

# Generator sales soar due to power blackouts

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, June 15 — The long and frequent power blackouts that are sweeping across Yemen are forcing many to buy electricity generators, leading to a boom in sales for generators mostly imported from China.

"Misfortunes are benefits for others," said Ali Al-Asadi, a generator retailer in the capital Sana'a, indicating that the suffering felt by citizens because of power cuts have in turn created a good season for those in the business of selling generators.

Al-Asadi explained that sale of generators has increased 50 percent compared to two months ago, when power cuts were not as long or frequent as now.

Approximately 58 percent of Yemen's population of 25 million have no mains electricity. Only about 22 percent of rural households — which make up 75 percent of Yemen's population — have access to electricity from the national power network, while nearly 95 percent of the urban population has access to public power, according to the Ministry of Electricity.

The urban population are the most vulnerable to the current outages, and a large percentage of them are turning into customers at generator retail stores.

Ali Al-Khawlani, who lives in Sana'a, said that he bought a three kilowatt generator for USD 300. He said he could no longer rely upon the national power grid for his home or his grocery store from where he derives his income.

"The only choice left for me was to buy this generator, but I still have difficulty in obtaining the petrol to run it," he said.

The most common generators being displayed in retail stores vary between half and ten kilowatts. Some run on diesel and others on petrol. The two and three kilowatt generators are the best selling items for households in urban areas, according to Al-Asadi.

Another retailer said that only rich households come to buy generators. Many others cannot afford to buy basic food commodities because of the mounting price hikes. This is only exacerbated by the acute fuel shortage that has paralyzed businesses and forced many workers to be laid off from their jobs.

"The smallest sized generator nowadays cannot be purchased for less than USD 100, where not long ago it was USD 60," said Ali Hadi, a generator technician in Sana'a.

"I'm here to purchase a generator as the power is often off all the time," said one of the customers in front of a generator shop in Sana'a.

"Saboteurs have attacked the power station in Marib."

The nationwide power cuts are a consequence of the chaos Yemen is experiencing through the popular uprisings demanding an end to President Saleh's 33-year rule over the last five months, according to the Director of the Marib Gas Power Station, Engineer Abdu Al-Rahman Saif.

He explained that the Marib power station usually provides the country with 400 megawatts, approximately 40 percent of the total national power supply. Power generation from the station was suspended one week ago due to repeated attacks by tribesmen on power lines in Marib and other tribal areas.

"These repeated attacks have become so annoying as after each attempt to repair the lines, they attack them again. They extort a lot of money from the state to allow us to fix the lines and let them operate" Al-Rahman Saif said.

The engineer suggested that the power station should be relocated to another area or another one built in a different place. In May alone, the station was attacked by tribesmen four times a week, according to the director of the station.

The diesel shortage has also contributed to problems at other power stations that require diesel to operate. Around 30 percent of power stations in Yemen operate with diesel, according to Saif.



The repeated power cuts for long continuous hours have driven the market of generators in both urban and rural areas.

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Sana'a, 14 June 2011

# Youth protesters attacked by Islah members in Change Square

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, June 15 — Violence against independent youth protesters increased this week with both the first armored division and members of the Islah Party attempting to disrupt a march by youth against the acting president's house.

On Tuesday June 14th, members of the independent youth marched for the third time to the acting president's house with the plan to hold a three day sit-in until he listened to their demands and form a transitional council.

"This is the worst violence I have witnessed since the revolution started," said Afra'a Al-Habori, one of the march organizers. "We used to be attacked by the central security forces, but today it was from those who we thought were with us, the organizing committee."

"When we first went from Change Square to Al-Siteen [where the acting president's house is] at four o'clock, the organizing committee misled the youth by telling them that the march was canceled."

Al-Habori said that almost a hundred youth managed to join the march.

The first armored division, who is protecting the acting president's house, opened the road for cars to pass which exposed the youth to danger. The first division called on the youth to disperse. The organizing committee [comprised of Islah members], then put pressure on the youth to go back to the square and stop the march.

"We marched against the organizing committee from Al-Siteen to the stage at the square saying 'freedom freedom we need a revolutionary organizing committee'. This provoked the committee, and they took iron stakes, electrical stakes and beat us," she added.

"Islah is trying to prevent us from escalating as they are being pressured by the Saudis to apply the GCC initiative," said Al-Habori.

The youth vowed to escalate and protect the revolution's objectives from whoever aims to co-opt it or hold a coup against it. They are insisting on the formation of a transitional council to rule the country in the coming period, and demanding that the remaining members of the old regime stand down.

A government representative, how-



Fighting over time on Change Square's main stage is what causes the initial rift between protest organizers.

ever, stated that Ali Abdullah Saleh is still the legitimate president of Yemen, and that he will return from Saudi Arabia as soon as doctors say he has recovered from wounds sustained in an attack against him on June 3rd.

In the political tent at 'Change Square', a youth group called the 'Youth of Decision' held a press conference calling on the independent youth to gather and act apart from the political parties and the current government.

Continued on page 2

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## Residents flee Abyan as fighting continues

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

About 13,000 people have been displaced from Abyan due to the heavy fighting between the Yemeni military and alleged Al-Qaeda groups, according to acting resident representative of Islamic Relief in Yemen Abdulaziz Saeed.

The displaced took refuge in school buildings in the Aden governorate to flee the fierce fighting that has left dozens dead and wounded.

Speaking to the Yemen Times,

Saeed said that the Islamic Relief in collaboration with other organizations has relocated about 2347 families to forty schools in Aden temporarily, indicating that the displaced are provided with food, camps, kitchen utensils, hygiene and furniture.

"Some displaced people taken refuge in shops to live and others went to live with their relatives in Aden," he said.

According to Saeed, most of families fled to Aden and left their belongings in their homes. "They only took their children and clothes with them,"

said Saeed.

"The displaced people have been increasing day by day. Some of them walked to Aden with their families because they did not own cards," he said.

"If the displaced will stay for long time the local authority should intervene and find solution to those people suffering from many problems," he said.

Saeed indicated that there are difficulties in the accounting the number of the displaced people from Abyan. "We



cannot go to the flashpoint area in Abyan to limit the number of the displaced. We also suffer from lack of petrol that negatively affects our movement," he explained.

Speaking about the displaced, Saeed said: "Even if they will come back to their homes in Abyan, we will help them to regain their lives well."

Several Yemeni organizations called for the concerned organizations to relieve the displaced people who fled the fighting in Abyan.

The Preparatory Committee for National Dialogue (PCND) appealed the international and humanitarian organi-

zations and other countries to relieve those displaced as soon as possible, indicating that the people there suffer from social, economic, health and security problems.

Mohammed Al-Sabri, spokesman of the PCND said that people in Abyan live in very tragic conditions. "It's expected that the situation in Abyan will exacerbate during coming days due to continue clashes," said Al-Sabri.

Al-Sabri hold military and security leaders responsible for 'heinous crimes' against humanity in Abyan, calling for vice president Abd-rabbu Mansour Hadi to tackle this crisis

quickly.

According to Sameer Aldarabi, head of United Nations Information Center in Sana'a, the International Humanitarian Law clearly requires parties to a conflict to take all necessary measures to avoid fighting in civilian populated areas, in keeping with the key IHL principle of distinction between civilian and military targets, as well as to avoid collateral damage.

He added, safe access must be secured for emergency humanitarian services to provide a timely response to affected populations without interference.

## The women of the Arab spring: from protesters to parliamentarians?

By: Natana J. DeLong-Bas

What do Asmaa Mahfouz, Munira Fakhro and Tawakul Karman all have in common?

They are all strong, capable women defying the popular Western image of the oppressed, repressed, suppressed Muslim woman hidden behind a black chador or blue burqa, helplessly waiting for Western liberation.

The biggest challenge these women face is not dispelling Western stereotypes, but claiming their place in the Arab spring, not only during the revolutionary and transitional periods, but, most importantly, in the resulting new systems.

In Egypt, Asmaa Mahfouz became known by many as the "Leader of the Revolution" after posting an online video calling young people to dem-

onstrate en masse, helping to spark the revolution that forced President Hosni Mubarak's resignation.

In Bahrain, political activist Munira Fakhro played a leading role as an organizer and spokesperson for the Pearl Square demonstrations, demanding government reform and building a movement that was "not Sunni, not Shia, but Bahraini".

In Yemen, human rights activist and journalist Tawakul Karman has protested nonviolently outside Sana'a University every Tuesday since May 2007, demanding that President Ali Abdullah Saleh step down from power.

These women are not waiting for someone to come rescue them. They are active participants in their own liberation. They are leaders who provide vision, strategy, technological

expertise, networks, logistics, determination, courage and sheer numbers.

In stark contrast to the image of Arab women in charge of nothing but their homes, these women are picketing outside supermarkets, staging sit-ins with their children, organizing demonstrations, networking with each other, teaching workshops on the tactics of nonviolence, tearing down security fences and marching through checkpoints to connect with people on the other side.

They are not only pitching tents and serving tea, but also working as doctors and nurses, providing medical services to those wounded by police and military crackdowns on demonstrations. And over the past several months, they have been beaten, tear-gassed, shot, arrested, tortured, raped

and killed by government forces.

Their issues are not just "women's issues" but national issues. They are standing and working alongside men in their quest for greater levels of freedom, a voice in the government, an end to corruption and the right to jobs, a decent education and a better life, not only for themselves, but for everyone.

As we look at the Arab spring today, we must remember the lessons of Algeria and Kuwait. Although many courageous women risked their safety and gave their lives in the struggles for independence, once the conflict was over and independence declared, women were thanked for their contributions - and sent back home to leave the "real" work to the men. The ruling entities may have changed, but the patriarchal order remained intact.

Hints of history repeating itself are already apparent in Egypt where the "Council of Wise Men" was established to advise the transitional government, leaving women without a direct voice. Demonstrations in support of International Women's Day in Cairo and calls for the protection of women's rights under Tunisia's Personal Status Code were interrupted by men telling women to "go back home where they belong".

If we in the West are serious about supporting genuine democracy in the Arab world, we must help ensure that women are not treated as divorced from the critical interests of society. And we must all recognize the many roles that women already play in Arab society, far beyond the cherished roles of wife and mother. Western and Arab policymakers must make sure women

are included in government and leadership positions and public life, not as tokens, but as equals.

Just as their sisters in Jordan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Turkey, Indonesia and elsewhere have served as Prime Ministers, Presidents and Cabinet Members, so too must the women of the Arab spring take their places as public officials, leaders and contributors to the construction of their new and reformed regimes.

The inclusion or exclusion of women from the corridors of power and decision-making is, at heart, nothing less than a litmus test for the authenticity of any democracy. Women have already proven their determination to create change and work for reform through the tactics of nonviolence, even at the price of their own lives.

Will we take them seriously?

## A Saleh return spells civil war, opponents say

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

Sanaa-Yemeni government officials confirmed on Monday embattled President Ali Abdullah Saleh remains in stable condition and will return from Saudi Arabia - where he continues to seek medical treatment for wounds sustained during a 4 June attack on his presidential palace - once all necessary surgeries are completed.

Opposition members and defected military figures, however, say his introduction back into war-torn Yemen's political scene will trigger an upsurge in violence. Some, moreover, expressed skepticism over official expectations of Saleh's return to the country mired in five months of protests and strife.

The government's pledge that Saleh, strongman of 33 years, is healthy contradicts reports widely circulated in Ye-

men's local media on Monday, claiming he died from the injuries. The reports were disseminated by France 24 television, publicizing information purportedly relayed by Israeli intelligence.

"His return is inevitable," Ahmed al-Sofi, the president's information secretary, told Al-Masry Al-Youm, dismissing such reports. "[It] depends only on the details the plastic surgery doctors give."

But Yemenis have taken to the streets several times during the past week to demand Saleh abdicate power. "Don't return!" independent youth protesters shouted as they marched to acting president Abdu Raboo Mansour Hadi's house on Wednesday. The youths - those responsible for sparking the protest movement - urged Hadi to form a transitional council geared towards blocking Saleh's return.

Hadi agreed on Monday to begin discussions with the opposition aimed at a transfer of power accord, according to opposition spokesman Abdullah Oubal. Saleh has agreed to such deals in the past, only to avoid officially endorsing them at the last minute.

Political analyst Ahmed al-Zurqa told Al-Masry Al-Youm Saleh's true condition is being concealed from the public in order to bid time to find a suitable replacement.

"I don't think there is any chance he will return," said Zurqa. "So far there is no confirmation on his health condition; no evidence that he is in a good condition to return."

Zurqa says Saleh's return spells civil war, claiming it's in the interest of everyone involved for Saleh to stay in Saudi Arabia. Sofi, on the other hand, says violence in Yemen continues to wage unabated and the president's return will usher stability back to the nation.

"The war against the state hasn't stopped," said Sofi. "[Sheikh Sadiq] al-Ahmar is still armed in the capital and

poses a danger to the citizens. With the president's return, we expect them [Ahmar's men] to turn themselves into the state."

Many residents of Sanaa, Yemen's capital, disagree, citing a lull in attacks during Saleh's absence. A fragile truce between state-affiliated forces and those loyal to tribal leader Ahmar was reinstated on 5 June after a previous collapse.

"If he came back, then the war is back," said Sanaa resident Ali Saeed. "The war stopped only when he left."

But Sofi says the situation in the capital is even worse now, although the truce remains valid.

"The assassination attempt changed everything. Until we know for sure who was behind it, we can't say the situation will be any better," he said. "We are waiting for the Yemeni and US experts to give us more information on their investigation into who supplied the attack. The rocket that was used is rare and can't be found in the Yemeni military."

Sofi says the government will have to launch a sizeable combat effort in the near future to suppress provincial armed tribes, Ahmar loyalists, Islamist militants in Abyan Governorate and those responsible for both blocking roads outside urban areas and sabotaging power conduits.

"The idea of a civil war is far away now but if the 'former' president wants to come back then he will try to fuel the

situation to a civil war," said defected Major Colonel Abdul Asalam al-Aliani, adding that Saleh and his family are safest outside of Yemen. "He tried desperately earlier to ruin the country but he failed. He distributed money and weapons to thugs."

Gunfire celebrating Saleh's supposed successful surgery last Wednesday night filled the air in urban areas throughout Yemen. Many residents mistook the salvo for a return to the fray. The random gunfire did, however, claim at least six lives and wound 59.

"We thought it was war," said one Sanaa resident. "We tried to find an exit but, at that exact moment, we couldn't think of any place in Sanaa that was safer than where we were."

Meanwhile, the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP), Yemen's foremost opposition bloc, criticized the youth march on the house of acting president Hadi. Opposition leaders and Hadi, who state officials say still receives orders from Saleh, convened behind closed doors on Monday to hash out the elusive deal to oust Saleh.

But Zurqa claims such negotiations can only achieve so much.

"The JMP lost their control over the situation. There is strong pressure on them from the US and Saudi, which will limit the revolution's success," said Zurqa. "However there is enough risk with siding against the revolution...if Saleh thinks of coming back, it means only war."

### Continuation from page 1

#### Youth protesters attacked by Islah members in Change Square

Leaders from the Joint Meeting Parties - a coalition of opposition parties - held a closed meeting with Abdu Raboo Mansour Hadi, the acting president, on Monday discussing ways of transferring power peacefully.

"Any deals in closed rooms are not acceptable at all. We have been in the street for months now, and these political parties are trying to gain advantage from our achievements," said one of the protesters.

On June 8th, the first armored division, who had previously vowed to protect youth protesters, attacked a youth sit-in outside the acting president's residence that had begun on June 7th. This was the second sit-

in organized by the youth, but was dispersed by soldiers firing in the air with live rounds and beating the protesters.

A spokesman from the first armored division who wished to remain anonymous said that the crowd that was dispersed were not peaceful protesters, but thugs that were armed with guns and bombs.

Some other protesters think the split between the political parties and the youth is good for the revolution, so as to correct its way.

Amen Dabwan, an independent youth leader, said the youth are intelligent and aware of what's happening around them. The more they feel that the revolution is stolen, the more they will escalate and react.

"The limit of the revolution is the

collapse of the whole regime, and the Islah Party is a part of it. They have been opposing the regime without condemning any corruption. They are as corrupt as the regime itself," said Dabwan. "The organizing committee takes their orders from the Islah Party and attacks the youth."

Ahmed Al-Zurqa, a political analyst, told the Yemen Times that the Joint Meeting Parties have lost control of the situation. "There is so much selfishness from all the parties that announced their solidarity with the youth revolution. The JMP, the soldiers, the tribes. But the youth should take the lead from now on."

Despite the attacks against them, the independent youth said they will continue marching and demanding a transitional council.



# Higher stakes in Yemen

By: Christopher Boucek  
For the Carnegie Endowment

Over the past five months, Yemen's protest movement has become increasingly dangerous and the situation more unstable as elites compete for power. It started as a broad-based protest movement with youth civil society groups leading the way, but it was then co-opted by the official opposition in Yemen.

In the last three weeks, the situation has turned especially violent when the regime started fighting against the Ahmar family. Ten days ago, President Saleh was injured rather severely in the attack on the presidential mosque and fled to Saudi Arabia. And now, the situation will either go relatively smoothly, where the vice president will assume power and lead a transition, or it could turn very violent, where the president's son and nephews dig in and decide that this is a time to fight and save the regime in order to eliminate the opposition once and for all.

## Will there be a civil war?

Throughout the protests in Yemen, violence has been relatively low. There were a few episodes of pretty severe violence, but the overall number of casualties is relatively small. Early on, people were saying that the violence could get out of hand because there are large numbers of weapons in the country. That never happened. But right now, there's a potential for things to get really violent as the regime goes through the last spasms of trying to maintain order and control over the situation.

## Are there specific areas of concern in Yemen?

What we've seen over the last couple of weeks is growing protests in the major cities of Sana'a, Taiz, and Aden. Taiz is really the center of the uprising. Also, there is a resurgent al-Qaeda organization that is seeking to exploit the ever-growing under-governed spaces in Yemen. And as the state's authority recedes through desertions and defections in the country and also through officially organized or tolerated chaos, we see other Islamists emerging, especially in South Yemen, and they have taken control of some cities. This is not al-Qaeda, though, that is doing this.

## Will President Saleh hold on to power?

It is very unlikely that President Saleh will return to Yemen and govern. The injuries that he sustained in the attack on June 7 were very severe—severe enough to require his evacuation from Yemen to Saudi Arabia. Right away, he underwent at least two surgeries and he's probably much more badly injured than anyone knows.

The Yemeni government continues to maintain that President Saleh will return as president within days or weeks, but that's increasingly unlikely. And politically, his departure is exactly what was needed to move out of the most recent political crisis. He had to leave in order for the transition to begin and that still has yet to happen.

## How severe are Yemen's economic problems?

While the current political crisis is paralyzing and deteriorating every day, the economic situation in the country is catastrophic. Yemen's economy is in meltdown: food prices are skyrocketing, water prices are skyrocketing, and cooking gas prices are skyrocketing. The average Yemeni—who survives on two dollars a day and one dollar a day in the most vulnerable communities in the region—is getting squeezed more and more with less room to spare.

The Yemeni rial is being devalued, it's getting increasingly difficult to get dollars, and Yemen's foreign currency holdings are falling. It is very likely that whatever government comes in next will open up the central bank and find that

there is nothing left. No money to pay for not only its current obligations—salaries, subsidies, and pensions—but also the economic concessions that were announced last February. There is no money to pay for any of this. This is the true crisis that we need to be focused on.

## Is al-Qaeda benefiting from the growing power vacuum in Yemen?

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), the most active and dangerous of all of the regional franchises, is not going to take over in Yemen—it's just not what's going to happen. But, the operating space for al-Qaeda is getting bigger and bigger. As the state's authority recedes, the space for al-Qaeda to plot, plan, and mount operations is getting larger.

Since the uprising began, we have seen the regime move its counterterrorism assets away from going after al-Qaeda toward regime protection and controlling the protests. We've also seen the regime create instability: they've withdrawn from cities and they've intentionally created a chaotic situation. This was done in large part to demonstrate to the international community, Saudi Arabia, and the United States that President Saleh and the current regime are the best thing to hold on to power and that they are the only way you can bring stability to the country—and al-Qaeda exploits this.

## Is the United States ramping up a covert war in Yemen?

As the situation deteriorates in Yemen, the Yemeni government's attention is focused on other issues, and al-Qaeda seeks to maximize that space, there is also more operational space for unilateral military operations, whether by the United States or others. And we've seen that. Following the death of Osama bin Laden, there was a drone strike against Anwar al-Awlaki and there have been several other reported drone strikes since then targeting militants and extremists inside Yemen.

## Is Anwar al-Awlaki a major threat?

Within Yemen, there are several individuals who the United States wants to bring back to the United States, kill, or capture, including suspects linked to the Lackawanna Six case, the attack on the USS Cole, several other cases, and the Yemeni-American national, the preacher, Anwar al-Awlaki.

Awlaki's role in AQAP often gets overstated. He is not the head of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. But he is a threat to the United States and Western interests. He is among those individuals within AQAP who are focused on international targets—not on domestic Yemen issues or Saudi Arabia, but intent on mounting operations not only against the United States, but against the West. And the big issue with Awlaki is his ability to reach into communities in the West that aren't otherwise subject to the attention of authorities and his ability to recruit and radicalize people who wouldn't otherwise get that message.

## What role is Saudi Arabia playing in Yemen's unrest?

Saudi Arabia is Yemen's biggest foreign aid donor. Saudi Arabia bails out the budget every year and it is the only country that provides direct budgetary assistance. And, by comparison, the United States gives maybe \$1 billion in combined military and security and development and humanitarian aid, Saudi Arabia gives somewhere between \$1.4 billion to \$1 billion. So the scope of the relationship is much, much larger.

Saudi Arabia will be affected sooner than any other country by instability in Yemen. And Saudi Arabia's primary concern with Yemen is stability and security, especially the Saudi nationals affiliated with al-Qaeda and AQAP who are hiding out in the country. Riyadh wants to see a managed transition with as little instability as possible and wants to see a government emerge in Yemen that will help ensure Saudi Arabia's security. And the United States and Saudi Arabia

want to see nearly the same thing in the country. Both want to see a Yemen that is not a danger to itself or its neighbors and a Yemen that is stable and secure.

## How important is Yemen in terms of U.S. national security?

As the security situation deteriorates in Yemen and as the government's ability to control the situation recedes, it affects American security interests and foreign policy interests—not just in the region, but it's also a domestic security issue for the United States. AQAP is linked to a number of incidents in the United States, domestic security attacks, attacks in Western Europe, and plots in Western Europe.

So as the situation gets worse in Yemen, it affects things at home in the West. It's not just a far off foreign policy issue. And the notion of a failed state right next door to the world's largest oil producer, Saudi Arabia, would be catastrophic for the global economy.

## What should the United States do to reduce the threat coming out of Yemen?

In order to move ahead in Yemen and move beyond this political crisis, it's important that the United States, Saudi Arabia, and European allies impress upon the Yemeni government that President Saleh cannot return. He needs to officially transfer power to the vice president and we all need to empower the vice president to lead the transition. This will include impressing upon the Yemeni military and security services, led by the president's son and nephews, that they must also step down so we can move into this transition process.

We also need to send the message to Yemen that the international community is there to support Yemen and help the country through this process, financially and politically. And it's important to show that once our immediate terrorism concern is satisfied, we won't turn our backs on Yemen. Our interests on security are served as conditions for all Yemenis are improved. We're interested in improving conditions for all Yemenis—full stop—not just working on terrorism and security.

We need to move as quickly as possible through this current crisis so we can deal with the other issues like governance, unemployment, resource depletion, and Yemen's collapsing economy.

## How does Yemen compare to other countries in the region?

Yemen is facing this awful confluence of crises: economic collapse, human security, traditional security, civil war, a secessionist movement, and a resurgent al-Qaeda organization. All of these things are going on at the same time in the state with the least capacity to manage multiple problems.

With the Arab Spring and what happened in Tunisia and Egypt, there was an emergence of a new protest movement that we hadn't seen in Yemen until then. This really drove things to where we see them now. The president agreed he would not run for office and his son would not run for president. No one else in Yemen was able to achieve this level of change. That was also the biggest threat the Yemeni government has ever faced, as we can see by events now.

Unlike any other case, though, with the Arab Spring, Yemen is home—like it or not—to the most dangerous of all of the al-Qaeda regional franchises. So unlike Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, or Syria, in Yemen the stakes are much, much higher because of the presence of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. AQAP has the intention to strike Western and American targets and the capacity and increasingly the operational space to do so.

## What does the future hold for Yemen?

This current political crisis is the biggest obstacle to dealing with the systemic issues that need to be dealt with: the economy, governance deficiencies,

## SKETCHED OPINION

By: Carlos Latuff



resource depletion, and unemployment. These are the things that need to get focused on. The sooner we deal with this political crisis and move beyond it, the sooner Yemen can focus on the systemic sources of instability in the country. Ultimately, there are no solutions to any of these problems; we

can manage them, we can make some improvements, but we won't fix them. But the sooner we're able to focus on those other issues, the better.

And focusing exclusively on terrorism is to our own detriment. That will make all of the other issues so much worse. So the United States needs to shift its focus

away from being solely on terrorism and counterterrorism toward focusing on how do we improve governance, how do we improve access to water, and how do we improve the employment situation. These are the issues Washington needs to focus on.

# CONDOLENCES

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# Syrian tanks, troops extend reach in border areas

By: Selcan Hacaglu  
and Elizabeth A. Kennedy

Syrian tanks and the government's most loyal troops pushed into more towns and villages Tuesday, trying to snuff out any chance that the uprising against President Bashar Assad could gain a base for a wider armed rebellion.

Facing the most serious threat to his family's 40-year ruling dynasty, Assad has abandoned most pretenses of reform as his military seals off strategic areas in the north and east — including the town of Jisr al-Shughour, which was spinning out of government control before the military moved in on Sunday.

"The (Syrian forces) damage homes and buildings, kill even animals, set trees and farmlands on fire," said Mohammad Hesnawi, 26. He fled Jisr al-Shughour over the weekend and spoke to The Associated Press from this border area of Turkey, where some 8,000 Syrians are seeking refuge in camps.

Pro-democracy activists, citing witnesses, said the military also surrounded al-Boukamal, along the Iraqi border, an area that was a major smuggling route for insurgents and weapons

into Iraq in the 2000s. Syrian officials have expressed concern over a reverse flow of arms into Syria, and in March security forces seized a large quantity of weapons hidden in a truck coming from Iraq.

Activists say more than 1,400 Syrians have died and some 10,000 have been detained in the government crackdown since the popular uprising began in mid-March, inspired by the revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt.

Assad initially responded with vague promises of reform, but the increasingly deadly government crackdown has only added fuel to the movement. Thousands of protesters across the country now vow to continue until Assad leaves power.

There is no sign of that, however. The crackdown has obliterated a view held by many in Syria and abroad of Assad as a reformer at heart, one constrained by members of his late father's old guard who were fighting change, especially privileged members of the Assad's minority Alawite sect.

An offshoot of Shiite Islam, the Alawites represent about 11 percent of Syria's population, which is overwhelmingly Sunni Muslim. The sect's longtime dominance has bred resentments, which Assad has worked to

tamp down by pushing a strictly secular identity in Syria.

But Assad is now relying heavily on his Alawite power base to crush the resistance, particularly amid rumors that Sunni army conscripts have been refusing to fire on civilians.

The president and commander-in-chief's latest military moves in the north and east are being carried out by his most trusted forces — many of them Alawites whose fate is linked to the regime's. The bloody new push, against civilians who took up arms and reportedly military mutineers, was clearly designed to keep the opposition from establishing a base, as happened in Libya, where rebels trying to overthrow Moammar Gadhafi took over Benghazi.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Mark Toner said the U.S. condemns the "barbaric acts" in Syria. In a statement, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton accused Iran of assisting its ally Syria in the opposition crackdown.

She didn't detail such assistance, but Syrian human rights activist Ammar Qurabi, at a Paris news conference, claimed the Iranians have sent guns and electric batons to Syrian authorities, and Iranian computer experts

were in Damascus hacking into activists' email and Facebook accounts.

For its part, Tehran on Tuesday warned the U.S. against any military intervention in Syria. "This would be a mistake and an engagement in a scene which can bring dire consequences for the region," Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Ramin Mehmanparast told reporters.

Washington and its allies have shown little appetite, however, for intervening in yet another Arab nation in turmoil, as NATO has done in Libya. There is real concern that Assad's ouster would spread chaos around the region.

Assad has had to juggle many factors in the Syrian political landscape: its sizable minority populations; a majority Sunni population drawn in part to Muslim fundamentalism; an influential military, and alliances with such external Shiite forces as Iran and Lebanon's Hezbollah.

The government crackdown has brought intense international condemnation and sanctions on Syrian figures including Assad, a soft-spoken, British-trained eye doctor who told the Wall Street Journal in January his country was immune to the unrest sweeping the Arab world because he is

in tune with his people's needs.

Now an international pariah, Assad will struggle to regain a semblance of legitimacy if he manages to quell a revolt spreading quickly across the country and to a wider cross-section of society.

On Tuesday, activists said about 2,000 doctors, pharmacists, lawyers and engineers protesting in the central city of Hama called for the regime's downfall — a significant shift in a movement that so far appears dominated by the young, poor and disenfranchised.

For the most part, the opposition has yet to bring out the middle and upper middle classes in Damascus and Aleppo, Syria's two key cities. The monied classes have been Assad supporters, preferring a heavy-handed regime to instability.

If that support unravels, Assad's dictatorship could begin to wobble, 11 years after he inherited power from his father, the late Hafez Assad, who ruled with an iron hand for three decades.

It was impossible to independently confirm the crowd estimate of the Hama protest, made by the Local Coordination Committees in Syria, a group that documents the anti-regime movement.

Only sketchy reports are emerging

from Syria, since foreign journalists have been expelled and local reporters face tight controls. Most witnesses inside the country speak on condition of anonymity, fearing retribution from the government.

Refugees in Turkey offer a grim picture of what they left behind, but the Turkish government has largely prevented access to the camps. Turkey's prime minister has accused Assad's regime of "savagery," but also said he would reach out to the Syrian leader to help solve the crisis.

Neil Sammonds of Amnesty International appealed to Turkey to allow access to the camps. But he stressed that inside Syria, thousands are still desperate for help.

"They're living under trees, exposed to the elements," he said. "Last night was a terrible storm — rain, thunder, lightning and all the rest of it. And that's women, elderly, children, who have been walking for days from the Jisr-Al-Shughour area. No one is helping them until now."

Many seemed to be helping themselves. Male refugees emerging from Syria on Tuesday could be seen carrying bread, water and milk for children, as well as diapers, to distraught families just across the border in Turkey.

## Lebanon's new cabinet faces rough road

By: David E. Miller  
For the Media Line

With Hezbollah in control, opposition stages boycott, U.S. may rethink aid

Lebanon's five-month-old coalition drama came to an end on Monday, as prime minister-designate Najib Mikati on Monday finally unveiled his long-awaited cabinet. But, dominated by Hezbollah and its allies, the new government will face formidable opposition both within Lebanon and from the international community.

Led by Hezbollah, which has been designated a terrorist organization by the U.S. and other Western countries, the March 8 coalition holds 18 of the 30 portfolios in the Mikati government, including the key security and justice ministries. It marks the first time in Lebanon's history that Hezbollah holds a cabinet majority.

Mikati, a billionaire businessman who has avoided the tumble of partisan politics in his brief political career,

promised an inclusive government that represents all of Lebanon's many religious sects. But the many observers of the Lebanese scene believe Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah who will be the one who decides the color of the government.

A lot will depend on whether the Shiite organization is prepared to put its past as a religiously inspired militant movement behind it and become a political party. Analysts are divided.

"Hezbollah is a doomsday millennial movement," Hilal Khashan, a political scientist at the American University of Beirut (AUB), told The Media Line. "It is inherently incapable of becoming moderate."

Hezbollah's stance has implications outside the borders of Lebanon, which has become a battleground in the fight between the U.S. and its Arab allies and an axis of Iran and Syria over who will be the dominant force in the Middle East. Hezbollah has racked up a victory by forcing out Lebanon's previous, pro-West government, but faces obstacles to amassing more power.

The movement expects many of its leaders will be facing indictments by the United Nations Special Tribunal on Lebanon investigating the 2005 assassination of Prime Minister Rafiq

Al-Hariri. Meanwhile, regime of Syrian President Bashar Al-Asad and a key Hezbollah ally, is struggling to put down a domestic rebellion.

Khashan said that due to Lebanon's fragmented political nature, the new cabinet would likely be short-lived. "I don't believe this government will have a long life expectancy," Khashan told The Media Line. "It will largely function as a caretaker government."

Eugène Sensenig-Dabbous, a political scientist at Lebanon's Notre Dame University, said he was optimistic that Hezbollah could learn to go political if it were only forced to take control of more social portfolios in the new cabinet.

"Hezbollah suffers from the Peter Pan syndrome. It needs to grow up," Sensenig-Dabbous told The Media Line. "In past governments, Hezbollah ministers did a wonderful job with such issues as agriculture and energy. They should be encouraged by their coalition partners to take more such portfolios."

Nevertheless, he said, Hezbollah itself isn't interested in morphing into a purely political entity, preferring to focus on the war with Israel.

Syria and Iran were quick to congratulate Mikati. Al-Asad, internationally condemned for his violent suppres-

sion of a popular uprising, was the first leader to call President Michel Suleiman, followed by Iranian First Vice President Mohammad Reza Rahimi.

Mikati, for his part, attempted to calm Western angst about the pro-Iranian orientation of the new government.

"The fact that Hezbollah and its allies have 18 seats in the 30-member cabinet doesn't mean that the country will join the radical camp in terms of its relations with the international community," he told the French news agency Agence France-Presse.

But he undermined his own effort when he sounded like his Hezbollah sponsors, urging his countrymen to "go to work immediately according to the principles and basis that we have affirmed our commitment to several times, namely ... defending Lebanon's sovereignty and its independence and liberating land that remains under the occupation of the Israeli enemy."

"The cabinet formation won't have much impact on Lebanon's relations with the international community," Khashan of AUB said. "Lebanon lacks sovereignty. The West realizes that this is the best government that could be created under the circumstances."

Still, the pronounced role of Hezbollah in the new government sews the

seeds for eventual confrontation between the American administration and Congress over the legality of providing financial aid to Lebanon's army. Although the White House was circumspect in its first public statement, key members of Congress are asking how the U.S. can be sanctioning Hamas, the Palestinian movement also on the U.S. terror list, but not Hezbollah.

"We'll judge it by its actions," State Department spokesman Mark Toner said Monday. "What's important in our mind is that the new Lebanese government abides by the Lebanese constitution, that it renounces violence, including efforts to exact retribution against former government officials, and lives up to all its international obligations."

But Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, the Republican Chairwoman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said she doesn't want to wait. "The U.S. should immediately cut off assistance to the Lebanese government as long as any violent extremist group designated by the U.S. as foreign terrorist organizations participates in it," she said in a statement on Tuesday.

The issue is not simply one to be wrestled with by Western governments. Saad Hariri, who heads the pro-Western March 14 Alliance and was forced

to step down as prime minister last January, is boycotting the new cabinet, terming it a "Hezbollah government."

Immediately after the cabinet announcement, Druze lawmaker Talal Arsalan, a partner of Hezbollah, resigned from the government, calling Mikati "a liar" for not giving the Druze representative a more senior ministerial position.

But the issue of Hezbollah's armament is perhaps the most disconcerting to its domestic opponents on two accounts. On Sunday, a lawmaker in Al-Hariri's Future Movement, Moein Al-Mureibi, told the London-based daily Al-Sharq Al-Awsat that heavy artillery belonging to Hezbollah was discovered in northern Lebanon. The Lebanese army rushed to deny Al-Mureibi's accusations.

Hezbollah's arsenal places the nation in violation of UN Security Council resolution 1701, which forbids the existence of any group other than the Lebanese army bearing arms. Many also fear Hezbollah's arsenal will eventually be used to solidify its power internally.

"It's our right to wonder who the party is targeting with these canons and is it part of its plan to take over the country?" Al-Mureibi told the daily.

## A Year after Mavi Marmara, life in Gaza Eases

By: Omer Ghraieb  
and David Rosenberg  
For the Media Line

If you want to get a sense of how much has changed during the past year in the lives of ordinary people living the Gaza Strip, look no further than chicken.

Shoppers have their choice of bird. At the bottom of the heap are frozen Egyptian chickens, which are smuggled through tunnels under the border and sell for about a dollar a kilogram (2.2 pounds). Even at that price, they aren't popular due to concerns about disease. In middle range are frozen Israeli birds, ranging in price from one to two dollars per kilo. And at the top, stands fresh chicken grown and slaughtered in Gaza at a cost of two to three dollars.

The pecking order for chicken has been upset recently after a virus carried in from Egypt infected local flocks. For now, that has made the Israeli chickens the preference for consumers. That's why Suha Al-Mashrugi, a mother of four, trekked 32 kilometers (20 miles) from Rafah to Gaza City to do her

shopping.

"I came all this distance to buy Israeli frozen chicken," she told The Media Line. "The Egyptian chicken sold in Rafah is sick and now the Palestinian fresh local chicken has gotten sick, too, so the Israeli chicken is the best in the market now and the price is good."

What sounds like a small tale of consumer woe bespeaks the huge changes that have come over this Mediterranean seaside enclave in the year since an Israeli commando raid on the Turkish ship Mavi Marmara trying to break Israel's blockade left nine dead. The incident strained Israeli-Turkish relations close to the breaking point and earned Israel international condemnation.

The organizers of last year's flotilla, including the Turkish Islamist Humanitarian Relief Foundation (IHH) whose ship was the scene of clashes with the commandos, are planning another one later this month. Dubbed the "Freedom Flotilla 2," organizers say they hope to dispatch at least 10 boats carrying more than 1,000 activists. They will be bringing what they say are vitally needed medicines, construction materials and

school supplies.

Yet for ordinary Gazans, most of these items are not in chronic shortage.

The blockade is still technically in force, but Israel now permits almost all goods into Gaza except items it fears could be used to stage attacks. On the Egyptian border, controls over people going into and out of Gaza have been eased as well, most recently at the end of May. Gaza's economy expanded 15.2% last year as freer access enabled economic activity to revive, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Where the network of tunnels burrowed under the Gaza-Egypt border was once the primary source for most consumer goods — mostly made-in-Egypt wares — they now face competition from Israeli products. According to Israel's Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT), the number of trucks delivering goods to the Gaza Strip has increased from a daily average of 120 in April 2010 to 237 in March 2011.

Gazans say that goods smuggled-in from Egyptian are now an option rather

than a necessity and serve to fill gaps when Israeli goods don't get through or are in short supply. Israel is also letting new cars enter occasionally, which has put tunnel suppliers pretty much out of business. Gazans say they turn to Israeli goods because there is a wider variety and better quality.

"In Gaza, you'll find the basics most of the time and a huge variety of goods usually," says Abu Wael Bseiso, age 43.

Days before the aid flotilla is scheduled to arrive offshore Gaza, the biggest shopping mall to be developed in Palestinian-ruled areas is scheduled to open. The three-story, 3,000 square-meter facility is located near the Haidar Abdel Shafi Square west of Gaza City and is the second shopping mall to open in the Gaza Strip within a year.

Gaza is still far from a consumer paradise. It still suffers from shortages in fuel that force power providers to impose brownouts for as long as six to eight hours daily and puts a crimp in the supply of water, which can't be pumped through pipes.

Kan'an Obeid, chief of Gaza's

Power Authority, told The Media Line that he expects the power shortages to be reduced considerably after repairs are made to the third generator of the enclave's sole power plant and reduce brown-outs to no more than two hours a day. That will also help ease of the water crisis. Further down the line, Obeid says he is looking forward to a plan to link the Gazan and Egyptian electricity grids.

"We are now working on a plan with the Egyptians that we hope will be an end to Gaza's power crisis," he says.

Most medicines are available, but there are shortages of drugs for deadly chronic diseases like cancer and not enough medical equipment. But officials blame the shortage of some medicines and medical supplies are on the failure of the West Bank-based Palestinian Authority, which is controlled by Hamas' rival, the Fatah movement, for failing to send supplies in a timely and consistent manner.

Building supplies are also limited. Concerned that Hamas, the Islamic movement that has controlled Gaza since 2007, will use concrete and other

materials to build military installations, Israel only permits construction materials designated for use by international organizations to enter Gaza and that provides only a fraction of the enclave's needs. Gisha, an Israeli organization that monitors access to Gaza, estimates that since last January, construction-related deliveries have been equal to about 7% of what entered before the blockade.

The economic growth that Gaza enjoyed last year and continues to see in 2011 represents catching up from years of declining output. GDP plunged 30% between 2006 and 2009 and incomes are still a fifth lower than they were in 2005, according to the IMF. The unemployment rate is 30.8% and the poverty rate is 38%, according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.

Gaza looks more prosperous than it is because more than 70% of the population currently receives humanitarian aid, according to Gisha. Business has been slow to revive because Israel continues to restrict exports from Gaza. A complete ban was lifted last April, but shipments remain severely restricted.



HEALTH WATCH

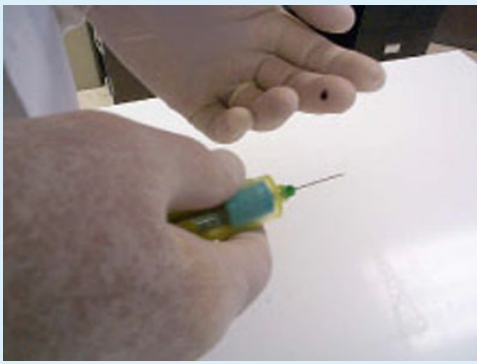
By: Dr. Siva



This weekly column disseminates health information to readers in Yemen and beyond. Dr. Siva currently works at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Lifestyle diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests. Complementary medicine and naturopathy are his passions.

Know About Hepatitis

Hepatitis is a serious liver disease that affects many in Yemen. Hepatitis means an inflammation of the liver, and it is most often caused by viral infections. Some types of hepatitis will cause discomfort but eventually go away, while others, like chronic hepatitis C, can be deadly.



Viral types of hepatitis — A, B, C, D, and E — are contracted in various ways. There are also non-viral causes of hepatitis related to toxic exposures and autoimmune disease.

Hepatitis is the leading cause of liver cancer and also the number one reason for liver transplants. We do not have proper documentation to say how many have been affected by hepatitis B, and chronic hepatitis C.

The liver is responsible for filtering from the bloodstream harmful substances such as dead cells, toxins, fats, hormones, and a yellowish substance called bilirubin, a byproduct of the breakdown of old red blood cells. If the liver is inflamed, tender, and enlarged, it becomes unable to function normally. As a result, toxins that would normally be filtered out by the liver build up in the body, and certain nutrients are not processed and stored as they should be.

Types of Hepatitis

Of the viral causes of hepatitis, hepatitis A, B, and C are the most common. There are also two other forms known as hepatitis D and hepatitis E.

Hepatitis C is the most serious of the more common viral types, and causes many deaths annually worldwide. About 85 percent of hepatitis C infections lead to chronic liver disease. The virus causes slowly progressing, but ultimately devastating damage to the liver.

Both hepatitis A and B also can be dangerous. Hepatitis A virus can cause acute liver disease, but can heal within a few months. It can cause high spiking fevers and is more severe in adults than in children. Hepatitis B virus has an 85 percent recovery rate, while 15 percent develop cirrhosis or cancer of the liver.

Of the rarer viral types, hepatitis D sometimes appears in conjunction with hepatitis B, making for a deadly combination. Hepatitis E appears to put pregnant women at the greatest risk.

Toxic hepatitis is not caused by a virus, but occurs as a result of exposure to toxins like drugs and alcohol. And autoimmune hepatitis happens when the body's immune system goes awry and attacks its own liver without the presence of a virus.

How Hepatitis Is Transmitted

Hepatitis A is usually spread from person to person or by ingesting food or water that is contaminated with the virus. In some cases, raw shellfish from polluted waters can also spread the disease. Hepatitis B and C are usually spread through infected blood or other bodily fluids. Doctors, dentists, and nurses, as well as staff and patients at blood banks, dialysis clinics, and pathology laboratories, are at a greater risk of developing these kinds of hepatitis due to accidental blood exposure. Drug users who share needles are at high risk of contracting hepatitis B and C, as are those who have unprotected sex with an infected person.

Signs and Symptoms of Hepatitis

If you contract hepatitis, it may present in a way that is similar to a nasty bout of flu. Common symptoms include:

- Fever
- Weakness
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Headache
- Appetite loss
- Muscle aches
- Joint pains
- Drowsiness

Some other warning signs to look out for include dark urine, light clay-colored stools, abdominal discomfort, and jaundice, the yellowing of the whites of the eyes or the skin due to an accumulation of bilirubin. If you have hepatitis, a simple blood test will show elevated liver enzymes. Additional blood tests can help identify which virus, if any, is to blame.

What to do about Hepatitis

If you have hepatitis A or B, in most cases you'll get better with a doctor's care and supportive treatment without specific anti-viral treatments. Hepatitis C and other chronic forms will probably affect your life more profoundly, but you can do a lot to manage the condition and keep it under control. In some cases, treatment can suppress or even eradicate hepatitis C.

If someone in your home has hepatitis, it is also important to take appropriate precautions to avoid spreading the disease. For hepatitis A, hand washing is extremely important. For hepatitis B and C, care should be taken to avoid contact with the blood of the infected individual, even the microscopic amounts that hide in toothbrushes and on razors, so never share these items.

Preventing Hepatitis-Hepatitis Immunization

Vaccinations are available for hepatitis A and B for at-risk individuals, such as health care workers. For hepatitis A, vaccination for those patients with risk of exposure or known exposure can prevent transmission of the disease. Patients who live with someone with hepatitis B, have a sexual partner with hepatitis B, are born to a mother with hepatitis B, or are health care workers should be vaccinated [against hepatitis B]. Since there is no vaccination for hepatitis C, patients need to be aware that avoiding blood-to-blood contact with infected individuals is critical.

There are several types of vaccines available:

- Hepatitis A vaccine (Havrix and Vaqta): This is a series of two shots taken six months apart.
- Hepatitis B vaccine (Recombivax HB and Engerix-B): These vaccines are made from inactivated viruses and are given in a series of three or four shots, over six months. While there is no hepatitis D vaccine yet, that virus needs hepatitis B to survive, so getting the hepatitis B vaccine also ensures that a hepatitis D infection will not occur. (If you are already infected with hepatitis B, getting the hepatitis B vaccine will not protect against hepatitis D.)
- Combination hepatitis A and B vaccine (Twinrix): This vaccine is given in a three-part series and, when completed, offers immunity against hepatitis A and B.

Prevention is better than cure

The best approach is to take all precautions to avoid hepatitis. This includes avoiding sexual or blood contact with someone who may be infected and discussing your concerns with your doctor if you feel that you may be at risk.

YT photo by Ali Saeed



There is still shortage of midwives as there are only 3.7 midwives for every 10,000 people in the country.

In May 2010, in a rural area of Sana'a governorate in Yemen, a healthy 24-year-old woman called Hana was about to give birth. Her mother-in-law was helping in the delivery. Hana remembered her own mother dying during childbirth many years before, and had carried the fear of pregnancy and giving birth her whole life. After her baby was delivered she started to bleed heavily. No one knew how to stop the bleeding or administer the medicines that might save her life.

By: National Safe Motherhood Alliance (NSMA) Staff

Hana was taken to Arwa, a qualified and experienced midwife that had been posted to the local area. The family has taken too long in bringing Hana to see Arwa, and the midwife knows she can do little herself to help Hana. However, she convinces the family to take Hana immediately to hospital, and the new mother's life is saved. Arwa is just one of the trained midwives working to make sure that postnatal care is available in Yemen to save lives.

Thanks to global efforts to make sure more women get access to skilled postnatal expertise, figures released last year show a decline in the number of deaths related to childbirth. The work and investment by the National Safe Motherhood Alliance (NSMA) to make sure that healthcare workers are trained and supported is clearly working. However, further commitment and investment in health systems is urgently required if we are to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) relating to infant and maternal mortality by the 2015 deadline.

In Yemen, 22 percent of births are now done in the presence of a skilled birth attendant. The lifetime risk of a woman dying in Yemen as a result of complications in pregnancy or childbirth is one in every 91 women.

If you ask Arwa what still needs to be done to help save women and babies in her community, she gives you a very short list. Women need access to midwives with the right education, the right working environment, and the professional recognition to make sure every birth is safe. When things do go wrong, midwives need to be able to refer mothers to a wider healthcare team who have the skills to respond to obstetric emergencies. She says that mothers, babies and families thrive when every birth is wanted, which means greater access to family planning. Most of all, she says we need to address the specific needs of poorer women who continue to pay the highest price for pregnancy.

We can be proud of the global advances in reproductive healthcare. However, the MDGs on reducing child mortality and improving maternal health still remain the least advanced of all the MDGs. Yet tackling maternal mortality is fundamental to reaching all of our global development goals. Children in Somalia who don't have a mother are less likely to go to school, less likely to be immunized against disease and less likely to grow, than those whose mothers survive. Arwa cannot calculate the financial cost associated with those lives lost during childbirth in her village, but we know that worldwide, mater-

nal and newborn death translates into USD 15.5 billion in lost potential productivity.

Midwives don't just save lives. By playing a significant part in reducing poverty, improving education and preventing disease, they help make life worth living.

Later this month, midwives and policy makers from around the world, including from the Yemeni Midwives Association, will come together at the International Confederation of Midwives Congress in Durban, South Africa. They will participate in the launch of a landmark report on the

Global midwifery campaign: saving lives, delivering health  
Delivering a better future depends on midwives

state of the world's midwifery: Delivering Health, Saving Lives. This pivotal document will draw the world's attention to the need for greater and more equitable access to essential midwifery services, and will provide added impetus for a global gear change to ensure more women get the support of a skilled midwife.

This report provides us with a re-

minder of what still needs to be done and a benchmark for our progress. We know what works, what know what needs to be done. Now that the goal is in sight, we need to keep up our international and national efforts to make sure that by 2015 there are many more midwives like Arwa, whose knowledge and skills help save the lives of mothers like Hana.

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A. INSTRUCTIONS TO TENDERERS

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ANNEX I	GENERAL CONDITIONS
ANNEX II +III	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS + TECHNICAL OFFER (TO BE TAILED TO THE SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROJECT)
ANNEX IV	BUDGET BREAKDOWN (MODEL FINANCIAL OFFER)
ANNEX V	FORMS

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For full information about procurement procedures please consult the Practical Guide to contract procedures for EC external actions and its annexes, which can be downloaded from the following web page: [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/procedures/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/procedures/index_en.htm).

We look forward to receiving your tender and the accompanying tender guarantee before the submission deadline at the address specified in the documents.

Yours sincerely,  
Mansour Alfayadhi  
Executive Manager



يولد جميع الناس أحراراً  
 متساوين في الكرامة  
 والحقوق، وقد وهبوا عقلاً  
 وضميراً وعليهم أن يعامل  
 بعضهم بعضاً بروح الإخاء.

'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.'

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 1



# إعلانات مبوبة

**شركة النمر للتجارة البرية الدائري**  
وعبر مكاتبها ..  
أن تصنعوكم ..  
ولم يركبكم علواً ركب إسطواها الحديث ورفقها المتخصص في علاج أساطير الرامة ندعوكم إلى رمانينا لشد الرمال معاً صامداً ومساً. إبتداً، من: ص.م.م. الفضة - الهدل - سلوان - شوهة - والهودة الميخيط - الهدل - عدن - لهار - والقحاس  
صناعة الإدارة العامة: ٢١١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١  
الفروع: الفيضة، ٠٥/٦١٠٠٣٩ - الكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٠٦ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢٠ - شبوة، (صنعت) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧



**صنما تضح الرؤيا ..**  
فأخلم انها طبخت بمطابع يمن تايمز

عنوان التواصل: ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء  
لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٠١ ٢١٨١١١/٢٣)

**بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب /**  
جامعة سبأ - شهادة مايكروسوفت  
في mcp + mca + دورة CCNA +  
الصفحة + الشبكات مع مهارة في  
أنظمة التشغيل + إجادة اللغة  
الإنجليزية  
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٠١١١٩

**معاذ عبد الجبار القباطي،**  
تخصص تكيف وتبريد - تقني يرغب  
بعمل في مجال تخصصه  
للتواصل: ٧٧١٨١٨٤٢٠

**بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة  
الحاسوب خبرة في تقنية المعلومات  
وصيانة الأجهزة والشبكات لمدة طويلة  
يرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص  
للتواصل: ٧٧١٨١٨٤٢٠**

**بكالوريوس ترجمة (جامعة)  
صنعاء) خبرة في مجال المراسلات  
التجارية الخارجية-الإعتمادات  
البنكية-الاعمال الإدارية أرغب بالعمل  
لدى شركة تجارية أو شركة نظفية أو  
سفارة أو منظمة أجنبية  
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨**

**بكالوريوس تقنية معلومات من  
الجامعة اليمنية بتقدير جيد جدا  
حاصل على خبرة في البرمجة +  
الصفحة + الشبكات - تصميم مواقع  
الإنترنت بلغة البرمجة php+Asp  
+ قواعد البيانات حاصل على شهادة  
في اللغة من معهد YALI المستوى  
الثامن.**

**للتواصل: ٧٧١٥٩٧٠٥٠**  
بكالوريوس هندسة مدنية  
جامعة صنعاء لدية القدرة على  
استخدام البرامج الهندسية.

**للتواصل: ٧٣٥٣٨٦٥٤٤**  
يعلن المعهد الفني للمساحة  
عن حاجت إلى مدرسين برنامج  
أوتوكاد + برنامج لاند ومن ذوي  
الخبرة في التدريس  
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦٥٠٠٤٠ - ٤٧٢٩٣٦٠

**مطلوب مهندسين مدني أو  
معماري لتدريس والتدريب على المواد  
التالية:**  
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للتواصل: ٠١/٤٧٢٩٣٧

**مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى  
شركة من لدية الكفاءه يرجى إرسال  
السيرة الذاتية على  
فاكس: ٠١/٤٦٨٢٧٣ - ٠١/٤٧٢٩٢٤**

**للتواصل: ٧٣٣١٦٤٩٩٣**  
لبيع ماركة / هونداي  
طرز المركبة / سينتال  
اللون اسود/ رصاصي  
سنة الصنع / ٢٠٠٥  
للتواصل

**مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى  
شركة من لدية الكفاءه يرجى إرسال  
السيرة الذاتية على  
فاكس: ٠١/٤٦٨٢٧٣ - ٠١/٤٧٢٩٢٤**

**للتواصل: ٧٧١٩١٣٠٩٩**  
توفيق - بكالوريوس محاسبه -  
محاسبه وتكاليف - مبيعات تسويق في  
الشركة الوطنية لصناعة الأسفنج  
والبلستيك - دورات النظام  
المحاسبى - دوره في التمتيه البشرية -  
دوره فوتوشوب - دوره في مجال  
التسويق الإداره - دوره في التخطيط.

**للتواصل: تعز - ٧٧٠٥٩٩٦٥٩**  
بكالوريوس تسويق وإدارة  
إنتاج جامعه العلوم والتكنولوجيا -  
تعز معهد جيد مرتفع - خبرة خمس  
سنوات في البحوث التسويقية  
والترويب وإعداد الخطط الترويجية  
والتسويق في مجموعة هائل سعيد  
انعم.

**للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٦٥٣٠٩**  
سودانى، بكالوريوس محاسبية  
خبرة واسعة في حسابات الشركات  
وشركات المقاولات + بكالوريوس لغة  
إنجليزية.

**٧١٢٥٠٠٥١٢**  
خبرة عشرون سنة سابق في  
شركة أرمكو والسفارة الامريكى في  
السعودية، وفي اليمن في مشاريع  
مياه الريف الممولة من البنك الدولي  
يعيد الإنجليزية.

**للتواصل: ٠٤/٤٠٨٨٢٨ - ٧٧١٩٦٥٦٨٩**  
عالمة الصوفي - خريجة  
شريعة وقانون جامعة صنعاء ٢٠٠٧ م  
دبلوم محاسبية - كمبيوتر - طالبة  
وظيفة سكرتيرة أو أي عمل إداري.

**للتواصل: ٧٠٠٣٤١٥٨٧**  
مدرس متخصص في تدريس  
اللغة العربية والإنجليزية - خبرة في  
مجال التدريس والإشراف التربوي  
يرغب في إعطاء دروس خاصة الصف  
التاسع والثالث الثانوي وبأسعار  
مناسبة وعلى من يرغب الإتصال على  
العنوان التالي :

**رقم التليفون: ٧٣٥١٩٤٥٤**  
عبدالله محمد مسعود، تلميذ  
ماجستير لغة إنجليزية - جامعة صنعاء  
٤ سنوات تدريبيه في مدارس  
ومعاهد لغات.

**للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٨٤٦٤٤ - ٧٧٧٥٨٤٦٤٤**  
٧٣٣٤٩٦٥٨٧

**سائق ذو خبرة أكثر من ٣٠  
سنة خارج البلد يرغب في العمل في  
أي هيئة محلية أو أجنبية.**  
للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

**إنجليزية ممتازة - خريج كلية  
الهندسة (حاسوب) خبرة أكثر من  
خمس سنوات : تسويق مع فريق  
امركي - إدارة الرحلات (شركات  
نفط وغاز) - الفيز والإقامات -  
استخدام الإنترنت والتدريب أون لاین.**  
للتواصل: ٧٧١٢٨٥٧٥٢ - ٧٣٤٨٨٢٧٤٤

**بكالوريوس محاسبية + إجادة  
المحادثة والكتابة بشكل جيد لدية  
الإنجليزية + دبلوم سكرتارية + خبرة  
٧ سنوات محاسب**  
للتواصل: ٧٧٠٧٩٩٦١٤ أو ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

**باحثون عن وظيفة**

- مدرس لغة إنجليزي يجيد التعامل مع الحاسب الألي له علاقة بالمراسلات التجارية وله علاقة بالشركات الأجنبية ومستعد للسفر للخارج للعمل كمترجم للتجار كذا لك أجيد الهندية  
للتواصل : ٧٣٥٢٢٩٤٩٧
- بكالوريوس تجارة تخصص محاسبية + دبلوم اللغة الانجليزية، خبرة في المحاسبة والمراجعة لمدة ١٥ سنة، على استعداد للعمل في أي محافظة. ٧٣٥٥٨٧٨٧٦
- سليم السويدي - بكالوريوس علاقات عامه - دبلوم إدارة أعمال - دبلوم لغة إنجليزية - خبرة في إدارة الأعمال المدنية ومراسلة الشركات الأمنية  
للتواصل : ٧١٢١٢٩١٢٨
- بكالوريوس محاسبه إجادة اللغة الانجليزية بشكل جيد كتابة ونطقاً، دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر خبره ٧ سنوات في المحاسبه. ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢
- بكالوريوس إعلام من جامعة عدن قدرات مختلفة في مجال العمل الاعلامي يرغب في العمل لدى أي مؤسسة إعلامية.  
٧٣٥٨٦٩٥٥٤
- facebook.com/alrapee  
حاصل علي دبلوم برمجه حاسوب بتقدير جيد جدا دارس شبكات سيسكو CCNA+شبكات مايكروسوفت (Server)+MCSE
- وحاصل على دبلوم تسويق وعلاقات عامه+مساعداً إداري، خبره سنتين شبكات ومستول غرضه التحكم  
للتواصل: ٧١١٤٣٩٥٩٥
- فهد أحمد - ليسانس آداب إنجليزية - دبلوم تسويق (سنتين) - دبلوم سكرتارية + مراسلات تجارية (إنجليزي + عربي)  
للتواصل: ٧٣٥٢٨٧٠٠٩ - ٧٣٤٥٦٥١٥٩

مستشفى الجند  
المستشفى الأهلي الحديث  
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا  
مستشفى الكويت  
مستشفى السعودي الألماني  
مستشفى ازال

**شركات طيران**  
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الإماراتية  
الاثيوبية  
الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)  
التركية  
السعودية  
القطرية  
العربية للطيران  
طيران الخليج  
المصرية

**فنادق**  
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فندق شرم  
فندق شيراتون  
فندق موفيميك  
فندق فرساي  
فندق سبأ  
فندق ريلاكس ان  
فندق لاژوردي  
فندق تاج صيدة زرنيسين

**مكاتب ترجمة**  
الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة: (عربي - انجليزي) (انجليزي - عربي)  
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٦٢٢٠٢ أو ٧٣٣٠٠٨٦١ - فاكس: ٧٣٣٠٠٨٦١  
إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

**معاهد**  
معهد بالي  
معهد التني  
معهد اللغة الألمانية

**مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر**  
أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة الكترونية)  
شهادة ايزو ١.

**البريد السريع**  
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٤٤٢٠٧٣٠٤٤٥١٨/٧

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ساس لخدمات الشحن

**مستشفيات**  
مستشفى الثورة  
مستشفى الجمهوري  
مستشفى حدة الأهلي  
المستشفى الألماني الحديث

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وزارة المالية  
وزارة المواصلات  
وزارة المياه والبيئة  
وزارة الكهرباء

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بنك التضامن الإسلامي  
بنك التجاري الإسلامي  
بنك التسليف الزراعي  
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بنك اليمن التجاري  
بنك التسليف الزراعي  
بنك المركزي  
بنك الامل  
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بنك اليمن التجاري  
بنك التسليف الزراعي  
بنك المركزي  
بنك الامل  
بنك القطرى الدولي

تأجير سيارات  
نيوكارز لتأجير سيارات  
زاوية (Budget)  
يوروب كار  
هيرتزل لتأجير السيارات

مطعم ومخبة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
تلفون: ٩١٦٧٦٢ - فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢

مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى شركة من لدية الكفاءه يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس: ٠١/٤٦٨٢٧٣ - ٠١/٤٧٢٩٢٤

مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى شركة من لدية الكفاءه يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس: ٠١/٤٦٨٢٧٣ - ٠١/٤٧٢٩٢٤



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## Protests at UNHCR office as unrest squeezes refugees

By: Ali Saeed

**S**ANA'A, June 15 – The six-month long uprisings in Yemen has reverted the lives of many African refugees in the country back to a similar hell that forced them from their home countries. Since the dramatic developments in Yemen began, many have lost their jobs and their lives are now at risk.

The total population of refugees in Yemen who are registered with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) exceeds 200,000. Most have come from Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea because of political conflicts in those countries.

Around 300 African refugees have been



Around 300 African refugees have been setting up their camp off the UNHCR premises for more than 20 days demanding solutions for their bad conditions impacted by Yemen's unrest.

gathered in front of the UNHCR office in Sana'a for the last 20 days in protest. They are demanding solutions to their grievances.

"I used to work in hotel in Sana'a, but I lost my work due to the present situation in Yemen," said Abdu Al-Qader Mohammad, an Eritrean refugee who came to Yemen three years ago and is now protesting at the UNHCR office.

The armed clashes between an opposition tribal leader, Sadeq Al-Ahmar and Saleh's forces in the north of the capital have put the lives of many refugees at risk. Yemenis who live in Sana'a have fled the conflict to their ancestral villages or are hosted by relatives in areas that are away from areas of conflict. Refugees, however, have no such opportunities to find temporary shelter, according to Mohammad.

Thahab Hari, 42, is an Eritrean woman who came to Yemen in 1991, and has joined the protest in front of the UNHCR office. She used to live in the Al-Hasaba area, but when armed clashes erupted between Al-Ahmar's armed backers and Saleh's forces on May 23, she had to flee the area. She could not find any transportation, so she

walked until she arrived at the office of the refugee agency.

"We demand the UNHCR to protect our right to life," she said.

"Where does the USD 50 million annual budget of the UNHCR go?" asked Daweit, another refugee at the protest. "Where are our rights? Where we can eat?"

Other refugees who spoke with the Yemen Times complained that the refugee ID card granted to them by UNHCR has no validity. They claim that they get arrested by Yemeni police when they need to process any contract that requires an official ID card.

"The UNHCR refugee status ID card has no validity, and when I show it to the police or want to buy a SIM card for my cellphone, they do not accept it," said Marhaweit, an African refugee protesting at the UNHCR office.

Marhaweit explained that she used to have work at the Pepsi Company in Sana'a as a cook, but due to the current unrest in the country, the company laid her off.

"When we get some remittances from abroad, we cannot receive the remittance by using this document [the UNHCR refugee card]," she added. "We demand a safe homeland. We have no jobs here, and our lives are at risk."

Sua'd Ismail, an Oromo Ethiopian refugee who arrived in Yemen ten years ago, said that she used to work as a housekeeper for a Yemeni family in Sana'a. But when the fighting broke out in the north of Sana'a, the family left the house and she lost her living income.

"We lost our jobs because half the people in Sana'a have fled the city. So we have no work now and the same thing happened to our husbands," she said.

Muna Ali, a Somali refugee who has been living in Yemen for 18 years said that she also used to work as a housekeeper in Sana'a, but with Yemen's present crisis, she lost her job. Ali has eight children and her husband is sick with a chronic diseases.

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