



متوفر لدى جميع
الموزعين المعتمدين
ومراكز خدمة سبأفون

400

ريال إشتراك شهري
حسب سنة الإشتراك

200

فائز شهرياً

خُط الفوترة لسبأ حُلة جديدة ومزايا فريدة

67%

تخفيض في خدمة
الأهل والأصدقاء

100%

الخط مجاني

800

ريال بداية لباقات
الإنترنت

خط سبأ الجديد كلياً ... تحدث ، إربح ، شارك ، قل مرحباً بمزايا لا حصر لها .

- قيمة خط الفوترة سبأ مجاناً (فقط دفع مبلغ التأمين) .
- إشتراك شهري يبدأ من 400 إلى 750 ريال ، وذلك حسب سنة الإشتراك حيث يحصل المشترك على 5% تخفيض عن كل سنة .
- فقط 150 ريال إشتراك لخدمة الأهل والأصدقاء ، أول 6 أرقام تضاف مجاناً وبخفيض في المكالمات والإشتراك الشهري يصل إلى 67% .
- تأهل للسحب ضمن 200 فائز شهرياً بجوائز قيمة وذلك لكل 2500 ريال يتم سدادها شهرياً وتستطيع مضاعفة فرصك للفوز .
- باقات إنترنت متنوعة تبدأ من 800 ريال فقط (40 ميجا بايت) .
- (الأسعار غير شاملة للضريبة)

سبأفون
SABAFON
أصالة وتواصل
www.sabafon.com

تلفزيونات إتش دي و إل إي دي فائقة الوضوح ،
أجهزة كمبيوتر محمول ، غسالات فل أتوماتك ، بلاي
ستايشن 3 ، مسرح منزلي وجوائز أخرى متنوعة .

جائزة
200 تنهرياً

لمزيد من المعلومات أرسل (سبأ) إلى الرقم ٢١١ مجاناً



تواصل لا يشترى...

تخفيض حتى 60%



للأهل والأصدقاء

خدمة الأهل والأصدقاء تتيح لمشاركي نظام الفوترة إضافة 6 أرقام
ولنظام الدفع المسبق إضافة 3 أرقام
والحصول على تخفيض في المكالمات والرسائل يصل إلى 60%.

لمزيد من المعلومات عن الخدمة أرسل كلمة "أهل" إلى 211 مجاناً

سابافون
SABAFON

أصالة وتواصل

www.sabafon.com

المشغل الأول والأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن



A 'classroom' of their own: The Mobile School initiative is giving children who work as child laborers near the Remas roundabout in Sana'a a shot at an education. Using a minibus as a classroom, volunteer teachers are delivering lessons to some of the city's most marginalized adolescents. **Read more on Page 3**

(Photo by Samar Qaed)

National Dialogue Conference concludes

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Jan. 27—The National Dialogue Conference's (NDC) closing ceremony was held at the Palace of the Republic in Sana'a on Saturday.

High-profile regional and international figures attended the ceremony that marked the conclusion of the ten-month-long reconciliatory talks.

To mark the closing ceremony, thousands of balloons were released in Sana'a and paratroopers—displaying the Yemeni flag—parachuted into Sabeen Square while numerous helicopters hovered above.

President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and several international guests delivered speeches during the ceremony.

"This day will be a milestone in the life of these great people who yearn for a better future after decades, or perhaps centuries, of oppression," Hadi said. "Now we are meeting...to formally conclude the NDC."

"We have managed to overcome all intentional, natural and expected difficulties and obstacles encountered during the NDC. Out of necessity, we extended its duration to 10 months from the originally-planned six months," he added.

In addition to representatives from nations that backed the Gulf Cooperation Council's (GCC) Initiative—which stipulated that a national conference be held—Jamal Benomar, Yemen's special envoy to the U.N. attended the celebrations.

Thousands of police and security personnel, as well as military vehicles, were deployed at the city's gateways and in the streets to ensure security.

The NDC began on Mar. 18 and was scheduled to end Sept. 18. When participants failed to reach consensus on major issues, including what to do about unrest in the South and Sa'ada and Yemen's future form of the government, the conference was extended an additional four months.

NDC Secretary General Ahmed Awad Bin Mubarak said that NDC members on Tuesday reached a consensus on the conference's fi-

nal document, which paves the way for a new constitution. The document also stipulates that Yemen will become a multi-region federal system.

Perhaps the most contentious decision the document allows for is a one-year extension of Hadi's term in office. Proponents of the extension say it empowers the president to reform the government to achieve more efficiency and integrity. Hadi will also be in charge of restructuring the Shura Council—an advisory board to the Parliament—so that it is composed of equal numbers of Northern and Southern representatives.

At the closing ceremony, Hadi told those gathered that the nation was close "to achieving national security following two years of successful political partnership...and the restructuring of the security forces and the army."

"We will begin immediately to implement many other changes...in order to implement the NDC final document and its guarantees, and [we will establish new] procedures to ensure that the country moves forward from the visionary to the practical, working hard to build a new, modern Yemen."

The president also praised the country's youth for leading the peaceful anti-government protests that ousted former President Ali Abdulla Saleh. Hadi said the 2011 uprising completed the 1962 revolution against the imamate's rule and the October 14 revolution against British colonization in the South.

In his remarks, Benomar said the conference "was no picnic but [on the contrary] an onerous journey interrupted by considerable obstacles and challenges that sometimes reached the extent of sacrificing life."

The U.N. representative also honored the delegates who lost their lives or whose lives were threatened as a result of their participation in the NDC.

In a video message aired by Yemeni State TV, U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon said, "This is a historic day that proves that the Yemeni people made the right



After 10 months, Yemen's National Dialogue Conference draws to a close in Sana'a amid much fanfare.

choice in preferring reconciliation over division. They have proved to the world that dialogue is the best path to the future for all countries."

While the focus of the event was

on moving forward, former President Saleh told the Yemen Today TV Channel that the nation should take "the positive things from the past" as it begins planning the next stage of the country's future.

Food security in Yemen is an uphill battle

Yemen in desperate need of humanitarian funding

Khalil Al-Khaubar

SANA'A, Jan. 27—Yemen is dangerously food insecure, according to a new food table from Oxfam International. In the food table, which compares 125 countries, Yemen comes ranks only higher than five nations.

According to the table, Yemen also has the second worst rate of malnourishment and underweight children, with about 1 million acutely malnourished children. Only Burundi and India, respectively, were found to be worse off.

In its Humanitarian Bulletin released on Jan. 7, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) said that 14.7 million Yemenis are in

ture production, experts say.

One of the staple foods in the average Yemeni's diet today's is rice—imported rice, Al-Motawakil said. He advocates for the return of the local cultivation of foods such as corn, which—not so long ago—was a mainstay of the Yemeni diet.

Another complicating factor is that farmers have been battling a severe locust infestation. According to OCHA, Hodeida and Hajja governorates lost 90 percent of their sesame and millet crops due to the noxious insect. The locust infestation spread to Hadramout, Shabwa, and Lahj governorates as well. While the country is heavily dependent on imported food, the OCHA bulletin noted that "local harvests are an important contributor to the diets of many vulnerable Yemenis," thus the invasion of locusts has put many Yemenis at risk of not having enough to eat.

"[Regarding] access to safe water," the Oxfam index reads, "Yemen is one of the worst performers with over half of the population—12 mil-

lion need of aid assistance and \$591 million is required for humanitarian action in 2014. Currently only a little over half of that need is being met, the bulletin says.

"I completely support the data released by foreign organizations in regard to the food security situation in Yemen," said Abdullah Abdalwali, Yemen's deputy minister of trade and ministry for industrial development affairs and investment.

"Frankly speaking, the best the ministry has done in regard to food security is to create strategies [on paper] that have not been acted upon during the administrations' of a long succession of ministers," Abdalwali said.

"[Issues like food security] have never previously received a fair budgetary allocation," Abdalwali added.

One major factor that threatens Yemen's food security is that it depends almost entirely on imported food supplies, according to Wajih Al-Motawakil, the head of the monitoring department at the General Authority for Agricultural Research and Assistance. A water supply that is being depleted at an unsustainable rate largely due to the nation's dependence on qat, which is a water-thirsty plant, has contributed to Yemen's deteriorating local agricul-

lion people—lacking access to clean water in order to prepare their food in safe and hygienic conditions."

The OCHA bulletin puts this figure higher, at 13.1 million people who do not have access to clean, drinking water.

"This index should sound alarm bells across the globe. Without urgent action, millions of ordinary Yemenis will continue to struggle to feed their families and find clean water to drink," said Colette Fearon, Oxfam's country director for Yemen.



Almost 1 million children under 5 in Yemen are acutely malnourished, according to Oxfam International.

اليمنية القطرية للتأمين
Yemeni Qatari Insurance
Clear Vision
www.yqinsurance.com
E-mail: info@yqinsurance.com
Sana'a: Algeria St., Ulyan Trade Center.
Tel: 967 1 448 340/1/2, Fax: 967 1 448 339,
Hodeidah Br: Al-Mina St. Al Hamdi Intersection
Tel: 967 3 204 400 ext. 225, Fax: 967 3 204 888

AKAI
Enhance Your Life
أجهزة أكاي المنزلية .. إفتح حركتك...
تتركة ارتكس التجارية المحدودة
طريق السنين جوار بنك أوروبا للصيران صنعاء
هاتف: (01)266111 فاكس: (01)266111
مركز خدمة العملاء - شارع الجزائر
هاتف: (01)266111 فاكس: (01)266111

KFC pleasureable taste
pepsi
متعة الزان

التأمين الهندسي
يشمل الأنواع التالية:
كافة أخطار المقاولين
كافة أخطار التركيب
تأمين الآت ومعدات المقاولين
تأمين الأجهزة الإلكترونية.
تأمين عطب المكنن.
تأمين الغلايات. * المسؤولية المدنية.

شركة مارب اليمنية للتأمين
MAREB YEMEN INSURANCE CO.
حصن لأمان والضمان
البريد الرئيسي:
صنعاء - شارع الزبيري
تلفون:
01-402010 - 01-206111
فاكس:
01206114 - 01-206118
خدهة العملاء:
777 905 500



Will a government shakeup finally happen?

President Hadi promises that big decisions are coming soon

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANAA, Jan. 27—The nation is waiting for President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi to make good on a promise he made at the National Dialogue Conference's (NDC) concluding plenary session last Tuesday when he promised to make some tough decisions, including the removal of several ministers.

The president's press secretary, Yahia Al-Arasi, told the Yemen Times that the nation's leader will be issuing several presidential decrees shortly, though he was unwilling to offer a timetable for the announcements.

"I will leave now to meet with the Supreme Security Committee and will issue strong decrees, and you [NDC delegates], should sup-

port me," the president said in his speech during the plenary session which was aired on state-run TV.

Al-Arasi attributed the president's delay in issuing the decrees to Hadi's busy schedule as he prepared for the NDC's concluding ceremony, which was held in the Republican Palace on Saturday.

"President Hadi is holding intense consultations with political components regarding the changes [he wants to make in] government and military and security positions," Al-Arasi said.

Some political parties seem to be getting worried about Hadi's pending decisions. Local media outlets on Wednesday reported that prominent officials in the Islah Party were lobbying the president to keep the current interior minister and member of the Islah Party, Abdulqader Qahtan, in office.

There have been rumors that the minister is on the chopping block due to an unprecedented number of assassinations in Yemen this year, including the most recent one of Dr. Ahmed Sharaf

Al-Deen, a prominent Houthi representative at the NDC.

"President Hadi was elected by the people and he is entitled to make any decision that serves the national interest," said Saif Al-Sharabi, the deputy head of the Islah Party's political department.

Many are speculating about the politics at play in Hadi's decision making process. There are many major groups, including the Houthis, the Southern Movement, the Salafis and women and youth that are not currently represented at the ministerial level.

A local political analyst, Adel Ameen, predicts that Hadi is likely going to have to allot some ministerial positions to those groups when he decides on new appointments.

But Ameen says it is unlikely that everyone will be pleased.

"The changes in the government may not meet people's aspirations because we are still in a reconciliatory phase where all political parties must reach a consensus," he said.

Following an almost month-long break, clashes renew in Arhab

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANAA, Jan. 27—Armed clashes between Houthi supporters and anti-Houthi tribesmen broke out on Saturday in the Arhab area, 30 kilometers north of the capital, Sana'a. The clashes are the first in three weeks after a truce between the two groups was signed at the beginning of January.

The two sides originally began fighting at the beginning of December when anti-Houthi tribesmen began setting up unofficial checkpoints on the Sa'ada-Sana'a road. The tribesmen were trying to cut off the route into Sa'ada, a Houthi-controlled region, as part of the then expanding Houthi-Salafi conflict that began in Dammaj and was spilling over to other parts of the country.

The Houthis are a group of Zaidi Shiites and the Salafis are conser-

vative Sunnis.

"The fighting between the pro-Houthi supporters and their tribal opponents reemerged after the Houthis opened a headquarters in Arhab district. This led the tribesmen to—once again—set up checkpoints on the road leading to Sa'ada," said Sheikh Abduljaleel Sinan, a tribal leader in the Arhab district.

Sinan said there have been a number of casualties on both sides but could not provide exact numbers. He said at least one child was killed Friday in a fire exchange near one of the disputed security checkpoints.

Locals, along with Sinan, are angry that the central government has not intervened to stop the clashes. Instead, tribal sheikhs have attempted to mediate the conflict, he said.

"Arhab district is being divided

into two. One group opposes the Houthis, and the other part sides with them. All of them belong to Arhab, but some groups are bigoted and [feel they can] use force to [suppress] other views," said Mohammed Al-Bukkhaiti, a leading Houthi figure and a former representative at the National Dialogue Conference, saying there is no reason for the sides to be fighting in Arhab.

While many had praised the three-week ceasefire agreement, mediated by local tribal sheikhs, others are not surprised it did not hold.

"The state did not interfere to stop the creation of checkpoints or control the expansion of either side," said political analyst Nabil Al-Sharjabi. "Consequently, fierce clashes were expected to renew."

Sharjabi said the central government needs to intervene if they want a truce agreement to hold.

Handicrafts exhibit in Sana'a supports cultural heritage

Work of women and youth highlighted in event

Story and photo by Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANAA, Jan. 27—A three-day handicrafts exhibition centered around Yemen's cultural heritage was held last week.

According to Alwan Al-Shaibani, the head of the Universal Group, the travel agency that sponsored the event, the exhibition was designed to encourage women and young people to work in the handi-

crafts field.

"Such an exhibition helps boost the national economy while fighting poverty and unemployment among youth and women. Handicrafts create job opportunities that enable youth and women to support themselves and improve their lives," said Fadhil Al-Ahmadi, the deputy minister of culture.

The exhibit included a variety of handicrafts such as silver and copper products, wooden sculptures, precious stones and embroidered cotton pieces. Fifteen groups and foundations took part in the event, in addition to a number of students from the Lebanese University, who exhibited Yemeni architectural designs and paintings.

There are several non-profit centers in Yemen that train women in sewing, embroidery and handicrafts. These centers often offer the trainees the raw materials necessary to get them started, in addition to funding the purchase of sewing and embroidery equipment and tools.

"We appreciate all those who supported us [...and in turn, we encourage greater participation of women in handicrafts]," said Sumya Al-Shadhab, who participated in the event.

Yemeni handicrafts are known for their variety and elegant designs, Al-Ahmadi said. This, he added, earns Yemeni handicrafts well-deserved international repute.

Yemeni silver work, for example, has gained renown far and wide. Work in semi-precious gems—mostly agates—is also extremely popular. Agates are practically synonymous with Yemen.

Majed Al-Hamdani, a painter, was pleased with the exhibition. He said that similar previous events had helped him sell his work.

"I have sold more than 1,000 paintings in the past few years. This [success has] inspired me to continue honing my painting skills," he said.

"We will keep working to revive the traditional handicrafts and arts that are so characteristic of Yemen," said Haifa Naji Salah, an architecture student at the Lebanese University, who also participated in the event.



Many centers in Yemen train women in sewing, embroidery and handicrafts. Often, centers will provide the raw materials necessary to get started.

Yemen to build trust between citizens and security forces

Special Security Forces look to rebrand their image

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANAA, Jan. 27—In an attempt to build support for human rights among Yemen's security personnel, Brig. Gen. Ahmed Al-Maqdashy, the chief of staff for Special Security Forces met with security delegations from the U.K. and the EU in Sana'a on Monday.

Many outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) regarding army and security regulations stipulate that procedures be created that foster a relationship between security enforcement while simultaneously respecting human rights.

During the meeting, Al-Maqdashy said he welcomed these outcomes and added that he felt honored to have provided security for the conference, which ran from March 18 to Jan. 25.

Also at the meeting, the British military attaché in Sana'a, Col. Iain Smailes, encouraged security forces to build trust among citizens. The British representative said Yemen's general public still associates security forces with gross human rights violations, including the "Day of Dignity" in which 45 protesters were killed by govern-



Photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Mogshki

ment forces at an anti-government protest in 2011. An estimated 200 were also injured on that day, March 18, 2011.

Yemen's security personnel are consulting with security delegations from the U.K. on respecting human rights, despite the English High Court having received more than 700 allegations of torture and abuse by British security forces in Iraq, the court said last year.

Al-Maqdashy promised he is ready to make use of expertise and experience as well as coordinating with other security departments to involve citizens in security issues in order to gain the public's trust.

Yemen's security forces, Al-Maqdashy said, will work with their British and European counterparts to create exemplary security checkpoints and set up random security checkpoints in different

areas of the country to thwart kidnappings, something Al-Maqdashy says is a priority his units.

"The Special Security Forces have foiled three kidnapping attempts over the past six months and continues to enhance security nationwide in cooperation with different bodies," he said.

"The Special Security Forces carries a heavy burden of responsibility for kidnappings because they obtain the initial information during the first few hours of the abduction, which is called the 'golden hour' because the chance of catching a criminal is high," said Jonny Tottman, the rule of law attaché for the EU delegation in Sana'a.

"There is no objection to carry out the [NDC] outcomes, and political parties must support the security departments in implementing them," Al-Maqdashy concluded.

Eritrea releases over 100 Yemeni fishermen, almost 300 still in captivity

Horn of Africa nation demands release of three Eritrean fishermen

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SANAA, Jan. 27—Eritrean authorities are still holding close to 300 Yemeni fishermen, who have been in custody for over a year, according to Yemen's Fishermen's Union. On Thursday, Eritrea released 135 men who were in custody for allegedly fishing in Eritrean waters. According to those released, Eritrean authorities have said they will not release the remaining 285 prisoners until Yemen returns three Eritrean fishermen they say are being held.

However, Yemeni authorities are denying that there are Eritrean fishermen in custody. In a phone interview with the Yemen Times, Abdulla Basunbl, the deputy minister at the Fisheries Ministry, said Eritrean authorities have never officially contacted the ministry regarding the issue.

The operations manager for the Yemeni Coast Guard, Shuja Mahdi,

also denied Yemen's detention of Eritrean fishermen.

The Yemen Times contacted the Eritrean Embassy in Sana'a, but the embassy declined to comment on the story.

According to Salem Alyan, a member of the Fishermen's Union, the men were not released as a result of diplomatic negotiations, but were told by Eritrean authorities that they were returned as a gesture of goodwill in line with the new year.

Eritrea has long been upset at Yemeni fishermen who are accused of straying into their waters and negatively affecting their fishing economy.

Arif Omar, who was picked up by Eritrean authorities in September 2012, is one of the men recently released.

He says he wasn't aware he was in Eritrean waters and blames both the Yemeni and Eritrean governments for not creating transparent fishing agreements.

"The Yemeni and Eritrean governments should make clear border restrictions," Omar said.

However, Mahdi said the fishermen are making excuses.

"These justifications are feeble.

All fishermen know where Yemen's regional waters are," he said.

Omar's year and over three months in Eritrean captivity was inhumane, he added.

"We were subject to hard labor such as loading the tankers. If we didn't work, we would not be given food," he said.

Another fisherman who was also arrested in September 2012, Abdulla Ayash Ayash, said he and fellow prisoners who were kept at two different camps, Marfa and Al-Qadam, were not provided shelter or anything to protect themselves from the elements like the cold and rain.

Unlike Omar, Ayash says Yemeni fishermen know they are entering foreign waters, but that they have no other choice as fish are becoming more and more scarce in Yemen's waters.

Alyan is critical of what he calls government apathy in securing the release of the other detained men. He acknowledges that Yemen's ambassador to Eritrea visited a detainee camp last year, but no governmental action was taken after that.

As of now, Alyan is unaware of any plans in motion to secure the release of the remaining men.

VACANCIES

A corporation specialized in oilfield services & contracting seeks suitable candidates for the following posts with these terms:

- (for engineers) The candidates should have university degree.
- The candidates should be Yemeni.
- The candidates should have experience for at least three years in his specialized field.

1. Petroleum Engineers.
2. Fabricators.
3. Fitters.
4. Welders.
5. Crane operator.
6. Scaffolders.
7. Lifter operator.
8. E&I Technician.
9. QC inspector.
10. Sand blaster.
11. Painters.

Interested candidates should submit their CVs to the following e-mail:

hryemen-apply@yahoo.com
Or to this fax: 01 613665

وظائف شاغرة

تعلن مؤسسة تعمل في مجال خدمات حقول النفط والمقاولات عن حاجتها لشغل الوظائف المذكورة أدناه ضمن الشروط التالية:

- أن يكون حاصل على الشهادة الجامعية بالنسبة للمهندسين.
- أن يكون يعني الجنسية.
- أن يكون لديه خبرة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات في نفس مجال تخصصه.

1. مهندس نفط
2. ملصمين معدات نفطية
3. فني تركيب معدات نفطية
4. فني لحام
5. مشغل كرينات (ونش)
6. حدادين بناء مسلح
7. مشغل رافعات (بوكلين)
8. فني كهرباء وأجهزة قياس نفط
9. مسؤول الجودة والأمن والسلامة
10. كاشط معدات وخزانات بالرمل
11. فني دهان (مرنج خزانات)

فعل من لديه الرغبة وتتوافر فيه الشروط أعلاه إرسال السيرة الذاتية عبر الإيميل أو الفاكس

hryemen-apply@yahoo.com
فاكس (صنعاء) 01613665

Bringing education to the streets

Mobile school gets child laborers excited about learning

Story and photos by Samar Qaed

Two days a week at 3:00 p.m., 11-year-old Hamdi Ali shows up for school. When he enters his unconventional classroom, he is warmly greeted by his two teachers, Nizar Al-Sakkaf and Mohammed Al-Ariqi and his seven other classmates aged seven to 13.

As class starts, the students begin reciting the Arabic alphabet in chorus. The students are noticeably barefoot and their clothes ripped and dirty. They each have a notebook and a pencil, but they also carry supplies with them you won't find in the average school. Next to each student's feet are a bottle of water and scraps of clothing they will use to clean vehicles once class has ended.

They are children of the street, helping their families by earning small change wiping car windows. But thanks to a youth initiative in Sana'a that began in October 2013, called the Mobile School, the children are also receiving an education.

Their "classroom" is a small bus



that parks at the Remas roundabout in Sana'a. Pedestrians can peak into the learning environment, often stopping to ask about

its purpose. The teachers gladly explain what they are doing—trying to chip away at illiteracy rates among marginalized adolescents, whose likelihood of receiving a formal education is small.

"It is the first time to hold the pen and write for me," said Ali, one of the students.

Having never attended school before, Al-Ariqi says even the small things, like how to properly hold a pen, is something the students struggle to master.

"Every child needs instruction," said Al-Ariqi, who every once in a while has to disrupt his lessons to break up a fight.

According to a 2012 survey from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, over 1.2 million children nationwide work as child laborers, a majority of them concentrated in large cities like Sana'a.

Such a lifestyle is not conducive to receiving an education, prompting 39-year-old Al-Sakkaf, who also works as marketing manager, and a woman from Slovenia to create and fund the mobile education project.

The overhead costs of the initiative are low. The funder from Slovenia rents the bus from its owner twice a week for two hours. No one takes a salary for their efforts and even the owner of the bus sometimes steps in to teach a lesson.

Al-Sakkaf chose to park the bus at the roundabout because of the high concentration of children working in the streets nearby, either vending or offering services like car or shoe shines.

The initiative has faced some challenges. Because of the limited number of hours the children spend in the bus learning, their progress is slow, Al-Sakkaf says. But he and Al-Ariqi are hesitant to increase hours as they already have difficulty convincing some families to allow their children to go to school at all. The families rely on the children for income so an hour in the classroom is an hour they are aren't making money.

"I had to persuade the relatives that we do not take money from the children," said Al-Sakkaf. Yahia Ibrahim, one of the students, says he has his family's support to attend classes, but he knows the majority of his friends who also work in Sana'a will never step foot in the mobile bus.

They prefer to work or their families are not supportive, Yahia said.

During one class session, a young boy named Aseel passes by the bus while the students are in the middle of a writing lesson.

Clutching rags and a water bottle, the students immediately recognize him as one of their fellow car cleaners.

As Aseel timidly enters the bus out of curiosity, the students break out in applause and Al-Sakkaf offers him an invitation to join. Aseel gladly accepts the coloring book and bright pens Al-Sakkaf hands him.

"We give [the children] sweets and coloring books at first. We want them to continue," said Al-Sakkaf, who immediately goes to work teaching Aseel how to hold a pen.

"They are strong-willed," said Al-Ariqi. "Their determination and enthusiasm make us hopeful for their progress."

Al-Ariqi, who has been with the project since the beginning, will soon be leaving for Saudi Arabia for a job offer. But he hopes to launch a similar project in his new host nation.

Al-Sakkaf is optimistic about the future of his small-scale project. Provided funding comes through, he has plans to rent a larger bus that he can equip with a white board, chairs and desks and to accommodate more children.

"Our efforts will continue," he said.

His students share his enthusiasm.

"My family has encouraged me to continue. I will not stop," Ibrahim said.

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL



PROVIDING A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION FOR 35 YEARS

A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

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

Main Campus

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

SIS Pre-School

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

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen Phone: 370 191-2 Fax: 370 193
Email: sanaa@Qsi.org Website: www.qsi.org

SIS Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA)
Member of Quality Schools International



There are 1.2 million child laborers in Sana'a. The challenge is to offer them an education with a less demanding schedule so that they can still support their families.



The overhead costs are low. Teachers offer their services free of charge and classes are held in a bus that is rented twice a week for two hours.



Those behind the project say they hope to chip away at illiteracy rates, which hover at around 65 percent in the general public, according to the CIA World Factbook.



"We give [the children] sweets and coloring books at first. We want them to continue," said Al-Sakkaf.



The project hopes to raise the funds to rent a larger bus that will allow them to hold desks, chairs, white boards and more students.

PTP
Quality Leads to Job Opportunity

مركز اللغات الدولي
INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE CENTER

announces the

commencement of **Professional Teachers Program** targeting fresh **English graduates & instructors.**

The program consists of 50 hours to tackle the **up-to-the-minute teaching** techniques utilized globally.

Feb 8, 2014

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

For more details : +967 1 38 74 85
WWW.facebook.com/ust.ic
I C @ U S T @ U U



2013 Oil pipeline sabotage chronology

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

Over the course of 2013, oil pipelines in Yemen sustained 41 attacks, according to the state-run Safer Oil Company and published Yemen Times' reports.

Two of the attacks took place in

Shabwa governorate, one in Hadramout and 38 in Marib. There was a total of 23 attempted attacks in the three governorates.

In its annual report, the state-run Safer Oil Company said that oil infrastructure is under constant threat including, "the blockage of oil wells, the prevention of access to the pipelines for repairs, clashes with oil pipeline guards, the theft of oil and the use

of bombs to explode pipelines."

According to the report, 37 attacks were recorded in 2012 and 21 in 2011.

"The Oil Department at the Ministry of Oil and Minerals sustained about \$5 billion in losses due to acts of sabotage, and losses of more than \$310 million in revenue (100,000 barrels monthly) due to the halt of oil production from March 2011 to the end of 2013," the report added. "Yemen's economy sustains huge

losses due to attacks on oil pipelines...they reduce public income as oil is Yemen's number one export, at more than 90 percent. The public coffers lose millions of dollars annually because of the need to purchase oil to meet local demand," said Mustafa Nasr, an economist.

Nasr said the \$5 billion in losses constitutes roughly half of the annual public budget, adding, "These funds should have been used to build schools and factories. The

state must fight saboteurs with an iron fist because it cannot afford more losses."

Yemen earned about \$2.25 billion in total revenues from oil exports during the last 10 months of 2013, according to a report released by the Central Bank of Yemen in December. This is about \$750 million less compared to same-period in 2012.

The bank's report also says that Yemen exported 5 million barrels

less in 2013 than they did in 2012.

Although the government is often aware of the culprits behind attacks on oil infrastructure, they are typically criticized for their inability to both capture saboteurs and punish them. Disgruntled tribesmen often use the attacks as a bargaining tool with the state to gain concessions like the release of a family member from prison, local jobs or the building of local infrastructure like schools.

"These [lost] funds should have been used to build schools and factories"

Yemen's Oil Pipelines Under Attack

▲ 41

Number of recorded attacks on pipelines in 2013.

● 37

Number of recorded attacks on pipelines in 2012.

★ 21

Number of recorded attacks on pipelines in 2011.

THE MOST AFFECTED GOVERNORATE: MARIB WITH 38 ATTACKS ON OIL PIPELINES IN 2013.



SEPTEMBER SAW A SPIKE IN PIPELINE ATTACKS

In September 2013, oil pipelines in Marib governorate were targeted seven times.

Data source: Safer Oil Company | Visualized by the Yemen Times

Timeline for the attacks on oil pipelines in 2013

- Jan. 10: Attack at the 88-km mark in the Sirwah area in Marib
- Jan. 19: Explosion in the Radoom area of Shabwa
- Jan. 26: Attack at the 93-km mark in the Sirwah area of Marib
- Mar. 5: Attack at the 94-km mark in the Sirwah area of Marib
- Mar. 9: Attack at the 29-km mark in the Al-Damashika area of Marib
- Mar. 12: Attack at the 97.5-km mark in the Habab village in the Sirwah area of Marib
- Mar. 13: Attack at the 107-km mark in the Sirwah area of Marib
- Mar. 14: Attack at the 29-km mark in the Arjan area of Marib
- May 24: Attack at the 88-km mark in the Jahm area of Marib
- May 27: Attack at the 88.9-km mark in the Jahm area of Marib
- July 2: Attack at the 73-km mark in the Jahm area of Marib
- July 25: Attack at the 31.2-km mark in the Al Damashika area of Marib
- Sept. 1: Attack at the 40.5-km mark in the Wadi Abeeda area of Marib
- Sept. 3: Attack at the 40.5 km mark in the Al-Damashika area of Marib
- Sept. 14: Attack at the 39-km mark in the Abeeda area of Marib
- Sept. 15: Attack at the 107-km mark in the Khawlan area of Marib
- Sept. 16: Attack at the 26.5-km mark in the Wadi Abeeda area of Marib
- Sept. 18: Attack at the 117-km mark in the Khawlan area of Marib
- Sept. 20: Attack at the 39.3 km mark in the Wadi Abeeda area of Marib
- Nov. 28: Attack at the 110-km mark in the Sirwah area of Marib by Al-Admaji.
- Feb. 8: Attack at the 39-km mark in the Abeeda area of Marib
- Feb. 10: Attack at the 41-km mark in the Al-Damashika area of Wadi Abeeda of in Marib
- Feb. 20: Attack at the 87-km mark in the Sirwah area of Marib
- Feb. 21: Attack at the 117-km mark in the Khawlan area of Marib
- Apr. 25: Pump number 25 at the Asa'ad Al-Kamil Oil Field in Marib is blown up
- Apr. 26: Pump number 19 at the Raidan Oil Field in Marib is blown up
- Apr. 30: Attack at the 29-km mark in the Al-Damashika area of Marib
- June 13: Attack at the 92.6-km mark in the Jahm area of Marib
- June 14: Attack at the 117-km mark in the Khawlan area of Marib
- June 25: Attack at the 87-km mark in the Jahm area of Marib
- June 30: Attack at the 93-km mark in the Jahm area of Marib
- Aug. 31: Attack at the 98-km mark in the Jahm area of Marib
- Oct. 4: Attack at the 47-km mark in the Wadi Abeeda area of Marib
- Oct. 6: Attack at the 44-km mark in the Wadi Abeeda area of Marib
- Oct. 11: Attack at the 105-km mark in the Sirwah area of Marib by Al-Radmani
- Dec. 15: Attack at the 104-km mark in the Wadi Habab area of Marib
- Dec. 20: Attack at the 45-km mark in the Wadi Abeeda area of Marib
- Dec. 21: Attack at the 35.5-km mark in the Wadi Abeeda area of Marib
- Dec. 23: Attack in the Ausailan district of Shabwa
- Dec. 25: Attack at the 39-km mark in the Al-Damashika area of Marib
- Dec. 28: Attack in the Zagha area east of the city of Mukalla in Hadramout

Special Offer for a Limited Period

CELERIO
5DR Automatic Transmission (\$10,500)
5DR Manual Transmission (\$9,500)

DZIRE
5DR Automatic Transmission (\$12,500) (\$13,300)
5DR Manual Transmission (\$11,000) (\$11,800)

ALTO K10
5DR Manual Transmission (\$7,900) (\$8,500)

3 YEARS WARRANTY OR 60,000 KM

SABEHA WARRANTY

Suzuki Way of Life

Sabeha Trading Company
Sana'a Zubairi Street
Next to the Ministry of Oil
Showrooms (01) 404340

Offices (01) 20 13 19 / 20 13 59
Fax (01) 20 95 32 / 40 43 35
Hodalida (03) 25 25 82
Taiz (04) 22 84 00
Ibb (04) 40 81 39

auto.marketing@sabehagroup.com
www.sabehagroup.com
www.globalsuzuki.com
Sabeha Trading Company

AMMAN

Fly in luxury aboard Royal Jordanian Crown Class to magnificent Europe starting from 1350 USD

Treat yourself to Crown Class luxury on flights from Sana'a and Aden to destinations across Europe via Amman at a special discounted fare. Savor onboard services with extended legroom, gourmet meals and the latest and greatest entertainment while earning Royal Plus miles. Soar with Royal Jordanian and connect to 60 global destinations and more than 900 with our oneworld alliance partners.

- This offer is available for tickets purchased before 31/03/2014
- Applicable taxes are not included

For more information and reservations, visit www.rj.com, call our Yemeni offices in **Sah Tel (01 446064/5/6)** or **Aden (02 244546, 02 243475)** or contact your travel agent.

oneworld ROYAL JORDANIAN

Hello Tomorrow

Get lost in the city where America found its way

See you in Boston

Wander the same cobblestone streets where iconic patriots helped shape America's history. Then enjoy a historic evening filled with world-class dining, sports and culture.

Starting 10th March, fly Emirates non-stop daily to Boston from YER 288,263* and connect to 28 other destinations across America via JetBlue.

emirates.com/ye

Earn Skywards Miles with Emirates and Jet Blue ♦ Enjoy up to 1,600 channels of entertainment ♦ Dubai stopover

*Terms and conditions apply. Fare is inclusive of all taxes. Valid for sale until 31st March for travel between 10th March and 30th April 2014. No service fee applies when booking online. Additional restrictions apply. For more information or to make a booking call us on 01 444442, contact your travel agent or visit emirates.com/ye

www.proton.com

فخر الصناعات الاسلامية الماليزية

- ◀ ضمانه 3 سنوات أو 60 الف كيلو.
- ◀ ضمانه قطع الغيار ومراكز الصيانة.
- ◀ تقسيط مباشر وبدون فوائد

- Three years guarantee or 60 thousand km
- Guarantee for providing spare parts and maintenance centers
- Direct installment without interests

AL-FATH MOTORS

Sana'a 60 th street south
 Tel: 01-443977 01-443978
 Fax: 01-443979
 Taiz Branch: Al-Hawban
 Tel: +967 4 271608/9 Fax: +967 4 275832



The sounds of tradition

'Al-Madeeh' singing troupes hang on in Yemen

Story and photo by
Ali Abulooom

Sitting on a piece of cloth on the ground in a busy commercial district in Sana'a, 22-year-old Bakeel Al-Guhali, along with his veiled sister, bangs his tambourine and sings to an attentive audience. They hope the audience will show its appreciation by rewarding them with some change.

As time passes, their faces begin to drip with sweat, and their voices rise. At the peak of their performance, nearly 10 minutes after their start, banknotes and coins start to fall at their feet.

Every day, with one or two family members in tow, Bakeel heads to Bab Al-Yemen, the main gateway to Sana'a's Old City. There, they perform Al-Madeeh songs, Islamic songs of praise that honor the Prophet Mohamed and Islamic customs.

He chooses this location because "it is impossible to find this place [empty] because it is located on the way to Souk Al-Milh [the salt market]," a principal shopping destination and a hub for tourists.

For Bakeel, his performances are a family business. The young man began singing Al-Madeeh songs with his father when he was just eight-years-old. He now pledges to pass this tradition along to his siblings, sons and daughters. There isn't a day that goes by that someone from Bakeel's family isn't in their usual spot near Bab Al-Yemen, singing. He, along with his seven sisters, two brothers and 13 aunts switch off days.

"My only job is performing Al-Madeeh, and I am satisfied by it as long as [I have an appreciative audience that] will pay me for my work," Bakeel said.

It isn't common to find females performing in the streets, but Bakeel says his family has no compunctions.

"This is our profession, and we have been taught [to take pride in what we do]," he said.

Al-Madeeh singing is a very old type of a cappella that uses the tambourine, similar to types of singing that predate the era of the Prophet Mohamed. Traditionally, Al-Madeeh is sung on religious occasions such as the prophet's birthday, Eid Al-Fitr, Eid Al-Adha, and Ramadan, but for those like the Bakeel family, singing the prophets praises is not only an income—but a lifestyle. Mohammed Al-Boraq, an expert on Islamic heritage, said that there used to be numerous Al-Madeeh troupes who traveled across Yemen to perform prior to the 1980s, but due to the growth in popularity of more modern musical instruments such as the violin and piano, the presence



Performers say the increased popularity of TV has affected their own popularity. Many of their fans prefer to listen to Al-Madeeh on TV in their comfort of their own mafraj. Above: Bakeel and his sister perform at Bab Al-Yemen.

of Al-Madeeh performances slowly began to decline.

Al-Boraq also ascribed the near-total absence of Al-Madeeh nowadays to the advent of electronic media, especially television and computers.

"People found [TV] a convenient means to follow series, films, songs and whatever they wanted. Even Al-Madeeh could be seen on TV,"

said Al-Boraq.

But the ancient art form still has its loyal devotees. "Because some people depend on Al-Madeeh as their main source of income, they perform almost daily in one place or another for the purpose of reminding people of God and the Prophet and also to earn money," said Al-Boraq.

Mohsen Al-Harazi is another Al-

Madeeh singer who also performs near Bab Al-Yemen, but he does it alone in the alleyways of Old Sana'a. At one time, he performed with two of his brothers, but since, one has passed and the other moved abroad.

Al-Harazi has tried several times to leave this career because "people do not love this kind of singing as much as they used to." But he

hasn't been able to bring himself to quit because he enjoys it and is accustomed to the daily routine.

"When I used to sing almost 10 years ago...crowds of people would gather, and I would make quite a lot of money," he said, adding that he would travel all over the country.

Both the Bakeel family and Al-Harazi each earn about YR2000 (almost \$10) daily, an amount they find acceptable.

"We would [stay in] this profession even if we were to earn only YR100 [less than 50 cents] a day because we love our work and we love to praise our prophet," said Bakeel.

Many people who gather to listen to Al-Madeeh say they do not consider the money they give to performers to be charity but, rather, a reward for their efforts and performance.

Essam Mofleh, 35, said that he comes to Bab Al-Yemen every day to listen to Bakeel and his family.

"I am very impressed by their performances because they sing as one, in perfect harmony. I find myself gladly pulling money out of my pocket for them," he said.

Mohamed Saleh, 25, mentioned another motive for giving them money.

"I give them money because they remind me and all the people gathered of our God and encourage us to have good behavior, like how we should love each other," he said.

Bakeel and his family return the praise to their audience. They say their fans are more important to them than the money.

"I often lose myself in the songs and just focus on how I can please the audience," Bakeel said.

البرج الأخضر السكني (حدا) Green Tower Residence (Hadda)

Own your own luxury apartment.
High investment returns.
10-years after-sale services
for free

Book now
Limited apartments
Low prices
Installment plans

Call Now
773311133
01- 538 980

Platinum
INVESTMENT
& REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT LTD

www.PLATINUM.com.ye

Republic of Yemen - Sana'a
Zubairy Street, CAC Bank Building
3rd Floor Apartment 309

Tel.: 00967.1.538980
Fax: 00967.1.538981
Mobeil: 00967773311133

Iran, Saudi Arabia and the Middle East's 30-year war

Why the great Sunni-Shia conflict is getting ever closer to the surface

Douglas Murray
Spectator.co.uk
First Published Jan. 25

Syria has fallen apart. Major cities in Iraq have fallen to Al-Qaeda. Egypt may have stabilized slightly after a counter-coup. But Lebanon is starting once again to fragment. Beneath all these facts—beneath all the explosions, exhortations and blood—certain themes are emerging.

Some years ago, before the Arab "Spring" ever sprung, I remember asking one top security official about the region. What, I wondered, was their single biggest fear? The answer was striking and precise: "That the region will clarify." That is a fear which now appears to be coming true.

The Middle East is not simply falling apart. It is taking a different shape, along very clear lines—far older ones than those the Western powers rudely imposed on the region nearly a century ago. Across the whole continent those borders are in the process of cracking and breaking. But while that happens the region's two most ambitious centers of power—the house of Saud and the Ayatollahs in Iran—find themselves fighting each other not just for influence but even, perhaps, for survival.

The way in which what is going on in the Middle East has become a religious war has long been obvious. Just take this radio exchange, caught at the ground level earlier this month, between two foreign fighters in Syria, the first from Al-Qaeda's Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), the second from the Free Syrian army (FSA). "You apostate infidels," says the first. "We've declared you to be 'apostates,' you heretics. You don't know Allah or his prophet, you creature. What kind of Islam do you follow?" To which the FSA fighter responds, "Why did you come here? Go fight Israel, brother." Only to be told, "Fighting apostates like you people takes precedence over fighting the Jews and the Christians. All imams concur on that."

The religious propulsion of many of the fighters who have flooded

into Syria in the three years of its civil war—400 or more from Britain alone—is beyond doubt. From the outset this has been a confrontation inflamed by religious sectarianism. In the first stages of the Syrian conflict the Shia militia of Hezbollah were sent by their masters in Iran to fight on the side of Iran's ally Bashar Al-Assad. But those of a different political and religious orientation made their own moves against this. Across Britain and Europe, not to mention the wider Middle East, many thousands of young men listened to the call of religious leaders like the Grand Mufti of Saudi Arabia, Abdul Aziz Al-Asheik and Sheikh Yusuf Al-Qaradawi, who last year declared that Hezbollah is in fact not the "army of God," as its name almost suggests, but rather the "army of Satan." Sheikh Qaradawi declared that "every Muslim trained to fight and capable of doing that [must] make himself available" for jihad in Syria.

It is perhaps inevitable that with the amount of regional influence at stake, and the quantity of natural resources, there would be numerous powers involved in trying to dictate the Syrian endgame. But as the country's civil war has ground on and the region as a whole has started to fall into a maelstrom, there is not a party or country that has not been shocked by one particular new reality. That is the fact that what has hitherto been the most important global player has decided to take a back seat. When two major Iraqi cities fell to Al-Qaeda forces last week, the American secretary of state, John Kerry, expressed concern but stressed that for the Iraqi government this was now "their fight."

One of the cities was Fallujah, the site of the bloodiest battle of the Iraq war, where 10,000 British and American troops fought to depose the Islamists. It is now back under jihadi control, with the black flag of Al-Qaeda proudly flying—and the West does not want to know. Although there are Syrian cities also now under Al-Qaeda control, the U.S. and its allies remain unmoved over acting in that country either.

To an extent, what is happening in the Middle East is what happens

when America and the West suddenly lose interest. But for the U.S., the reasons for that new lack of interest are obvious. With America soon predicted to attain energy independence, why should the country continue to involve itself deeply in a region which has cost it so much in blood, treasure and international reputation? Why should the U.S. Fifth Fleet continue to attempt to maintain regional security in a continent whose regional resources are increasingly rewarding nobody so much as the Communist Party of China?

For the U.K. and other lesser western powers, declining involvement in the region is neither a moral nor an interest-based decision. It is simply a decision based on the fact—as the last decade has proved—that we no longer have either the cash or the commitment to effect any decent outcome in the region.

If this remains a reality which is too rarely admitted here at home, it was long ago scented in the winds of the region. And as the new reality dawned, it was inevitable that the various factions in Syria's civil war would reach out to anybody in the region who shared their broadest goals. Vice versa, the regional powers ended up looking for anybody who could plausibly assist them with the means and methods to reach their own ends. And so it is that a Middle Eastern proxy-war which had already reached as far as Washington, D.C. has found its way right back to the very doorsteps of the countries that were propelling it. And how a war of religion also became a war of good old-fashioned statecraft.

From the outset of the Syrian uprising, it was inevitable that Iran would weigh in on the side of its client in Damascus. Indeed, so desperate were the mullahs in Tehran to do everything they could to protect their own interests that they even put up with protests at home from people starved of basic supplies complaining about their own government pouring millions into Syria's civil war.

But the next step was just as predictable. Saudi Arabia, which fears Iranian influence spreading any further than it has already throughout

the region, began to back the opposition. Starting cautiously, in recent months that caution has retreated and Saudi is now supporting groups as close to Al-Qaeda-linked forces as to make little difference. Desperate measures, certainly. But for the Saudi leadership these are desperate times. Though it is a battle that has been brewing for decades.

There has always been the ongoing tension of Bahrain, which is under Saudi domination but which Iran seeks for itself. But then there is the quieter battle for influence in the Gulf states, which, while interventionist at times, quiver before the clashing of these bigger beasts. It was only as Syria fell apart and the regional powers were pulled inexorably into a more open battle, that the cold war between Iran and Saudi found its hot battleground.

There are those who think that the region as a whole may be starting to go through something similar to what Europe went through in the early 17th century during the 30 Years' War, when Protestant and Catholic states battled it out. This is a conflict which is not only bigger than Al-Qaeda and similar groups, but far bigger than any of us. It is one which will re-align not only the Middle East, but the religion of Islam.

There is a significant likelihood—as intra-Muslim sectarian tension has had fallout even in Britain and Europe—that this could be the case. Or perhaps the region is going to descend into a complex miasma of slaughter as surely as Europe did a century ago. Either way there will be a need for a Treaty of Westphalia-style solution—a redrawing of boundaries in a region where boundaries have been bursting for decades.

But for the time being, a distinct and timeless standoff between two regional powers, with religious excuses and religiously affiliated proxies will in all probability remain the main driver of this conflict. Certainly the sides remain fundamentally irreconcilable. As one of Saudi Arabia's most important figures, Prince Turki Al-Faisal, said on a recent visit to London, "Saudi Arabia is the custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and the birthplace of Islam. As such,



it is the eminent leader of the wider Muslim world. Iran portrays itself as the leader of not just the minority Shiite world, but of all Muslim revolutionaries interested in standing up to the West."

Prince Turki decried Iran's "meddling" and its "destabilizing efforts in the countries with Shia majorities—Iraq and Bahrain—as well as in those countries with significant minority Shia communities such as Kuwait, Lebanon and Yemen." As he said, "Saudi Arabia will oppose any and all of Iran's actions in other countries, because it is Saudi Arabia's position that Iran has no right to meddle in other nations' internal affairs, especially those of Arab states."

Saudi officials more recently called for the Iranian leadership to be summoned to the International Criminal Court in The Hague for war crimes. Then, just the month before last, as the P5+1 countries eased sanctions on Iran after arriving at an interim deal in Geneva, Saudi saw its greatest fear—a nuclear Iran—grow more likely. And in the immediate aftermath of the Geneva deal, Saudi sources darkly warned of the country now taking Iranian matters "into their own hands." There are rumors that the Saudis would buy nuclear bombs "off the shelf" from their friends in Pakistan if Iran ever reaches anything like the nuclear threshold. In that case, this Westphalian solution could be prefaced with a mushroom cloud.

An unlikely scenario, perhaps. But this standoff between Iran and Saudi has been full of unlikely scenarios. It is only two years ago that the Iranians attempted to assassinate the Saudi ambassador in Washington. The plan was thwarted only because the two suspects—an Iranian-American and an officer from Iran's Quds Force—unwittingly connected with an informant from U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. Of course Iranian officials denied the assassination plot, but America's attorney general, Eric Holder, announced at a press conference in Washington that the plot had been "directed and approved by elements of the Iranian government and, specifically, senior members of the Quds force which is an integral part of the Iranian government."

The war between Saudi and Iran has already reached America's shores. It has been devastatingly fought out across Syria's wasted land. In fact the only place where it has yet to strike meaningfully is on the soil of the main protagonists. If what has been happening so far looks bloody, it is the work of an Armageddon-ist to consider what will happen when those gloves come off. In a region replete with bitter rivalries and irreconcilable ambitions, that will be perhaps the ultimate clarification.

Douglas Murray is the associate director of the Henry Jackson Society and an author, most recently of *Islamophilia*.

Yemen's economic development: A paradigm shift

Rafat Al-Akhali

Amid widespread poverty, unprecedented levels of unemployment—estimated to be over 50 percent among youth—widespread corruption and a major deterioration in services (such as water, electricity and security), Yemenis and international development partners are increasingly realizing the need to focus on economic development in Yemen. Yemen's last two years of transition were characterized by intense scrutiny of the political process which overshadowed a focus on economic development in the country.

However, the economy doesn't just need shallow attention. If Yemen's dire economic prospects are to be changed that attention needs

to operate within a very specialized framework. Development experts and consultants often characterize Yemen's economic challenges as technical in nature—such as lack of government capacity, the depletion of oil resources and population growth, in addition to several other factors.

There needs to be a paradigm shift in the way Yemen approaches economic development.

Yemen operates as a rentier state with a web of elites at the top. The ex-president, who left power after the 2011 anti-government protests, managed and sustained these elites for over two decades using a complex, patronage system. This patronage system not only enabled its beneficiaries to control the major aspects of the fragile economy and the state in Yemen, but it also allowed them to

siphon money from the public budget through various means (such as allocations of subsidized fuel and public wages of ghost workers).

Therefore, the two key questions that should frame economic development efforts in Yemen are:

—How does Yemen disassemble the patronage system gradually without driving the country into chaos and collapse?

—What role can international aid play in addressing an environment of poor governance?

Political economic analysis is the first step towards addressing these questions. Yemeni reform champions and international development partners can no longer afford to develop their agendas and programs based purely on technical assessments without fully understanding the patronage networks and accounting for

different interests and incentives.

Another tool to address these two questions is to insist on conditions and stipulations that build scrutiny around the budget process. A portion of aid money—and more importantly the donors' influence—should focus on building local accountability and ensuring budget transparency. Looting the public purse is one way to divert public funds to the hands of the elite and funding the patronage system. If the Yemeni people are enabled and empowered to scrutinize their government's budget, it will be more difficult to use public funds to support the patronage system. For example, Yemen does not currently, publish a "People's Budget," which is a simplified form of the budget that can be read and understood by the average citizen. This is a small step that could have a multiplier effect on

the improvement of governance in Yemen.

Real change in Yemen begins by having the right people with the right mindset INSIDE the government, working on addressing these issues. Infusing a layer of senior civil servants in the government with appropriate capabilities, and ensuring they have a degree of authority and protection from political pressure, could yield great results. This is outlined as a priority in the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) document signed in September 2012 by Yemen's government and its development partners.

Under the document's good governance pillar it states the government agrees to, "Observe independent and transparent merit-based recruitment through the vetting process of senior civil service appointments."

However, despite this commitment in the MAF, there has been little effort to achieve this and none of the appointments of senior civil servants since September 2012 have adhered to any sort of transparent process.

New approaches to addressing Yemen's development challenges, combined with widespread change and renewed commitments within the government, are all vital to move the country forward. As one of the guiding principles of the MAF states, "Business as usual should be discontinued to create a successful transition."

Rafat Al-Akhali is a public policy specialist and the chairman of Resonate! Yemen, a non-governmental organization that works on engaging youth in public policy.

YEMEN TIMES
www.yementimes.com
First Political English Newspaper in Yemen. Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen
Letters: yreaders.view@gmail.com
ADVERTISEMENTS:
Tel: +967 (1) 510306
Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com

BUSINESS FOR PEACE AWARD

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf

Managing Editor
Nima Tamaddon

Editorial Staff
Ali Mohsen Abulohoom
Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki
Amal Al-Yarisi
Ali Saeed (Senior Editor/Reporter)

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam

Bassam Al-Khamiri (Translator)
Khalid Al-Karimi (Translator)
Najlaa Hassan
Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Deputy Editor-in-Chief
Ahlam Mohsen

Editor
Nancy Hendryx

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi

Mohammad Al-Hassani
Samar Al-Ariqi
Samar Qaed

Offices
Taiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157
P.O. Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

Subscriptions
For subscription rates and related information please contact Majdi Al-Saqqaf, Subscription and Distribution Manager, on 268661/2 ext 204 or mobile: 711998995, email: majdi_saqqaf@yahoo.com

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



Sana'a's newest displaced population

'There are still more than 700 families in Sana'a in need of [long-term] shelter'

Following three months of violent Salafi-Houthi clashes in the Dammaj area of Sa'ada that left hundreds dead and injured, the Salafis left Dammaj earlier this month based on a ceasefire agreement that was supported by President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi. Sa'ada continues to be controlled by Houthi rebels, a group of Zaidi Shiites.

The Salafis, led by the head of Dar Al-Hadeeth Salafi Seminary, Yahia Al-Hajouri, say that the evacuation did not go as planned. According to the agreement, the displaced persons would be resettled in Hodeida governorate. However, local leaders in Hodeida rejected the influx of a new population and the central government failed to intervene. With few other options, seemingly overnight, an estimated 10,000 Salafis, a conservative Sunni sect, found themselves homeless in the capital Sana'a. The majority are living in tents and mosques in the Sawan district.

Such a large displaced population is placing strain on local communities with no clear answer as to who is responsible to deal with the situation. The Yemen Times spoke to Mohamed Al-Ahmadi, a human rights activist who studies Salafi groups, and Khalid Al-Madhla, the head of the Al-Ihsan Charitable Association (AICA), an organization assisting the displaced, about what can be done now that Sana'a has been forced to absorb such a large population.

Interview and photos by Mohammed Al-Hassani



Khalid
Al-Madhla

Mohamed
Al-Ahmadi

Let's begin with Mr. Al-Ahmadi. Do you have any details of the agreement forcing the Salafis to leave Dammaj?

Al-Ahmadi: The Salafis had only two choices: either to die at the hands of the Houthi militia...or to leave Dammaj and live. It was very difficult for them to continue living in the area following more than three months of shelling and siege. The Salafis aren't the first to be driven out by the Houthis. About 30,000 residents were forced to leave Sa'ada following the [government's] six wars in the governorate, and previously, the Al-Salem Jews were also expelled.

Did the Salafis leave of their own accord, based on the proposal presented following the ceasefire?

Al-Ahmadi: No, [the agreement] was not proposed by the Salafis. They authorized President Hadi to make an appropriate decision on their behalf, but he abdicated his responsibility to protect them. They have appealed to the government and to the whole world to help them, but no one has listened. The state is attempting to disavow its responsibility for the crime of evicting the Salafis from Dammaj and [failing to protect the Salafis where they were living], in Dammaj. The third article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that every citizen has the right to live anywhere within his country's borders.

But some of the state officials and members of the [presidential] mediation committee [that brokered the ceasefire agreement] said that the Dammaj Salafis left the area at Al-Hajouri's request?

Al-Ahmadi: We are sorry to hear that the president's consultant, Faris Al-Sakkaf, is attempting to deny the government's responsibility to protect the residents of Dammaj and the foreign students from the Dar Al-Hadeeth Salafi Seminary, and blame the victims. The Salafis didn't leave their area to go on a stroll! They left because they were subject to murder, displacement and siege.

So, in your opinion, the Salafis did not leave Dammaj willingly?

Al-Ahmadi: They had to leave because they were afraid of being killed. I believe that this Salafi displacement was premeditated by the Houthis. I remember that in 2011, when the Houthis allowed a team of journalists to visit Dammaj to investigate a siege, a letter was sent from the Houthi's political office to one of the journalists saying that the Salafis should immediately leave or they would be responsible [for

whatever might happen to them if they were to stay] in the area.

Do you think that the Salafis are now in a better situation?

Al-Madhla: The situation is undoubtedly tragic, and in my opinion, the Salafis are now better off than if they had remained in Dammaj. They didn't prepare for their evacuation because they thought that the state would [stop the fighting] and that they would be able to remain in their area. But the evacuation decision caught them off guard. They were given only four or five days to leave. The situation wasn't good when they arrived in Sana'a, but the AICA helped receive them in the Hashid area of Amran governorate before they arrived in the capital and provided an ambulance, food and other essentials. There are still more than 700 families in Sana'a in need of [long-term] shelter. The situation here in Sana'a is not good but at least they are safe from bombings and gunfire.

The original plan was that the Salafis would move from Dammaj to Hodeida, but they ended up moving to Sana'a. What happened?

Al-Ahmadi: The Salafis were supposed to move to Hodeida according to the agreement but some officials from the former regime not only kept this from happening, but they also played a part in [Hodeida's] local population refusing to provide Al-Hajouri and his students refuge in Hodeida.

Were there any alternative options?

Al-Ahmadi: The students we contacted at Dar Al-Hadeeth said they had no other options but to go to Sana'a.

Were all of the terms of the ceasefire agreement implemented?

Al-Ahmadi: I do not think so. According to a statement from the head of the presidential committee, Yahia Abu Osbu, the Houthis refused to allow for the deployment of the army in Dammaj. This is in violation of the agreement. The problem is that the Houthis [have not defined themselves politically, religiously or socially]. That is to say, their methods are violent, yet they go to Sana'a and give lip service to the National Dialogue [Conference].

The Houthis have said they use violence for self-defense.

Al-Ahmadi: This is not true. The Houthis were the first [group] to sweep across the mountainous areas surrounding Dammaj with their tanks and military equipment. They stormed the area, using a wide variety of weapons, and imposed a

siege on the local populace. If the Houthis were truly acting in self-defense, why wouldn't they allow the media to enter Sa'ada governorate? A media delegation wanted to visit Dammaj a month ago, but the Houthis denied them entrance. This indicates that the Houthis want to cover up their actions, their transgressions.

The Houthis say the foreign students in Dammaj were posing a danger. What do you think?

Al-Ahmadi: This is false. They do not pose any security threat to Yemen. I challenge the Houthis to prove that the Interior Ministry, over the past 30 years, has received any notifications of terrorist activities or violent acts committed by foreign students [studying in Dammaj].

From your point of view as the head of a relief association, did any governmental authority assist in the evacuation of Salafis from Dammaj?

Al-Madhla: We [the AICA] arranged for transport and coordinated it in cooperation with the head of the Dar Al-Hadeeth Salafi Seminary, Sheikh Yahia Al-Hajouri. So far, we have not found a particular official authority to talk to. It is

not, in fact, our business to speak with the official authorities about the issue of the Salafis' evacuation from Dammaj and their residence in Sana'a. Our job is to deliver urgent relief to these people. I think it is the role of humanitarian organizations or Sheikh Al-Hajouri [to insist on government intervention]. Currently we are occupied with providing food and housing, and also transportation to those who want to go to their families' villages. We are trying to give them what they want and need.

How would you describe the living situation of the Salafis residing in Sana'a now?

Al-Madhla: Right now, there are 700 families who have inadequate shelter. The men are sleeping in one mosque and the women are in another. Food is delivered to both mosques...husbands cannot meet their wives. If they want to meet, they make contact by phone so they can meet somewhere outside of the mosques. There are about 200 displaced families whose situation has improved upon returning to their villages and areas [in which they have relatives]. Those who do not have families [elsewhere] are living a somewhat tragic situation.

Are the displaced Salafis being

accommodated in mosques in the Sawan area of Sana'a only?

Al-Madhla: No, they are distributed among many mosques in Sana'a besides the Sunna and Al-Ferdos mosques in Sawan, where women are staying. There are three or four other mosques in the capital in which displaced families and individuals are living. Others live in neighborhoods of Sana'a where they have relatives. Generally speaking, there is a big problem associated with housing all of the displaced persons due to their large number and because of [their sudden, unplanned departure from Dammaj]. I heard them saying that they thought the president had prepared a special residence when he ordered that they leave Dammaj.

Are there any other associations working with you?

Al-Madhla: Yes, there are several associations, including the Wadi Hadramout Association.

Some local media outlets have suggested that the displaced Salafis be accommodated in the now-vacant former headquarters of the First Armored Division (FAD), an area called "21 Park." What do you think about this?

Al-Madhla: Honestly, I have no information about this. It is disheartening that [the government] does not know where to house [the displaced]. They have already suffered a lot. The government should have prepared for the move of the displaced. [This was part of the ceasefire agreement.] I think talking about accommodating the Salafis in the former camp of the FAD is a matter of political artifice [and not being seriously considered]. This is a pure humanitarian issue, [not a political issue] and on this basis, everyone who can help, should help.

Back to Mr. Al-Ahmadi—some see the exit of Salafis at this time as dangerous for the political situation in Sana'a. What do you think?

Al-Ahmadi: Yes, it is not only a political danger. There are other imminent dangers that threaten the social fabric of the country. I also wonder about the international humanitarian organizations' double standard. We have not heard one organization condemning the displacement of Salafis. It is regretful that human rights in the [rest of the] world have reached an advanced stage of development, but here in Yemen, we still just talk about the very basic right to have a safe place to live.

Global Communities – Yemen
EASE Program
REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
RFQ Number: (EASE-RFQ-14-01)

The EASE program focuses on providing humanitarian assistance to displaced people, returnees and host communities in the southern governorates of Yemen. The overarching goal of the EASE program is to the early recovery needs of conflict-affected populations through a holistic approach to rebuilding productive livelihoods and improving WASH outcomes.

As part of the above objectives, Global Communities is planning to distribute WASH Kits to program beneficiaries; as such Global Communities is publishing RFQ: WASH Kit Items (EASE-RFQ-14-01).

Interested vendors can receive the documents for the above mentioned RFQ by contacting the email address listed below. The below information & qualifications must be submitted with the quotation:

Required information & qualifications:

1. Certified and valid initial check or approved banking guarantee in the amount of \$1,500 USD, valid for a minimum of 60 days.
2. Valid Commercial Record ID card
3. Valid Tax ID Card.
4. The quotation **must** be submitted in both English and Arabic languages.

Global Communities reserves the right to visit any interested vendor's offices & rejects vendors considered to be unqualified for the proposed work.

The last date for submission of quotations is (6th Feb'14).

Accompanying data, background information, Terms of Reference, WASH Kit Item specifications and other requirements for this RFQ are available upon request.

For further information about this (RFQ) please contact:
Email: Procurement-EASE@globalcommunitiesyemen.org
Global Communities – Yemen
Khour Maksar Area, behind Tarbia Square, Aden
Phone: +967 2 234087
Fax : +967 2 275019

HUNGRY BUNNY™

Sub
Chicken

الآن
ولفترة محدودة
800
للوحة (ري)

Fun City Sana'a Haddah
www.hungrybunny.com.sa
ISO 9001:2008 - 22,000:2005 certified

في حوار مع «يمن تايمز»..

الأحمدي: خروج السلفيين من دماج خطر يهدد النسيج الإجتماعي اليمني المصنع: هناك خطر عليهم وليس منهم



محمد الأحمدى خالد المصنع

بعد ما يزيد عن ثلاثين شهراً من حرب شعواء في دماج بمحافظة صعدة حصدت ارواح مئات القتلى والجرحى، خرج السلفيون من دماج بناء على اتفاق رعاه الرئيس عبد ربه منصور هادي لوقف الحرب.. لكن هذا الخروج لم يأتي كما اشتهاه السلفيون بقيادة زعيمهم رئيس مركز دار الحديث يحيى الحجوري، كما يقولون، إذ تم رفض انتقالهم للحديدة.. وكانت العاصمة صنعاء هي الحاضنة.. وهكذا بين ليلة وضحاها تحول سلفيو دماج إلى مشردين في مساجد العاصمة صنعاء بلا مأوى وسط أوضاع معيشية غاية في الصعوبة.. ماهي خلفيات خروج السلفيين من دماج وكيف تم الإتفاق على ذلك، ومن المسؤول عن تشردهم وتحول قضيتهم إلى أزمة إنسانية.. «خروج السلفيين من دماج وتداعيات إقامتهم في صنعاء» موضوع هذا الحوار الذي تستضيف فيه الصحيفة كلاً من الناشط الحقوقي والباحث في شؤون الجماعات السلفية محمد الأحمدى ورئيس جمعية الإحسان الخيرية إحدى الجمعيات العاملة في مجال إعانة المهاجرين من دماج خالد المصنع..

حوار وتصوير/ محمد الحسن

اعتقد أن هناك خطر عليهم وليس منهم.. لأن فكرهم قائم على السلمية والتعايش مع الآخر.. وإن كان ينظر إلى بعض الأفكار التي لديهم بأنها أفكار متشددة، لكنها لا تصل إلى حد اللجوء إلى العنف واستخدامه.. إذا استمر تعاطي الدولة مع هذه القضية بنوع من اللامسؤولية ستفاقم مأساتهم بشكل أكبر، كما سيتسع حجم الغضب الشعبي من موقف الدولة في التعاطي مع القضية.

المصنع:

لا تزال أكثر من 700 أسرة من مهجري السلفيين عالقة في صنعاء وبحاجة إلى مأوى.

حضرمت التي تقدم مشاريع كثيرة.

هناك من يتحدث عن توجه لتسكين من خرجوا من دماج في حديقة 21 مارس التي كانت في السابق مقراً لقيادة الفرقة الأولى مدرع؟

بصراحة ليس لدي معلومات عن ذلك.. والحقيقة يؤسفني أن نحتار إلى أين نذهب بهم، رغم أنهم هجروا بعد ثلاثة أشهر من الحصار، والمفترض أن الدولة خلال هذه المدة تكون قد رتبّت مسألة إنتقالهم وجهزت الاحتياجات لذلك.. والحديث عن نقلهم إلى معسكر الفرقة في اعتقادي ليس إلا من باب المكايدة السياسية، والقضية هي إنسانية بامتياز، وعلى هذا يجب أن نتعامل معها الجمع.

هل انتم مع من يؤكد على ضرورة دراسة وضع أي منطقة أخرى سيتم نقل سلفيي دماج إليها مستقبلاً؟

صحيح.. ولكن كان يجب ذلك قبل أن تحل المأساة الإنسانية من تهجيرهم دون ترتيب، وكما قلت لك كان على الدولة أن تترتب لخروجهم وانتقالهم، لكن أن تأمرهم بالخروج ثم تدارس المنطقة التي سيتم نقلهم إليها.. هذا يعتبر تقصير منها في حقهم.

أعود إليك أخ محمد.. هناك من يرى خروج السلفيين من دماج في هذه الفترة خطورة على الوضع السياسي في صنعاء.. كيف ترى ذلك؟

نعم.. ليس على الصعيد السياسي، فهناك أيضاً مخاطر محدقة تهدد النسيج الإجتماعي اليمني.. كما أنني استغرب التعامل بازدواجية من قبل المنظمات الحقوقية الدولية مع تهجير السلفيين، حيث نسعى عشرات بيانات الإدانة في قضايا حقوقية بينما لم نسعى منظمة واحدة أدانت تهجير السلفيين من دماج كحق إنساني.. من المؤسف أن العالم قد بلغ مرحلة متقدمة في الحقوق الإنسانية ونحن في اليمن نتحدث عن أبسط الحقوق الغائبة كالحق في الحياة والحق في الإقامة.

كيف تنظر إلى مستقبل المهجرين في ظل الاضطراب الأمني والسياسي الذي تعيشه صنعاء؟

كان تنسيقنا وترتيبنا بشكل كامل يتم مع رئيس مركز دار الحديث الشيخ يحيى الحجوري.. وإلى الآن لم نجد أي جهة رسمية نخطبها.. ولسنا في الحقيقة كجماعات خيرية مهتمين بالتخاطب مع الجهات الرسمية في مسألة خروج السلفيين من دماج وإقامتهم في صنعاء.. نحن في وضع إغاثي طارئ لهؤلاء الناس.. وفي اعتقادي أن مسألة البحث عن دور الدولة وغياها في ذلك هو من مهمة الجهات الحقوقية أو الشيخ الحجوري.. نحن الآن مشغولون في التسكين.. في التغذية.. في تسفير من يريد من طلاب دار الحديث السفر إلى قريته، حيث كان بينهم من يريد ذلك فنقوم بتوفير له اللازم.

هل يمكن أن تصف لنا الوضع المعيشي للسلفيين المتواجدين هنا في صنعاء؟

هناك نحو 700 أسرة لم تحصل حتى الآن على مأوى.. الرجال في مسجد والنساء في مسجد آخر وبحاجة إلى إعاشة.. بالنسبة للمواد الغذائية تأتي للرجال في مسجدهم وللنساء في مسجدهن.. والرجل لا يستطيع الإلتقاء بأهله إلا بالاتصال بهم أول ومن ثم اللقاء إن سمحت الظروف خارج المسجد.. هناك نحو 200 أسرة من المهجرين وضعهم تحسن بعودتهم إلى مناطقهم وقراهم.. أما الرجال الذين ليس لهم عوائل فحالتهم إلى حد ما مأساوية، لأننا نعطي الأولوية لوضع الأسر والنساء والأطفال من حيث السكن والتغذية والجانب الصحي.

هل هم موزعون الآن على مساجد سعوان فقط؟

لا.. هم موزعون على عدة مساجد في صنعاء أبرزها مسجد السنة الذي في سعوان ومسجد الفردوس الذي تتواجد فيه النساء، وهناك ثلاثة أو أربعة مساجد أخرى في العاصمة يتواجد بها المهجرون كأفراد وكعوائل، وهناك من سكن في أحياء في صنعاء يتواجد فيها أقارب لهم.. وعموماً هناك مشكلة كبيرة في تسكين جميع المهجرين بسبب عددهم الكبير وعدم وجود ترتيبات مسبقة للانتقالهم إلى صنعاء، وسمعت منهم أن رئيس الجمهورية بحسب ظنهم قد يكون قد هيا لهم سكناً خاصاً عندما أمرهم بالخروج.

هل هناك جمعيات أخرى تعمل إلى جانبكم؟

نعم.. هناك عدة جمعيات، مثلاً جمعية وادي

الشعبي في الحديدة لرفض إقامة الشيخ الحجوري وطلاب مركز دار الحديث في محافظتهم.

وهل كانت هناك خيارات أخرى بديلة؟

الحقيقة، وبحسب تواصلنا مع طلاب دار الحديث، لم يكن هناك أية خيارات أخرى مطروحة إلا التوجه إلى العاصمة صنعاء.

هل تعتقد أن الاتفاقية ستدوم بخروج السلفيين من دماج؟

لا اعتقد.. لأنه وبحسب تصريحات رئيس اللجنة الرئاسية يحيى أبو أصعب، فقد رفض الحوثيون نشر قوات الجيش في دماج.. هذا يعتبر نقض للاتفاقية من طرف الحوثيين.. الإشكالية في جماعة الحوثي أنها حتى الآن لم تعرف نفسها للشعب اليمني فهي تمارس العنف وتشارك في السياسة.

لكن الحوثيون يقولون إن لجوئهم للحنف هو اضطراراً للدفاع عن أنفسهم؟

غير صحيح.. الحوثيون من زحفوا أولاً بدباباتهم وعتادهم العسكري إلى جميع الجبال المحيطة بدماج وبدأوا يقصفون المنطقة بمختلف الأسلحة وفرضوا حصاراً خانقاً على أهاليها.. إذا كان الحوثيون كما يدعون أنهم يدافعون عن أنفسهم لماذا يغلقون محافظة صعدة أمام وسائل الإعلام ويمنعون دخولها إليها.. هناك وفد من وسائل الإعلام كان يرغب بزيارة دماج قبل شهر للإطلاع على الوضع هناك فرفض الحوثي دخولهم.. هذا يدل على أن الحوثيون لا يريدون معرفة ما يقومون به من انتهاكات.

وماذا عن حديث عن خطر الطلاب الأجانب الدارسين في دماج؟

غير صحيح.. لم يشكلوا أي تهديد أممي لليمن.. واتحدى الحوثي أن يأتي ببلاغ واحد من وزارة الداخلية على مدى 30 سنة يتعلق بأحد الأجانب الدارسين في دار الحديث، أو أنه قام بعملية إرهابية، أو أية أعمال عنف خلال هذه الفترة.

اسمح لي أن انتقل إلى خالد.. ما مدى تعاون الجهات المعنية في الدولة أنتم كجمعيات في ترتيبات نقل السلفيين من دماج؟

من دماج كان من اختيارهم؟ لم يكونوا مختارين بل خرجوا، كما ذكرت لك، خوفاً على حياتهم وهرباً من الموت.. وأنا أؤكد لك أن نية الحوثي في تهجير السلفيين كانت مبيتة منذ فترة.. وأنا أتذكر أنه في العام 2011 عندما سمح لوفد من الصحفيين بزيارة دماج والتأكد من حصار دماج وصلت رسالة من المكتب الإعلامي للحوثي لأحد الزملاء تقول أبلغوا السلفيين بالخروج فوراً ما لم فقد أعذر من انذر.

اسمح لي أن أنتقل إلى الأستاذ خالد المصنع.. هل تعتقد أن السلفيين من خروجهم من دماج الآن أفضل حالا من بقائهم فيها؟

الوضع بلا شك مأساوي.. وكان وضع السلفيين في دماج في اعتقادي أسوأ مما عليه الآن.. عندما خرجوا من دماج لم يرتبوا لانتقالهم ولا لإقامتهم، حيث كانوا ربما ينتظرون من الدولة بسط نفوذها على مناطقهم ومناطق الحرب ليبقوا في مناطقهم.. لكن جاءهم قرار الخروج فجأة، كما كانت المدة التي أعطيت لهم لتجهيز خروجهم أربعة أو خمسة أيام، وهي مدة قصيره جداً.. فكان وضعهم سيئاً عندما وصلوا إلى صنعاء، ونحن في الجمعية بدأنا باستقبالهم في منطقة حاشد في عمران.. يعني قبل وصولهم إلى العاصمة صنعاء، وقد وفرنا سيارة إسعاف وكمية الغذاء والحاجيات الضرورية التي يحتاجونها.. وفي صنعاء الآن لا تزال أكثر من 700 أسرة عالقة بحاجة إلى مأوى وإلى سكن.

يعني الوضع بالنسبة للسلفيين في صنعاء أفضل من وضعهم في دماج؟

ليس هناك شك.. فقد زار وفد من جمعيتنا الشيخ الحجوري عندما كان في دماج.. الوضع سيء جداً لا يستطيع الرجل منهم أن يلتقي أهله، فالرجال في مكان والنساء والأطفال في مكان آخر لا يلتقون لا في أوقات من الليل.. وهنا بالنسبة لهم في صنعاء سيء، لكن على الأقل هم في مأمن من نيران وقذائف المدافع والدبابات.

أعود إليك أستاذ محمد.. كان من المقرر إنتقال السلفيين إلى الحديدة كيف تم تغيير المكان إلى صنعاء؟

صحيح.. كان بحسب الإتفاق إنتقالهم إلى الحديدة، لكن قوى في النظام السابق حالت دون ذلك، وتحركت فيما يشبه التحرك

أبدأ معك محمد الأحمدى.. هل لديك تفاصيل عن خلفيات الإتفاق الذي تم بموجبه خروج السلفيين من دماج؟

الحقيقة كان هناك خياران لا ثالث لهما إما الموت البطيء على أيدي مليشيات الحوثي التي قصفت دماج بمختلف الأسلحة الثقيلة والمتوسطة وإما خروج أهالي دماج منها وإنقاذ من تبقى فيها.. كانت هناك حياة غاية في الصعوبة يصعب الإستمرار فيها أكثر إثر ما يزيد عن ثلاثة أشهر من القصف والحصار.. وللعلم ليس هذا أول تهجير يقوم به الحوثي، فقد هجر في السابق وعقب الحروب الستة التي شنت المحافظة نحو 30 ألفاً من أهالي صعدة وقبل ذلك هجرت يهود آل سالم.

ولكن ألم يكن خروج السلفيين من دماج بمحض إرادتهم وجاء بناء على اقتراح قدموه في اتفاق وقف إطلاق النار؟

لم يكن اقتراحاً، وإنما بحسب السلفيين أنفسهم هم فوضوا رئيس الجمهورية باعتباره ولي الأمر، لكنه اتصل عن مسؤوليته في حمايتهم، وكانوا لمدة ثلاثة أشهر يستغيثون بالدولة ويمتلبون حمايتها وبالعلم، ولكن لم يسمعهم أحد.. الدولة تحاول الاتصال من مسؤوليتها في جريمة التهجير، وهذا غير مبرر في الحقيقة، لأنه لو كانت الدولة جادة في إنقاذ أهالي دماج لكان عليها أن تتحمل المسؤولية في بقاءهم في موطنهم.. المادة الثالثة من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان تؤكد حق كل فرد الإقامة في أي مكان في حدود الدولة.

لكن عدداً من مسؤولي الدولة وأعضاء لجنة الوساطة تحدثوا أن خروج السلفيين من دماج كان بناء على طلب من شيخهم الحجوري؟

من المؤسف أن نسمع مستشاراً لرئيس الجمهورية يحاول التنصل عن مسؤولية الدولة في حماية مواطنيها والطلاب الأجانب الدارسين في مركز دار الحديث وإلقاء المسؤولية على الضحية.. ألا يكفي السلفيين أنهم تعرضوا لأبشع أنواع القتل والتهجير والحصار.. لذلك لم يخرجوا من موطنهم للزئعة وإنما لحالة الضيق التي لم يعودوا يطيقونها بسبب الحصار والقصف.

يعني أنك تنفي أن خروج السلفيين

حقوق حق
وحق الناس حق

لكل شخص الحق في حرية الرأي والتعبير

يأتيكم كل أربعاء الساعة 8 مساءً
ويعاد السبت الساعة 11 صباحاً على

راديو يمن تايمز
91.90 FM
كلامك يوصل

تواصلوا معنا على
012442267
8808
من بين موبائل وسيلفون وواي
برنامج البعثة 19 على راديو يمن تايمز

التعاون الألماني
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

منتدى اليمن 19
Yemen 21 Forum

YEMEN TIMES Radio



Enjoy the Warm Winter with
the School Seasonal Holidays
At Coral Aden Hotel

إستمتع بفصل الشتاء الدافئ
مع الإجازة الفصلية المدرسية
في فندق كورال عدن

The Package Includes:

Buffet Break Fast at the restaurant.
Free Internet access in the Room.
Free access to the Swimming Pool and the Gym.
Welcome drink upon arrival.
Fruit Basket in the Room.
Free Late Checkout.
Free Airport Pickup & Drop off.

العرض يشمل:

وجبة إفطار مجانية في مطعم الفندق
الإنترنت مجاني في الغرف
إستخدام المسبح والصاله الرياضية
مشروب ترحيبي عند الوصول
سلة فاكهة في الغرف
مغادرة متأخرة
توصيل مجاني من وإلى المطار

For any Query / Reservation Kindly contact:

Tel: +967 2 272072 / 82

+967 713563962 - 711164322 - 736697856

Fax: +967 2 236553

Email: shabnam@coral-aden.com

reservation@coral-aden.com

sales@coraladen.com

fo@coral-aden.com

Stay 2 Night and pay only **US \$ 80**

إحجز ليلتين بمبلغ **US \$ 80** فقط



Offer Valid from 27th Jan till 28th Feb - 2014
يسري العرض من 27 يناير إلى 28 فبراير 2014 م



Congratulates

H. E. Field Marshal

Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi

**President of the Republic
and President of the National Dialogue Conference**

and to all our great Yemeni people
on the occasion of the success of
the National Dialogue Conference



مؤتمر الحوار الوطني الشامل
— بالحوار نصنع المستقبل —

أ/ عمر محمد عمر - المدير العام التنفيذي
Omar M. Omar - Managing Director

أ/ علوان سعيد الشيباني - رئيس مجلس الإدارة
Alwan S. Al Shaibani - Chairman

وكافة موظفي ومنتسبي مجموعة شركات العالمية



Living without the state in Cairo's slums

Irinnews.org
First Published Jan. 21

For the residents of the Middle East and Africa's largest city, Cairo, 2013 ended with the often repeated government promise to finally provide basic services and development in the slums, where half of the city's residents live.

But instead of waiting for Prime Minister Hazem Al-Beblawi's slum renewal project, announced in November, to bear fruit, many are simply coping as best they can without the state.

When basic services are lacking, it is often down to slum dwellers to use their own initiative. They dig land, construct septic tanks and water pipes, install storage barrels, and raise community funds to get private engineers to build sewage pipes and connect them to the main network.

"These communities have an inherent self-reliance in finding ways to get by," said Thomas Culhane, co-founder of Solar CITIES, an NGO that invests in solar and renewable energy in poor communities.

Few sit around waiting for the government to fulfil its promises.

"There's a lot of mistrust among slum residents regarding the government's intentions. They've been promised so many things, yet nothing's been delivered," said Khalil Shaat, technical advisor at the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ).

According to official government figures, Cairo has 112 informal areas. Out of those, 24 are classified as "category I", or life-threatening. Twenty-eight are "category II", meaning unsuitable housing; 11 are "category III", meaning health-threatening; and 49 are "planned".

Ezzat Naem Guindy, the founder

of the Spirit of Youth Association for Environmental Service (SOY), which works in Manshiet Nasser, one of Cairo's largest slums, says the area is a "model" in terms of self-reliance. While the government is not completely absent, poor infrastructure and the irregular provision of public services create serious problems.

IRIN took a look at how Manshiet Nasser slum residents survive, and how they compensate for the lack of state support with their own networks of services.

Water and sewage

Most informal areas in Cairo find ways to access water and electricity, though Shaat estimates only 20 to 30 percent of homes are connected to the formal water network. Almost 60 percent are hooked up to an informal network, while around 10 percent have no water at all. No more than 5 to 10 percent of these areas have a formal sewage network, with the rest getting rid of waste water through septic tanks, many prone to leaking.

Back in the mid-1980s, the World Bank granted funding to the Cairo governorate to supply Manshiet Nasser with water, sewage and electricity. "Only half of the money had been spent because of corruption leaving many parts of the area cut off," Guindy told IRIN. Two main sewage and water pipes were built, too few for the 65,000 residents of Moqattam Village, part of Manshiet Nasser, he says.

Less than half of the residents, mainly living in the lower zone, access water regularly — though with frequent interruptions. In the upper zone, things are far worse says Guindy. Until recently, they only had water in the taps on Sundays, when recycling workshops — which operate with water-intensive machinery — are closed; that is when they fill



Menshiet Nasser - home of the zabaleen [rubbish collectors] and one of Cairo's largest slums. [Date picture taken: 06/17/2006]

up private water tanks for the rest of the week.

"Four months ago, we raised 300 Egyptian pounds [\$43] from each family to buy a big engine, and placed it at the top of the lower zone's pipe to pump water up," said Guindy. Water now runs three to four hours a day outside of Sundays.

Those living in other streets have installed their own private connections to the main water or sewer. "I see water coming at night time," resident Said told IRIN. "I store it in tanks to use during the day."

After pressure from the local community, the Minister of Housing and Infrastructure and Cairo's governor visited Manshiet Nasser around three months ago. A project was subsequently announced to provide new water and sewage networks, and it has been promised that the whole area will be supplied by September 2014.

Waste disposal

Slum dwellers have also had to develop their own solutions for waste. The so-called Zabaleen, or rubbish

pickers, collect 9,000 tons of rubbish every day — almost two-thirds of the estimated 15,000 tons produced by the city each day. They collect and dispose of garbage, recycling 85 percent of it.

"We can sort and reuse all materials. It's a very good value system," said Guindy.

As for organic waste, most people either take their rubbish to informal landfills or pay garbage pickers to collect their rubbish door-to-door.

The Ministry of Environment has been working on a new formal

scheme to contract 12 companies to clean Moqattam and three other districts of Cairo, though residents are waiting to see the results.

Education and health

Slums housing thousands of Egyptians often have just one or two governmental schools. There is only one public school in Manshiet Nasser catering for around 2,000 school pupils, with each classroom having over 70 children.

Continued on the back page



INTERNAL/EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT # 04/2014

If you are a committed, creative Yemeni and are passionate about making a lasting difference for children, the world's leading child rights organization, UNICEF would like to hear from you.

Post Title : Procurement Assistant
Contract type : Temporary Appointment
Level of Post : GS-6
Duration : 364 days
Duty Station : Sana'a

MAIN DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Under general supervision of Supply and Procurement Officer, the incumbent will perform a variety of tasks of moderate scope and difficulty, in support of supply and Procurement activities. The following are the duties:

1. Assist the Supply & Procurement Officer in executing competitive bidding through RFQS, ITBs and RFPs, review samples with concerned sections, adjudicate and make recommendations for contract award to ensure compliance with the financial thresholds & policies.
2. Maintain the PO register to record the contractual terms and conditions and regular follow up with suppliers to ensure timely delivery of supplies for programme implementation.
3. Receive, review and sign off supplier's invoices for completion and maintain an invoice register before submitting them to concerned sections for payment and ensure payments are settled within UNICEF payment terms and conditions.
4. Maintain the sales order and purchase requisitions files to ensure all supporting documents are available and regular follow up with programme on missing documents.
5. Participate in the end-user monitoring visits with programme sections to review the supplies delivered to projects to monitor the usage of supplies and equipment delivered for programme implementation
6. Assist the Logistics Officer in management of the UNICEF warehouses, and preparation of customs clearance documents when required in line with UNICEF policies
7. Perform other related duties as required.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

- Completion of secondary education, preferably supplemented by technical or university courses in related field.
- Six years of progressively responsible clerical or administrative work, of which at least one year is closely related to support supply and logistics work.
- Fluency in English and Arabic is required
- Computer skills (particularly Excel) including internet navigation and various office applications.

COMPETENCIES:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| i) Core Values (Required) | ii) Core Competencies (Required) | iii) Functional Competencies (Required) |
| • Commitment | • Communication [II] | • Planning and Organizing [II] |
| • Diversity and Inclusion | • Working with People [III] | • Following instructions & Procedures |
| • Integrity | • Drive for Results [II] | • Analyzing [II] |
| | | • Applying Technical Expertise [II] |

If you meet the requirements stated above, please send your application, enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from www.unicef.org/employ) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to: yemenhr@unicef.org not later than 9 February, 2014. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: www.unicef.org

UNICEF, is committed to diversity and inclusion within its workforce, and encourages qualified female and male candidates, including persons living with disabilities, to apply to become a part of our organisation. UNICEF is a smoke-free environment.

Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

Vacancies for Sada Aden International Corridor Highway (PIU)

The Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH), who has overall responsibility for all roads in the republic of Yemen, now seeks applications for qualified and experienced candidates of Yemeni nationality, for the following position:-

Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist

Candidate should satisfy the following minimum requirements:

- Graduate Degree in Environmental/Civil Engineering, in Environmental Assessment/Management, Social sciences or other relevant field;
- 5- 8 years of work experience in infrastructure development with exposure to environmental and social impacts assessment, land acquisition and resettlement preferably in Yemen or other such conflict affected countries;
- Knowledge of institutional and environmental/social issues in Yemen and Yemenis national legislations related to environment, land tenure and other relevant acts;
- Experience carrying out stakeholder consultations and organizing environmental and social safeguards training workshops/seminars will be considerable asset.
- Working knowledge of English in addition to Arabic would be essential
- Knowledge of World Bank Safeguards Policies would be an added advantage.

Interested applicants should send their resumes (CV) along with copies of qualifications, certificate(s) of work experience in sealed envelopes within two weeks from the latest publication of this advertisement to the address below:

Attn: Project Director of Saada Aden International Corridor Highway (PIU), MPWH

**4th Floor, MPWH building
Nuqum, Next to Berlin Public Park
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Email: tahp.mpwh@gmail.com
Tel: 01 542966
Fax: 01 542965**



مؤتمر الحوار الوطني الشامل
— بالحوار نصنع المستقبل —

Congratulates

H. E. Field Marshal

Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi

President of the Republic
and President of the National Dialogue Conference

and to all our great Yemeni people
on occasion of the The success of
the National Dialogue Conference

نتقدم بأحر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات
لفخامة المشير الركن

عبدربه منصور هادي

رئيس الجمهورية
رئيس مؤتمر الحوار الوطني

وإلى كافة أبناء شعبنا اليمني العظيم
بمناسبة نجاح مؤتمر الحوار الوطني

مؤسسة يمن تايمز للصحافة والطباعة والنشر

Yemen Times Est. for Press, Printing & Publication

Waher Maktaba
... آل تصفونكم
وترحب بكم على ركب أسطولها الحديث ورحلاتها المنتظمة وعلى بساط الراحة ندعوكم إلى رحابنا لشهد الرجال معنا صباحا ومساء إلى جميع المحافظات

Job Seekers

- Male, bachelor's degree in English language, diploma in marketing & computer science, experienced as an operations officer, treasurer and teacher. Looking for any job that requires English. 777004207
- Female, BA in Arabic literature, very good written and spoken French/English, seeks work as a babysitter for a foreign family (Aden or Taiz). 737168816
- An ambitious man, holding a BA in English, two years of experience in administration including secretary, translation and coordination, ready to utilize acquired experience in any vacant position that suits. 770658490
- Bachelor's degree in English language, 2 years experience in teaching, good with computers and Internet. Contact 772663229
- Sanal Venugopal, B. Com graduate, one year work experience in banking industry. 737436520

- Specialized tutor able to give private lessons in Mathematics, Arabic, English and Science for grades 4-9. 734680597.
- English-speaking teacher of math, physics, chemistry and biology seeks a job. 735694439
- Male, B.A. in press and media, good written and spoken English, computer literate, seeks afternoon work. Aden, 735869554
- Bachelor's degree in English, experience in teaching and dealing with different levels. Now accepting pupils. Low rates and excellent teaching. 713481271.
- Bachelor in English. Diploma in computer science, experience in marketing, seek work in a company or factory. 733576664
- Paper and plastics recycling consultant offers training workshops for almost 20 kinds of products. 711701322
- Excellent English, logistics and operations experience, administrative skills, Internet skills. esaamhamadi@gmail.com, 739882744
- Maged Mohammed, Dental

Job vacancies

- Mother with a baby looking for female Arabic tutor who would visit and teach in home at Hadda twice a week. Pay according to experience and ability. Good English not required. 738945537
- English teacher for Grade 5 to 9, KG English teacher (female) at least 2 years experience. 773744704 or 415309
- Rainbow school seeks female teachers for Math, English and Science for elementary grades. Should have Bachelor's degree in education, no fewer than 2 years of experience, and be fluent in English. 733811430, 424433, 414026

Others

- iphone 5 in good condition, from US, black color, GSM compatible \$550 or best offer. 773691845

FIVE STAR LOGISTICS CO LTD

INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDER

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

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

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



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

- For Sale
- Buying
- Housing available
- Housing wanted
- Job vacancies
- Job seekers
- Other

Details: _____

Contact Address: _____

Please cut this coupon and send it to
Yemen Times
Fax: 268276 or P.O. Box 2579 - Sana'a
For more info. call 268661/2/3



Coffee Break

Sudoku

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

Easy

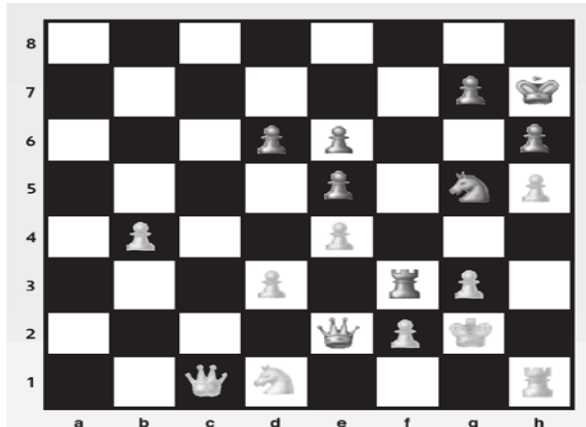
5			9		8			
2		4			6	7		
4		5				2		
	3	2	4			8		
	4		7		3			
7			3		9			
3				8		5		
6	1			5		3		
			7	2			9	

Intermediate

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

Difficult

Chess



Solutions

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

IMPORTANT Numbers

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

AIRLINES

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

BANKS

Yemen Gulf Bank	Tel. 967-1-260823
	Fax:260824
	02 - 270347
	01-444553
	fax 02 - 237824
Shamil Bank of Yemen & Bahrain	Tel. 264775, 264702
	Fax. 264703, 503350

Yemen Commercial Bank	Tel: 01 277224
	Fax: 277291
International Bank of Yemen	01 407030
Arab Bank	01 276585/2
CAC Bank	01 563813
Al-Amal Bank	01-449731
Qatar International Bank	01-517544
Yemeni Bank for Reconstruction and Development	01-271601
Saba'a Islamic Bank	01-286506
Calyon Bank	01-274371
United Bank Limited	01-407540
CAC Islamic Bank	01-538901
Yemen and Kuwait Bank for Trade and Investment	01-209451

CAR RENTAL

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

CAR SHOWROOMS & SPARE PARTS

FORD/HYUNDAI	267791
MERCEDES-BENZ	01 - 330080
NISSAN	Hodeidah: 200150/49
	Sana'a: 400269
OPEL / GM	203075
SUZUKI	02 - 346000
TOYOTA	445362/3

COMPUTER EDUCATION AND INSTITUTES

Computer Education	Aden: 02-237199
Infnit Education	01-444553
NIIT Quality Computer Education	207025/26
British Institute for languages & Computer	266222 - Fax: 514755
	01-448039
	01-274221

Exceed	01-537871
MALI	01-441036
Horizon	01-448573

COURIERS

Sana'a	01 440 170	Aden	02 245 626
Hodiadh	03 226 975	Taiz	04 205 780
DHL			01 441096/7/8

FREIGHT FORWARDERS

AL-Nada Center for General Services	Tel: 967 1 431339
	Fax: 431340
almada2@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	01-472192/3
World Shipping	01 260746 / 267929
Universal Cargo	01-447299

HOSPITALS

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

HOTELS

L'AZURDE suites hotel	01-432020/30/40
-----------------------	-----------------

Versailles Hotel	01-425970/1/2
Sheraton Hotel	01 237500
Movenpick Hotel	01 546666
	Fax: 01 546000
Sheba Hotel	01 272372
Relax-Inn Hotel	01 449871
Gulf Tourist Hotel and Suits	01-630494
Mercure Hotel	01-212544
Shammar Hotel	01-418546
Universal Hotels	01-440305/7-14
Shahran Hotel	01-418320

INSURANCE COMPANIES

UNITED INSURANCE	Tel: 01/555 555
	Free Number: 800 55 55
Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.)	Sana'a 272713/874
	Aden: 243490-242476
Taiz	250029
Hodeidah:	219941/4/6
Marib Insurance	Sana'a: 206129/8/13
	Aden: 255668
	Taiz:240927/34
	Hodeidah: 219545/8

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

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

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
Sana'a International School	Tel: 01 370191/2
	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-Amharic.	Tel: 01-240515
--	----------------

TRAVEL

Sky Travel & Tourism	01-535080/83
	02-221270
Falcon Holidays	444118
Falcon Business Center	446250
Al-Nasim Travel	270750
Universal Business Travel Center	441158/9/60
Qadas Fly	01-280777
Yemen Travel Agencies	01-272895/6

UNIVERSITIES

American World University, Rep. by IS academy	Tel. 01 - 535700 - 733061203 Fax: 535702
University of Applied and Social Science	Sana'a:412442 Fax: 412441, Aden: 234533 / 234960
Queen rwa University	Tel: 449971/2
Sana'a University	Tel: 250553/4/5
Alandalus University	Tel: 675567
	Fax: 675885

MINISTRIES

Presidency	01-290200
Prime Minister	01-490 800
Ministry of Public Works and Highways	01-545132
Ministry of Awqaf and Guidance	01-274439
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	01-535031
Ministry of Fisheries	01-268583
Ministry of Culture	01-274640
Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance	01-294579
Ministry of Defence	01-276404
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	01-282963
Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour	01-262809
Ministry of Legal Affairs	01-472913
Ministry of Public Health and Population	01-252211
Ministry of Youth and Sports	01-472913
Ministry of Industry and Trade	01-235462
Ministry of Justice	01-236512
Ministry of Tourism	01-220050
Ministry of Expatriates	01-402254
Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals	01-202309
Ministry of Internal Affairs	01-289577
Ministry of Transport	01-260900
Ministry of Human Rights	01-444831
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	01-331460
Ministry of Local Administration	01-227242
Ministry of Information	01-274008
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	01-250101
Ministry of Education	01-252732
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	01-537914
Ministry of the Interior	01-332701
Ministry of Finance	01-260365
Ministry of Transportation	01-2022257
Ministry of Water and Environment	01-418289
Ministry of Electricity	01-326196

To have your number listed please contact: 268661 - Fax: 268276



جزء لا يتجزأ من مكتبك
قرطاسية

ASHIBAMI AGENCIES
وكالات اشيبامي
مركز طرق الزبدي / صنع
الرياض، 11000
e-mail: ashibami@y.net.ye



COMING SOON

Power Gone Ever Cool On

Power Out EverCool LOWEST COOL AND LONGEST POWER CUT

MODERN HOUSE EXHIBITION
SALEM MCHAMMAD SHAYMAKH GROUP
SANA'A: 514621/821 26465 225646
ADEN: 252460 234377 HUSKIDA: 205918 205903
TAIZ: 251440 NIHALA: 326044
WHOLESALE: 01/514897

ADVERTORIAL

Real Madrid President visits Emirates' Headquarters

DUBAI, 26 January 2014 — In May of last year, Emirates and Real Madrid announced a five year shirt sponsorship, enhancing the existing 2011 sponsorship agreement.

Emirates operates 21 weekly flights to Spain – a double daily flight to Madrid and a daily service to Barcelona, which will be upgraded to an A380 from 1 February.



His Highness Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed Al Maktoum, Chairman and Chief Executive Emirates Airline & Group, meets with Real Madrid President Florentino Perez in Dubai.



Tim Clark, President Emirates Airline, receives a signed shirt from Real Madrid President Florentino Perez during a meeting in Dubai.

Continued from page 11

Living without the state in Cairo's slums

"Vocational training in areas like plumbing, electricity, mechanics or construction should be integrated into formal education to allow kids to study, graduate and move on to work life," GIZ's Shaat told IRIN.

He observed that education programs should also tackle the high drop-out rate, as widespread poverty pushes a lot of children out of school to help their families.

Mashiet Nasser has only two public healthcare facilities, both poorly serviced. Instead, residents largely depend on private centers, which are also poorly equipped, and charity.

"Like in any slum, the government is not around here to provide services widely. We have no police stations, no firefighters either,"

Guindy told IRIN.

"We only have St. Simon church hospital. The nearest [state] hospital is a half an hour drive from here," said Antonis, owner of a recycling workshop in Moqattam. He complained about the government not helping in the slum. Residents have to rely on community leaders to lobby government officials to get what is needed.

Putting the civil in society

Major interventions are generally the work of civil society organizations; at least four associations and two churches are serving Manshiet Nasser.

SOY offers non-formal education programs that build literacy and skills through vocational training

at a "recycling school". So far, they have helped 250 boys get certificates from primary school. Twenty-five of them have enrolled in preparatory school, 10 of whom are now in high school.

In addition, SOY's recycling school provides hepatitis and tetanus vaccines; teachers carry out home visits to raise awareness about healthcare, hygiene and reproductive health; and doctors are invited to speak in monthly forums.

Since 1984, another NGO, the Association for the Protection of the Environment (APE), has worked with the Zabaleen and others in the slums to improve health, income and education, with a focus on women and children. Among its various programs, APE runs literacy

and preparatory classes for girls, and teaches them vocational skills such as rug weaving and patchwork recycling.

"We have numerous health programs including hepatitis B and C prevention, health awareness, and monthly provision of blood tests, medicines and healthy food to the poorest families," said Bakhit Mettry, who manages APE's recycling project.

Nevertheless, Mettry lamented the poor state of Moqattam's streets, saying it should be the government's responsibility to pave roads.

Slum dwellers want to believe the year ahead will be different, and that the next government will seriously engage on the ground. Until then, they will continue to fill in the gaps.

Clear vision and target

Our vision to extend our business activities both, horizontal and vertical has been reflected by our continuous growth over the last decades and we take a strong approach to offer our partnership to local and foreign firms to complement our own skills.

- Keep project on track
- Value delivery in every phase
- Deadlines are fixed values
- Safety for the investment and our people
- experience with proven track record
- Road construction
- Infrastructure and aviation
- Water and oil drilling



ABO MISKA ENTERPRISE
For Trading & Contracting

Tel: 01 234405, 01 230244, Fax: 01 234408
Email: hisham@abomiska.com



LOCTITE TEROSON
Adhesives, Sealants and Surface Treatment Solutions to the Industrial & Automotive Markets

AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTOR
مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة
Thabet Son Corporation
Industrial Products Division
Mujahed Street
Tel: +967 26 99 28
Mobile: 772 090 037 & 777 381 282
E-mail: tsc_ipd2@yahoo.com

Henkel Excellence is our Passion



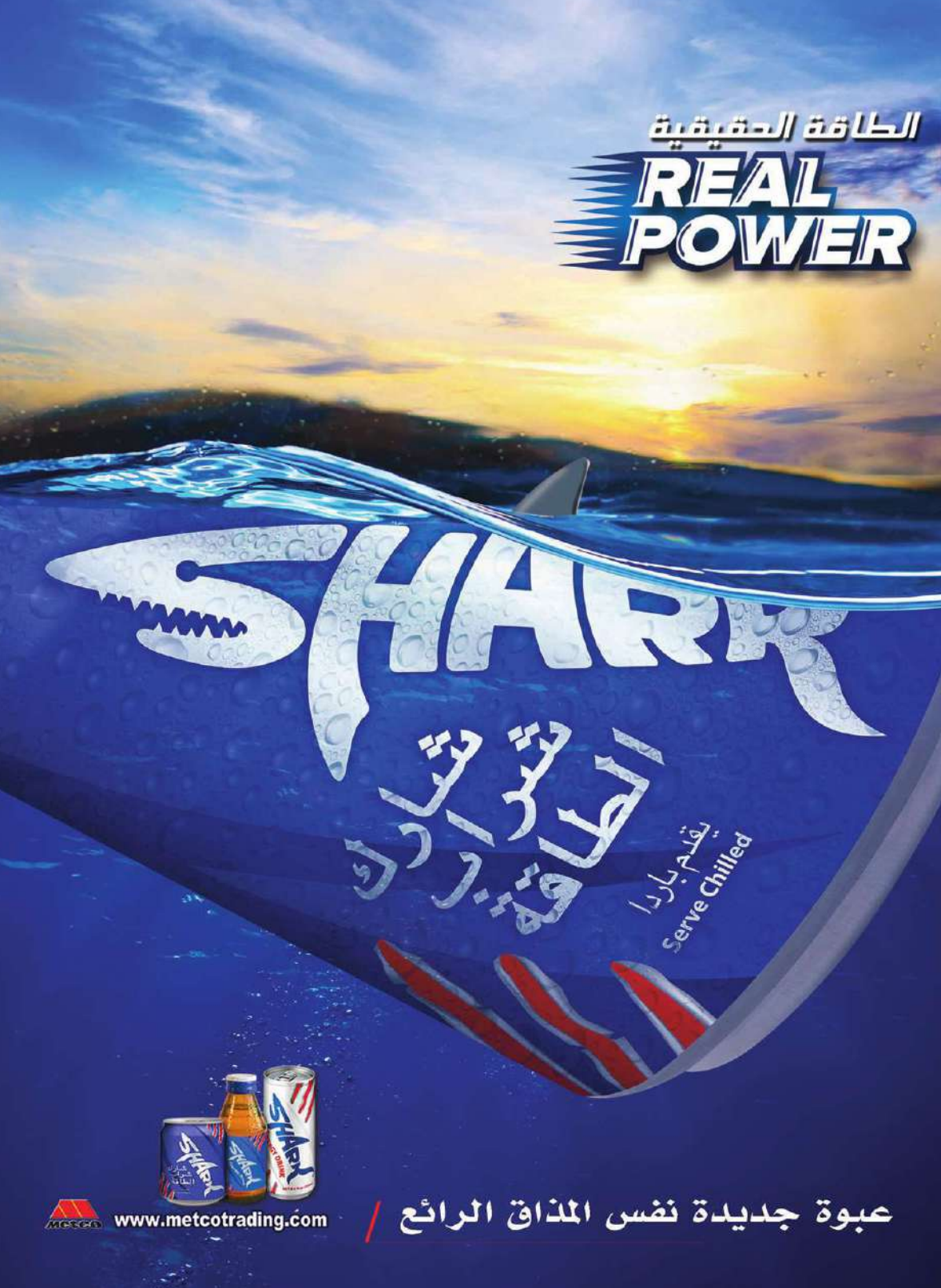
هي الأقوى والأكثر مبيعاً في العالم



شهره واسعة بفضل جودتها ومثابرتها وإنتاجيتها العالية

natco نتكو
Technology تقنية المعلومات

04-285097 • فاكس: 04-285095 • تليفون: 01-218121 • فاكس: 01-218233/2 • 01-211373/2
03-205857 • فاكس: 03-205857 • الحديدة ت: 02-243482 • صحت تلفاكس: 01-454475 • فاكس: 01-454473/4
05-314973 • فاكس: 05-314977/5 • المكلا ت: E-mail: natco.bis2@y.net.ye • بريد إلكتروني:



الطاقة الحقيقية
REAL POWER

الطاقة الحقيقية
تقدم بارداً
Serve Chilled

www.metcotrading.com

عبوة جديدة نفس المذاق الرائع