

INSIDE

Feature
**Houthis
organize traffic
in the capital**

Page 3



Opinion
**What will
happen after
Sana'a's fall?**

Page 4

Report
**Checkpoint
children:
Armed Houthis
under 18**

Page 5



Interview
**Mohammed Al-Saberi,
a leading figure of the
Nasserist Party talks
to the Yemen Times**

Page 8



Recharge To Win

**The Biggest Offer
In Yemen**



**200
Monthly Prizes**
with the second Extra Surprises Offer



**Send 80
to 211 free**



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

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

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





**DOUBLE YOUR NET
WITH
THE SAME PRICE**

NEW
DAILY PACKAGE

50 MB
YER 350

~~100 MB~~
NOW
200 MB
YER 1,500

~~40 MB~~
NOW
80 MB
YER 800

ALSO AVAILABLE
1024 MB
YER 4,000

~~250 MB~~
NOW
350 MB
YER 2,500

~~500 MB~~
NOW
600 MB
YER 3,500



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

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

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

Yemen's first and largest mobile operator



Heritage meets communication



Fighting in Al-Baida

■ Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Oct. 27—Alleged members of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and supporting tribes continue fighting Houthis in Al-Baida governorate. Recent clashes centered on Al-Manaseh village, the stronghold of AQAP in Qaifa area.

Houthis, with the help of drones, warplanes, and military units stationed in Al-Baida, were able to gain control of the area on Sunday afternoon.

AQAP leader and field commander in Al-Baida, Nabil Ahmed Nasser Al-Dhahab, said in a press release on Sunday on a website run by the group that "we withdrew from some locations not by force or because we were afraid or defeated but to save the houses of civilians from the US, Yemeni, and Saudi random air raids and the use of the scorched earth policy without any discrimination between civilians and fighters."

On Monday, AQAP claimed to have regained Al-Manaseh. "We, along with tribal armed men besieged Al-Manaseh since Sunday evening until Monday at noon when we regained control over Al-Manaseh," Nabil Ahmed Nasser Al-Dhahab said.

Waleed Al-Dailmi, a Houthi leader in Al-Manaseh, denied reports that AQAP regained the village, saying that fighting was still ongoing as of Monday afternoon.

Fierce fighting broke out in Qaifa area on Sunday between alleged AQAP militants, supported by tribes, and Houthi armed men,

supported by alleged US drones and Yemeni air and land forces.

The battle for Al-Manaseh

Over 40 airstrikes were launched between Sunday and Monday morning, leaving dozens dead and injured, including women and children. Most Al-Manaseh residents, including armed tribesmen and AQAP, were displaced to nearby mountains, while Houthis took control over the village.

"The US and Yemeni warplanes are supporting Houthis not because they are friendly with the Houthis but to get rid of Al-Qaeda and their armed men in Al-Manaseh," said a source in the Ministry of Defense, who spoke to the Yemen Times on condition of anonymity.

Mokhtar Al-Naqeeb, a journalist based in Rada'a city close to Al-Manaseh, told the Yemen Times that over 40 drone raids killed dozens of women and children.

An anonymous source from AQAP confirmed that heavy airstrikes, as well as artillery shelling, took place in Qaifa on Sunday. He added that 100 children and 40 women were killed that day in Al-Manaseh.

The Yemen Times was unable to verify the number of casualties.

"No one was able to enter the area to count the number of the victims because the battles are ongoing and Ansar Al-Sharia [AQAP] are besieging Al-Manaseh, and the local residents' cell phones are not working due to the lack of electricity," Al-Naqeeb said.

Mohammad Al-Modgary, a

resident of Rada'a city, confirmed that the sounds of air raids were heard all the way to his home. He explained that the intensity of raids prevented nearby residents from entering the area to save the wounded and bury the bodies.

In his press release on Sunday, Nabil Ahmed Nasser Al-Dhahab said "although we were hit by over 40 US and Yemeni air raids only very few of us were killed, but what hurt us the most is the killing the innocent women and children."

Two Al-Dhahab family members killed

After the Houthis took control of Al-Manaseh on Sunday, they blew up Sheikh Abdulraouf Al-Dhahab's house, who is accused of supporting AQAP, and arrested a number of AQAP members, according to Waleed Al-Dailmi, a Houthi commander in Qaifa.

Later, AQAP and armed tribesmen bombed the house of Sheikh Ahmed Nasser Al-Dhahab. Inside were two of Al-Dhahab's grandsons, who were accused of supporting the Houthis, and a number of Houthi members, according to local media reports.

Journalist Al-Naqeeb and Abdulrah Saleh, a relative of Abdulraouf Al-Dhahab, confirmed the death of the two grandsons. "Majid and Ahmed Al-Dhahab were indeed killed during the bombing," Saleh said.

The Houthis took Rada'a city on Oct. 17 but were forced to retreat. Since then, fighting has continued in Qaifa area and Rada'a city.

Prime minister allocates ministries, JMP opposes

■ Khalid Al-Karimi

SANA'A, Oct. 27—Prime Minister Khalid Bahah announced the distribution of ministry positions on Saturday, more than a month after the National Peace and Partnership Agreement was signed on Sept. 21.

Bahah specified that of the 34 cabinet seats, nine positions will go to the General People's Congress (GPC) "and its alliances," nine to the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) "and partners," six to the Southern Movement, and six to the Houthis.

"The appointment of ministers for the four sovereign ministries is the responsibility of President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi," he added, referring to the ministries of defense, foreign affairs, finance, and interior.

Bahah told the state-run Saba News Agency that all the political parties who participated in the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) agreed on the distribution of the ministries.

Reactions among political parties following the announcement of ministry positions have been divided. While the JMP protested the allocation of seats, the GPC did not raise any objections.

Abdulhafit Al-Nahari, the deputy head of the GPC's Information Department, told the Yemen Times that the party's goal is to move Yemen forward, regardless of the ministries it received. "Though the GPC has the right to 50 percent of the ministries, according to the Gulf Initiative, they have not opposed the ministries' distribution."

"As usual the General People's

Sovereign ministries	The GPC and alliances	The JMP and partners	The Southern Movement	The Houthis
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Local Affairs	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Fishery Wealth	Ministry of Transportation	Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology	Ministry of Electricity and Energy
Ministry of Defence	Ministry of Information	Ministry of Endowments and Guidance	Ministry of Public Works and Highways	Ministry of Civil Service
Ministry of Interior	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Ministry of Oil and Minerals
	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Water and Environment	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training
	Ministry of Human Rights	Ministry of Expatriates' Affairs	Ministry of Legal Affairs	Ministry of Culture
	Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Parliament and Shura Councils' Affairs		
	Minister of State	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research		
	Minister of State	Minister of State		

The share of the political factions in the upcoming government, according to the state-run Saba News Agency.

Congress has been making several concessions for the sake of Yemen," Al-Nahari said.

On the other hand, the JMP has opposed Bahah's announcement. Sultan Al-Atwani, a member of the Nasserist Party, which is part of the JMP, did say, however, that "even if the JMP opposes the number of seats given to the party, it will continue to adhere to the partnership agreement."

Abdullah Naji Rashed, a Southern Movement leader in Aden, is unfazed by the allocation of six ministries to the Southern Movement. "The political parties do not seem to understand the southern issue, thinking that giving the Southern

Movement six ministries will satisfy the southerners."

"Allocating the Southern Movement six ministries is just a superficial solution, not a realistic one," he said.

Hussein Al-Bukhaiti, a prominent Houthi member and activist, did not object to the six ministries allocated to the Houthis. "Abdulmalik Al-Houthi said on Friday [Oct. 24] he would give the ministries to the southerners. He never breaks promises," said Al-Bukhaiti.

Regarding the JMP, Al-Bukhaiti remarked it aims to secure half of the government ministries and in doing so is attempting to block the transitional process.

Southern Movement forms new supreme council

Story and photos by Ali Abulohoom

ADEN, Oct. 27—The Southern Movement held a press conference in Aden on Sunday, announcing that the movement's two existing councils have been merged into one, representing all southerners.

The new council is called "The Supreme Council of the Revolutionary and Peaceful Southern Movement."

The Southern Movement's first council was formed in 2009 and was called the "Supreme Council of the Peaceful Southern Movement for Freeing the South." In September 2013, the second council emanated from the first, called the "Supreme Council of the Peaceful Revolution for Freeing the South."

The new council announced six demands and decisions to be met or taken within the following months. The first demand calls for the south's full independence and the establishment of a federal and parliamentary political system in the south.

Secondly, the councils demands for the legitimacy of Ali Salem Al-Beidh to be restored and for him to be made president of the south.

Ali Salem Al-Beidh acted as Yemen's vice president between 1990 and 1994, following the unification of the states of South and North Yemen in 1990. Prior to 1990 he served as the president of South Yemen.

Thirdly, the council decided to make Hassan Baom, one of the



Members of the Southern Movement at a press conference on Sunday in Aden, announcing six demands and decisions.

founders of the Southern Movement, leader of the new council and leader of the southern revolution.

Fourthly, they nominated Saleh Yahya, a prominent Southern Movement leader, as Baom's deputy.

Fifthly, the council said that all southern governorates shall be represented by the council's leadership.

The council's sixth and final decision introduced the name of the new council.

At the press conference, Baom called on the international community to side with the southern people, helping them gain their right to self-determination.

He also confirmed that the Southern Movement will preserve its peaceful means of protest.

"Since we started our struggle

for independence in 2007, we remained peaceful. And we will continue using peaceful means like sit-ins, protests, and marches in all the southern governorates until we gain our dream of independence," he said.

Saleh Yahya said that merging the Southern Movement's two councils will increase the movement's overall efficiency and the effectiveness of its efforts.

Since Oct. 14, when southerners celebrated the 51st anniversary of their revolution against British rule, the Southern Movement has launched protests in Aden and other southern governorates.

The government's Security Committee in Aden city has warned the protesters to end their ongoing sit-ins and threatened to storm the movement's encampment and disperse the protesters.

Mohammed Saleh, who works at the Security Committee, said the protesters have blocked streets, causing traffic jams and inconveniencing the people in Aden. "We are kind to them but that does not mean that we allow the chaos to continue. We are waiting for orders to remove the encampment," he added.

Aidroos Haqees, a Southern Movement leader, said that they will remain calm. "It's not the first time

we receive threats from the government. We sacrificed hundreds of martyrs and injured since the Southern Movement started and we are eager to continue sacrificing until we regain our state," he added.

Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, the Houthis' leader, declared in a televised speech on Al-Masirah TV on Oct. 24 that the Houthis would relinquish their share in the upcoming government to the Southern Movement.

Ali Haitham Al-Ghareeb, another Southern Movement leader, replied that they will not accept any share of power within the "occupation state" and that their only demand is the separation from the north.

Al-Ghareeb also called on the Houthis to support the southerners struggle for independence.

اليمنية القطرية للتأمين
Yemeni Qatari Insurance

Clear Vision

www.yqinsurance.com
E-mail: info@yqinsurance.com

Sana'a: Algeria St., Libyan 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

ROYAL

حديقة لا تحيا... مع مكيفات رويال

Artex Trading Co., Ltd.

Head Office:
60th Road, Next to TOYOTA Cars Agency,
P.O. Box: 3803 Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
Tel. 01 - 454 980 / 1 / 2 / 3 Fax: 01 - 454 900
e-mail: info@artexyemen.com, artex@y.net.ye

Branch and Showrooms:
Aden Mall Center, Aden - Yemen
Tel: 02 - 263 110 / 1 Fax: 01 - 263 112

Sana'a Showroom:
60th Road, Tel: 01 - 454 984
Algeria St. Liban Trade Center, Tel: 01 - 448487

أيام قليلة تفصلنا عن حدث
تيدكس صنعاء 2014

TEDx Sanaa
x = independently organized TED event

03.11.2014
www.tedx-sanaa.com

Imam's grandson returns to Sana'a

■ **Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki**

SANA'A, Oct. 26—More than 52 years after the Sept. 26 revolution which toppled the reign of the Hameed Al-Deen family in 1962, the grandson of Yahya Hameed Al-Deen, who ruled north Yemen from 1911 until 1948, returned to Sana'a on Friday night.

Mohammad Hameed Al-Deen arrived in Sana'a from Saudi Arabia.

"My return to the lands of my fathers and grandfathers came after the September 21 revolution which created a new reality and eradicated the corrupt forces ruling the country," Mohammed Hameed Al-Deen told the GPC-owned Khabar News Agency on arrival at the airport.

In the past, he said, "social groups in Yemen used the authority for their personal purposes, and robbed the public and private properties under the name of republicanism, revolution, and progress."

In a conversation with the Yemen Times, Mohammad

Hameed Al-Deen said "the family of Hameed Al-Deen has thousands of members, some of them are in Dharmar, Sana'a, Amran, Sa'ada, and Al-Mahweet [governorates]."

After having been exiled, Mohammed Hameed Al-Deen returned with his family to Yemen in 1990, "when the then president Ali Abdullah Saleh asked us to return and said that he will return all our property and rights to us," Mohammed Hameed Al-Deen remembers, regretting that "all of that was just political talk."

After Yahya Hameed Al-Deen was killed in 1948, Mohammad Hameed Al-Deen's father's uncle, Ahmed Bin Yahya Bin Hameed Al-Deen, took over.

Mohammad Hameed Al-Deen's father was killed in Sa'ada city in 1969.

Both the Hameed Al-Deen family and the Houthis' leader, Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, share the same Hashimite bloodline, meaning they are both descendants of the Prophet Mohammed. Additionally, they are both from

the Zaydi Shia sect. The connection has led some Yemenis to fear the Houthis are trying to re-establish the Imamate in Yemen.

According to Hussein Al-Bukhaiti, a prominent Houthi activist and member, "the return of the grandson of the imam is not to reinstate the Imamate's rule or due to the Houthis' control over Sana'a. His return came within the frame of returning the exiled back to Yemen, such as the return of Ali Salem Al-Beidh [Saleh's former deputy, before that the leader of South Yemen]."

Mohammed Hameed Al-Deen said he has yet to decide on which city in Yemen he will live in. His entire family is still out of the country and he said their properties were either confiscated or robbed.

Zayed Hameed Al-Deen, who is from the Hameed Al-Deen family and works as a lawyer, confirmed to the Yemen Times that Mohammad Hameed Al-Deen came back from Saudi Arabia and is arranging for his whole family to return, refusing to make any further comments.

Ibb University resumes classes

■ **Bassam Al-Khameri**

SANA'A, Oct. 27—Classes in all colleges of Ibb University resumed on Monday, following a decision by the university's board that the security situation has sufficiently improved in Ibb city.

The university's website reported on Sunday that the decision was made at a board meeting held earlier that day, chaired by the university's head, Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Shuaibi.

"The university held the security apparatus in the governorate accountable to protect the university and students from any risks imposed by the presence of gunmen in the streets and entrances to the university," added the website.

The decision came one week after Ibb University halted classes as a response to clashes which broke in the governorate on Oct. 16. Initially, the fighting was between the Houthis and local tribesmen. Later, alleged Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) mil-

itants engaged in fighting.

Ibrahim Al-Badani, a journalist based in Ibb city, said the clashes in the city stopped on Oct. 20, though they have spread to other areas of the governorate, such as Al-Odain district.

Al-Badani told the Yemen Times on Monday morning that the Houthi gunmen are located in front of Ibb Radio, one kilometer away from the university.

"The Houthis are only present in the university's entrance near the Agriculture College only and the situation is normal. The Houthis are also positioned in the outskirts of the city," he added. While some Houthis remain present inside the city, they are no longer visible in the streets or at checkpoints.

Yones Ahmed, a student in Ibb University's College of Commerce, told the Yemen Times on Monday afternoon that there are no Houthi gunmen inside the university at all, adding that "there were some Houthi gunmen near the College of Agriculture but they left

today."

Mohammed Al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthis' Political Office, denied that the Houthis withdrew from Ibb city, saying Houthi popular committees were working with local security at checkpoints to maintain people's safety.

"We are maintaining security in the governorate in coordination with the local authority," he said.

According to Al-Badani, most of the residents in Ibb governorate refuse the Houthi presence, adding that they have staged several marches to demand the Houthi gunmen's withdrawal.

Ibb University student Ahmed said that dozens of students attended the university on Monday but classes had yet to resume.

"Students attended the university but we didn't study because professors are still absent. I think more students will attend on Tuesday and the professors as well because the situation is good here," he added.



IED injures soldier in Hadramout

SANA'A, Oct. 27—A soldier was injured on Monday when an improvised explosive device (IED) went off in Tareem district of Hadramout governorate.

The IED was planted along the main road in Al-Swairi area, which has witnessed several clashes between armed men from Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and military forces.

The soldier was driving a military vehicle when the IED went off.

Sabri Salam, a journalist from Hadramout, said that AQAP members are likely to be responsible for this incident as the area is under the control of AQAP and they usually try to plant IEDs along the road to target military forces.

Neither the government nor AQAP have released statements on the incident.

Yemen celebrates World Food Day

SANA'A, Oct. 27—On Monday a festival was organized by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Sana'a to celebrate the World Food Day. This year's theme was "Family farming: Feeding the world and caring for the earth," the state-run Saba News Agency reported.

Yemen is a low food production country and over 80 percent of the food is imported, according to a previous statement by the World Food Program (WFP) office in Sana'a.

Fareed Mujawar, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, who attended the festival, said that World Food Day is celebrated this year in recognition of farmers' role in food production and the management of natural resources.

Mujawar explained that family farming is dominant in Yemen's agricultural sector and that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation supports family farming to increase food production.

"We support agriculture in Yemen, including family farming, by carrying out a number of projects, such as the food security project that covers four governorates with a total cost of \$36 million, and the rural development project, which is financed by the IFAD and other donors at a total cost of \$167 million," Mujawar said.

Salah Al-Haj Hassan, representative of the FAO office in Sana'a, said that family farming plays an essential role in improving food security as 70 percent of the Yemeni population lives in rural areas relying on agriculture.

Hassan added that rural women play an important role in food production and marketing.

The FAO office in Sana'a recently finished a food security survey on Yemen's governorates. The survey shows that the governorates of Sa'ada, Hajja, Shabwa, Abyan, and Lahj experience food emergencies, while 12 other governorates find themselves in a food crisis, and the remaining governorates are food insecure.

Weapons shipment detected in Aden

■ **Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki**

SANA'A Oct. 26—The Ministry of Interior announced on Friday that it seized a weapons shipment in the port of Aden on Thursday.

The ministry said it cooperated with Aden's Customs Authority in seizing the shipment but did not specify from where it came.

"The seized weapons included 228,600 live rounds and over

514,000 empty shell casings worth around YR500 million [\$2.33 million]," according to the Ministry of Interior.

The projectiles and the shell casings were hidden inside copper

pipes that were transported in containers.

The empty shell casings were intended to be filled with explosive material in Yemeni ammunition factories, the Ministry of Interior said.

According to the ministry, local security forces in Aden detained the recipient of the shipment, who was only identified by the ministry as "Al-Khamiri."

Aden's security continues to investigate the case, detaining those involved in importing the container, including the owner of the freight office.

Mohammad Hezam, the deputy manager of the ministry's Public Relations Department, confirmed that the investigations aimed at identifying those involved in the smuggling and the country from which the shipment came were still ongoing as of Saturday.

He added that the live rounds and the shell casings found are commonly used by the government to disburse and attack protesters.

According to Hezam, the shipment's detection indicates that security apparatuses in Aden are on high alert.

Amidst ongoing protests in Aden governorate, local security apparatuses tightened their control over the governorate's access points, fearing that the smuggling of arms and the entrance of armed men could further agitate an already tense security situation.

According to Mohammad Mosaed, the spokesperson for Aden's security chief, security forces are deployed in every entrance point to the governorate and will not allow

any weapons to pass through land or sea ports.

The Southern Movement began on Oct. 14 to stage sit-ins at Al-Urod Square in Aden city in demand of the south's secession.

The Ministry of Interior and local security forces fear that the smuggled weapons may fall in the wrong hands and be used against the protesters, Hezam and Mosaed said. Sometimes the shell casings found are used by armed men who then blame the state for it.

The news of the seizure was published on the same day as warnings from the Supreme Security Committee in Aden. If the Southern Movement should attack government facilities, camps or army and security personnel, the Supreme Security Committee announced, it would "cross a red line." Any such actions would be "repelled with strength and decisiveness."

VACANCIES ANNOUNCEMENT

Required urgently for a reputable Oil and Gas Field Services Company operating in the Republic of Yemen the following positions:

1. **HSE Manager** (Head office and Work Site Locations).
2. **Safety Officer** (Work Site Location).
3. **General Foreman** (for supervising equipment and worksite project foremen)
4. **Foreman** (for supervising Project Equipment and Manpower).
5. **Work Shop Supervisor** (to handle and maintain complete Company Equipment and work shop staff).
6. **Camp Manager** (to independently handle and manage Catering and camp services for a 400 persons camp facility)
7. **HR Manager** (Head Office - to manage Company's overall HR Department)

Professional Qualification and Experience:

1. Minimum 10 years of professional work experience in Oil and Gas Field Services Industry for Position nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 and minimum five years work experience for Position nos. 2, 4, and 6.
2. Good supervisory and communication skills with ability to train subordinates and junior staff.
3. Aptitude to independently manage and liaise with Major Oil Company Heads for Company's Maintenance and Construction Services projects.
4. Ability to communicate in English and Arabic.

Only candidates meeting the above mentioned criteria should email their CV's including work reference letters and qualification certificates to jobvacanciesye@gmail.com by 30th October 2014 the latest.

Please note that only short-listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.

Correction:

In Thursday's (23/10/2014) article "Islamic Relief assists IDPs in Al-Jawf," the Yemen Times mistakenly read that Islamic Relief distributed aid. The article was supposed to have said that Islamic Help assisted IDPs in Al-Jawf. Moreover, Hadi Al-Aka did not tell the Saba News Agency about Islamic Help's emergency response program, but the Yemen Times.



Tender Notice

The office of International Relief & Development (IRD) - Yemen invites qualified companies to submit their offers for the following:

Tender Ref No.	Description
OFDA/IRD/2014/003	Supply and distribution of water canisters in the districts of Al-Sukhna, Al-Marawa'a, and Al-Zaidaih in the governorate of Hodeidah

- Complete tender documents can be collected by interested eligible suppliers by applying to yementenders@irdglobal.org from 28th October to 03rd November, 2014 during the normal working hours from 08:30 am - 04:30 pm.
- Completed offers in one original shall be sealed and marked as stated in tender documents, to be hand-delivered to Istanbul Hotel conference room (Haddah st. in front of Kuraimi exchange branch next to Al-Jandool supermarket) on the 11th November, 2014 between 08:00 am and 10:00 am. Bids will be opened publicly in the presence of bidders or their representatives on the same day at 11:00 am.
- Inquiries can be sent to the same email mentioned above.

Houthis organize traffic in the capital

■ Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Under the burning sun stands Ali Abdulwase, an armed Houthi member trying to organize traffic at one of Al-Dairy Street's intersections in the capital Sana'a.

"When we [the Houthis] took on the responsibility of searching people at checkpoints it became mandatory for us to also organize traffic—as a service for citizens," says Abdulwase, who has been working in Al-Dairy area since Sept. 25.

"In the beginning we tried to allocate one man per intersection but it was very hard for one person to direct the traffic. Right now there are about three to four men at each intersection coordinating the traffic."

Houthis are assigned an intersection by their supervisor, a higher-up Houthi member who is usually in charge of a designated neighborhood. Like most Houthi members, Abdulwase declined to provide the phone number of his direct superior and instead told the Yemen Times to contact the Houthis' spokespersons.

Abdulwase, who works from nine o'clock in the evening until nine o'clock in the morning, had never worked as a traffic officer before. He said he was surprised when some drivers refused to cooperate with him, ignoring his signals.

Often times, Houthis are forced to take the risk and simply stand in front of oncoming traffic, as drivers would not follow their signal to stop.

None of the Houthis deployed at intersections wear traffic officers' uniforms. Neither are they in possession of any equipment to direct traffic.

Toward the end of his work shift, Abdulwase looks exhausted from inhaling fumes and suffering from high noise levels all day. And Abdulwase finds it difficult to direct traffic.

While Abdulwase refuses to talk about his income, another Houthi, who introduced himself as Abu Ali and directs traffic at Sana'a's various intersections, explains that he receives food and accommodation from the Houthis. He lives with a friend, who is also a Houthi member, and gets food from his supervisor. "I was a farmer in Sada'a governorate," he explains. "These days my two sons are working on the farm while I serve the people in



A Houthi member well-known by locals as "uncle Saleh" directs traffic in the capital Sana'a.

Sana'a."

Although Abdulwase's and Abu Ali's work does not require them to carry a weapon, they never move around without one. Believing themselves to be in the midst of a revolution, they try to be prepared for worst case scenarios or emergency situations.

Abdulwase and Abu Ali are not the only self-described Houthis who took on the less glamorous and seemingly impossible task of organizing Sana'a's traffic chaos. While no precise numbers are available, armed Houthi members and supporters can increasingly be seen at intersections throughout Yemen's capital. They often do not remain at the same spot, says Mohammad Al-Shami, who directs traffic at a crossroad on Hayal Street. Depending on the traffic levels and rush-hours, Houthi volunteers move to where they are most needed.

"Our presence at the intersections is a temporary one," Al-Shami explains.

In no case, he says, do Houthis replace existing traffic police. They only operate at intersections that are void of any formal supervision. "We do not aim to 'control,' as some put it. We are here to provide services to the people," he added.

Often, he adds, officers are leaving their designated positions, which can easily lead to traffic jams, especially in busy places like Hayal Street.

Mohammad Al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthis' Political Office, confirms that the Houthis are only helping at intersections that lack

the presence of traffic officers.

He adds, "Ansar Allah's [the Houthis] efforts should be appreciated for providing a service the state itself could not provide."

Smoothing Sana'a's traffic?

In spite of the Houthis' claims of good intentions, some drivers are complaining about their inability to properly manage traffic.

"Armed Houthi men have no experience and no training in traffic management and are therefore unequipped to manage intersections," says Ameen Abdulbary, while impatiently waiting to pass one of Hayal Street's crossroads.

Unfamiliar with basic traffic signs, Houthis are at times accused of causing, rather than preventing, traffic jams.

Others defend the Houthis' "noble goal" of disburdening their fellow citizens. Majdi Abubaker, a driver who thinks that Houthis' traffic signals should be respected, commends their "service" as helpful in resolving traffic jams.

Co-operating with the traffic police?

The vast majority of traffic officers in Sana'a do not appear to be upset by the Houthis' deployment around the capital's numerous intersections.

One traffic officer, Shafeeq Al-Selwi, who works at Rimas Roundabout on Hadda Street, even suggests co-ordinating the Houthis' work with the capital's traffic administration.

"It is known that the traffic ad-

ministration does not have enough men... They can include these armed men to be official traffic officers," he says.

His colleague, Essam Al-Wesabi, who is working at the same intersection, disagrees.

"These are militia men that can not be trained. They want to work according to their own will. They think they're in a revolution. It is hard to officially include them as traffic officers."

Disregarding the question of how Houthis could be included in the traffic police corps, their presence is welcomed by Abdullah Al-Nuira, the manager of the traffic administration's Public Relations Department.

"Houthi men who are acting as traffic officers help the real traffic officers all around the capital," he says. "The traffic administration suffers from a shortage of staff and can therefore not position traffic officers at every intersection, especially non-primary intersections which Houthis are in full control of."

Non-primary intersections are found throughout the capital, including Al-Daeri, Cairo, and Justice streets.

Currently, traffic officers are stationed in 70 out of 400 intersections in Sana'a, Al-Nuira says, adding that more officers are will be hired once the situation calms down.

Al-Nuira considers the future inclusion of Houthi applicants a real possibility. "Anyone can formally apply to the traffic administration but they will have to compete over the available positions," he says.

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

بِحَبْلِهِ لَنْ نَمُوتَ
فَوَالَيْدِ السَّحَابِ

أجمل التهاني والتبريكات
للأخ / علي عبدالله الخولاني
بمناسبة إرتزاقه المولود البكر
والذي أسماه
بدر
المهنتون:
عائلة الخولاني
والجيران وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء

LET GOOD THINGS HAPPEN

Mercure HOTELS

114 Room & Suite all sea view
Restaurant & Pastry Shop
Several halls for meetings and seminars
Hall for banquets & weddings for 450 pax
Swimming pool, Sauna & Health club
Business center
Free wireless internet at rooms & lobby
Free car parking

114 غرفة وجناح جميعها
مطلّة على البحر وبأسعار مناسبة
مطعم ومحل حلويات
صالات متعددة للإجتماعات والندوات
قاعة للمؤتمرات والحفلات
تستوعب لأكثر من 450 شخص
مسبح، ساونا ونادي صحي
مركز رجال الأعمال
خدمة الإنترنت اللاسلكي في الغرف والبهو مجاناً
موقف مجاني للسيارات

Mercure Aden Hotel Khormaksar PO BOX 70302 TEL: +967 2 238666 FAX: +967 2 238660
www.mercure.com www.mercure-aden.com www.accorhotels.com

Yemen Direct

الماجستير المهني المصغر في إدارة الأعمال
Professional mini Master in Business Administration

MINI MBA

3 Months Duration الزمن 3 أشهر
8 Specialization 8 مواد علمية
40 Hours /Month 40 ساعة في الشهر
1 Graduation Project مشروع تخرج
1 Certificate approved شهادة معتمدة

معتمد من وزارة التعليم الفني والتدريب المهني
Supported by the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training

www.yemendirect.net
Contact Person Representing The Organization: Dr. Ehab Alqurshi
Email Address: y_direct_m@yahoo.com or info@yemendirect.net
Mobile: 00967-777459231-01 210040 -00966530761333

Tunisia: The Arab world's full-fledged democracy?

Soumaya Ghannoushi
aljazeera.com
First published Oct. 24

The spoils of the Arab Spring have been divided among many. If the most obvious beneficiaries have been the old guard, Arab autocrats, and their foreign allies, who have an equal interest in keeping the region firmly under their thumb, they have not been the only ones. Al-Qaeda's share of the spoils has been substantial.

It had watched helplessly from a dark distant corner as ordinary Arab men and women rose up to topple the corrupt despots who had crushed them for decades. As the mass popular movements of protest came to occupy the center stage of history, its grandiose exhibitionist spectacles of violence and devastation looked more absurd than ever. Its claims about the impossibility of change except through bombs, bullets, and blood rang hollower than empty drums. Never did Al-Qaeda seem more isolated and less relevant.

A child of crisis and conflict, it could only flourish in climates of despair and despondency. So as the Arab spring turned into a winter of military coups, sectarianism, and civil strife, Al-Qaeda breathed a deep sigh of relief and emerged with renewed vigor out of its seclusion. Its credibility was restored and, vin-

dicated, it confidently addressed the Arab public once more: "Did I not tell you so? Peaceful protests and ballot boxes are not for you! They are pointless. Violence can only be confronted with violence. It is the only way."

"As the Arab Spring turned into a winter of military coups, sectarianism, and civil strife, Al-Qaeda breathed a deep sigh of relief and emerged with renewed vigor out of its seclusion."

Ruins of the old order

The most powerful challenge to this seemingly consistent argument comes not from the Pentagon and its war fleets, but from a small country on the westernmost part of the Arab world. Tunisia, which had shown Arabs a way out of the prison of dictatorship through peaceful protest, is today demonstrating that on the

ruins of the old order a democracy could be built.

While the rest of the Arab Spring countries have slid either into chaos and civil strife—sectarian and ethnic—or back into the bleak and brutal era of military coups, Tunisia seems to have withstood the powerful storms raging around it. The country elected a representative parliament on Oct. 26 and is preparing to elect a president a month later.

The road to these polls has not been an easy one, with numerous terrorist attempts and widespread social unrest. But thanks to a politics of power-sharing and compromise, Tunisia's democratic experiment was kept on track. When it won the October 2011 constituent assembly elections, Tunisia's Ennahdha called for a national unity government and moved to share power with moderate secularist parties within what came to be known as the Troika.

And when the country was plunged into crisis after the assassination of a member of the opposition, which coincided with the military coup in Egypt, Ennahdha gave priority to safeguarding the country's democratic transition over its own partisan interests. In a highly pragmatic move, it proceeded to cede power to a caretaker government to manage the country in the elections' run up, much to its bases' discontent.

This realism and acute awareness

of the complexity of transitional phases and the dangers presented by a hostile regional context have spared the country much blood and mayhem, helping to keep its transition to democracy firmly intact.

Art of compromise

Tunisia's Ennahdha seems to have learned much from two decades of repression at home and the failure of democratic transitions in neighboring Algeria and Egypt. Through their years of exile in European capitals, its leaders appear to have discovered the complex business of politics, with its painstaking negotiations, necessary concessions, and changing coalitions and alliances. They seem to have learnt the art of compromise and consensus, which may be the hallmark of the nascent Tunisian political model.

Tunisia is not out of the woods yet. Its democratic process is still under immense pressure. Geopolitics is not in its favor: Libya at its southern border in turmoil, with rampant anarchy, proliferating arms, and disintegrating state structures; Mali further down in the sub Sahara desert in the grip of terrorism, and its wider Arab environment plagued with rising instability.

Aside from security, the challenge facing Tunisians today is economic. Thanks to the spirit of consensus, Tunisians have taken substantial steps to laying down the institutional and legal foundation stones for their democracy. Chronic struc-

tural problems, political instability, and widespread social protests have impeded progress on the economic front. But just as they have translated freedom, the first demand of the Jasmine Revolution, into a democratic constitution and free elections, they must turn dignity, its second rallying cry, into development, equal distribution of wealth among its regions, and welfare for all its citizens.

"Through their years of exile in European capitals, its leaders appear to have discovered the complex business of politics with its painstaking negotiations, necessary concessions and changing coalitions and alliances."

Real stability

The first wave of democracy revolts may have ended in failure in much of the region, but reverting back to the

old ways of "doing business" with the Arab world is unattainable. The clock will not turn back and "stability" can no longer be bought at the price of freedom. Real political stability in the region can only be built on a solid basis of democracy and respect for the popular will. The alternative is non-constructive chaos, neither freedom, nor stability.

The legislative elections in Tunisia will draw a line under the post-revolution interim phase, transferring the country the transitional to the permanent. Should these polls be conducted successfully and the necessary political compromises be reached in their aftermath, Tunisia would emerge as the Arab world's first full fledged democracy.

This would not only have implications for its 11 million inhabitants, but would resonate around the whole region. It would offer a model of hope amidst the feverish voices of despair and nihilism competing over Arabs' allegiance, from military dictators and corrupt theocrats to militant anarchists. Tunisia would again chart a third path beyond fatalistic subordination to authoritarianism and the insanity of violent extremism.

Soumaya Ghannoushi is a British Tunisian writer and specialist in Middle East politics. Her articles have been published in the Guardian, the Independent, Corriere della Serra, and Alquds.

What will happen after Sana'a's fall?

Maysaa Shuja Al-Deen
al-monitor.com
First published Oct. 22

Yemen entered a new era Sept. 21 after Sana'a's fall, which will change the country's map for the next decade or two. Still, the implications of this historic event and its risks have not been carefully examined. Instead, the UN envoy and the Yemeni parties have been preoccupied in covering what happened under the banner of a fragile agreement that claims to uphold national peace and partnership.

This agreement will fail to stop the war machine in the country because it's simply a political covenant imposed by the weapons of the militia rather than the state. It's an agreement trying to legitimize the fall of the capital and cover the truth on the ground, which is the collapse of the Yemeni state and its replacement by militia forces taking control of its streets and expanding militarily to the rest of the country's provinces.

First and foremost, it's important to shed light on the scenarios put forth by analysts concerning the capital's fall. According to the first scenario, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi had previously agreed to let the Houthis enter Sana'a to get rid of the Muslim Brotherhood's military wing in Yemen, with regional and international consent, but the Houthis did not play by the rules. They did overthrow the Brotherhood's military

wing, but also some of the state's institutions, such as the national TV station. According to a Yemeni affairs expert who wished to remain anonymous for security reasons, the Omani mediation reached an agreement between Hadi and the Houthis to oust the Islah military wing, but the Houthis breached the agreement.

"The agreement also comes in the context of fighting terrorism, as the Islamic State (IS) fighters are expected to flee from Iraq and Syria to Yemen."

The agreement also comes in the context of fighting terrorism, as the Islamic State (IS) fighters are expected to flee from Iraq and Syria to Yemen. Some analysts such as Gregory Johnson, who wrote "Last Refuge" about Al-Qaeda in Yemen, and Ibrahim Sharqieh hold that the West saw the best way to fight Al-Qaeda as through the Houthis in-

stead of the weak Yemeni government.

According to this scenario, a religious party such as the Islah Party—which has a broad political movement, takes part in the peaceful political process and recognizes the elections and the constitution—has been replaced with religious militias that do not have any political movement or experience and would rule by force. This suggests that the political process in Yemen has been fully undermined and the country is being dragged into conflicts, while all political options to prevent a civil war have been eliminated.

Such a war would be sectarian, even if some argue that Yemen has never seen a sectarian war before. However, this does not mean that following the collapse of the state, Yemeni society would not fall into this quagmire, with the regional sectarian tension affecting Yemenis. This is especially true given the media hype and the foreign financial support of the different parties to the Yemeni conflict, in addition to the fact that the Zaydis are located in the far north of Yemen. This would give a regional aspect to the already existing sectarian tension in the country, as Yemen has already been through past wars between regions. Sana'a has witnessed armed clashes between both camps to control the mosques.

Al-Qaeda was once merely some armed groups in the mountains, received temporarily by certain tribes. Today, we find them forging political alliances with tribes that

view the Houthis as enemies. This is taking place in the tribal Al-Baida governorate in eastern Yemen, whose tribes have allied with Al-Qaeda against the Houthis. Indeed, the organization has expanded to new areas in response to Houthi control, as is the case in Al-Odain district in Ibb governorate, which fell in their hands.

There is another possible scenario. Hadi has been working with international and regional support, within the context of dividing Yemen. This scheme ostensibly aims to drown the north in chaos and sectarian war while establishing a state in the south to protect the international waterways under Yemeni control, especially since most of the Yemeni coastline is located in the south. Most of its military camps and heavy weapons have been moved to the south under the pretext of fighting terrorism, but with no order to take action when the Houthis headed toward Sana'a and took over.

In this context, Nayef Hassan, editor-in-chief of Al-Sharea, told Al-Monitor that many officers from the north talked to the newspaper about their concerns and doubts over the transfer of the scud missiles and some of the surface-to-surface missiles to the south of the country, in addition to the warplanes that were also moved to the southern Al-Anad air base. They said that fighting Al-Qaeda does not require all these weapons in the south.

The scheme to divide Yemen has been on the table for a long time now. This plan was covered by the

Saudi media and in an article by Nidaa Hilal, the former media adviser to the UN envoy to Yemen, Jamal Benomar. According to Hilal, the alternative plan appears to be to divide Yemen into two parts: A northern part under Houthi control and another southern part. At first sight, this might sound like a solution, as it would secure the shipping lines and the southern coastline. However, this plan does not seem likely to happen.

"For now, Yemen is in principle divided at the levels of tribes, sects, and regions and is unlikely to be divided into just two parts."

For now, Yemen is in principle divided at the levels of tribes, sects, and regions and is unlikely to be divided into just two parts. Al-Qaeda has expanded in the south, taking advantage of the political turmoil. This state would be a battlefield

for a proxy war between the Iran-backed movements and other groups that are supported by Saudi Arabia, which would further fuel the already inflamed regional conflict. Thus, the establishment of a stable state in the south is not viable, as it would only deepen the rifts between southerners themselves.

Yemenis and the entire world have lost a golden opportunity to help Yemen move toward a more stable and less corrupt democratic system through the excessive dependence on group and movement affiliations rather than on the state institutions' support. Also to blame are the extension of the transition period to avoid holding elections, the renewal of a failed president, and the appointment of a UN envoy with such a daunting mission.

Hope for Yemen does not lie in this peace agreement while trying to form a government for a failed state. The agreement seeks to appoint a prime minister in a country ruled by a president who cannot achieve his missions and form a government for a state with no control and unable to operate its institutions. Meanwhile, the militias have taken over the largest military power in the country.

Maysaa Shuja Al-Deen is a Yemeni journalist who writes for Jadaliyya, Weghat Nazar, and several Yemeni newspapers. A master's degree student at the American University in Cairo, she has recently finished shooting a documentary about Yemen.

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

Deputy General Manager
Saleh Al-Khulaqi

Security Reporter
Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

Senior Editor/Reporter
Ali Saeed

Senior Reporter
Mohammed bin Sallam

Editorial Staff

Ali Mohsen Abulohoom
Amal Al-Yarisi

Bassam Al-Khamiri
Brett Scott

Managing Editor
Judith Kuschnitzki

Managing Editor Assistant
Nasser Al-Sakkaf

Creative Editor
Charlene Rodrigues

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi

Khalid Al-Karimi
Madiha Al-Junaid

Offices

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

Checkpoint children: Armed Houthis under 18

■ **Mohammad Al-Khayat**

On the outskirts of Sana'a, specifically in Jaref area, the Yemen Times has witnessed many young Houthis at checkpoints since Sept. 21 who appear to be children. Wearing military jackets on top of their thawbs (traditional one-piece garment) and carrying their weapons—decorated with Houthi stickers—they search cars and question passengers.

Standing tall and speaking with authority like hardened veterans, these young Houthis display great pride and prestige. Still, at most checkpoints they are accompanied by an older man, who is more experienced at handling security situations and dealing with civilians.

A Yemen Times journalist passed by three checkpoints in Jaref, each comprising what appeared to be armed children. However, all were prevented from talking to the journalist by the men in charge of these checkpoints.

Around Friday prayer time, the Yemen Times reporter arrived at a fourth checkpoint without any adult Houthi member. Instead, it was manned by two youth—one appeared to be around 13 and the other around 15.

After several smiles and gestures one of the boys manning the checkpoint came over. The boy, Mohammad Al-Razhi, looked 12 or 13 but said he was 15. He talked to the Yemen Times briefly, explaining his role and motivation for joining the Houthis.

"I studied in school until the 8th grade [in Sa'ada]. But when master Abdulmalik Al-Houthi made his righteous call to us to protect the country we answered vigorously.



On the outskirts of Sana'a the Yemen Times talked to one young Houthi member manning a checkpoint who said he is 15 years old.

We want to save our country from the takfiris who defamed Islam and toyed with the country for many years, using their twisted religion and baseless lies," said Al-Razhi.

The term "takfiri" describes uncompromising Muslims who accuse other Muslims of apostasy as soon as they express different religious opinions. In this case, Al-Razhi is using the term to refer to the Islah Party and Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.

Al-Razhi describes his support of the Houthis as a "religious duty,"

explaining that he loves Abdulmalik Al-Houthi as he is charismatic and "God has empowered him to amend life and religion in Yemen."

Like most armed children working for the Houthis, Al-Razhi is a supporter but not a combatant.

"I did not fight in battles with the group. My role is merely to protect and guard some areas. I have not been trained and I do not have the military expertise that qualifies me to fight," Al-Razhi said. However, describing himself as a "young jihadist with the group," Al-Razhi did

admit that he and other children thought they might be required to fight when joining the Houthis.

Although Al-Razhi would not talk about whether he gets paid for his services, he said he feels "very comfortable regarding food, sleep, and working hours."

"As soon as my shift ends, which is six hours, I go to a designated home nearby where we [he and other Houthi members] live," he said.

Al-Razhi, who has three older brothers fighting for the Houthis, said he wants to become a judge in the future. He said he wants to continue studying and that justice is what Yemen needs.

"In case things calm down, I will go back to school in Sa'ada. I will study as hard as I can. But I do not want to go to school and ignore my religious duty [to support the Houthis]," he said. "I could go back to school if the group does not need me anymore."

A report by the UN Secretary-General issued on May 15, 2014, states that since the beginning of the transition process in Yemen the UN has verified 32 different cases of boys manning Houthi checkpoints, carrying firearms, and inspect-

ing vehicles in Sa'ada and Amran governorates. The Secretary-General noted that "one boy, 11 years old, reported having received two months of military and ideological training."

Speaking to the Yemen Times, Hussein Al-Bukhaiti, a prominent Houthi activist and member, denied that the Houthis use members under the age of 18 in combat roles. He said those who are engaged in direct combat for the group have gone through extensive training to prepare them for fighting.

However, he admitted there are armed Houthis under the age of 18 being used in certain supportive roles for the group, such as manning checkpoints.

Al-Bukhaiti explained that it is not a Houthi policy to actively recruit children. Instead, Houthi members are essentially self-organizing and volunteering in many neighborhoods—some younger family members, below 18, might just join in.

Al-Bukhaiti said he was not aware of any measures the group is taking to prevent those under 18 from arming themselves and taking on security roles. In his view, it is up to the parents of those children and the Houthis in charge of checkpoints or neighborhoods, to prevent them from joining.

Many armed groups recruit children

While numerous governments and international agencies condemn the Houthis' use of children, the group is by no means unique in this respect.

A US State Department report, titled "Yemen 2013 human rights report," states that "although law and policy expressly forbid the practice, persons under age 18 reportedly directly participated in armed conflict during the year for government, tribal, and militant forces, primarily as guards and couriers."

"Reports indicated underage recruits in military uniforms were seen on a regular basis manning military checkpoints and carrying weapons. The popular committee in the Abyan governorate used boys between the ages of 13 and 17 to guard checkpoints, and NGOs reported that children were recruited

in Sa'ada by both Houthi and Salafi factions," the report reads.

Children were also found to have been recruited by AQAP in Abyan, and by the Islah Party and the Popular Committees fighting AQAP in Abyan. Moreover, children continued to be used in support roles by the Yemeni Armed Forces in 2013.

The "Situation analysis of children in Yemen 2014," an annual report put out by the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF), supports these statements, saying that the Houthis, AQAP, and the government of Yemen "are on the United Nations Annex I list of parties that 'recruit or use children' in armed conflict."

Ahmed Rashad Al-Aqhali, a member of Children's Parliament, confirmed that "Ansar Allah [the Houthis] are not the only group who recruit children; some army units as well as Hirak [the Southern Movement] did the same thing, which led international organizations working in the field of child welfare to try to include Yemen in the 'list of shame.'"

The so-called "list of shame" is a list of parties who "recruit and use children, kill and maim, commit sexual violence, or attack schools and hospitals," according to the UN's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict.

Al-Aqhali explained that the Children's Parliament, in cooperation with Future Leaders—a group comprised of previous Children's Parliament members—launched an awareness project about the dangers of recruiting children in all Yemeni governorates. The project was conducted under the supervision of the Sana'a-based Democratic School, an organization which supports children's safety.

"Recruiting is not exclusive during times of war, many sheikhs have recruited children to be their escorts to provide protection. We have targeted the districts in which there are high levels of child recruitment," said Um Kolthom Al-Shami, the children's program manager in the Democratic School.

According to the US State Department 2013 report on Yemen, "abject poverty and high rates of unemployment were the root causes of child soldier recruitment. Child recruits often received money and food in exchange for military service, whereas a child attending school might be perceived as a financial burden to his or her family."

Corruption disrupts government aid to Iraq's displaced

IRIN
First published Oct. 22

Officials in Iraq are diverting and delaying payments earmarked for displaced families, the government department concerned.

A parliamentary investigation is under way following claims that corrupt officials within the Ministry of Displacement and Migration have been forcing displaced families to pay bribes in order to receive government cash support.

Salam Al-Khafaji, deputy minister of displacement and migration, acknowledged there were problems and described the distribution system as "chaotic."

"I tried to impose the law and keep the process organized, but there were obstacles in our way," he explained. "I captured many staff in

possession of fake documents and files claiming they belonged to [internally displaced persons (IDPs)]."

"The displaced families are paying the costs of this confusion. They are the victims," he said, but added that some IDPs did not help themselves by paying the bribes and then refusing to tell officials whom they had paid.

Like all displaced people in Iraq, each Iraqi family displaced by the advance of Islamist militants is entitled to a cash grant of one million Iraqi dinars (IQD) (\$850) from the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM) to help pay for shelter and food.

Ahmed Al-Salamani, a Sunni lawmaker representing Anbar Province, and a member of the Migration and Displaced People Parliamentary Committee that has launched the probe, told IRIN "MODM staff have been asking the displaced families for [a] certain

amount of money as bribes in order to pay their dues.

Qassim Ahmed, a former police officer in Mosul, says he submitted his family's application for a grant more than once to authorities in Erbil, capital of the semi-autonomous Kurdish region in northern Iraq, where he, his wife, and two children fled after the militant group calling itself Islamic State (IS) took control of his hometown in June.

"We were surprised by the many complications that obstructed the granting of the one million IQDs," he said. It was only after he and four neighbors each paid \$100 to a "fixer" that the money arrived.

Al-Salamani said other MODM staff "have been stealing the money and then telling the people that their names were not on the lists, or that they had already received the payment when they haven't."

Continued on the back page



Foreign & Commonwealth Office

DFID Department for International Development

Vacancy



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

There is an immediate vacancy for an Assistant Conflict Adviser (ACA) to support the operation of the Conflict Prevention Pool Fund (CPP) – a joint fund from the UK Department for International Development, (DfID) Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and Ministry of Defence (MoD). The CPP Fund exists to support activity to prevent and reduce conflict and promote stability in Yemen. The post will be based at the British Embassy, Sana'a.

The ACA will strengthen the conflict prevention/reduction, security, justice and stability advisory capacity of the Conflict Prevention programme. They will also support programme management of the current Conflict Prevention programme. Current projects include community-led conflict mitigation and resolution, youth-led conflict resolution, gender sensitive security and justice provision and leadership development support to the Ministry of Interior. The ACA will report to the Conflict Adviser, working closely with DFID advisers, the MoD and FCO teams, and maintain relationships with a wide range of government and civil society stakeholders in Yemen.

The main duties will include:

- Management of existing Conflict Prevention programme including liaison with implementing partners, regular project monitoring, reviews and evaluation, organisational support and drafting reports.
- Support on development and design of new security, justice and stability programme.
- Cross cutting conflict, stability and peacebuilding advice across UK government programming, and representing the Conflict Prevention Team in meetings with external stakeholders.
- Contribute to Yemen conflict, stabilisation and stability analysis, including through maintenance of current understanding of key actors and power relationships.
- Drafting project briefing materials, press articles, and other relevant documents.
- Providing ad hoc translation (oral and written) when needed.
- Other programme and policy support to the team involved in Conflict Prevention as required, including contributing ideas and views on projects, reporting, communications and risk management.

Skills and expertise

- Educated to degree level
- Project/Programme management experience
- A good understanding of conflict, security and stability issues and politics in Yemen, and of broader development issues, including youth, gender and social exclusion.
- Excellent English language skills both verbal and written
- Excellent IT skills including in using Word, Excel and email.
- Knowledge of Yemen (context, development and conflict issues)
- Ability to work as part of a team
- Good communicator

Desirable

- Experience of working in a development or international organisation.
- Experience of working on conflict, stability and/or development issues.
- Masters degree in social science, development, peacebuilding, conflict prevention/resolution or closely related area, or equivalent experience.

The minimum starting monthly salary for this grade is YER 373,328 and can raise to 466,038 YR subject to experience.

Interested persons should submit their applications in English, by email only, to Sanaa.cs@fco.gov.uk by 30 October 2014. Applications must include a full CV and evidence of any relevant qualifications, together with a covering letter stating the reasons for applying for this job, and explaining the value the applicant will bring to this position. Appointment will be subject to satisfactory security clearance and references.

The UK government is an equal opportunities employer. Selection is on merit.

All applicants must have the right to work in Yemen and will be expected to abide by the principles of the UK civil service code, including respecting the code on Political Impartiality.



We offer our deep condolences to

Total E&P Yemen

for the unfortunate death of

Christophe de Margrie

Chairman and CEO of TOTAL Group

who died on October 20 in a private plane crash
at Vnukovo Airport in Moscow.

We also extend our condolences to his family and relatives.

**Yemen Times Est. for Press,
Printing & Publication**

Mohammed Al-Saberi, a leading figure of the Nasserist Party, to the Yemen Times: “The party will not participate in the new government unless it is subjected to criteria of real national partnership”

Mohammed Al-Saberi is a leading figure of the Nasserist Unionist People's Organization, commonly referred to as the Nasserist Party, and member of its Central Committee. He talked to the Yemen Times about his party's current political role and future. He criticizes the Houthis, whom he accuses of having “murdered the country.” Al-Saberi also calls the Nasserist Party's withdrawal from the current government in September “responsible.” He argues that “no party should have continued in the government given the current situation of the country.”

The Nasserist Party was secretly founded in Taiz in the 1960's and formally announced in 1990. In Yemen's last legislative elections, which took place in 2003, the party won only three out of 301 seats. The party participated in the 2011 uprising against former President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Interview by
Bassam Al-Khameri

President Hadi is in charge of selecting the ministers in the four key ministries [interior, defence, foreign affairs, and finance]. Don't you think that this violates the principle of national partnership?

This was mentioned in the Peace and National Partnership Agreement and also earlier in the National Dialogue Conference [NDC] because President Hadi needs ministers in agreement with him—at least in these key ministries—in order to fulfill his obligations. I believe that the concept of key ministries is of no use and unimportant in this situation where armed militias spread everywhere and control everything.

How?

I mean that such things will be important if the government is established in a stable situation and then we can discuss all details about it. However, talking about key ministries in this situation is useless.

Will the Nasserist Party participate in the new government? Will you be in charge of one or more ministry positions?

The Nasserist Party and Sultan Al-Atwani, a member of the Supervisory Authority of the Nasserist Party, [last] Monday said that the party will not participate in the new government unless it is subjected to criteria of real national partnership.

The Nasserist Party withdrew from the current government in mid-September. What are

the reasons behind this decision?

There were several reasons but the main reason was the armed siege imposed on the capital by the Houthis and the un-serious reaction of the government. It also aimed to put pressure on all parties to take action. There were several risks and the Nasserist Party realized these risks in advance. Now we are facing these risks.

But some said that the withdrawal means that the party withdrew to evade its responsibility?

This is not true. No party should have continued in the government within the current situation of the country. Those who accused the Nasserist Party of evading its responsibility have no justification to remain in the government. We



wouldn't have reached the current situation if these parties had a sense of responsibility and took action in time.

Do you think that it is still possible to establish a real national partnership within the current situation in the country?

Yes, for sure. First, we will only be able to establish a real national partnership if all parties abide by the NDC's outcomes and if the Houthis adhere to the Peace and National Partnership Agreement and evacuate their militias from the capital and other governorates. Signing agreements and then breaking them will never help us in this regard.

Second, national partnership must be based on mutual trust between all parties involved in the government, but this kind of trust doesn't exist currently. Some regional and international parties are trying to fail any national partnership between the parties in Yemen.

The Nasserist Party refused to sign the Peace and National Partnership Agreement when the Houthis initially refused to sign the security annex. Were any amendments made in this annex in order to convince the Houthis to sign it?

No, I don't think so. The annex is the same without any amendments.

The Nasserist Party has been quite active recently, is that an indication of a strong comeback for the party?

The Nasserist party has always been present, but the standards through which political forces are judged in Yemen are flawed and have been imposed on us either by the dominating nature of the former regime or by wealthy individuals, even if they gained this wealth illegally. The Nasserist party is a prestigious civilian party. We have been pressured and blocked for the past 33 years, but we are still standing. The Yemeni public opinion will decide which parties are acceptable.

You posted on Facebook that the Peace and National Partnership Agreement is an agreement of submission, what do you mean by that?

Any agreement that comes after one side defeats the other by force means that the winning party imposes its will. The Houthis' behavior shows that they are treating this agree-

ment as if everyone is signing under coercion and that they are the decision makers, deciding whether to implement this deal or not. Houthis and their allies believe that every party that signed the agreement did so forcefully and that everyone was submissive to them.

Do you think that the National Peace and Partnership Agreement is undermining the Gulf Initiative?

It is in perfect harmony with the Gulf Initiative and its executive mechanisms. It is about implementing the NDC outcomes, which are part of the transitional pillars instituted by the Gulf Initiative.

In a press release in August you said that Houthis storming Sana'a and imposing de-facto control should be considered a “suicide.” What do you mean by that?

Today, they [the Houthis] have murdered the country and committed suicide after that. Houthis are only a sectarian element that forces itself on others and acts as a militia and an agent for Iran. All the pretexts they used to justify their presence as a political party that wants national unity and forgiveness are now gone.

The slogans that demanded toppling the government, re-instating fuel subsidies, and implementing the NDC outcomes led to the toppling of the state and army and to a security and social breakdown. It also sabotaged Yemen-Gulf relations and Yemeni relations with its international partners. That, to any political party, is suicide. When any political institution starts its activities it seeks popular acceptance by offering [an appealing] project of building the state and performing in the best interest of the citizens and the state. Houthis did not do any of this, and that is suicide.

A political suicide means failing to lead the people in achieving their interests. Invading the capital and deploying in the governorate using a militia style and creating sectarian conflict that did not exist before in Yemen. For Houthis that is suicide.

Do you think the possibility of building a civil state in Yemen is still viable?

It will always remain viable because that is what the people want and without it violence will spread among people.

About the Joint Meeting Parties, some say that the alliance between them might not last. How true are these claims?

First, disagreements in any alliance are natural and in fact needed. If there are no disagreements there is no alliance. Second, the issue we must deal with logically is that Yemen needs to build new national alliances on the basis of the civil state and the NDC outcomes. The transition phase needs to be managed on the basis of national partnership. We have suggested this early on. The Joint Meeting Parties will remain one of the most important alliances that the country needs. There is no alliance that presents itself with the same national and political values as the JMP. Yemen is witnessing a struggle between the alliance of violence and militias and a civilian political alliance that aims to build the country.

Do you think the current events will affect the national unity?

Of course it will have an impact on the unity. The damages caused by the militias are very serious.

What is the future of the Nasserist Party considering the current circumstances?

We are part of the national, civilian, and political system. The future for us depends on the civilian, political, and democratic system. While we are trying to build the country no one can impose on us any future, and our future will be better than before.

In a televised interview in the past, you said that the people have two choices: Either to implement the NDC outcomes or to enter war and chaos. What is the option available right now?

We are standing on the edge of a precipice. However, we must not give up. The Yemeni people can face this decline which Houthis imposed on us. A majority of people reject what is happening and considers it a temporary situation because chaos cannot be sustained.

Do you think the warring parties are in disagreement about what is good for them or what is good for the people?

The main factor [behind the fighting] is the desire for power and authority.

PRESS RELEASE



EXCEED LANGUAGE CENTER RUNS A SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, SPONSORED BY THE U.S. EMBASSY IN SANA'A, TO TEACH ENGLISH TO LOCAL SOCOTRIS

Sana'a, Yemen, October 23, 2014

Exceed will execute a critical English language program for 60 local residents on the island of Socotra with the support of the U.S. Embassy in Sana'a. The scholarship program aims at supporting the sustainable development programs on the unique, remote island by focusing on English language training of young, bright learners. Upon completion of the program, learners will be able to communicate and promote the uniqueness of Socotra. The program will run for 6 months starting November 16, 2014 and ending April 23, 2015.

For inquiries, you can contact us at: 712962044.

Issued by Exceed Language Center.



السفارة الأمريكية



Language Center
مركز أكسيد للغة

RSF: Yemeni journalists threatened by Houthis

■ Ali Saeed

In a press statement issued on Friday, Oct. 24, Reporters without Borders (RSF) criticized the Houthis for continuing their crackdown on media professionals while expanding their sphere of control in Yemen.

Journalists were first reported to be threatened by the Houthis after the rebel group took control of Amran city on July 8, following three-month-long clashes with government forces and tribesmen.

Yahya Al-Thulaya, manager of the Culture Ministry's office in Amran and a freelance journalist for local newspapers, was displaced along with his family after the Houthis raided his house in early July and forced the landlord of the house to terminate his rent contract.

"[The Houthis] forced me out of my job in Amran because of my opinion and my reporting," Al-Thulaya said.

As the Houthis extended their power to the capital Sana'a, as well as Ibb, Dhamar, and Hodeida governorates, reported cases against media institutions and media professionals spread.

"A month after seizing the capital Sana'a, and despite having signed a peace accord under UN aegis, Yemen's Houthi rebels are continuing to advance in the centre and south of the country, occupying the headquarters of news media on the way and arresting or kidnapping journalists," the RSF statement read.

Continuing their advance, Houthi rebels seized control of state-owned Radio Ibb on Oct. 18, after damaging the building in an exchange of gunfire with local tribesmen who tried to protect the radio's facilities. As its generator was hit and dam-

aged, the station had to suspend broadcasting.

Salah Al-Qaderi, manager of Ibb Radio, said that the Houthis continued to occupy the premises of the radio as of Sunday, Oct. 26, and that the broadcasting has been off since the fighting.

While violations against press freedoms have been reported outside the capital since the Houthis took control of Yemen's capital on Sept. 21, most of them took place inside Sana'a, according to the Freedom Foundation, a local NGO promoting press freedom in Yemen. Out of 52 reported violations against 33 journalists and 19 media institutions, only one occurred in Ibb, the foundation's head, Khaled Al-Hamadi, said.

"Houthi rebels seized control of state-owned Radio Ibb on Oct. 18, after damaging the building in an exchange of gunfire with local tribesmen who tried to protect the radio's facilities."

"All these violations were committed by the Houthis' militants, except a few cases that were carried out by other actors," Al-Hamadi added.

RSF claim the Houthi movement's threats and acts of violence against the media increased in August and again in September.

Houthis attacked three state-run TV stations in Sana'a with artillery in September, and continue to control the offices of private broadcaster Suhail TV, the Freedom Foundation confirmed in a statement issued on Oct. 20.

"It is clear from these trends that [the Houthis] will continue these harassments because they do not like the media's work," said Al-Hamadi.

Not only media institutions, but also individual media professionals were targeted. On Sept. 20, Mustafa Hassan, a journalist working for the "independent" Akhbar Al-Youm newspaper in Sana'a, received a list including the names of 43 journalists that were accused of providing media support to "extremists." Hassan's name was on that list.

The Houthis frequently label their rivals as "extremists," accusing them of supporting the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as ISIS or IS).

Fearing rebel attacks during the four-day intensive clashes between the Houthis and the government, Hassan fled to Ibb, 193 km south of the capital.

"I left my job in Sana'a fearing raids by the Houthis who do not operate within a legal framework," said Hassan. "We thought the situation would calm and we would be able to go back to our job, but the continuation of targeting journalists made us to stay in Ibb."

Ever since Hassan left the capi-



Yahya Al-Thulaya, Manager, Culture Ministry, Amran



Sameer Jubran, Editor-in-Chief, Al-Masdar Press Corporation, Sana'a



Mustafa Hassan, Journalist, Akhbar Al-Youm, Sana'a

tal on Sept. 23 he has been unemployed.

Similar to Hassan's case is the story of Badr Al-Qubaty, editor of Al-Eshteraki news website, which is affiliated with the Yemeni Socialist Party. Five gunmen claiming to be members of the Houthis stormed the office of the news website in the capital Sana'a on Oct. 17. They kidnapped Al-Qubaty and held him for several hours, according to the RSF.

"Houthi leaders denied any role in this raid but Qubaty insisted that the [Houthi] rebels did indeed kidnap and threaten him. He added that it was hushed up as a result of an informal agreement between Socialist Party members and the rebel movement, which took the alleged culprits to the police and claimed they belonged to the rival Al-Ahmar clan," the RSF statement read.

On Tuesday, Oct. 21, the Al-Masdar Press Corporation in the capital Sana'a expressed concern over the safety of its editor-in-chief, Sameer

Jubran, after learning that armed men suspected of being Houthis were digging for information on where he lives.

"These armed men came on Tuesday, Oct. 21, in a black Mercedes car without a license plate and asked the residents of the neighborhood ... about his house," an Al-Masdar statement read. "This has raised concerns about his safety."

Hussein Al-Bukhaiti, a prominent Houthi member and activist, said the Houthis can't be blamed for any harassment against journalists because not every armed man in Sana'a is a Houthi member.

"The Houthis must be thanked for their role in maintaining security of the capital Sana'a after security forces abandoned their positions," he said. "Sometimes, the journalist's luggage is checked for security reasons because of the ongoing situation and human rights organizations count this kind of security measures as harassment."

Al-Bukhaiti said the Houthis are

in talks with the management of Suhail satellite TV channel to hand them back the office. The Houthis have been occupying Suhail's office since Sept. 22.

RSF said in a statement on Sept. 25 that the organization is "worried that Yemen's Houthi rebels are deliberately targeting journalists and news media in the capital because of their work."

"This crisis, with its recent attacks on media and journalists, is not only jeopardizing Yemen's political transition but is also a source of deep concern for the future of fundamental freedoms, including freedom of information," RSF concluded.

In its later statement, the RSF quoted its deputy program director Virginie Dangles as saying, "we call on the authorities to carry out an investigation and punish those responsible. We also urge them to take whatever measures are necessary to provide journalists with as much protection as possible in the current unstable environment."

أيام قليلة تفصلنا عن حدث
تيدكس صنعاء 2014

رعاة ماسيون

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
YKB بنك اليمن والكويت يلهم المستقبل
YKB Inspiring the future

رعاة ذهبيون

بنك التعاون الزراعي والريفي
Cooperative & Agricultural Credit Bank

رعاة إعلاميون

الثورة
صحافة نت
سنونو
Yemen Press
YEMEN TIMES

TEDx Sanaa
x = independently organized TED event

03.11.2014
www.tedxsanaa.com

Haier
Inspired living

هاير
رفاهية الحياة

عبدالفتي على الحروي للإلكترونيات والأجهزة المنزلية
الوكلاء الوحيدون: AGAH ELECTRONICS AND HOME APPLIANCES

YEMEN TIMES

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

جزء لا يتجزأ من مكتبك
قرطاسية

ASHIBAMI AGENCIES
وكالات اشبابيا
صنعاء شارع الزبيري / حدة
الزبيري: 530000 206713 / حدة: 429555 414503
e-mail: ashibami@y.net.ye

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Corruption disrupts government aid to Iraq's displaced

The Committee has also received reports of businesses inflating prices on supplies tendered to government, he said.

IRIN was unable to verify this last claim, but a number of officials admitted that there had been problems with the cash grant system.

"There are always bad people who want to take advantage of a situation and of desperate people," said Ayla Hussein Albazaz, the MODM representative in Iraqi Kurdistan, where more than 850,000 of the estimated 1.8 million Iraqis displaced since January are now sheltering.

"We heard there were problems, so we found those involved and got rid of them," she said, giving assurances the system was now running much better and that a second round of distributions was being planned.

Bureaucratic slowdowns

As well as allegations about corrupt practices, slow bureaucracy is taking its toll—caused in part by a soaring demand and weak capacity—and in turn creating an environment that enables corruption.

Many Iraqi families fled their homes without paperwork and

some have been told they must return to their birthplace to apply for new documents before they are eligible for any cash support.

Shaiyma Noor, 25, left Mosul in June with her husband, who was in the military. She is now sharing a tent with her sister-in-law's family at Harsham camp, a small settlement of around 1,000 people on the edge of Ainkawa, the Christian district in Erbil.

However, because she and her husband left their homes without their passports and ID, they cannot claim any financial support from MODM and are now relying on their relatives for support.

"I was born in Baghdad and that was where my ID was issued, but I lived in Mosul for the last three years. Now they are saying I must go back to Baghdad to get my documents, but we have no means to be able to do that," Noor said.

A number of other IDPs complained about long waits for cash and said even when they received the money, it was not enough. Winter is

approaching and IDPs need to buy warm clothes, blankets, and extra fuel to be able to survive the below zero temperatures.

Civil servants, who were promised their salaries would continue even though they were no longer attending work due to having been displaced, are also struggling to get their money.

conditions were being provided to an IDP settlement at Zakho, a town in Dohuk, close to the border with Turkey, at a cost of IQD19 billion (\$16 million) and a strict time frame had been set for delivery.

"We will impose the severest administrative penalties against

those who breach [their] duties deliberately towards IDPs," he said.

UN agencies contacted by IRIN declined to comment on the allegations of mal-practice at MODM.

Republished with permission from IRIN.



Members of the Sultan family and part of Iraq's Shabak minority, from the town of Bartella near Mosul city. The family, displaced by the advance of militants calling themselves the Islamic State, now live in Baharka IDP camp in Erbil, capital of Iraqi Kurdistan.

Acute problem in Kurdistan

The problems with cash transfers to pay IDPs and salaries are particularly acute in Kurdistan due to a long-running political dispute between the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the federal government in Baghdad over Kurdistan's oil sales. The row has affected the normal transfer of funds from Baghdad to KRG.

Deputy Prime Minister Saleh Al-Mutlaq, chair of the Iraqi government's High Level Committee for IDPs, told IRIN in a statement that IQD50 billion (\$43 million) had been transferred to the sub-committee in Kurdistan to be distributed to IDPs and that an additional IQD60 billion (\$51 million) was to be spent on 15,000 "living units" across the province of Dohuk, which is hosting an estimated 440,000 IDPs.

He added that 5,000 full-service tents designed to withstand winter

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS GROUP S.A.L OFFSHORE (CCC)

CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

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

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

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

SHARP

الأكثر
دقة، إنتاجية، احترام

natco نتكو
Technology التقنية

فروعنا منتشرة في كبرى مدن المحافظات الرئيسية (صنعاء - عدن - تعز - الحديدة)
صنعاء: شارع هائل، ت: 211373/2 01 218123 /2 01 فاكس: 218121
صنعاء: شارع حده، ت: 454473/74 01 فاكس: 454475 01 تعز: ت: 285095 04 فاكس: 285097
عدن: تلفاكس: 243482 02 الحديدة: تلفاكس: 205857 03 المكلا: ت: 314977/5 / فاكس: 314973 05

الطاقة الحقيقية
REAL POWER

SHARK
الطاقة الحقيقية
يقيم باردا
Serve Chilled

عبوة جديدة نفس المذاق الرائع

www.metcotrading.com