) announces all local & Internationally qualified specialized and experienced companies, participate in tender no. (60) for the year 2013, to perform installation of 150 MW HFO/Gas Power Stations, at two sites in two lots, which will be funded from the Government of Republic of Yemen

Interested candidates should submit a written application during office hours to the following address:

Ministry of Electricity and Energy **Public Electricity Corporation (PEC)** P.O. Box No.178 Airport Road, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen Attn: PEC Managing Director General Procurement Dept. 3rd Floor. Tenders Management. Fax: 00967 - 1 - 328151 Tel: 00967 - 1 - 329050

- Tender Documents can be obtained for a non-refundable fee of 500 USD
- The deadline for the purchase of Tender Documents is 21/8/2013.
- Tenders shall be submitted in a red-waxed sealed envelope to the address indicated above, marked with the name of the Entity, project name, tender number, and the name of the tenderer, together the following

A bank guarantee as per the enclosed format in the Tender Documents for a lump-sum amounts, as follows: i. For lot-1,(1.500.000) US\$ in word one-million and five-hundred thousand US\$ ii. For lot-2,(2.400.000)US\$ in word two-million and four-hundred thousand US\$

Or certified cheques, valid for a period of hundred and eighty days (180) days from the date of the opening of envelopes A copy of the Tender Bond shall accompany each "Copy" of the Tender.

- A copy of valid registration and classification certificates.
- A copy of valid sales tax certificate + tax card.
- A copy of insurance card + Zakat Card.
- A Copy of practicing license.
- Foreign companies are excluded from providing certificates, licenses and cards referred to above, and shall be
- required only to provide legal documents of eligibility issued by country of origin of these companies The deadline for receipt of tenders and opening of envelops is at (11:00 AM) hours on Monday 26/08/2013,
- Tenders received after this deadline shall not be accepted and shall be returned unopened to the sender.
- The opening of envelops shall be at (11:00 AM) on Monday corresponding to 26/8/2013 in the address indicated above, in the presence of tenderers or their duly authorized representatives.
- Interested tenderers can obtain information about Tender Documents before payment during office hours for the period of validity allowed for the sale of Tender Documents for (22)Works days from the date of publication of the first announcement.
- The Prequalification Document will be put out on the PEC websit (www.pec.com.ye)

الجمهورية اليمنية وزارة الكهرباء والطاقة المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء

تمديد اعلان مناقصة دولية رقم (2013/60) الخاصة بإنىثناء محطة كهربائية بقدرة 150 ميجاوات لحافظت عدن

تعلن المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء لكافة الشركات المحلية والعالمية المؤهلة والمتخصصة للمشاركة في المناقصة العامة رقم (60) للعام 2013م لإنشاء محطة كهربائية بقدرة 150 ميجاوات لمحافظة عدن بتمويل من حكومة الجمهورية

▶ على الشركات الراغبة في المشاركة في المناقصة تقديم طلباتهم الخطية أثناء ساعات العمل الرسمية الى العنوان

وزارة الكهرباء والطاقة المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء عناية مدير عام المؤسسة الادارة العامة للمشتريات الدور الثالث – إدارة المناقصات تلفون : 009671329026 / فاكس: 009671329020 / ص.ب رقم :178

- ▶ وثيقة المناقصة يمكن الحصول عليها مقابل رسوم بمبلغ وقدرة (500 دولار أمريكي) لاترد.
- آخريوم لبيع وثيقة المناقصة هو تاريخ 2013/8/21م. تقدم العطاءات في مظاريف مغلقة ومختومة بالشمع الاحمر إلى العنوان المحدد أعلاه مكتوب عليها عنوان وإسم
- المشروع, رقم المناقصة, إسم مقدم العطاء مصحوباً بالوثائق التالية :-1. ضُمَّانُ بنكي بحسب النمُوذج المرفق في الوثيقة بمبلغ مقطوع وقدرة (1,500,000) دولار أمريكي للمجموعة
- الأولى صالحٌ لمدة 180 يوم من تاريخ فتّح المظاريف أو شيك مقبول الدفع . 2. ضمان بنكي بحسب النموذج المرفق في الوثيقة بمبلغ مقطوع وقدرة (2,400,000) دولار أمريكي للمجموعة
 - الثانية صالحٌ لمدة 180 يوم من تاريخ فتّح المظاريف أو شيك مقبول الدفع . صورة من الضمانة البنكية يجب أن ترفق مع النسخ المقدمة من العطاء .
 - صورة من شهادة التسجيل والتصنيف سارية المفعول .
 - 5. صورة من شهادة ضريبة المبيعات + البطاقة الضربيبة
 - صورة من البطاقة التأمينية + البطاقة الزكوية .
 - 7. صورة من ترخيص مزاولة المهنة.
- ▶ تستثنى الشركات الأجنبية من تقديم الشهائد والبطائق المشار إليها أعلاه ومطلوب فقط تقديم وثائق الأهلية الصادرة من بلد المنشأ للشركات الأُجنُبية .
- ▶ يمكن للراغبين في المشاركة الإطلاع على وثائق المناقصة أثناء ساعات الدوام الرسمي في العنوان المذكور أعلاه خلال (22) يوم عمل منّ تاريخ الاعلان أو الاطلاع عليها عبر الموقع الاليكتروني للمؤسسة (www.pec.com.ye).



برنامج سهرة يومي يتضمن نَصفه الأول «الساعة الأولى»

العديد من الفقرات الترفيهية ونكات ودردشة مع المستمعين, بالإضافة إلى مجموعة من الأخبار المنوعة والخفيفة من اليمن وحول العالم. وأما

«الساعة الأخرى» فتكون فقرة

المشاركة عبر الاتصال أو ال

متخصصة للمسابقات تتم فيها

مسابقات راديو «يمن تايمز» الرمضانية

سكرت النوقري و ناصر السقاف المع سارة الزوقري و ناصر السقاف

يبث يوميا الساعة

10

مساء

15 July, 2013



4.30

أنت وشطارتك مع دارس البعداني وسمر قايد



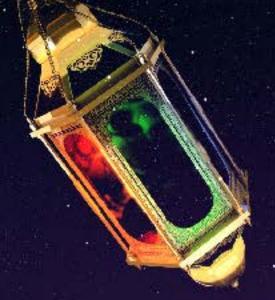




برنامج مسابقات يومي عدا الجمعة, يتضمن العديد من الفُقرات والأسئلة التنافسية, بحيث يتم استقبال المشاركات عبر الهاتف والSMS

الفائزون في مسابقة «أنت وشطارتك»

اليوم	إسم الفائز	الجائزة	ملاحظات
الأربعاء -	محمد الايوبي	ل LG موبایل	
	غدير العباسي	خلاط كهربائي	
: رمضان	نوفل علي	قاموس اطلس	
الخمين	حسن عبدالله احمد	DVD	جائزة SMS
	عبد الرحمن محمد	موبایل LG	
ا مضان م	سلطان فارع	قاموس اطلس	181
	أبو مهند	خلاط كهربائي	
السنت	خديجة العنسي	موبایل LG	
: - ۶ وعر	عدنان وسيم	خلاط كهربائي	
، نظان	طارق خمیس	قاموس أطلس	
	أبو أريج	DVD	جائزة SMS



الفائزون في مسابقة «سهرتنا غير»

اليوم	إسم الفائز	الجائزة	ملاحظات
الأربعاء - ١	حميد صالح	منتجات كاترينا	
. – ۱ رم	ابو اریج	خلاط مولينيكس	
۱ رمضان	عبدالفتاح الحمادي	منتجات كاترينا	
	مراد طه علي الأديمي	مشغل دي في دي	جائزة SMS
الخميس	عمرو رشيد	منتجات كاترينا	
	ابوبكر السكري	مشغل دي في دي	
۲ رمضان	فؤاد جمعان	منتجات كاترينا	
	مراد طه علي الأديمي	خلاط مولينيكس	جائزة SMS
السنت	جميل الانسي	منتجات كاترينا	
- ٤ رمضان	أسماء سعد	منتجات كاترينا	
خنان	رشيد العواضي	خلاط مولينيكس	
	خالد محمد جمعان	مشغل دي في دي	جائزة SMS

www.radioyementimes.com Tel: 01 244 226 - 01 244 227, Fax: 01 268276





الفائزون بالجوائز المذكورة أعلاه عليهم الحضور إلى مقر مؤسسة بمن تايمز الواقع عند تقاطع شارع حدة وشارع الستين (جولة المصباحي)



الوطنية للتأمين

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Telecommunication towers, hazardous to your health?

Locals worried that towers cause cancer, telecommunication corporation refutes claim

Story and photo by Sadeq Al-Wesabi

he spread of telecommunication towers around Sana'a, especially in the mountainous Noqom area, have engendered serious concern among those living nearby about the possible adverse health risks associated with the technology.

All over the world cell phone use has exponentially increased in the last decade. In Yemen between 2010 and 2012, according to the Central Statistical Organization, the number of mobile phone subscribers jumped from 11 million to 14 million, in a nation with a World Bank estimated population of 24 million.

To keep up with this demand, over the past 10 years, about 50 towers belonging to the Public Telecommunication Corporation have popped up in Noqom, a densely populated area in the Azal district of Sana'a with around 14,000 inhabitants. The Telecommunication Corporation allows private cellular providers licenses to operate the

While the country's cell phone users are largely unaware of the towers and their location, residents in Noqom believe they have led to elevated numbers of cancer cases

in the area.

have been diagnosed with various forms of cancer nearby the towers.

Although there is a lack of scientific evidence on his side, Yahya Abu Ghanem believes his three sons and wife - who all have all been diagnosed with various forms of cancer – is a result of their home's close proximity to a tower, which is adjacent to a building with a tower on top of it.

He said an official from the Public Environmental Health Office in Sana'a visited his home and confirmed the frequency of radiation emitted by the towers is high and may cause serious diseases.

"We have complained about the towers to the Telecommunications Ministry but they were elusive, claiming that the towers are stationed in a place that is far from residential areas," Ghanem said.

In the past 10 years, around 50 towers have been built in the densely populated Noqom area of Sana'a

Ghanem is in the middle of filing Locals say more than 40 people a lawsuit against the Public Communication Corporation. His case is currently sitting with a judge.

> Amin Al-Hajj is another resident in Noqom who is suspicious that his wife's brain tumor is no accident.

sible cause]."

There is much debate all over the world about the links between cell phones and the devices used to admit their signals and public health

The U.S.'s Environmental Protection Agency says the data linking radio frequency and exposure to electric and magnetic frequency is not conclusive but EMF and RF have been found to be "potential carcinogens." However, there is no direct link found to date and they say experts worldwide continue to study the issue.

has a very similar statement.

In Yemen, the head of Public

sult of these towers is just a rumor

"I've taken her to hospitals outside Yemen and doctors have asked us whether we're living near telecommunication towers," he said. "Doctors have told us that [is a pos-

The World Health Organization's

Telecommunication Corporation, Engineer Sadeq Mosleh agrees and says there is no scientific evidence to support claims against the towers stationed in Noqom. He said the corporation adheres to rigorous international standards to avoid such hazards.

"These towers are stationed all over the world. The scientific research has proved that they [towers] have no side effects," he said. "Talks about health hazards as a re-

that has circulated among people." Local cancer experts also downplay Noqom residents' claims.

The head of Yemen's Oncology Center, Dr. Afif Al-Nabhi, says people are dramatizing "so-called dangers of the towers."

"People's exaggeration of this matter is not logical," Al-Nabhi

But, even local officials are upset about the position of the towers.

"We are always restraining angry people from storming the building by promising that we're going to solve the problem amicably with telecommunication," Mohammed Jaghman, the secretary general of Azal district told the Yemen Times.

But, so far Jaghman has had no

luck. Conclusive scientific evidence or not, he would like to see the towers moved elsewhere considering Noqom's schools and hospital are near towers.

Jaghman slammed the 'insistence' of telecommunication companies to try and save money by keeping the towers in Noqom.

"Sana'a is surrounded with many mountains that are far from residential areas but these areas need guards to protect towers and [telecommunication companies] don't want to spend money on the guards," said Jaghman.

Mosleh defends the corporation's decision to keep the towers in Noqom as it is appropriate for their coverage operations.

Asked if the corporation would be able to install towers in mountain areas away from residents, he stated, "We decide where the proper places for these towers should go and it's our decision."

The head of Yemeni Center for Development and Environment Protection, Rami Al-Hammadi, told the Yemen Times there are environmental requirements to set up these towers like the towers being installed 50 meters above the ground surface, but the stipulations are not always met.

"Unfortunately, there is no [official] observation of these towers," Al-Hammadi said. "[Telecommunication] towers in Yemen are still ambiguous."

Course Program to train midwives in six governorates concluded







Saturday, July 6, 2013—A capacity building training program for 120 midwives from Sana'a, Taiz, Ibb, Hodeida, Dhamar and Lahj governorates was concluded on Saturday in Sana'a.

The program lasted for four months and includes a 15 days course for each governorate aimed to provide participants with information, experiences and practical skills on how to use family planning methods and prevent several diseases.

At the end of the program, each midwife received a complete midwifery kit including IUD instruments.

Dr. Najeba Al-Shawafi, deputy of the Population Sector at the Ministry of Public Health and Population, said that the ministry pays attention to train midwives to promote services in the field of maternity and child.

Al-Shawafi pointed out that Yemen has one of the highest rates of maternal mortality in the region. Thus, the Population Sector has set a plan to accelerate the process to reduce maternal and infant mortality in 2013

Al-Shawafi hoped that the trained midwives will contribute to the provision of high quality services for mothers and children and reduce the maternal mortality in order to accomplish the millennium development goals.

Dr. Ashraf Badr, CEO of Yaman Association, asserted the necessity to continue this course in the future as it has qualified hundreds of health cadres and promoted health services in Yemen.

The US government and Yemen's Health Ministry have held a celebration for 60 midwives from Sana'a, lbb and Taiz governorates who received training and equipment from the US-funded Private Clinics Program and became able to serve in rural areas.

Tamara Halmarst, acting director of the USAID, outlined the support the agency provides to ensure and provide family planning methods, productive health and medicines to improve services of maternity and child as

well as reducing complications of pregnancy and childbirth.

The USAID has contributed to the training of 275 midwives from 13 Yemeni governor-

ates and establishing equipped home clinics. Mo'mena Al-Sharafi delivered a speech on behalf of the other midwives in which she asserted the crucial information and skills they acquired in the course, adding that these skills will help them provide better health ser-

vices for mothers and children. This program was organized by Yamaan Foundation, the Ministry of Public Health and Population and Community Livelihood Project CLP and funded by the USAID.





Exaggerated hopes for NDC

First Published July 10

edia institutions have unfairly covered the National Dialogue Conference (NDC). Four months into their six-month mandate, the 565 Yemenis taking part in the NDC know they have their work cut out to agree on the blueprint for a new Yemen.

While the drawing up of a new constitution ahead of presidential elections scheduled for early next year is the most immediate concern, many Yemenis look to the NDC not just to manage the political transition, but fundamentally to improve their lives in a country with deep humanitarian needs.

Nearly half the population do not have enough food, most (13.1 million) do not have access to safe water and sanitation, and nearly a million children are acutely malnourished, according to this year's Humanitarian Response Plan.

"Our objective was to create a new country," said NDC member Fuad Al-Hothefy from the Youth Revolution Council, who took part in initial Arab-Spring protests against the then President, Ali Abdullah Saleh, in early 2011.

"Before 2011, wherever you meet anyone in the world they mention Yemen with poverty, terrorism, corruption - all bad things." He sits on the NDC "development" sub-group, one of nine such sub-committees.

Much of the work takes place in a luxury hotel on the outskirts of the capital Sana'a, but regional meetings to "meet the people" have brought political and community leaders face to face.

"When our people went to Aden [a southern city] the population said 'Go back, what are you doing here? You don't even care, you don't know what we're going through'," Nadia Al-Sakkaf, editor-in-chief of the Yemen Times and a member of the NDC, told IRIN.

"The people from Sana'a admitted it, and they said 'Oh my God, we didn't know!' They were really displaced by fighting between govin which the people there are living. They are reporting on it daily saying that people are lying in the streets, almost lifeless, but not because they are dead but because they have no sense of living. And there's a massive resentment building up."

In the last few days, thousands in the once-independent South have again protested in favor of secession, accusing the government of neglect.

Poverty threatens transition

Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, the humanitarian coordinator in Yemen, says that while the political process is moving forward, the security situation and humanitarian issues risk destabilizing the process.

"What does national dialogue mean when you cannot even find food for yourself, when you cannot put your children in school? Last year we had a major measles outbreak, so when you have these things, what does it mean for you to have a national dialogue, what does it mean for you [to have] a constitution?" he told IRIN.

"This is a country that has gone through 30 years of crisis, and 30 years of conflict, of mismanagement, of corruption... Let's be frank, I mean the Yemenis themselves are very open about that today. So if these people don't receive also assistance—on the health side, on early recovery, or in reconstruction of people's lives—the whole process will collapse."



Many hope that the NDC will offer solutions to many of the problems-such as dealing with internally displaced persons-that face this country.

The latest humanitarian bulletin published this week by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that "although the National Dialogue is key to ultimately resolving the crisis, it also runs a real risk of overshadowing the immediate need to maintain effective humanitarian assistance for the rest of 2013."

While regional NDC fact-finding meetings seem to have been appreciated by Yemenis, including those

What does national dialogue mean when you cannot even find food for yourself?

shocked at the miserable conditions ernment forces and Houthi rebels in the North, cynicism is rife regarding the ability of the NDC to find a solution to people's basic needs.

"They come to the camp and sit with them. But the IDPs [Internally Displaced Persons] say they know there's a lot of hot air," said Khalid Marah, assistant camp manager at al-Mazraq IDP camp, with Islamic Relief.

"We talk about the national dialogue, but people say `they are all liars.' The IDPs say that they know it won't be 100 percent successful. But they say they have to wait —they're not losing anything. They've spent three years here and in another few months we'll see what the situation

High expectations

But in other quarters, the NDC is sometimes seen as a magic bullet that can end the conflict, insecurity and lack of basic development.

NDC has brought together a wide range of actors, including some from the southern secessionist movement and representatives of the Houthi rebels who hold sway in the northern governorate of Sa'ada.

In the northern town of Haradh in Hajja governorate, home to just over 100,000 IDPs from the conflict in neighboring Sa'ada, the head of the local council, Sheik Hamoud Haidar, told IRIN he was looking to the NDC to bring peace and ensure IDPs return home.

"Inshallah, the NDC will provide the solution. Inshallah the NDC will

come up with the solution."

Mohamed Saad Harmal, assistant head of the government's Executive Unit for IDPs in Sana'a, also sees the NDC as the key to ending displacement. "We have to be optimisticthere is no other option—else we'll get lost. I told the National Dialogue that we only have three options - negotiate, negotiate and negotiate."

That puts considerable pressure on the NDC.

"Many people they are waiting for the output from the NDC," said NDC delegate Al-Hothefy. "Either we lead Yemen to be a good country, or we will fail. Most members of the NDC, I think, are working hard to achieve good results from this, but most people they expect a solution for everything.'

Some are simply fearful that if the NDC does not succeed, the country risks falling back into civil war.

"I think there are too many hopes pinned on the National Dialogue, but that's what the NDC was supposed to do - it was supposed to resolve national issues," said Yemen Times's Al-Sakkaf. She says Yemen's problems are not new.

"How can you suddenly have

a deforestation problem or a qat problem? We've always had these problems. Recognizing there are problems is the first step to a solution. 2011 helped us realize that we need to do something about them urgently—and it's because we took sort of the power from the lazy leaders who did not want to do much about it."

For the next two months, NDC delegates will meet in their hotel, protected from the food shortages and power cuts that plague much of Yemen. One aid worker wondered if, like the Somali peace talks, the meetings will drag on for years as delegates enjoy the benefits.

"What we're doing in that fivestar hotel is in isolation from the rest of the country," said Al-Sakkaf. "It's a major risk because whatever we come up with-even if it's the best constitution—the rest of the country will just throw it out because they will say 'This doesn't represent us. Where were you when we were starving?"

Whatever comes out of the NDC process, say delegates, will only be pieces of paper which, however thoughtful, will ultimately have to be implemented by a future govern-

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DUBAI, U.A.E., 10 July 2013 Emirates, one of the world's fastest growing airlines, announced today a further

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Emirates' additional service will operate as EK370 departing Dubai at 1520hrs and arriving in Bangkok at 0020hrs the following day. The return EK371 will depart Bangkok at 0155hrs and arrive in Dubai at 0545hrs.

"Emirates' sixth daily flight to Bangkok launches on the same day as the start of our second daily Airbus A380 service to the city, demonstrating the importance of Thailand to the airline," said Barry Brown, Emirates' Divisional Senior Vice President, Commercial Operations East.

"Due to passenger demand, we have seen a steady increase in terms of services and capacity on our South East Asian routes. In addition to the Bangkok sixth daily, Emirates is also increasing its Hong Kong services to four daily from 27 October and will be launching a daily, non-stop service to Clark in the Philippines from 1 October," added Mr

A Boeing 777-200ER will operate the new Dubai - Bangkok



A Boeing 777-200ER will operate the new Dubai - Bangkok route with 12 seats in First Class, 42 seats in Business Class and 220 seats in **Economy Class.**

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Don't view Egypt's coup with a Western lens

Nader Hashemi Csmonitor.com First Published July 9

BUSINESS

FOUNDATION

liberof al U.S. foreign policy welcomed the July 3 ouster of Egypt's first democratically-elected President, Mohamed Morsi. This was a "good military coup" that American liberals should support, they argued, because it was done in the name of the people, it advances progressive values, and most importantly, it removes political Islamists from power and opens the door for Egyptian secularists.

These arguments bring to mind a famous line attributed to a U.S. major in Vietnam: "It became necessary to destroy the town [in order] to save it." Their assumptions and reasoning do not stand up to critical scrutiny.

This coup marks a colossal setback for the prospects for a democratic Egypt.

An intractable and unaccountable military has returned the center of politics, a fact that makes the American voices cheer-Morsi's ing ouster all the more astound-

Integrating
Islamists
into
politics is
essential
in the Arab
world.

ing. Such approbation, however, reflects a deeper Western philosophical problem: namely, how to think about the development of democracy in Muslim societies.

This philosophical problem is both historical and cultural, and it has contaminated intellectual debate in the West on Muslim societies for centuries. It is fundamentally a problem of enduring Euro-centrism; a reluctance to understand the Islamic world through the prism of its own historical experience instead of the Western one. The essential questions are: Can we think differently about the relationship between religion and political development? Are there alternative paths to modernity whereby Islamist groups can effectively contribute to democratization?

The challenge of democracy in Muslim societies cannot be comprehended by using the same interpretative framework routinely used to assess U.S. politics. Americans should be wary of comparing – and then judging – developed societies with those in the developing world.

Analytical distortions result from measuring the politics of modern post-industrial societies – where a consolidation of democracy has long taken place and where the basic norms of society have been democratically negotiated – against those societies that have long been under authoritarian rule and where the basic rules of society have not yet been negotiated. This applies especially to the normative role of religion in public life, which is only beginning to be debated in the Arab world.

This intellectual problem is connected to the natural yet erroneous tendency to assume that the Western historical experience is universal, especially on questions of religion and secularism. The misguided as-

sumption is that because the West

after centuries of bloodshed and
experimentation — has arrived at
a broad liberal, secular consensus,
the same should be true of the rest
of the world. This blind spot has inhibited a grasp of political development in Muslim societies where the
path to democracy will take a
long time and cannot avoid the
gates of religious politics.

The modernization experience of the Arab-Islamic world has been qualitatively different from the Western one. For complex reasons rooted in the failures of the post-colonial state, modernization has produced strong religious-based opposition movements and weak secular groups in deeply polarized societies.

With the Arab Spring, it was hoped that this polarity would gradually diminish with the demise of long-standing dictators and the transition to democracy. The logic of multiparty politics, democratic accountability, and a robust civil society would inevitably lead to ideological transformation, political compromise, and democratic learning. This was conditional, however, on the democratic process remaining on track.

In Egypt after the 2011 fall of Hosni Mubarak, the transition was underway with all its predictable challenges, controversies, and chaos – largely the legacy of the old regime. The military was in retreat and Egyptians went to the polls six times (for various road-map, presidential, parliamentary, and constitutional balloting). Each time, the Muslim Brotherhood prevailed.

As many had predicted, the Brotherhood's first attempt at exercising power highlighted its incompetence. Morsi made one bad decision after another and his party's popularity plummeted. The Brotherhood was headed for certain defeat in the coming parliamentary elections. This would likely have led to a period of soulsearching and internal debate. A more inclusive and moderate offshoot might have emerged. Now, we will never know.

What Western liberals fail to appreciate is that integrating Islamists into formal politics is an essential part of the struggle for democracy in the Arab-Islamic world. The prospects of this happening have now been dealt a serious blow. The lesson that Islamists will learn is that respecting the rules of democracy do not matter, because when they win elections, their opponents do not respect the same rules. It is now likely that a process of radicalization will poison the politics of Egypt and the broader Islamic world for years to come.

Twenty years ago, U.S. Ambassador Edward Djerejian, in a famous speech, wondered if Islamists could be trusted to respect the rules of democracy. Reflecting a widespread concern, he suggested the problem was a conception of democracy that amounted to "one man, one vote, one time." Recent events in Egypt have turned

sumption is that because the West
– after centuries of bloodshed and
experimentation – has arrived at
a broad liberal, secular consensus,
the same should be true of the rest

this equation on its head. It is not
mainstream Islamists, but certain
liberal and secularist groups, in alliance with the military, who have
subverted the democratic process.

All of this suggests a need for rethinking the Western approach and assumptions about the struggle for democracy in the Arab-Islamic World. The standard formulas and paradigms, drawn from Western history, as to which political constituencies are better agents of democratization, break down upon examination. This also applies to political struggles in "established"

Muslim democracies such as Turkey and Indonesia, as well as in "developing" democracies such as Tunisia and Morocco.

For those who seek a genuine understanding of challenges facing democracy in the Middle East, what is required at this moment is a degree of humility and reflection about a coup that topples a civilian government, regardless of how incompetent that government may be.

Nader Hashemi is the director of the Center for Middle East Studies at the University of Denver.





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JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Oxfam, an international NGO working with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering, has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancy for its programme

Agriculture Project Officer (1 position)

Location: Haradh Contract Duration: 11 months

Job Purpose

Effectively and efficiently implement the Food Security and Livelihood program designed to increase the food security and resiliency capacity of conflict and economically affected population in Hajja and Saada governorates.

Main Responsibilities

- Participate in and carry out needs assessments and research activities at filed level.
- Provide technical advice on developing strategies and work plans in order to implement agricultural interventions activities,
- Participate in mobilizing and sensitizing stake holders.
- Develop and implement strategies and work plans for agriculture support program
- Participate in capacity needs assessment of government agriculture extensions program at district level, and prepare situation and field monitoring reports on the
- Organize, design and conduct training of the government extension workers who will undertake wider community
- Establish demonstration sites and dissemination of technologies and best practices in order to increased locally produced food such as sorghum, sesame, vegetable and fruit
- Form and support agriculture groups with the objective of promoting information exchanges, experience sharing, culture of working together, etc
- Work towards linking the targeted households and communities with extension, credit and market services delivered by both private, government and non government organisations
- Closely work with WASH team to improve existing tradition irrigation scheme
- Monitor and support beneficiaries to ensure quality and timely the implementation of the project activities at
- Ensure the mainstreaming of cross cutting issues (gender, DRR, etc) into the implementation process of
- Participate in meetings to manage and develop the FSL
- Participate in other activities as program required.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- A university degree in agriculture preferably in agronomy , horticulture or irrigation or any related discipline
- At least three years of experience in appropriate agriculture extension, community mobilization, livelihoods support, and cash based programming in early recovery setting.
- Proven experience in community action planning processes and in working with partners.
- Proven assessment and analytical skills and the ability to produce written and verbal reports succinctly.
- High level of commitment and willingness to work in a
- Considerable experience of small farmers' trainings and capacity building
- High level of interpersonal communications skills Fluency in spoken and written English and Arabic

Community Led Total Sanitation Officer (2 positions)

Location: Haradh Contract Duration: 8 months

Job Purpose

Work directly with Oxfam's beneficiaries, community committees and partners to overcome poverty and suffering; and to advocate for knowledge, attitude and practice change and facilitate improved access to safe water and sanitation

Main Responsibilities

- Lead the facilitation of ignition and triggering process for Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in targeted villages and schools
- Mentor Public Health Staff, natural leaders. women, school and community facilitators on CLTS.
- Formasanitationactiongroupbydrawingrepresentatives from all the neighborhoods of the village and link them
- to work with village WASH committee. Make a list or map of households and their present

- sanitation status
- Facilitate linking of communities to suppliers of latrine construction materials
- Develop tools and checklist for participatory monitoring success of implementation.
- Identify gaps and facilitate with communities how to find solutions to address sanitation gaps through community action plans
- Submit purchase requests for all procurements
- Prepare bi weekly work plans and progress reports.
- Coordinate and liaise with other actors on sanitation to facilitate accomplishment of CLTS goals.
- Support the local government sanitation authorized agency to come up with local policies proper excreta disposal and establishment of parameters for declaration of ODF villages
- Perform other necessary tasks for any other tasks assigned by the Team Leader.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- A university degree or diploma in public health or social sciences
- Ability to facilitate community mobilization approaches, meetings, consultations
- Experience of undertaking training sessions, mentoring and coaching
- Possess flexibility and ability to work effectively under stressful situations
- Ability to develop checklist and monitoring plan and able to implement them within given timeframe. Knowledge of computer applications - GIS
- mapping, MS Office and Excel. Knowledge of SPHERE, WHO, Sanitation methods
- and approaches Ability to communicate clearly and both orally and
- in writing in English and Arabic Good community facilitation skills, patience and
- willing to work with women and children Work independently with little or no supervision
- Experienced in preparing and writing reports

Livestock Project Officer (1 position)

Location: Haradh

and prolonged time.

Effectively and efficiently implement the FSL program designed to increase the food security and resiliency capacity of conflict and economic affected population in Hajja and Saada governorates.

Main Responsibilities

- Participate in needs assessments and research activities at filed level
- Carry out needs and feasibility assessments of livestock interventions
- Provide technical advice on developing strategies
- Participate in mobilising and sensitising stake holders including targeted communities, local authorities, partners, etc;
- Participate in selection of villages and
- Develop and implement strategies and work plans for vet and livestock management support
- Design and conduct trainings to small scale livestock keepers in better livestock management
- government and private vet services. Organise training of the government and private

Participate in capacity needs assessment of

- Work towards linking the targeted households and communities with vet services delivered
- Monitor and support beneficiaries to ensure quality
- and timely the implementation of the project activities at field level.
- Prepare situation and field monitoring reports on the work progress.
- Ensure the mainstreaming of cross cutting issue (gender, DRR, etc) into the implementation process of the program work.
- Work closely with managers and the logistic team to ensure quality and timely delivery of inputs

- required for vet support program.
- Participate in meetings to manage and develop the FSL
- Participate in other activities as program required.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- A degree or equivalent in agriculture preferably in agronomy , horticulture or irrigation
- At least three years of experience in appropriate agriculture extension, community mobilization, livelihoods support, and cash based programming in early recovery setting.
- Proven experience in community action planning processes and in working with partners
- Proven assessment and analytical skills and the ability to produce written and verbal reports succinctly
- High level of commitment and willingness to work in a harsh environment
- Considerable experience of small farmers' trainings and capacity building
- High level of interpersonal communications skills
- Fluency in spoken and written English and Arabic

Water Quality Officer (1 position)

Location: Haradh Contract Duration: 11 months

Job Purpose

Effectively work directly with Oxfam's beneficiaries, community committees and partners to overcome poverty and suffering; and advocate for knowledge, attitude and practice change and facilitate improved access to safe water and sanitation to help achieve Oxfam's strategic change objectives.

Main Responsibilities

- Train field staff on use of water testing kits and on how to undertake sanitary inspection of water sources.
- Conduct systematic surveys, collect water samples and carry out water quality analysis. Monitor quality of water regularly in all rehabilitated/
- maintained or newly constructed water supply schemes, water points and accordingly, maintain a database for water quality results.
- Develop tools and ensure sanitary inspection of water sources; and analyze data and take necessary measures

Plan, manage and monitor chlorination of water from

- water trucking or applicable public water sources before distribution Submit purchase requests for all procurements needs
- related with water quality Prepare weekly, monthly work plans and progress reports;
- and prepare water quality reports Coordinate and liaison with all other project staff and field team for the effective and efficient day-to-day management
- Coordinate with other stakeholder specially GARWAP on
- Perform any other tasks assigned by supervisor relating to WASH Pilot projects
- Prepare an inventory of all water testing kits

of the WASH/Public Health projects

- Prepare samples for analysis or transportation, setting up
- and undertaking microbial and chemical analyses.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- Ability to present concise reports, reflecting the problems and possible solutions
- Experience of undertaking training sessions
- Ability to work effectively under stress in emergency and

- Ability to set, initiate and plan a laboratory at District level in consultation with District
- Ability to use MS Office
- Knowledge of SPHERE, WHO, Yemen water quality standards
- Ability to use water quality field testing kits specially Delegua.
- Ability to analyze and interpret the results of a
- variety of laboratory tests of water. Ability to communicate clearly and both orally and in writing in English and Arabic.

Driver – (1 position)

Location: Haradh

Contract Duration: 11 months

Job Purpose

Effectively and efficiently drive Oxfam vehicles and be responsible for the safety of passengers and the vehicles.

Main Responsibilities

- Ensure safe driving of Oxfam vehicles with valid permits, executing Oxfam regulations and rules including speed limits; and subsequently reporting and notifying superiors and authorities in case of accidents or theft.
- Ensure that the vehicle has first-aid box, spare tyres, tools, enough fuel, water and other essentials; and check vehicle condition on daily
- Inform the Logistics Officer of the movements
- Report any accidents, wear and tear, dents and any abnormalities caused to the vehicle to the Logistic officer immediately for appropriate action.
- Ensure that all passengers travelling in the vehicle are authorized.
- Assist in small purchases for the programme and carry out routine logistics and administrative duties e.g. photocopying, filing, faxing, etc.
- Ensure good planning in advance of any journey and to ensure that there are adherences to security guidelines with provision of the checklists on the car.
- Keep his/her driving license valid and ready for inspection.
- Show commitment to Oxfam's mission, aims & objectives.
- Perform any other duties reasonably assigned

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- A high school degree or diploma
- Demonstrate ability to maintain a clean, trouble free, fully equipped and a ready vehicle and provide punctual and reliable services.
- Ensure timely vehicle cleaning, servicing and repairing with minimal supervision.
- A current Yemeni driving license.
- Knowledge of the city, and an ability to thereby route trips economically and efficiently.
- Initiative to take on responsibility with minimal supervision.
- Ability to handle breakdowns independently.
- Ability to work irregular hours and spend extended periods on tour. Willingness to actively participate in office activities, and contribute to general office
- Ability to demonstrate sensitivity to gender equality and equity issues in work practices.

To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in any of the above positions, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for and the location of the job in the email subject, to **yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk** .

Closing date for applications is 28th July 2013

Interview 15 July, 2013





Brigadier Dr. Mused Al-Daheri, deputy of Educational Affairs in the Police Academy, to the Yemen Times:

"The success of any Interior Ministry is gauged by the satisfaction of the population."

Five months following President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's military restructuring, the Prime Minister Mohammed Salem Basindwa has issued recent decrees including new appointments within the reformed structure. The Yemen Times sat down with Brigadier Dr. Mused Al-Daheri, the deputy of Educational Affairs in the Policy Academy, to discuss procedures regarding the appointments and why the Political and National Security Bureaus were excluded from these decrees.

Interview and photo by Mohammed Al-Hassani

How was the new structure of the Interior Ministry set and on what basis?

The restructuring underwent several stages. First, there was an analysis of the Interior Ministry. Security in other countries applies a simplified management principle that is less expensive but more effective. We have wide management and great possibilities in Yemen, but the performance is very weak. Thus, the restructuring team identified the most prominent shortcomings at the ministry and came up with multiple results that were announced within a study in a special seminar, held on December 2012. The organizational structure of the ministry was based on the recommendations of this seminar.

After this, systems, laws and regulations will be amended and, if needed, the police law will be amended to create police that can maintain security and stability based on the orders of President Hadi. The latest appointments aim tobeginthepracticallyrestructuring in terms of establishing appropriate tools to carry out the new policy of the ministry.

Do you think the restructuring will solve the problems we see in some Yemeni institutions?

We don't have a magic wand. We are progressing according to a certain plan that aims to address deficiencies—such as the wide gap that exists between residents and the security department—which have made residents uncooperative. Many people feel like the police are against their interests.

Another example is the issue of national loyalty in our security institutions. The Interior Ministry was associated with the head of the state. Partisan and tribalism were prevalent. Therefore, the neutrality of the armed and security forces was just media hype. It was part of a political game which had negative effects on national loyalty.

Do you think the new structure will end mistrust between residents and the security department?

The restructuring of the Interior Ministry aims to reactivate the institutional work there which, in my opinion, will create a partnership with citizens. The success of any Interior Ministry is gauged by the satisfaction of the population.

What are the most prominent new departments or positions within the new structure?

The previous structure had many problems. For example, some organizational entities had no functions or duties but were created only to be headed by certain individuals. This is against the law and Yemen's Constitution. Moreover, some necessary, organizational entities weren't helpful in the ministry's previous structure. The new structure systemizes all these problems.

What's establishing a new structure and requesting the help of American and European experts?

It's good to point this out. Why do we underestimate our national experiences? Why do we keep saying that we need American and European experts? I want to point out that 98 percent of the new restructuring was done by local experts.

The goal was to keep the army out of politics. The security and military forces have served the ruler's interests in the past.

What about the Jordanian

experts?

We got the idea from the General Inspector from Jordon, but other ideas such as the general strategy of the Interior Ministry was prepared locally—unlike the restructuring of the Defense Ministry, where American influence is clear. In the past, teams assigned to conduct any study used to implement what the president, minister or even deputy wants. However, the restructuring team implements only what is good for the national interest, and this has created a good environment to overcome all deficiencies in the new structure.

The Interior Ministry has been managed based on a tribal mindset

the benefit of Some say using American experts in the restructuring of the Defense Ministry may affect Yemen's military. Is that true?

No. The use of foreign experts is very good, but we should take [the suggestions] which suit our situation. When I said we didn't use foreign experts in the Interior Ministry, I meant that we had enough local experts. I'm not exaggerating when I say that the European team that came to help us with our restructuring didn't help, not even one percent.

I read the text of the new restructuring of the Interior Ministry. Two new positions, the general inspector and the Family Care Department, are interesting. Why have they been created?

With the General Inspector, four departments will fall under it. The first one is for information technology. Can you believe that our security department today doesn't have information technology? Can you believe the Interior Ministry doesn't have an automated database? It is embarrassing. So this department [of information technology] was established. Before the restructuring of the Interior Ministry, the interior minister did not know how many forces the ministry had. The deputy minister had all the human resources and the belongings of the ministry.

Will the new restructuring address the problem of overlapping responsibilities?

The restructuring will curb centralization and make people work according to their majors. I am not exaggerating when I say the Interior Ministry has been managed based on a tribal mindset since the establishment of the republic. This happened because those responsible for the ministry did not believe in building the institution. Every minister came in with his individual vision. So, the security forces and the state forces lack institutional knowledge accumulation.

What are the consequences of delaying decisions regarding Interior Ministry's restructuring?

We have a scheduled restructuring action plan. We know what we will do until 2014. The appointments [of new figures] came in due time and according to the scheduled plan. But there was an obstacle at the beginning. We waited first for the success of the army restructuring because the army is the safety valve of the political process in the transitional phase. Then, we started on the restructuring of the Interior Ministry.

It's rumored the reason the new appointments took so long is because the General People Congress (GPC) and the Joint Meeting Parties (JPM) needed

time to negotiate splitting the posts. What's your take on this?

The Interior Minister bears the unbearable. If he appoints someone affiliated with the Islah Party, they say he belongs to Islah. And if he appoints someone associated with the General People Congress (GPC), they say he is one of the regime remnants. But, I am telling you the president decided the latest appointments according to a national criteria: eligibility, integrity and capability. Out of 19 persons appointed, there were nine from the southern governorates. This has happened for the first time since [the Civil War of] 1994.

All the decisions during this phase should be based on reconciliation as stipulated in the Gulf Initiative, right?

Reconciliation does not mean choosing staff randomly. There are certain interests. There are partisan and political balances. There are regional balances. The decisionmakers should take these balances into account. We should not be "ideal" in a way [that also holds us back]. The latest appointments at the Interior Ministry are based on scientific criteria. I personally know around 95 percent of them, and I am confident they will be up to the

Do you deny the appointments were divided equally among parties?

There must be criteria even if there is reconciliation. For example, if I appoint someone from the Islah, this person should be the best in Islah. We can't appoint someone just because he simply represents a particular party. National interests come first. The latest appointments are devoid of partisanship. If the latest appointments are split 50-50, restructuring will succeed for a limited time and conflict will emerge again.

Why were National Security and Political Security excluded from the Interior Ministry's restructuring?

Changes should not be all at once. Reorganizing the army, for example, was important. The goal was to keep the army out of politics. The security and military forces have served the ruler's interests in the past. The new restructuring says military forces are sovereign and protect the country, not the political authority. The restructuring of the National Security and Political Security forces will be next.



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أؤكد أن الحزبية في الواقع العملي ليست موجودة

في التعيينات الأخيرة، ولو اعتمدت التعيينات على

معيار المحاصصة لا يمكن للهيكلة أن تنجح إلا

طيب دكتور لاذا تم إستثناء جهازي

الأمن القومي والسياسي من قرارات

التغييرات يجب ألا تكون دفعة واحدة.. هناك

أولويات كان الأهم مثلا أن تعاد هيكلة القوات

المسلحة، ومن أهم ثمارها هو إبعادها عن

الشأن السياسي.. يعنى نحن في الماضي كنا

نكرس القوات المسلحة والأمن لخدمة كرسي

الحاكم، وجاء الهيكل الجديد ليقول أن القوات

المسلحة سيادية لحماية الوطن إجمالا وليس

لحماية السلطة السياسية.. وفيما يخص جهازي

الأمن القومي والسياسي ستكون هيكلتهما هي

هل قرار هيڪلۃ الجهازين بيد السلطۃ

يجب بداية أن نميز بين مستويين للأجهزة

الأمنية بين الجهاز الذي يضمن الأمن العام، وفي

الأمن الذي يضمن أمن السلطة.. كل المؤسسات

الأمنية في الفترة الماضية كانت موظفة لحماية

أمن السلطة، وهو ما ترتب عليه إنهيار الأمن

إجمالا وهذا عائد لخلل في الاستراتيجية الامنية

لكن هناك من يقول أن أحد الجهازين لا

يتبع السلطات اليمنية وأن هيكلتم أو

دُمْجِه بجهاز آخر هو بقرار قوى أخرى

من سلبيات الماضي تفريخ المكونات التنظيمية،

ولهذا تجد أن المهمة التي يقوم بها جهاز الأمن

السياسي هي ذات المهمة التي يقوم بها الأمن

القومى.. لم يكن هناك حاجة دآخلية لأنشاء جهاز

جديد أَّذا كانَّ الجهاز الأول لم نقم بتفعيله بعد..

وعلى كل أنا معك في أنه يوجد تداخل في مهام

الجهازين، لكن إنشآء الله إعادة الهيكلة تقوم

بتفعيل عمل الجهازين بعد أن يدمجا بجهاز واحد...

وهذا متطلب داخلي بالنسبة لليمن، وهناك أيضا

متطلب خارجي فيماً يخص الجهازين.

ذات نفوذ في البلاد؟

اليمنية أم لا؟

لفترة محددة وسيعود الصراع مرة أخرى.

هيكلة وزارة الداخلية؟

نائب رئيس أكاديمية الشرطة للشؤون التعليمية العميد الدكتور مسعد الظاهري

في حوار مع يمن تايمز:

كانت وزارة الداخلية عبارة عن جهاز يتبع رأس الدولة.. الحزبية والقبلية تتمثل فيها بأبشع صورها

بعد خمسة أشهر من المصادقة عليه...أصدر الرئيس عبد ربه منصورهادي ورئيس الوزراء محمد باسندوة مؤخرا قرارات بْتعيينات شملتْ أَكْثَر من 40 منصباً ضمن الهيكُّلْ التَّنظيْميُّ الجديد لُوزارةُ الْدَّاخْلِيْة.. تُسْتضيف الصحيفة في هذّا الحوار العميد الدكتور مسعد ظيف الله الظاهري نائب رئيس أكاديمية الشرطة للشؤون التعليمية للحديث معم حول المعايير التي استندت عليها تلك التعيينات ولاذا تم إستثناء جهازي الأمن السياسي والقومي منها، وما تداعيات القرارات على الوضع الأمني في البلاد.. فإلى الحوار..

حوار وتصوير/محمدالحسني

بداية دكتور كيف تم وضع الهيكل الجديد لوزارة الداخلية وعلى أي أساس كان؟

الهيكلة تمت على مراحل متعددة بدأت أولا بتشخيص حالة الوزارة.. عندما تقارن أجهزة الأمن في الدول الأخرى تجد أنها تطبق مبدأ إدارة مبسطة وتكاليف أقل وفعالية أكبر.. عندنا تجد العكس إدارة مترهلة وامكانيات كبيرة لكن أدائها ضعيف جدا.. لذا قام فريق الهيكلة بإعادة تشخيص أبرز الاختلالات في الوزارة وتوصل إلى مجموعة من النتائج وتم إشهارها ضمن دراسة في ندوة خاصة عقدت في ديسمبر الماضي وعلى ضّوء توصيات الندوة تم عمل الهيكل التنظيمي للوزارة. وسيتبع الهيكل تعديل الأنظمة والقوانينَّ واللوائح.. وحتى إذا تطلب الأمر تعديلات قانونية من أجل إيجاد شرطة تستطيع حفظ الأمن والاستقرار بصورة عصرية فليكن، كما وجه رئيس الجمهورية.. ومن هذا الأساس جاءت التعيينات الأخيرة لتدخل عملية الهيكلة واقعها العملى الذي يتمثل في إيجاد أدوات مناسبة لتنفيذ السياسة الجديدة لوزارة الداخلية.

هل تعتقد أن الهيكلة ستعالج جوانب القصور في المؤسسات الأمنية؟

نحن لا نمتلك عصا سحرية..وفي أي بلد من البلدان لكل فعل رد فعل معين يقابله في الزمن .. نحن نمشى الآن وفق خطة.. وهناك جوانب قصور عدة.. أُحد هذه جوانب كانت تتمثل في وجود فجوة كبيرة بين المواطن وأجهزة الأمن..ً أي أن المواطن غير متعاون معك. يشعر كما لو أنتك متطفل عليه أو أنك تمثل شيئا لا يعبر عن مصالحه مما ترتب على ذلك ضعف الأداء الأمني، أيضا الولاء الوطني في المؤسسات الأمنية.. فيَّ الواقع كانت وزارة الداخلية عبارة عن جهاز يتبع رأس الدولة.. الحزبية والقبلية تتمثل فيها بأبشع صورها، لذلك كان الحديث عن حيادية القوات المسلحة والأمن كلام للصحافة فقط، لكن في الممارسة العملية كانت جزءا من اللعبة السياسية؛ بمعنى أنها كانت موظفة بيد رأس الدولة، وهو ما انعكس سلبا على طبيعة الولاء

وهل من وحمتك نظ ك سبعيد العبكل

الجديد الثقة بين المواطن والأجهزة

العمل المؤسسي فيها، وهذا برأيي سيؤدي لخلق علاقة شراكة مع المواطن.. أي تُجاح لأيّ وزارة داخلية في العالم يقاس بمدى رضا المواطن.. يعنى كلماً ارتفع مستوى هذا الرضا كلما عنى ذلك أن أجهزة الأمن تقوم على خدمته، وكلما كان المواطن ممتعضا من هذه الأجهزة يعنى أنها فشلت في مهمتها.

ما هي أبرز المناصب أو الإدارات التي تم

إستحداثها في الهيكل الجديد؟ الهيكل السابق كان فيه قصور كبير، مثلا كان هناك كيانات تنظيمية ليس لها مهام في الواقع، لكن تم إستحداثها لكي يتقلدها شخص مًّا.. وُهذًّا كان مخالف لقانون الشرطة وللدستور اليمنى عامة، أيضا كان هناك حاجة لكيانات تنظمية لكنها لم تكن موجودة في هيكل الوزارة، لذلك جاء الهيكل الجديد لينظم ذلك، بحيث أنه لم نستحدث كيان نحدد له المهام التي سيقوم بها.

إذاما الحاجة لهيكل جديد والاستعانة بخبرات أمريكية وأوروبية طالما أن المشكلة كانت في مخالفة الدستور؟ أنا معك في جزء مما ذكرت، لماذا ننتقص من كفاءاتنا الوطنية.. لماذا نردد في كل مكان أن عندنا خبرات أمريكية وأوروبية.. هنا أريد أن أوضح أمرا.. بالنسبة لوزارة الداخلية 98 ٪ من الجهود والخبرات التي وضعت الهيكل الجديد هي جهود

وخبرات محليةً.

ماذا عن الاستعانة بالخبرات الأردنية؟ بالنسبة للأردن.. نعم نحن أخذنا من الأردنيين فكرة المفتش العام، لكن بقية الأفكار مثل الإستراتيجية العامة لعمل وزارة الداخلية هي جهد يمنى 100 ٪ بخلاف هيكلة وزارة الدفاع الذي كان ّفيه الجهد الأمريكي واضحا.. وهناك مبدأ عام لدينا في فريق إعادة الهيكلة .. في الفترات السابقة عندما كان يطلب إعداد دراسة معينة مثلا ينتظروا رئيس الجمهورية ماذا يريد يعملوا على تنفيذه.. ماذا يريد الوزير يعملوا بذه.. وحتى ماذا يريد الوكيل يعملوا

على تنفيذه.. أما الآن فقيل لنا أنتم أكاديميون وخبراء اعملوا بما ترونه يخدم مصلحة للوطن.. ولا تقبلوا أي توجيه لا من من رئيس الجمهورية الغاية من إعادة هيكلة وزارة الداخلية هو تفعيل ولا من وزير الداخلية ولا من أي حد؛ فهذا أعتقد

الهيكل الجديد. وكأنك تلمح من خلال حديثك أن هيكلة وزارة الدفاع كانت الخبرات الأمريكية فيها واضحة لمخاطر ما .. هناك من يقول أن هذه الخبرات ستفسد عقيدة الجيش اليمني؟

لا على العكس.. الإستعانة بالخبرات الأجنبية شيء مفيد جدا .. لكن أُخذ منه ما يتناسب مع واقعي.. وعندما قلت ليس للخبرات الأجنبية تأثير في إعادة هيكلة وزارة الداخلية كنت أقصد أن عندنا خبرات تكفي.. وأنا لا أبالغ إذا قلت أن الفريق الأوروبي الذيّ جاء لمساعدتنا في الهيكلة لم يساعدنا حتى ولو بواحد في المائة في الهيكلة.. ولكن نحن من ساعدهم في فهم طبيعة عملنا.. يعنى أن الدعم المعنوى كان موجودا لدينا من قبلهم.. والحقيقة كان هناك تضخيم في وسائل الإعلام في هذا الموضوع هدفه الإنتقاص من كفاءتنا.. لمَّاذا نقول أن هذّا جهد أجنبي هل لكي يقبل في الداخل.. الحقيقية لدينا خبراء لا تقل خبّراتُهم عنَّ الخبراء الأمريكيين أو الأوربيين.

أنه خلق جوا صحيا لتلافى أية جوانب قصور في

عندقراءتي لنص الهيكل الجديد لوزارة الداخلية وجدت أنه تم إستحداث منصب المفتش العام وإدارة رعاية الأسرة ماهي خلفيات إستحداثهما؟

الفكرة الجديدة التي جاءت في الهيكل الجديد هي المفتش العام، منصب المفتش العام هذا تتبّعه أربع إدارات عامة، الإدارة الأولى تتمثل في تقنية المعلومات.. هل يعقل أن جهاز أمني في القرن الواحد العشرين وفى ظل إنتشار الجريمة المنظمة حول العالم أو ما تعرف بالجريمة العابرة للحدود.. هل يعقل ونحن في هذا العصر وجهازنا الأمنى لا يوجد لديه تقنية المعلومات.. هل تصدق أن وزارة الداخلية حتى الآن ليس لديها قاعدة بيانات مؤتمتة.. هذا شيء مخجل جدا.. إذا فتم إنشاء هذه الإدارة.. وزيّر الداخلية قبل إعادة الميكلة لم يكن يعرف كم لديه من قوات،

وكيل الوزارة كان لديه كل الموارد البشرية وكل ممتلكات الوزارة.

15 July, 2013

وهل يلغى الهيكل الجديد المركزية والتداخل في الاختصاصات؟ ما جاءت الهيكلة إلا لتقلص المركزية وتعطر

الناس اختصاصاتهم.. نحن كنا في الفترة الماضية، وأنا هنا لا أبالغ ولا انتقص من أي أحد ومنذ قيام الجمهورية كانت الدولة ووزارة الداخلية تدار بعقلية القبيلي.. لأنه لم يكن هناك إيمان بالعمل المؤسسى لدى القائمين على الوزارة، ولذلك كان كل وزير يأتي يبدأ من الصفر، ووفقا لرؤيته؛ بمعنى كل عمل كان قبله ينتهى، ولذلك فأجهزتنا الأمنية وأجهزة الدولة إجمالاً تفتقد للتراكم المعرفي المؤسسي.

دكتور ما هي دواعي تأخر القرارات الخاصة بإعادة هيكلة وزارة

لم تتأخر.. نحن لدينا خطة عمل للهيكلة وهى مزمنة ونعرف ما الذي سنقوم بعمله في شهر مارس في مايو في نهاية العام 2012 .. وهكذا إلى العام 2014، فتوقيت التعيينات جاء في الوقت المناسب وحسب الخطة المزمنة، لكن كانت هناك عقبة في البداية تمثلت في الانتظار حتى تنجح أولا إعادة الهيكلة في إطار القوات المسلحة، لأن الجيش هو صمام أمان العملية السياسية فى المرحلة الانتقالية وبعد ذلك الشروع في هيكلةً وزارة الداخلية.

لكن هناك من يطرح أن تأخير صدور قرارات التعيين وفقا للهيكلة الجديدة كان بسبب اتفاقات محاصصة هذه المناصب بين طرفي السياسة المؤتمر والمثبترك؟

الحقيقة أن وزير الداخلية يتحمل أكثر مما يحتمل.. يعنى لو عين واحد من الاصلاح قالوا هذا إصلاحي، ولو عين من المؤتمر قالوا هذا من بقايا النظام.. لكن أنا أقول لك التعيينات الأخيرة من رئيس الجمهورية كان فيها المعيار الوطنى والكفاءة والنزاهة والقدرة، ولذلك لأول مرة يتصفوا المحافظات الجنوبية من مجموع 19 شخصا تم تعيينهم كان تسعة منهم من

المحافظات الجنوبية لأول مرة منذ العام 1994.

القرارات في هذه المرحلة يجب أن تؤخذ بالتوافق وأيضا المناصب يجب تكون بالمناصفة وفقا للمبادرة الخليجية وآليتها التنفيذية التي تحكم اليمن حاليا كما يقول البعض؟

أنا اعتقد أن عيب الساسة هو الفهم الخاطئ للتوافق.. التوافق لا يعنى اختيار الكادر كيفما اتفق عليه.. هناك مصالح معينة هناك توازنات حزبية.. توازنات سياسية.. توازنات مناطقية يجب أن يأخذها صانع القرار هذه التوازنات تؤخذ بعين الاعتبار.. لا يمكن أن نقول أن تعيين الكادر الإداري في أي مؤسسة حكومية سواء كانت أمنية[.] أو عسكريّة أو مدنية أنه بيكون كما هو معمول به في الدول المتقدمة ولا نكن ميثاليين نتجاوز الواقع، لأن ذلك سيؤدي إلى رد فعل سلبي.. لكن فيما يخص التعيينات الأخيرة بوزارة الداخلية أنا أقول أنها اعتمدت على معايير علمية، لأن نحو 95 ﴿ مَمَنَ تُم تَعِينِهُمَ انَا أَعَرِفُهُمْ جِيدًا وَعَلَى ثَقَةً بأنهم سيكونون على قدر المسؤولية.

يعني أنك تنكر أن التعيينات خضعت للمحاصصة؟

ساقول لك شيئا.. حتى في إطار التوافق يجب أن يكون هناك معايير.. مثلاً أنا عندما أعين واحد من الإصلاح يجب أن يكون هذا الشخص أفضل ما عند الإصلاح وكذلك بقية الأطراف السياسية.. وفي النهاية المحاصصة لا تعنى إختيار شخص ما كيف ما كان لمجرد أنه يمثل حزبه . يجب أولا أن يكون المعيار وطنيا.

لكن هذه المواصفات تعود للطرف السياسي وأنت لا تستطيع أن تلزمه بأن يقدم شخصا وفق مواصفات تطلبها عندما يكون التعيين خاضع للمحاصصة؟

لكن دكتور الكل يعلم أن جميع

لا.. هذا لو جئت وقلت لقيادة الحزب أعطني أفضل ما عندك.. لكن وزير الداخلية يأخذ بعين الاعتبار معيار الكفاءة.. وأنا على كل كنت أقصد لك أنه أحيانا قد تعين في منصب ما وقد تصنف لحزب وأنت في الحقيقة لست منتم سياسيا.. لذلك أنا

MUNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Algeria Street 38 Building No. 2 P.O. Box 12093 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION (RFQ) **Customs Clearance** and Forwarding Services (RFQ/HCR/BO/13/SUP/07)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), based in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, has an international mandate to protect refugees and to seek durable solutions to their problems. UNHCR plays a major role in coordinating aid to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern.

UNHCR Branch Office in Sana'a intends to establish a Frame Agreement for Customs Clearance and Forwarding Services for initial period of 12 months with the possibility of extension for an additional 12 months.

UNHCR invites sealed offers from eligible clearing and forwarding companies and agents with performance experience to make firm offers.

Bidding documents are available at UNHCR Supply Unit, Sana'a, at the abovementioned address. Tel: 01 469 771; 01469 772

Sealed bids must be received by UNHCR Branch Office Sana'a at the abovementioned address on or before 29th July 2013, latest at 16:00 hours.

Bids received after the deadline or sent to another address will be rejected

MUNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Algeria Street 38 Building No. 2 P.O. Box 12093 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION (RFQ) **Provision of Warehouse Management Services** (RFQ/HCR/BO/13/SUP/05)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), based in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, has an international mandate to protect refugees and to seek durable solutions to their problems. UNHCR plays a major role in coordinating aid to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of

UNHCR Branch Office invites sealed offers from eligible companies with performance experience for the Warehouse Operation and Management in Sana'a.

UNHCR Branch Office in Sana'a intends to establish frame agreement for warehouse management services for an initial period of 12 months with the possibility of extension for an additional 12 months.

Bidding documents are available at UNHCR Supply Unit, Sana'a, at the abovementioned address. Tel: 01 469 771; 01469 772

Sealed offers must be received by UNHCR Branch Office Sana'a at the abovementioned address on or before 29th July 2013, latest at 16:00 hours.

Offers received after the deadline or sent to another address will be rejected.



Algeria Street 38 Building No. 2 P.O. Box 12093 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION (RFQ) Provision of Cargo Transport Services (RFQ/HCR/BO/13/SUP/06)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), based in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, has an international mandate to protect refugees and to seek durable solutions to their problems. UNHCR plays a major role in coordinating aid to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of

UNHCR Branch Office invites sealed offers from eligible transport companies with performance experience for road transport of cargo (Non-Food Items).

UNHCR Branch Office in Sana'a intends to establish frame agreement for cargo transport services for an initial period of 12 months with the possibility of extension for an additional 12 months.

Bidding documents are available at UNHCR Supply Unit, Sana'a, at the abovementioned address. Tel: 01 469 771; 01469 772

Sealed offers must be received by UNHCR Branch Office Sana'a at the abovementioned address on or before 29th JULY 2013, latest at 16:00 hours.

Offers received after the deadline or sent to another address will be rejected.

BUSINESS FOR PEACE FOUNDATION

Can Yemen and Egypt be compared?

Reactions to Morsi's ousting

Rammah Al-Jubari

ack in early 2011, when political unrest swept across the Middle East region via protests in various countries in what would be coined the Arab Spring, analysts, observers and journalists all compared the nations partaking in protests. There was spillover all over the region. While Egypt's uprising may have made more headlines than Yemen's, the two countries have been compared and contrasted in the after math of the events of 2011.

As Yemen finds itself in the middle of its own transitional government, the Arab nation is closely watching Egypt's disentanglement from postrevolution President Mohamed Morsi, whose Muslim Brotherhood affiliated government was removed from power on July 3 by Egypt's army following days of protests.

Much like the rest of the world, Yemenis are torn on the legitimacy of Morsi's ousting with some calling it the real revolution and other political entities like the Islah Party who is often considered Yemen's counterpart to the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt-called it an antidemocratic military coup.

Following media announcements of Morsi's removal, Yemen's own revolutionary-minded Change Square, which is still full of Houthi sympathizers, celebrated with gun shots fired into the air and triumphant chants. The Houthis, a group of Zaidi Shi'ites that have control in parts of northern Yemen, are ideologically and politically opposed to the Islah Party and the Muslim

during Yemen's revolution, Tahrir sued a statement congratulating Square in Sana'a, to protest Morsi's removal and condemn the military coup. The gathering was led by the Organizing Committee of the Youth Peaceful Revolution, whose leaders are known to be staunch Islah sup-

At the same time, other youthdriven protests marched to Egypt's Embassy in Yemen in protest of Egypt's government's changes. Protestors also condemned a congratulatory letter that Yemen's President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi sent to Egypt's transitional government.

Members of Islah including Ahmed Al-Mekhlafi have expressed

'The army is very vital for the success or failure of a revolution either in **Egypt or** Yemen'

outrage letter. Al-Mekhlafi believes Hadi sent the letter presunder sure from foreign governments. The Islah

Party is a part of Yemen's coalition of opposition groups, Joint Meeting Parties (JMPs). Although the

JMPs political parties are credited with supporting Yemen's 2011 popular uprising and signing the internationally-backed Gulf Cooperation Council's Initiative, which removed former President Ali Abdullah Saleh from power, several parties within the coalition have broken from Islah's stance and supEgyptians. The statement says the Egyptian people have regained their revolution from those who hijacked it.

A professor at Sana'a University, Dr. Hamed Ghailan, said the parties' different stances on Egypt may reflect further rifts within the JMP, which could ultimately lead to its

Ghailan believes the arguments against the Muslim Brotherhood · including the marginalization of other political powers in Egypt - sends a powerful message to the Islah Party that they cannot do the

But, Ali Al-Ansi, a Parliamentarian who represents the Islah Party, said the situation in Egypt and Yemen cannot be compared. He points out that while Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood controlled the majority of the government the Islah Party affiliates only head four out of Yemen's 34 ministries. There are further divisions of powers he argues, as Yemen's Prime Minister isn't associated with any party and the National Dialogue Conference was designed to provide opposition to Yemen's powerhouse, the General People's Congress Party.

Other political analysts agree that Yemen is not on the road to Egypt's current situation.

"The army is very vital for the success or failure of a revolution either in Egypt or Yemen," said Nabeel Al-Sofi, a political commentator who is following the issue, but he stopped the comparisons there saying Yemen has its own set of unique power politics that are playing out at the







Thousands of Yemenis gathered in Sana'a's Tahrir Square in support of now-deposed president Morsi.



VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT

The World Bank office in Sana'a is looking for an Environmental Specialist with strong background in implementing environmental safeguards policies to be part of multidisciplinary team working on World Bank operations in Yemen and possibly nearby countries.

Job Description and Accountabilities:

- Environmental Safeguards inputs to projects from identification to preparation, implementation, and completion - to ensure that projects integrate good environmental management practices, and that the Bank's environmental safeguards policies are complied with in full.
- Assisting other colleagues working on environment, natural resources management, and climate change to conduct policy dialogue, to supervise ongoing projects/program, and to follow up with clients/counterparts and other developmental partners
- Providing inputs to Country Assistance Strategy/Country Partnership Strategy, the preparation of environmental briefs for management, presentations, and pieces of analytical or knowledge products
- Assist in preparing/reviewing terms of reference for environmental assessments; review environmental safeguards instruments and other analytical tools required for investment design and implementation.
- During project preparation and implementation, the Environment Specialist will go beyond narrow policy compliance to look for opportunities to improve environmental outcomes of the project he/ she is supporting. The specialist will be expected to contribute to well-written summaries of key safeguards instruments for inclusion in project documentation.
- Participate in review meetings and represent MNA in relevant Bank-wide initiatives.

Essential Specialized Skills/Competencies:

- Master's degree or equivalent academic qualification in a relevant discipline, e.g. environmental engineering, ecology, environmental economics, natural resource management, environmental science or related discipline and a minimum of five years of professional experience in the environmental sector.
- Experience or understanding of the application of the World Bank's environmental safeguards
- Good knowledge of environmental legislation and institutions in Yemen in particular and the Middle East in general.
- Experience in management of complex operations and working in post-conflict situations.
- Demonstrated leadership and interpersonal skills, and the ability to effectively negotiate and achieve balanced solutions to environmental development problems.
- · Knowledge of Fragile and Conflict-Affected States context and ability to apply relevant behavior and business judgement.
- Ability to work in multidisciplinary teams based in multiple locations on diverse and complex
- Strong client orientation with the ability to build an understanding with implementing agency counterparts on the value-added of Bank safeguards;
- A drive for results while working with limited supervision and under tight timelines;
- Excellent oral and written English and Arabic. Knowledge of French would be a strong asset.

Interested candidates should apply via the World Bank site www.worldbank.org/jobs section: "employment opportunities" job number 131599, where you can find full particulars on the vacancy. Closing date for this job is **July 22**, **2013**. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.



PALM YEMEN

Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Job Vacancies Announcement

PALM YEMEN-Sana'a is looking for qualified Technicians who are able to ensure hotel maintenance standards are achieved in all departments.PALM YEMEN provides a good salary and benefits package. Professional experience in facility operations and maintenance is the most critical selection factor for all of the positions. Professional experience in hotel operations and maintenance is also a selection factor and it is especially important for all Room Care applicants. Fluency in English is also a positive selection factor.

POSITION	DESCRIPTION	MONTHLY SALARY
Welder	Responsible for the safe, sanitary and efficient day-to-day fabrication, operation and maintenance of all metallic equipment and facilities including, but not limited to, the water treatment equipment and facilities, piping, pumps, water heaters, valves, tanks and other water and wastewater facilities in the main building, the staff residence, the health club, the swimming pool, restaurant, and the grounds. Responsible for 24/7 coverage of all welding and metal work requirements. Ensure all welding and metal work is maintained to the high standard expected by our guests.	\$585 US Dollar
Plumber	Responsible for the continuous operation and maintenance, safe, sanitary and efficient day-to-day operation and maintenance of the water treatment equipment and facilities, piping, pumps, water heaters, valves, tanks and other water and wastewater facilities. Responsible for 24/7 coverage of all plumbing system operations and maintenance. Ensure all plumbing systems are maintained to the high standard expected by our guests	\$585 US Dollar
Room Care Technician	Responsible for executing 24/7 coverage of maintenance, safe, sanitary and efficient maintenance in the residences in the main building and the residences of the staff residence building. Ensure residences in the main building and the residences of the staff residence building are maintained to the high standard expected by our guests	\$590 US Dollar
Water Treatment Technician	Responsible for the safe and efficient day-to-day operation of the potable and industrial water plants, storage and distribution systems in the main building, the health club, supply wells, water treatment facilities, water cooling towers, closed chilled water system, the swimming pool, restaurant and the staff residence. Responsible for continuous treatment and delivery of potable and industrial water to the main building laundry, residences and kitchens and the health club, swimming pool, staff residence and the Tent restaurant. Responsible for 24/7 coverage of potable and industrial water operations. Ensure potable and industrial operations are maintained to the high standard expected by our guests.	\$460 US Dollar
Foreman; Water Treatment	Responsible for the safe and efficient day-to-day operation of the potable and industrial water plants, storage and distribution systems in the main building, the health club, supply wells, water treatment facilities, water cooling towers, closed chilled water system, the swimming pool, restaurant and the staff residence. Responsible for continuous treatment and delivery of potable and industrial water to the main building laundry, residences and kitchens and the health club, swimming pool, staff residence and restaurant. Responsible for 24/7 coverage of potable and industrial water operations. Ensure potable and industrial operations are maintained to the high standard expected by our guests	\$585 US Dollar
Painter	Responsible for the safe and efficient day-to-day carpentry, sign-making and painting throughout the facility. Ensure carpentry, signage and painting complies with the high standard expected by our guests.	\$ 460 US Dollar

Interested Qualified applicants can send CV to HR.Recruiter@palmyemen.com Deadline: July 15th, 2013.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Post Title: Vocational literacy Program Manager **Location:** Social Fund for Development/ Sana'a

Duration: Full time including three (3) months probationary period

No of Post: 15 July 2013 **Date Announced:**

Closing Date: 30 July 2013 **Duration of the Program:** 3 years

Background:

The Social Fund for Development (SFD) will implement a program funded by the Islamic Development Bank IDP that aims at assisting the targeted beneficiaries, especially women and rural population to be part of the economic and social development process at the local and national levels, alleviating their poverty through providing vocational literacy, market based skills training, and access to microfinance services to help targeted beneficiaries develop their own businesses. As well as provide an educational chance for children who dropped out of the educational system. To ensure effective and timely implementation of the program, the SFD seeks to hire a qualified Yemeni candidate to lead the program's staff, manage daily activities, closely monitor and report progress and identify and overcome obstacles.

Main Responsibilities:

- Manage program operations as well as supervise implementing all program related tasks.
- Recruit efficient program staff to implement the program components.
- Develop review and continue updating the program implementation action plans.
- Direct supervision and evaluation of staff performance as well as providing them with the technical support. Analyze periodic and non periodic progress reports and compare them against program goals.
- Establish and maintain good relationships with different program's stakeholders, such as government entities,
- civil society bodies and donors
- Perform any program related activities requested by the SFD.

Therefore;

SFD calls Yemeni Nationals of mature, energetic, creative and dynamic personalities to apply for this job which also requires:

- A Bachelor Degree (Masters preferred) from a reputable University in Management, Economics, Development, Education or any related field.
- At least three years of experience in project management.
- Hold Yemeni nationality. 3.
- Sound knowledge of development projects funded by international donors. Proven ability to nurture a smooth working relationship with varied stakeholders (donor agencies, government
- 5. agencies, MFIs...etc).
- Proficiency in written and spoken Arabic and English.
- Strong communication, public relations, organizational, and leadership skills.
- Strong analytical and report writing skills.
- Mature, energetic, creative, and dynamic personality. Proficiency in using Microsoft programs (Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Access...etc) 10.
- Traveling across the country and abroad.
- Full-time availability according to the SFD's work system.

Reporting:

The Project Manager will report directly to SFD's related to head unit.

Salary, benefits and others:

- Salary (including social security, life insurance) will be attractive, according to working experience and qualifications.
- Training opportunities abroad and in the country will be available.

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

Interested candidates should submit their application by email to: hr@sfd-yemen.org before July 31st 2013. Applications received after the closing date will not be considered. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for interviews



Advertisement

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Oxfam, an international NGO working with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering, has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancy for its programme

Gender Advisor- (1 position) Location: Sana'a **Contract Duration: One year**

Mentoring and coaching programme teams in gender; scoping out the potential integration of gender specific activities in programming and ensuring integration of gender sensitive priorities in programming.

Main Responsibilities

- Supporting teams in implementing gender specific programming.
- Lead on gender specific assessments.
- Participate in other programme assessments in order to ensure gender is integrated into assessments and evaluations:
- Build the team's capacity to implement gender minimum standards;
- Provide strategic gender analysis for programming and advocacy for the country and regional response strategies on an on-going basis;
- Support country teams to ensure MEAL processes are engendered.
- Supporting the organization to learn how programming in crisis contexts can be used as to address gender power imbalances and transformative change.
- Participate in coordination meetings relevant to gender in coordination with gender and protection advisor and gender programme manager.
- Attend representation of Oxfam at national level including cluster

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- A university degree in Social Sciences or related or related discipline.
- 2-3 years experience working with INGOs / NGOs / UN agencies in gender and resilience program-
- Proven ability to mobilize and influence community
- Substantial and demonstrable experience working on gender in conflict and crisis affected contexts.
- Preferably experienced in resilience building programming.
- Proven experience in capacity-building,
- Technical expertise in gender in relation to crises,
- Good understanding of gender issues in WASH and Emergency Food Security and Livelihood. Expertise in participatory methods.
- Excellent communication skills, fluency in spoken and written English,
- Proven analytical and strategy development skills.
- Good understanding of monitoring processes, learning, adaptation and evaluation,
- Willingness to work in insecure environments
- A high level of adaptability and willingness to travel to field offices for extended periods.

To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in this position, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for and the location of the job in the email subject, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk .

Closing date for applications is 24th July 2013



INTERNAL / EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT (Date: 14/07/2013)

Title of Post: Assistant Programme Officer

10008219 Post Number: 01 August 2013 **Entry on Duty:** Category / Level: NOA 1 Year (Extendable) Duration: Location: Sub-Office Aden **Closing Date:** 27 July 2013

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Under the direct supervision of the Project Control Officer Aden, the incumbent will perform the following duties, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct

TERMS OF REFERENCE:

- Through a consultative process within the country and field visits, stay involved in the development of the strategies, methodologies contingency plans that respond to new and emerging operational challenges for the country.
- Provide inputs for developing the country operations plan for overall compliance with global strategic priorities and regional priorities as well as with annual programming/planning instructions
- Assist in organizing a consultative process to ensure a consistent application of the organization's criteria and policies for the selection of implementing and operational partners Assist in managing the development of a broad network of partners, good coordination practices and the development of partner
- Undertake proper collection, monitoring and use of baselines, standards and indicators needed to measure and analyze UNHCR's performance, trends and target interventions . Undertake field visits to evaluate and improve the planning, programming, implementation and monitoring of assistance projects.
- Assist in implementing the establishment of sound monitoring processes, in reviewing final reports and on progress in order to advise on any corrective actions required or the need for additional resources to reach planned target levels.
- Apply UNHCR's corporate tools (e.g. Global Focus, Focus Client) to record data and assess the technical soundness of the operation and generate data for evidence-based decisions at the country-level
- Assist in keeping donor representatives briefed on developments and assist in the development of funding submissions, appeals and reports.
- Assist in monitoring compliance to the organization's resource allocation framework, providing support and taking corrective action where required.
- Assist in ensuring compliance in issuance of audit certificates for Implementing Partners.
- Monitor the implementation of IP Risk Management techniques and tools. Performs other duties as required.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

- University degree or equivalent in Business Administration, Law, Economics, Social Science or related field Previous job experience: 2 years of previous job experience relevant to the function. In an international Capacity: 1 year.
- Excellent knowledge of English and working knowledge of another UN language.

Desirable Qualification & Competencies:

- Completion of specific training relevant to functions of the position Knowledge of UNHCR financial rules, procedures and processes
- Knowledge of another relevant UN language
- Knowledge of UNHCR specific programmes (MSRP, Focus, etc.) Computer skills (in MS office)

For internal UNHCR candidates:

Staff may apply to vacant posts at their own level at any time. Under the reduced seniority requirement, staff who have completed at least half of the required seniority in grade will be considered. Candidates whose grade is two levels below that of the post may also be considered. Candidates who do not meet the criteria as internal candidates can be considered as external candidates

- Applicants must be nationals of Yemen.
- Title and location of the post to be indicated under subject. Applications received after the above mentioned closing date will not be
- The application should contain Fact sheet & letter of application/motivation in English for internal applicants and Personal History (P11) form (Please refer to http://www.unhcr.org/recruit/p11new.doc link where P11 form can be found) & letter of application/moti in English for external applicants
- Only short listed candidates will be contacted for interview and written test. Applications should be sent preferably electronically to The Administration Officer

UNHCR SO Aden vemad@UNHCR.org P.O. Box 6090 Aden. Tel. Contact: +967-2-231-441

Fax: +967-2-234-406

Media and the NDC

Spreading awareness about conference or just filling space?

Ali Abulohoom

edia institutions have unfairly covered the Dialogue National Conference (NDC) and have produced a distorted image of the conference to citizens, said director of the NDC Media Center Mohammed Al-Asadi.

The NDC has garnered heavy media coverage since the formation of the NDC technical committee in July 2012 and its opening session in March.

The NDC was one of the out-

'Outlets

their

cover what

comes of the Gulf Coopera-Council tion (GCC) Initiative that ended the political deadlock following the uprising in 2011.

pleases owners, not The initiative important and conference have broad inissues' ternational and regional support, with fears

that a failed conference could trigger a civil war in the country.

Al-Asadi told the Yemen Times that it was the media's responsibility to inform the public of the tremendous value of the NDC and to present it as a roadmap towards national reconciliation.

"Media outlets cover what pleases their owners, not important issues involving the dialogue," Al-Asadi

Coverage, he said, is mostly superficial and concentrates on disputes and differences between

NDC representatives. This, Al-Asadi said, presents a distorted picture to Yemenis, representing the conference as political back-and-forth bickering between various political parties and fac-

"Unfortunately, some media outlets have led people to lose trust in the NDC, because they only cover disputes."

But Al-Asadi says it's natural to see dialogue participants with different opin-

"They represent multifaceted political trends and opposing parties. However, dialogue has given them a way to unite as one country."

REGINE Organization organized a workshop about media and the NDC that Al-Asadi participated in. He presented a paper assessing the performance of media outlets since the beginning of the conference.

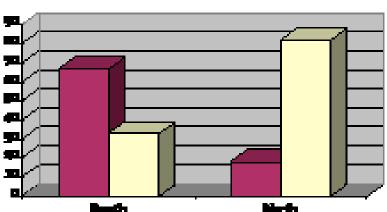
In terms of coverage, media outlets can be divided into three camps, Al-Asadi said.

First there is the supportive set-and they are the majority. They consider the NDC a national event and a historic opportunity and have been working to educate people about the NDC.

The second group consists of outlets that are suspicious of the conference and are negative towards it, undermining citizens' trust in the NDC and its outcomes.

The third camp, according to Al-

Do you follow developments at the conference?



Are you satisfied with what you see?

Asadi, refuses to sufficiently cover the NDC and encourages people to boycott the conference. The political affiliation of the owners or managers of the news outlets leads to this position.

Al-Asadi says that Aden Live

Channel represents the third type of media outlet because it not only opposes the NDC but encourages the Southern Movement not to participate in the conference.

Media researcher Taher Shmsan told the Yemen Times that Yemen lacks professional media that adheres to essential journalism principles such as impartiality and objectivity.

Shmsan believes there is a knowledge gap between the people in charge and participating in the

NDC on one hand, and ordinary residents on the other.

"For example, the NDC discusses the Transitional Justice Law, but residents don't know what it refers to-even some NDC members have no idea what it means. The Southern Issue is discussed vaguely amongst those who are tasked with discussing and coming up with solutions. The Sa'ada Issue is still unclear because the media has failed to provide a detailed explanation of it. The description provided by political parties about state-building indicates that they lack knowledge of the issue."

Shmsan doubts the intentions of most media outlets who cover the

"By following and analyzing the media scene in Yemen, I have realized that channels cover the NDC as way to simply fill vacant space," he said.

A study by the Presentation Foundation for Measuring Opinion indicated that males in Yemen follow the NDC sessions more than females. The residents of Dhamar ranked first among Yemeni governorates in terms following the conference.

The study classified media into public and private categories and noted their ownership affiliations. It indicated that the three outlets that provide the most coverage are Al-Thawra newspaper, Yemen Channel and Sana'a Radio. Private media tend to cover the conference in parts and mostly focus on quarrels and disagreements, the study



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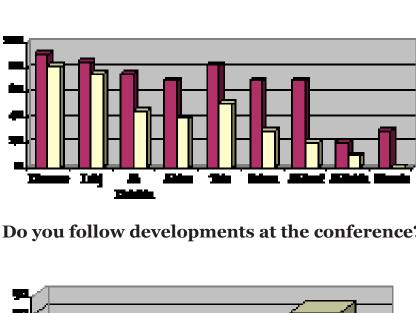




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15 July, 2013

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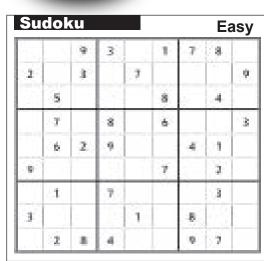
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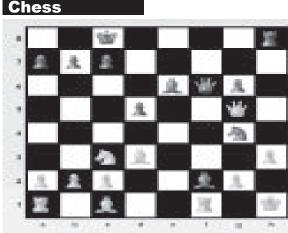
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Coffee Break



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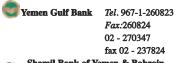
AIRLINES

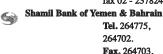
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BANKS





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Arab Bank

Fax: 277291

01 276585/2

01 407030

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01-271601 and Development Saba'a Islamic Bank 01-286506 Calyon Bank 01-274371 01-407540 United Bank Limited **CAC Islamic Bank** 01-538901

Yemen and Kuwait Bank for Trade and Investment 01-209451

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Horizon	01-448573

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Al-Nada Center for General Services Tel: 967 1 431339 Fax: 431340 alnada2@yemen.net.ye M&M Logistics & Aviation Services

01 531221/531231 Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders 407905 World Link 01 444550/441935 YEMPAC Cargo 01-447126

Mas Fright International 01-429671 Mareb Travel and Tourism - Cargo Division 01-441126 Sas Cargo Services

World Shipping 01 260746 / 267929

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HOSPITALS

Modern German Hospital 600000/602008 E-mail:felixpene@hotmail.comFax. 601889 Al-Jumhury Hospital 01 274286/87 01 412981 Hadda Hospital 01 246967/66 Al-Thawra Hospital Al-Junaid Hospital 01-424765 Al-Ahli Modern Hospital 01-444936 Science and Technology Hospital 01-500000 01-283283 Al-Kuwait Hospital Sadui-German Hospital 01-313333 01-200000 **Azal Hospital**

HOTELS

01-432020/30/40 L'AZURDE suites hotel 01-425970/1/2 Versailles Hotel Sheraton Hotel 01 237500

Movenpick Hotel 01 546666 Fax: 01 546000 Relax-Inn Hotel 01 449871

Gulf Tourist Hotel and Suits 01-630494 01-212544 Mercure Hotel Shammar Hotel 01-418546 Universal Hotels 01-440305/7-14 Shahran Hotel 01-417320

INSURANCE COMPANIES

UNITED INSURANCE Tel: 01/555 555

Free Number: 800 55 55

Al-Watania Insurance (V.S.C.) Sana'a 272713/874 Aden: 243490-242476 Hodeidah 219941/4/6 Taiz 250029

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

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

Yemen Insurance company Sana'a: 272806/ 272962/43, Aden: 247617 Taiz: 250345, Mukalla: 304292, Hodeidah: 261839/17

01-214093 Aman Insurance 01-448340/1/2 Yemeni Qatari Insurance Fax: 448339

RESTAURANT

Al-Shaibani Restaurants Super Deluxe Tel: 01 505290 01 266375 Fax:01 267619

SCHOOLS

Rainbow Pre-School Tel: 414026 / 424433

Juniors' Oasis kindergarten Telfax :01- 440840 - Mobile734522225

Fax 370193 International Turkish Schools 01-419330-1, 737999199 Taiz 205593

Al-Majd Yemen School Tel: 206159 Manarat Schools 01-410011

SUPERMARKET

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

TRANSLATIONS

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

TRAVEL

01-535080/83 Sky Travel & Tourism 02-221270 Falcon Holidays 444118 Falcon Business Center 446250 Al-Nasim Travel 270750 Universal Business Travel Center 441158/9/60 01-280777 Oadas Fly

UNIVERSITIES

American World University, Rep. Tel. 01 - 535700 by IS academy 733061203 Fax: 535702 University of Applied and Social Science 412442 Fax: 412441, Sana'a: Aden: 234533 / 234960 Queen rwa University Tel: 449971/2 Sana'a University Tel: 250553/4/5

Tel:675567

Fax:675885

Alandalus University

MINISTRIES

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

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Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 01-282963 Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour 01-262809

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

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01-260365

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"I apologize to all the free people of the world. I apologize for requesting the first democraticallyelected president in Egypt to resign."

— Nobel Peace laureate **Tawkul** Karman on the militaryousting of Egyptian President Mohammad Morsi.

"The constitutiondrafting committee is the most serious committee in the NDC."

-Amat Al-Alim, NDC member, speaking with Masdar Online.

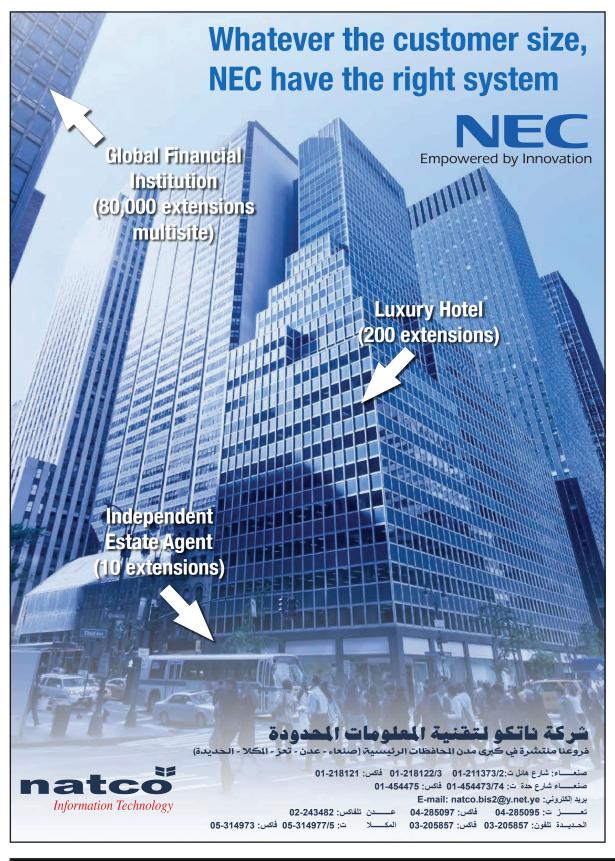
"The prisons are tombs."

-General Mohammed Al-Zalb, the head of the Prisons Authority, on the condition of prisons in Yemen.

"The number of refugees exceeds our capability and economic limitations."

-Abu Bakr Al-Kirbi, the Foreign Affairs Minister on the increase of refugees in Yemen.

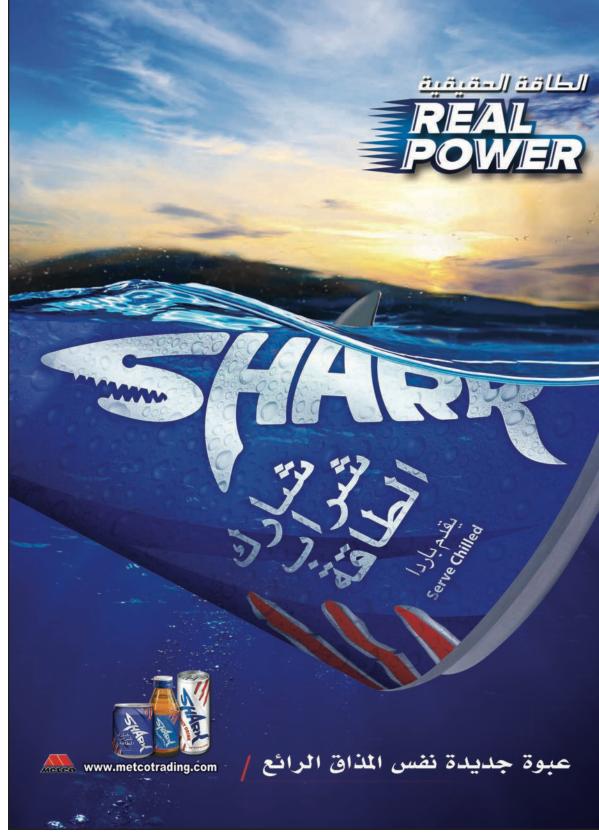




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