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**8** Chiedue Osakwe director of the accession division at the WTO speaks to the Yemen Times

# Britain's deputy ambassador in Yemen survives rocket attack

By: Tom Finn and Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, Oct. 6 — Two militants fired a rocket-propelled grenade at a British Embassy vehicle on Wednesday, causing minor injuries to one staff member and injuring two bystanders.

The British Embassy car which was carrying five members of staff including Fiona Gibb, the deputy chief of mission in Yemen, was on its way to the British Embassy when it came under attack at around 8:15 a.m. (05:15 GMT), an embassy spokesperson told the Yemen Times.

In the attack, which occurred some three kilometers from the British Embassy, two men dressed as street cleaners fired a rocket propelled grenade hidden in a rice bag, according to eye witnesses. After firing at the convoy, both assailants fled the scene, leaving their weapons behind.

"The two men were outside my house with a grenade launcher hidden in a sack, they were waiting for the British to arrive," Murshid Al-Kumaim, the owner of a nearby house whose windows were shattered by the explosion, told the Yemen Times. "They both had guns."

A woman and her daughter were injured, according to eyewitnesses.

"The rocket hit the back of the car which swerved, hitting both the mother and her child," Ibrahim Al-Mahdi, an eyewitness told the Yemen Times.



A forensic truck waits outside the British Embassy in Sana'a just a few hours after militants fired a rocket-propelled grenade at a British embassy convey.

Aziz Al-Kumaim, a Yemeni policeman and relative of the women, showed the Yemen Times photos of the victim. Her face was battered and blue and dotted with pieces of shrapnel.

The women is said to be in a 'critical state' and is currently receiving treatment in hospital.

In another incident on Wednesday, a British contractor was injured and his French colleague killed when a Yemeni security guard opened fire in the compound of an Austrian gas company on the outskirts of Sana'a. The attacks appear unrelated. An Interior

Ministry source said on Wednesday evening that Yemeni authorities have arrested a security guard, named Hisham Mohamed Ahmed Asem, in connection with the shooting.

There have been no immediate claims of responsibility but the attacks come only two days after the Yemeni authorities tightened security around embassies in the capital amid warnings of a planned strike by Al-Qaeda.

The British Embassy currently remains open although road blocks are in place in the embassy's immediate vicinity.

In a press release, the British Foreign Secretary William Hague condemned the attack on the British convoy.

"This shameful attack on British diplomats will only redouble Britain's determination to work with the Government of Yemen to help address the challenges that country faces," said Mr. Hague.

It is the second time in six months that British officials have been targeted in the country. In April a suicide bomber threw himself at Tim Torlot, the British Ambassador, as his convoy neared the embassy compound in Sana'a. The blast injured three passers-by and damaged a police car. The ambassador was unharmed.

The Yemeni Foreign Minister, Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi has promised the British Foreign Secretary a thorough investigation into the attack.

# One of two detained opposition journalists released

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Oct. 6 — After more than 50 days of detention without charges, cartoonist Kamal Sharaf has been finally released from the political security prison on Tuesday October 5.

His release came as a response to intensive pressure from local and international press and human rights association which condemned his abduction from his house by armed political security men on August 16.

Along with Sharaf, another journalist who writes about Islamic groups in Yemen, Abdulleh Haider Shayi', was also detained without charges.

Sharaf is known for his critical caricatures that have been published in opposition newspapers and online.

Sharaf had also launched an online initiative against corruption called "Binibserkom," Arabic for "We're watching you."

Sharaf's release was apparently instructed by Judge Esam Al-Samawi the head of the supreme council of justice. There were already court orders to release the detained journalists on September 22, but it was only this week that Sharaf was freed.

The other journalist is still detained and will remain there according to the court sentence for another 30 days to "complete investigations." Shayi' is said to be in bad health.

"They took me from my front door to the National Security building directly, and there I spent 23 days in an individual cell till the 29th of Ramadan," Kamal Sharaf told the Yemen Times.

Then he was transferred to the Political Security prison.

"Only for the four days of Eid, they put us in a cell with other prisoners in the Political Security prison," he said. "After that they put me back into individual cell in the same prison."

Although he was in an individual cell, Sharaf confirmed to the Yemen Times that he was treated respectfully.

"They treated us well," he said.

"They respected the fact that Shayi' and I are journalists."

About the charges, Sharaf said, "They showed me some of my work on Al-Sa'eda Channel and said that I am insulting the country, but I told them that I have no personal enmity with anyone in the country. I just reveal the facts because I love the country. The real hater would try to hide the truth and he is the real enemy."

The National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedom (HOOD) confirmed Sharaf's right to sue the people who violated his freedom and held him without charges for 30 days.

Sharaf told the Yemen times that he



Cartoonist Kamal Sharaf has been released after 30 days of detention without charges.

hasn't decided yet whether to sue them or not and that he still consulting his lawyer Abdurahman Barman.

The illegal detentions have triggered many protests by journalists and human rights activists. The latest was last Saturday when dozens of journalists and activists protested in front of the Supreme Council of Justice.

The protest was organized by the Sixth of Ramadan Alliance. This league was founded to defend Sharaf and his colleague Shayi'.

During the protest four journalists presented an official complaint to Judge 'Isam Al-Samawi, the head of Supreme Council of Justice.

"I really thank all the journalists, the HOOD organization and Al-Sa'eda Channel for their honorable stands and I hope that we will obtain the release of Abdulleh Haider," Sharaf said.

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## Religious scholar committee to advise on national affairs

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, Oct. 6 — The Yemeni president's decree to form a committee of religious scholars who will provide arbitration for "contentious issues of public interest" has been met with criticism by the opposition.

The decision came after the president met with religious scholars late last Ramadan. He talked to them about political issues and the crises between the ruling General People's Congress, and the Joint Meeting Parties, the opposition.

According to media websites, many in the opposition have criticized the president's decision to involve religious scholars in politics. Some even say that including scholars in political issues is not a wise decision, as people will think the government in Yemen is taking its authority from religion like in Iran.

But the president defended his deci-

sion saying that he was keen to "enable the scholars to perform their duty towards society and the state, especially in facing extremism, immoderation and terrorism."

The new committee is to be named the 'Scholars Reference Committee to Provide Consultation and Advice' and will include all the associations of religious scholars located in Sana'a. In cases where difficult issues of public contention are at stake, the committee is authorized to gather scholars from all over Yemen to reach a consensus.

According to the decree, the committee will examine issues referred to them by the president. It will also be in charge of solving differences between any disputing parties and to convince them to "return to" Islamic law.

The committee is also expected to contribute to improving da'wa, or the invitation to non-muslims to convert to Islam, and to issue fatwas or religious

rulings on matters of everyday life for muslims to follow.

The committee's founding decree included the statement that it would help disputing parties to "return to God's Sharia, which is the source of the constitution and all legislation, and provides reference for people to return to big public issues."

Members of the General People's Congress, Yemen's ruling party, do not see any problem in establishing the committee.

"There is no contradiction between the committee and policy in Yemen," said Yaser Al-Awadhi, GPC parliament member and member of the committee in charge of reconciliation between the ruling party and the opposition.

"The constitution, the law and the judiciary are our references in Yemen," he said, adding that the committee could be a reference to the united views of religious scholars in the country.

## Survey shows female employees are denied their rights

By: Malak Shaheer

SANA'A, Oct. 6 — Altaf Hassan says she is not being treated as an equal to her male colleagues.

"I do not deny that I have been promoted, but still we are not treated equally. For example, we are not given the chance to attend workshops held outside Yemen," said 30 year old Altaf Hasan.

Altaf is one of 282 women who answered a survey published on Tuesday by the Studies and Economic Media Center. The survey was conducted as part of a course held at the center in co-operation with the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives in July. The purpose of the course was to educate working women on their rights, according to Mustafa Nasr, the head of the center.

The course included 30 female journalists and lawyers from government institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations to inform them about their rights as working women.

The workshop participants distributed a questionnaire among 282 working women in Sana'a. According to the results of the survey, less than 15 percent of the women knew their rights in the workplace.

"This does not necessarily mean they [who know their rights] have obtained their rights. The inquiry was about women knowing their rights. In fact, 66 percent said they had not been promoted since they started working and that they are not treated equal to their male colleagues," said Nasr.

About 50 percent of the women said that they do not get the same opportunities as men in training and qualifications. More than 58 percent of women



In a recent survey conducted by the Studies and Economic Media Center, less than 15 percent of the women knew their rights in the workplace.

who took part in the survey said they would not defend their female colleagues if they were denied their rights, as they believed that their employers might deduct money from their salary as a punishment.

Living in a conservative society, Marwa Ahmad, who works in a lawyer's firm, said that men believe that she should not work outside her home.

"Men believe that we should not be working outside of the house. This makes them sometimes cross the line and harass us verbally. They believe we are not respectful women," she said.

Although Marwa Ahmad was not one of the women included in the survey, 44 percent of the women who answered the survey said that they have to endure verbal harassment in order not to create problems. Another 69 percent of respondents said that their employers would not allow them to form committees to demand their rights.

As most women work to support their families, they said that they cannot raise any objection as their salaries may be cut as a punishment. They also said that their salary has not increased at the same rate as their male colleagues.

## Health facility survey in five governorates

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

AMRAN, Sept. 29 — The Ministry of Health supported by USAID have concluded a five-year project to strengthen the health systems in five of Yemen's most vulnerable governorates, including Sa'ada, Al-Jawf, Marib, Shabwa and Amran.

The project conducted training and a survey of health facilities in the five governorates to assess their locations, equipment, number of rooms, and workforce according to Mansur Al-Lawzi, a national health expert. Al-Lawzi told the Yemen Times that this information will help the government to distribute personnel and equipment fairly in these governorates.

"Before this project, the Ministry of Health depended on inaccurate information about the needs of health facilities, which led to the random distribution of personnel and equipment," he said.

According to Al-Lawzi, in Amran governorate to the north of Sana'a, there is only one electrocardiography (ECG) machine in a public hospital and one CAT scan machine in a private hospital. Up to 330 private and public health facilities in Amran lack adequate medical staff and vital equipment. Out of 15 public hospitals, only two have enough beds to meet patient demand.

According to a 2004 study conducted by USAID, health services only reached 38 percent of the population of Yemen.

### Program to manage reproductive health services

Amran was the first Yemeni governorate to implement an electronic program for the management of reproductive health services supported by USAID, according to Al-Lawzi.

"Millions of riyals were spent on previ-



A nurse gathers information from a family in Taiz as part of a government project to assess the presence of health facilities in Yemen.

ous information systems for reproductive health in Yemen but this [new] program will save money and effort," he said.

The program is designed to manage reproductive health activities easily, save data, use statistical analysis methods and obtain instant indicators.

The project also trained over 1,150 people involved in reproductive health in addition to managers in the offices of health in the five governorates. The training focused on planning, organizing and the development of individuals, according to Al-Lawzi.

This new program provides the Ministry of Health with accurate indicators that help identify defects in the current information so that they can be addressed immediately. The previous software was giving unreliable and weak indicators that did not allow the ministry to make informed decisions, according to Al-Lawzi.

"We urge the population sector in the Ministry of Health to support this program so it can be available in all gover-

norates," he said.

### 'More health facilities in Amran'

Dr. Abdul Ghani Al-Ghozzi, the head of the health office in Amran, said that Amran needs more surveys to help develop health care in the governorate.

"To achieve the Millennium Development Goals, we need more support, more effort and capacity-building," he said.

Saleh Al-Zemam, the secretary general of the local council in Amran governorate stated that Amran urgently needs additional health services. He said that Amran lacks good hospitals even though many injured people arrive in Amran from the war torn northern governorates. He also said that many pregnant women cannot find proper hospitals.

"We plan to achieve better health results for the population of Yemen during the next five-year development plan 2011-2015," said Dr. Jamal Nasher, undersecretary for the Ministry of Public Health and Population at a press conference in Amran last week.

## Southern IDPs appeal for aid



Displaced children in Habban area.

ADEN, Oct. 4 (IRIN) — Internally displaced persons (IDPs) who fled clashes in the past two weeks between the Yemeni army and militant groups in the central-southern governorate of Shabwa, some 400km east of Aden, are appealing to humanitarian organizations for aid.

Some of the IDPs fled to Aden city while others are sheltering in the Mafyaa, Habban and Azzan areas of Shabwa Governorate, according to Ahmad Tallan, head of local NGO Brotherhood Association for Peace and Development.

"We have nothing to eat. We have no mattresses and blankets. I don't know why nobody is paying attention to our suffer-

ing. We spent the first three days sleeping in the open," Ali al-Haddad, an IDP from Shabwa's Hawta town currently sheltering in a deserted home in the Habban area, told IRIN. Al-Haddad left his home in Hawta on 14 September with his wife and their five children.

"The authorities ordered us to evacuate our homes as they were searching for militants in our town [Hawta]. Now, we are running out of the little food we took with us," al-Haddad told IRIN.

According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid (OCHA), the most recent reports say 90 percent of the population of Hawta (7,180, according

to the 2004 census) has fled to neighbouring villages. Although the fighting seems to have calmed down, there is still uncertainty about the real situation in areas where clashes took place.

Community leader Mohammed Yahya told IRIN the government was being negligent vis à vis the IDPs.

"The central government is not making a concerted effort to locate the IDPs and help humanitarian agencies provide relief," he said, adding: "The only thing the government did was to order them to leave their homes."

Ali Rashid, deputy governor of Shabwa, said the authorities were trying to locate the IDPs to help aid organizations reach them.

"We are also trying to collect money from local donors," he said, adding that the security forces were doing their best to ensure aid worker access to the affected civilians.

### Aid efforts

The UN World Food Programme (WFP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) have pre-positioned some stocks in Mafyaa, such as blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene and school kits, as well as high protein biscuits, with the possibility of sourcing additional goods from Aden or Sanaa, OCHA said in a 25 September report.

UNICEF is also exploring the possibility of arranging for filling in any gap left in terms of water needs. "The actual decision about how to proceed with the interventions will be taken after closely monitoring the

flow of returnees and the assessment of the damage that occurred in the affected areas," the report said.

On 28 September, the UN started to distribute aid to some 170 affected families, Claire Bourgeois, a UNHCR representative in Yemen, told IRIN.

"The UN received an additional list of 400 families in need, which may be getting assistance if indeed these are in need too," Bourgeois said.

The local independent news website al-tagheer.com said the Yemen Red Crescent (YRC) had assessed the humanitarian situation in Mafyaa and filed an initial report on IDP needs to the YRC branch in Aden. The report contained information on food and non-food item needs for some 8,000 people.

The Yemeni government launched a new offensive in mid-September against members of the al-Qaeda network in Shabwa, which is believed to be where top al-Qaeda leaders in Yemen are hiding.

Al-Qaeda has been held responsible for a number of deadly attacks in Yemen, including a raid on the country's intelligence agency in Aden in June, in which 13 people died.

Local sources told IRIN on condition of anonymity that more than a dozen militants and government soldiers were killed in the clashes and many others on both sides were injured. Several schools, mosques and homes were damaged or destroyed after the army bombarded suspected militant hide-outs, they added.

## Yemen's oil export income rises in first seven months

By: Yemen Times Staff & Agencies

SANA'A, Oct. 5 — Yemen's income from oil exports (the government's share) increased from USD 803 in 2009 to USD 1.47 billion in the first seven months of 2010.

The Saba News agency, citing a statement from the Central Bank of Yemen on Tuesday, explained that the rise came from an increase in exports to 19 million barrels of crude oil, compared to 15 million barrels in the same period last year.

The total raised amounts to USD 672 million and is attributed to the increase in the global price of crude oil reaching USD 77.4 a barrel compared to USD 53.7 at the same time last year.

Yemen produces nearly 300,000 barrels of crude oil per day, and is heavily dependent on oil exports which comprise around 70 percent of the national revenue.

In an attempt to further endorse oil investments in Yemen, the Ministry of

Oil and Minerals will be hosting the 3rd International Conference for Oil, Gas and Minerals on the 18th and 19th Oct. 2010 in Sana'a.

The minister for oil and minerals, Ameer Al-Aidarous, said in a press conference this week that the conference will present ten investment opportunities in the field of oil and gas. Ten new oil blocks for qualified companies and ten other investment opportunities in the field of minerals will be presented. During the two-day conference, experts from oil companies will present 65 papers of interest expressing their desire to invest in Yemen.

Three companies have already been selected via tender process to open oil blocks in Yemen for oil and gas exploration within the five blocks advertised by the ministry in June 2010. The chosen companies are the Norwegian DNO, block No. 48, Austrian OMV, block No. 86, and Total, block No. 85.

The cabinet discussed on Tuesday a draft law on the National Oil Company

submitted by the Ministry of Oil and Minerals. The draft law aims to regulate the Safer E&P Operations Company, as the national oil company, to work like international oil companies. According to the new law, the company will be responsible on behalf of the state for petroleum operations including exploration, development, production, exportation and manufacturing. The company will also receive oil assets, facilities and installations released from international companies when their contracts lapse in Yemen. The company will also operate and maintain these facilities on behalf of the Ministry of Oil and Minerals, including the secondary and final exploitation of remaining petroleum units.

The council approved the formation of a ministerial committee under the chairmanship of the deputy prime minister for economic affairs to study the draft law. The committee will submit the results to the council for discussion and decision on the necessary constitutional changes required to issue the law.

## إعلان وظائف

منظمة ماري ستوبس الدولية - منظمة غير حكومية، غير ربحية في مجال الخدمات الإنسانية، تهدف إلى زيادة الموارد المخصصة واستخدامها الأمثل وتتركز نشاطاتها في تقديم المساعدة للمجتمع لتسهيل الحصول على خدمات الصحة الإنجابية.

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# Their News

## Business backs efforts to halt biodiversity loss

Background: Finding ways for businesses to become more involved in helping to halt and reverse the current loss of biodiversity will be the main focus of the International Business and Ecosystems Dialogue, which will take place on Tuesday 26th October in Nagoya, Japan. The dialogue coincides with the 10th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, which will set targets for the next ten years to reduce the global rate of biodiversity loss.

Some 100 business leaders, key decision makers from around the world and representatives from governments will explore adaptive business strategies and policy frameworks to reduce and eventually reverse ecosystem degradation and ecosystem service loss. The all-day event is organized by IUCN, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation (KCNC), with support from the CBD Secretariat.

### Key Issues:

- "The time has come to make sure that businesses include biodiversity and the natural environment as part of their decision making processes," says Juan Marco Alvarez, Director of IUCN's Economy and Environmental Governance Group and Head of IUCN's Business and Biodiversity Programme. "We hope that the International Business and Ecosystems Dialogue will encourage businesses to make real commitments that will enhance the CBD's objectives and also help achieve the new biodiversity targets."

- "The degradation of ecosystems and the services they provide destroys business value and limits future growth opportunities," says Björn Stigson, president of the WBCSD. "There is a need to account for the full value of ecosystems and their services in order to ensure their sustainable use."
- "It is time to recognize that biodiversity is an important foundation for a future sustainable society," says Naotake Okubo, chairman of KCNC. "Determined to take its responsibilities, KCNC will launch its 'Japan Business and Biodiversity Partnership' during the International Business and Ecosystems Dialogue. This new multi-stakeholder initiative aims to broaden private sector engagement within the CBD and mainstream biodiversity conservation into Japanese business practices."

### Editor's notes:

Journalists are invited to attend the Closing Session of the Dialogue from 17h15 to 18h15.

A press conference will be held from 19h00 to 19h45 on Tuesday 26th October in the CBD media centre in Nagoya, Japan.

### For more information, contact:

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## IOM to fund 6 medical units in Amran

Secretary General of the Local Council of Amran governorate Saleh Al-Makhlous held a meeting on Saturday with representatives from the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

During the meeting, they approved support of the organization to furnish and prepare six medical units in the governorate's capital and two other districts.

Al-Makhlous valued the efforts of the IOM in contributing to support small enterprises in the governorate according to its capabilities, calling other supporting organizations to exert further efforts to help support development projects in the governorate.

It is worth mentioning that the IOM has announced allocation of \$30,000 to fund micro enterprises in Amran.

## New American ambassador to Yemen

Deputy Foreign Minister Ali Muthana Hassan received on Saturday the credentials of Mr. Gerald Feierstein as an extraordinary plenipotentiary ambassador of the United States of America to Yemen.

Gerald M. Feierstein was sworn in on September 17, 2010, as the US Ambassador to Yemen. Prior to his appointment, he served as Deputy Chief of Mission in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Ambassador Feierstein, a specialist in Near East and South Asian Affairs, entered the Foreign Service in June 1975 and has served overseas in eight postings: Islamabad (1976-1978), Tunis (1983-1985), Riyadh (1985-1987), Peshawar (1989-1992), Muscat (1995-1998), Jerusalem (1998-2001), Beirut (2003-2004), and Islamabad (2008-2010).

In Washington, he served as Principal Deputy Assistant

Coordinator and Deputy Assistant Coordinator for Programs in the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism from 2006-2008. Earlier, he served as Desk Officer for Nepal, Pakistan and Egypt; Deputy Director in the Office of Arabian Peninsula Affairs; Director of the Office of Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh Affairs; and as Director of the Office of Regional Affairs in the Near East Bureau.

Ambassador Feierstein holds a B.A. in Philosophy from Point Park College and an M.A. in International Relations from Duquesne University. He is married to the former Mary Gill and is the father of three children: Adam, Anne and Sara.

## New Indian ambassador to Yemen

H.E. Dr. Ausaf Sayeed, Ambassador of India to the Republic of Yemen arrived in Sana'a on 19th September, 2010 and assumed charge. He met H.E. Dr. Ali Mothana Hassan, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs on 22nd September, 2010 and handed over a copy of the Letter of Credence. During the meeting they reviewed bilateral relations between India and Yemen and discussed ways and means of further strengthening

them in different fields.

It is worthwhile to mention that India-Yemen bilateral trade currently stands at USD 2.3 billion. India offers 50 scholarships to Yemeni students under the Cultural Exchange Programme and 32 scholarships under the India Technical and Economic Cooperation scheme to enhance capabilities of Yemeni Government officials in various departments.

## YIT Co. announces draw on the million riyals journey

Yemen International Transport Company Ltd., one of Al-Rowaishan Group companies announced last Friday the first and second prizes of the million rials journey draw.

All passengers on the company's fleet anywhere around the country automatically enter the draw. The first and second winners of a million Yemeni Riyals were Ahmed Adel Mohammed Ahmed and Mohammed Abdullah Al-Amari.

Other passengers won different in-kind prizes such as refrigerators, TVs, vacuum cleaners, mobile phones, bicycles and free trip vouchers on the company's fleet of busses.

Saleh bin Abdullah Al-Rowaishan general director of the Rowaishan Group said that the company carried out this draw in order to strengthen its relation with its customers and reward them for their loyalty and choice of travelling with YITCo.

"We also aim at promoting internal tourism as well as cross border tourism which is a part of the state's national tourism strategy," he said.

General Director of YIT Co. Mohammed Al-Khazraji said that the Yemen International Transport Company is the first Yemeni inter-city transport company



and is the primer company in this field today because of its distinguished services.

"We provide comfort and safety. With this draw we mark the 15 years milestone since the company started," he said.

YIT Co. takes pride in its customers and is happy to reward loyalty, according to Abdulkarim Al-Hatimi, the company's marketing and sales manager. He added that they have a marketing strategy that is based on client satisfaction and that to them the "customer comes first."

The draw will continue in the coming months and more lucky winners will be

announced soon.

Yemen International Transport Co. Ltd. was established in 1996 as a member company of Al-Rowaishan Group to meet the growing need in the Yemeni market for domestic and international transportation via partnership with Hass Tourism Company (Turkey).

The Company commenced its activities in 1997 with eight Mercedes buses (51 seats each). For 12 years, the company achieved incredible success thanks to quality service and reliability, enhancing passengers' confidence.

## Japan supports Health and Water Projects in Ibb and Taiz Governorate

The Government of Japan extended two grants amounting to USD204,293 for the health and water projects in Fara'a Al-Udayn District, Ibb Governorate and in Maqabana District, Taiz Governorate, under the Japanese scheme called "Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects", which aims at supporting small-scale community-based projects to address basic human needs, such as primary health care, basic education and drinking water supply in developing countries.

Mr. Mitsuonri Namba, Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Yemen and Mr. Abdulmoghni Ali Ghalib, Director of District Health Office in Fara'a Al-Udayn and Mr. Abdu Mohammed Abdulmajed, Chair of Solidarity Association for Social Development signed the contracts respectively at the Embassy of Japan in Sana'a today.

The grant to Fara'a Al-Udayn will benefit 150,000

people in the district by providing an ambulance to Al-Wazeerah Hospital and medical equipment to Al-Saleh Hospital, Fara'a Al-Udayn District, which is located in mountainous area of Ibb and faces difficulties in providing emergency medical services. The beneficiaries of the other grant are about 2,200 people in 15 villages in Al-Barasha Area of Taiz and the project consists of constructing a water tank, a protection room for a water pump and water pipelines. These grants aim at improving the health medical and emergency services in the areas, and providing clean water, and mitigating the suffering of women and children in collecting water daily from remote areas.

In the last Japanese fiscal year, Japan has funded 18 projects in Yemen under the Grass-Roots scheme with a total amount of USD 1.5 million.



## Yemeni Media Top Management Training

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Yemen, through Transparency Advocacy Project for Media and CSOs holds the training course above in Sana'a during 4 - 15 December 2010.

Training will be implemented by International Center for Journalist (ICFJ) based in Washington, USA aiming at enhancing performance and capacity development by upgrading knowledge and improving skills of editors in chief, managers and/or owners of media institutions in Yemen.

### Participants' selection criteria:

- Applicants should be editors or hold managerial positions at media outlets (print, radio, or website).
- Holds a relevant academic degree with minimum 5 years experience.
- Should have enthusiasm and well prepared to attend all training sessions from 8am - 4pm.
- Both; applicant and his/her institution must have necessary permission in the field of media in accordance with the country's regulations.

The Project invites media leaders to submit letters of interest from their media organizations, enclosing your CV and mentioning your journalistic and managerial roles in your institution.

Please apply to the address below – applications are accepted from all media outlets. The Project will make sure to keep balance in the participating between governmental, political parties and independent media institutions. Three months Online mentor will be provided for all trainees after training course.

Deadline for applications: **Wednesday 27 October 2010.**

For more info please contact the following address:

P O Box 551

UNDP Sana'a

Transparency Advocacy Project

Attn: Mr. Hassan Al-Ansi

Project Manager - Phone: 712221950

Email: hassan.al-ansi@undp.org

# Opportunities

## Leaders for Democracy Fellowship Program

The MEPI Leaders for Democracy Fellowship (LDF) Program is a 3-month program in the United States for 20-25 young civic leaders from the Middle East and North Africa. The program begins with 6 weeks of academic coursework, where fellows focus on the concepts of leadership, democracy, communication, and conflict resolution among others. Fellows complete relevant seminars and workshops that address theoretical debates as well as active, practical skills-building sessions. After completing the academic portion of the program, participants engage in a 6-week professional assignment with a political, non-governmental, or public policy organization of professional interest in Washington, DC. Through this program component, participants gain a practical understanding of the interactions between government and civil society, while also gaining valuable knowledge, skills, and professional contacts to benefit their professional pursuits in their home countries.

### Program Details

Places targeted: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt,

Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, West Bank/Gaza, and Yemen

### Who is eligible?

The program is open to young professionals between the ages of 25 and 40 with a bachelor's degree and English language fluency. Fellows should be able to function at full capacity in an English-speaking academic and professional environment. Applicants should have 5 years of work experience, as well as demonstrated leadership skills and a desire to apply the skills they have learned during the fellowship to benefit an organization, sector, or specific community. Fellows' travel to the US must be unaccompanied. At the time of application and while participating in the program, fellows must be citizens of the Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, West Bank/Gaza, and Yemen and cannot hold US citizenship or be a US Legal Permanent Resident.

### How do participants apply?

Interested applicants should see <http://mepi.state.gov/documents/organization/127404>.

pdf. All applicants must submit a current resume and an essay of no more than 1,000 words (in English), which answers the following questions:

- How will a MEPI Leaders for Democracy Fellowship enable you to better lead your community or country toward greater democracy and citizen participation in the institutions and activities of government?
- What do you hope to gain from this program and what are your plans to apply the lessons you learn upon your return?
- What changes do you hope to bring about in your country during the next 10 years?

The project implementer will work with MEPI DC and selected participants to facilitate J-visa processing at posts.

For more information about the program, please e-mail: [MEPIExchanges@state.gov](mailto:MEPIExchanges@state.gov). Applicants may also get additional information from MEPI Coordinators at local American Embassies.

### Important Dates

Recruitment for the 2011 program will begin in late Fall 2010. Information will be posted on the MEPI website and the websites of American embassies across the Middle East and North Africa at that time. Please check back then for updated details.





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**H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President, Republic of Yemen**



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 International Cooperation, Republic of Yemen



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# Hodeida youth volunteer for their country

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

The members of Me for My Country meet by the sea. They have no office or internet connection, but with their own money have started to make change in their community.

Me for My Country is a group of young volunteers aged between 5 and 28 from Hodeida. The initiative has only been going for three years, but already their success can be measured in the way they are greeted on the beach where they meet to plan their next activity.

"Hi Shawqia!" called out a small child with his family, as the group of volunteers gathered in a circle on the sand to discuss their next projects last July. "Is there a party today?"

Shawqia Al-Absi smiled. "Not today!" she said. "We will organize a nice party for you soon."

Shawqia and her friends decided to set up Me for My Country after they found that their work was not appreciated, and their ideas stolen in other organizations. They now focus on youth and children, because they say that local civil society organizations do not concentrate on this section of the population.

Most youth in Hodeida want to emigrate to other countries due to the bad economic situation there and the lack of government support there, Shawqia told the Yemen Times.

"Where is youth empowerment, youth education, and youth support?"



Among their various activities, the young volunteers have provided women prisoners with clothes and food, and organized to vaccinate their children.

she asked.

Most organizations in Hodeida focus on politics and there are very few volunteers in the governorate, she told the Yemen Times, leaning forward in her red plastic chair, raising her voice above the children playing around the group. Me for My Country wants to be different.

Together over the last three years, Shawqia and her fellow volunteers have distributed clothes and food to the poor

and to women in prison, organized the vaccination of female prisoners and their children, and launched awareness campaigns about AIDS in schools and prisons. They have organized symposiums on reproductive health and cancer and organized parties for children.

The youngest member in the initiative is five years old. As an active member of Me for My Country, 'Ala Al-Haddi cleans the street, plants small trees, and advises his friends and families to keep

their streets clean too.

"I put the bag in the rubbish bin, I put the bag in the rubbish bin," 'Ala sang to the Yemen Times, asked by Shawqia what he had learnt at Me and My Country's last children's party.

'Ala also visited an orphanage to distribute fruit and blankets to orphans, said Shawqia. He likes to go with members on their activities and is also determined to be in their meetings.

Two years ago, Ahmed Al-Hajji, 26,

laughed when he saw Shawqia and her friends plant trees and clean streets. When Shawqia asked him to join them, he very reluctantly started to help. But now he is convinced by the initiative's good work.

"The initiative has boosted my confidence and has made me like voluntary work," he told the Yemen Times.

#### A little money and good will

All this has been done with no more

than the money collected from members and their families. Families support the initiative because they know that their children learn good behavior and volunteering with Me for My Country.

"The volunteers in the initiative work voluntarily for their society and poor families," she said.

"The initiative members' families also support us. They are happy to send their children on such activities and voluntary work, especially in the holidays," she added.

But financial support from outside the family circle is harder to obtain.

"Although we have organized dozens of voluntary activities, we have not received any [financial] support, although other associations have received great support despite being inactive," said Shawqia.

While politicians sometimes express their support, it is not real, she explained, as they have their own agenda.

"Unfortunately, most officials exploit skilled youth while pretending to support them," she said.



Shawqia (far right) and fellow volunteers pose for the Yemen Times. They support the initiative's programs from their own pockets. The youngest member of the group is 5 years old.



Me for My Country organizes parties, here by the sea, during which children draw, plant trees and clean the street.



**4U**

If you would like to join or support Me for My Country, ring 733570210 - 770676054 or send an email to mem.hod@gmail.com. You can also check out www.forum.yemen-best.com.

## Stories from Real Life

By: Nawal Zaid  
For the Yemen Times

# How young girls are treated by their brothers' wives

### She loves her brothers' wives

Samiha Ahmad, 27, is unmarried and lives with her family in Sana'a. She has seven brothers and two sisters. She is an educated girl. After her brothers Majed and Mahmoud's marriage, Samiha was scared that the wives of her brothers would treat her badly.

In the beginning, Samiha would not sit with her brother's wives or mix with them, so as to avoid trouble with them because her brothers were so tough on her and had no mercy or respect towards her.

A short time after the weddings, Samiha was surprised by the good treatment her brothers' wives showed towards her. As they treated her kindly and with respect, Samiha felt very happy and decided to make them her sisters and friends.

Samiha's two sisters are married and live with their husbands, but her family is very tough on her. When Samiha faces any problem with her family, she turns to Rim and Hiyam, the wives of her brothers, to complain and reveal her grief to them and ask for their advice or consultation.

Samiha loves her brothers' wives very much as they help her in doing

housework. Cordiality and mercy binds them all, and they talk together and share their views. Rim and Hiyam are educated women and from honest families. When Rim sees her husband annoying his sister Samiha with any problem, she stops and gives him a lesson on morals and on how to treat his sister with respect.

Hiyam also makes her husband Mahmoud aware of the problems between his brothers and Samiha. When Rim and Hiyam had children, Samiha took care of the newborns. When the children grow up, she will help their mothers in bringing them up. All were amazed in Rim and Hiyam's conduct towards Samiha.

While there were always problems between Rim and her husband Majed, Hiyam and Mahmoud live a good life without problems. After three years, Rim and Hiyam were separated because Rim was divorced from Majed for special reasons.

Hiyam could not bear the absence of her sister and decided to live with her husband and child in a separate house. Samiha was left alone suffering pain, sorrow and loneliness. But she always visits Rim and Hiyam because she loves them very much. She has decided that when she marries she will treat her husband's sisters the same

way she has been treated by Rim and Hiyam.

### They do nothing and blame her

Asma Abdullah, 30, is single and educated, but not a graduate. She is left in her family's home doing housework - cooking, cleaning and washing clothes.

Asma has six brothers and three sisters, all are married. After the marriage of all her brothers and sisters, Asma lived with her family. She felt very happy when the wives of her brothers came to live with them, thinking that they were good and she would live with them quietly.

Unfortunately, Sarah the wife of Mohammad and Amina the wife of Nader, the two new wives who lived in the family's house with Asma, were not as she expected. They were totally the opposite to what she had expected. They revealed their bad personalities a short time after their marriages.

Every one of them wanted to control Asma and make her do all the housework. But Asma refused, and decided to divide the work between them all. Every day, Asma gets up early and does the work she is supposed to do, and then goes to her room to have her

breakfast alone.

She does this because she is not happy with her brothers and their wives. Even her mother and father always scold her in front of the brothers' wives, even for the smallest reasons. This also encourages the wives to scold Asma, and they always create problems and pretexts that cause Asma to be beaten.

Sarah lies and accuses Asma with false accusations before her husband to convince him to beat Asma, and he does this to satisfy his wife. She always spies on Asma and provokes Amina, the wife of Nader, against Asma so that they leave their work and go to their rooms leaving the house dirty. When Asma's mother comes and sees the house dirty, she only shouts at Asma, telling her that she is the daughter of the family and she must clean it alone.

The mother always prefers the wives of her sons to Asma. When she goes to the market she buys everything for the wives and brings nothing back for Asma.

Poor Asma has become the victim of her brothers' wives first because of the mean wives Sarah and Amina.

"I am not happy. I always try to flee the house and go to my sisters and

friends to forget my sufferings," says Asma. "I also try to do handicrafts to earn some money and buy necessary things. Before the marriage of my brothers, my situation was quite good, but after they married it has become very much worse. I can hardly bear it."

Her brothers always beat her before their wives, and scold her with bad and impolite words so that Sarah and Amina has become doubtful of the honor of Asma. They talk to people badly about Asma. Some times Majed insults Asma before the wives, making them laugh loudly to annoy Asma.

They all are always trying to provoke her, trying to make her leave the house by any means.

### Her brother's wife helps her

Ghala Ali, 32, is married and has three daughters. She is educated but not a graduate. She lives with her husband and children in a separate house. Since Ghala is married, she goes to her husband's family and sits with his siblings, mother and father.

She enjoys a good time with them. Ghala loves her husband's sister Noor and helps her with the housework be-

cause Noor is the only daughter left in her family's house.

Sometimes her brothers insult and beat Noor, but Ghala always deters them and reminds them of their duty towards their sister and that they should protect her. If one of the brothers wants to beat her, Ghala strongly discourages him, and sits with Noor after the brother has left the house calming her. Sometimes she is herself insulted and humiliated by her husband's brothers because she stands up for Noor.

She loves Noor very much and treats her as a good friend. Both share the sufferings and worries of the other. Ghala always talks to her husband Ahmad about his sister Noor - about how she is polite and moral, and how others treat her harshly and with disrespect.

Ghala tries to make her husband treat his sister kindly and to take care of her, to respect her and speak nicely with her to make her feel that she is loved by her family.

Because Ghala loves Noor so much, she wants her to come and live with her in their house. She is always asking her to come to live with her, to help rid her from the injustice she suffers from her family. But Noor cannot leave because her mother and father are old and need her care.



# Yemen's problems are the region's problems

Could Yemen's multiple challenges spill over into neighboring countries? How prepared are these countries to deal with them? David Hughes looks at the threat of a domino effect in the region.

By: David Hughes  
NATO Review

Unlike the problems faced in the past, Yemen's contemporary challenges are numerous and interconnected, potentially overwhelming the state's limited capacities. Yemen suffers from a confluence of near-crises: in times of leadership transition, it finds itself in economic, demographic and domestic security turmoil. Its oil reserves are set to disappear within the next 5-10 years along with government resources. Without any post-oil plans, the government will face greater challenges in managing a country with such worrying demographic prospects.

The country's geographic dispersion and the difficult terrain heavily impair the government's outreach - with a rapidly expanding poor population, the pressure on already thin resources and on the provision of goods and services are bound to become untenable.

The same could be said for water: uncontrolled extractions, imperfect legal regimes and unequal decentralization plans mean that Sana'a could potentially be the first capital city to run out of water.

For domestic security, the country is riddled with regional tensions that have led to an ongoing civil war in the north and secessionist movements in the south. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) militants have also established their headquarters there and are creating a comfortable nest in the under-governed areas. Soon enough, one of these challenges could effectively become a crisis, which might spark a domino effect with regards to the other challenges.

The main reason why Yemen is such a difficult case to deal with is because most of its problems have considerable regional repercussions. Regional actors should increase their involvement, helping Yemen tackle these challenges and de-escalate regional tensions.

## Soft security issues

In terms of resources, Yemen could become a burden for neighboring countries. Yemen is already very rapidly running out of water and oil but if it were to go on artificial life support, the strains on Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries might become too large to stomach, considering the increase in energy demands from emerging powers.

As oil represents 75 percent of government income, this means that Saudi Arabia will not just bail out the Yemeni budget year-in, year-out as it currently does. It might have to fund increasing portions of it. With few other credible alternatives explored, the GCC countries will surely also have to chip in to keep Yemen afloat lest its problems become the region's problems. Neighbors will not want a failed state on its borders where terrorist groups may breed in harmony as this would increase regional insecurity and instability.

Water shortages might also spark tensions and resource wars in an already unstable area. The fact that 80 percent of conflicts in Yemen come down to water is troubling. Looking to the African continent, water wars between Ethiopia and Eritrea or strong tensions between Egypt and Sudan could replicate across the red sea on the Arabian Peninsula.

On demographics, Yemen's population growth rate hovers around 3.4 percent and 2/3rds of the population is under 24. In the next 20 years, the country's population will double to more than 40 million. In 30 years, it will reach 60 million.

The consequences of Yemen collapsing are dire: a failing Yemen would entail half of the 23 million popula-

tion seeking asylum in Saudi Arabia. This becomes a significant problem for neighboring countries because of the state of Yemen's labor market. As it is incapable of accommodating for these numbers, the unemployed Yemenis look to neighboring countries for opportunities.

Further, the country benefits from exporting its workers as it alleviates the economic and social burdens in Yemen: one migrant worker can support six or seven Yemenis at home. After oil, remittances are the number one source of hard currency for Yemen. The problem though is that foreign laborers in the 6 GCC countries represent 51 percent of the total GCC population.

Despite the benefits that they bring, an influx of new workers from a booming, poor and unskilled Yemeni workforce would not be the most welcome. Apprehension surrounds new influxes as they are seen as security threats and obstacles hampering the GCC countries' efforts to foster inclusive and harmonious development.

## Hard security dilemmas

Yemen is a country with very similar numbers of Sunni and Shia Muslims. From a religious point of view, a key consideration is the increasing risk of regional escalation with the involvement of Iran and Saudi Arabia in the Sa'ada civil war. The Houthi conflict taking place in its northern province has been raging for approximately 6 years. A truce was agreed in February 2010. It remains fragile in part because clashes between Shia rebels and local religious rivals weaken the ceasefire.

Throughout the conflict, President Saleh has accused the Iranian government of militarily, financially and politically supporting the Shia uprising in Sa'ada. Although the latter might be a possibility, no concrete and verifiable evidence supports the first two allegations. For its own political purpose, Iran has played this game allowing others to exaggerate

its regional power and military reach. When Saudi Arabia started to echo Yemeni complaints of Iranian intervention, it condemned joint Yemeni - Saudi action.

Although it is true that the Houthi movement cannot fund the insurgency with pomegranates and grapes, many argue that the Yemeni government is accusing Iran to extract precious resources from the US and Saudi Arabia to fund its military repression in Sa'ada. Saleh knows how sensitive these two countries are to Iran's growing regional power and may have been playing on these fears to help secure his regime.

While Iran's involvement remains a matter of speculation, Saudi Arabia's is much more real. Indeed, it has numerous reasons for concern: Iran's growing clout in the region; the development of a Shia movement in Yemen; the import of a Shia-Sunni civil war into Saudi Arabia; and wider border instabilities.

Yemen allegedly received \$10 million per month in 2007 from Saudi Arabia during the war. The Saudis also intervened physically in November 2009 with extensive air and naval power. Saudi Arabia has even lost over 100 troops and border forces, with 5 being held by rebel forces. With Saudi military operations failing to defeat the insurgents on the Yemeni border, this might encourage Iran to be more proactive in Sa'ada to pressurize the Saudis. Consequently, while this affair is originally local, many experts accept a regional narrative.

In addition, Al-Qaeda is regrouping into a regional franchise, AQAP, with a durable organizational infrastructure that can survive the loss of key commanders. This reflects the group's growing ambitions in terms of the scope of their activities. The under-governed areas of Yemen are becoming a springboard for attacks in Yemen, the Arabian Peninsula, the Horn of Africa and even in the US.

For example, in April 2008, Saudi Arabia intercepted 35 suicide vests coming into the country; hideouts along the border were discovered; in August 2009 the Saudi assistant Interior Minister Prince Mohammed was nearly killed; in October 2009, two Saudi nationals coming from Yemen and going to Saudi Arabia were killed after a shootout at the border crossing (1 was an ex-Guantanamo detainee); or in December

2009, there was the failed Christmas Day Northwest Airlines flight 253 to Detroit bombing.

In 2010, terrorist activities have been sustained at levels similar to those in 2009. The reintegration of Guantanamo returnees poses here important questions: how do we gauge this risk? Not all detainees pose the same threat and predicting which ones will return and take up arms is an impossible task. Can we reintegrate them into society? The 2002 Committee for Religious Dialogue was criticized by the US for the lack of

follow-up, external social support and reintegration assistance. Can the Saudi model be effectively imported? Can these detainees follow the Saudi program to make sure they don't re-engage in activities that will threaten

the country, the region and other continents? This is a big issue as in 2009, one third of the remaining Guantanamo 255 detainees were from Yemen.

The return of fighters from Iraq may have the same effect as the transfer of Guantanamo detainees: it may give AQAP an influx of new, experienced and dedicated members with a profound antipathy toward Shi'as and Muslim governments cooperating with the US. Outside Yemen, the return of fighters might also induce sectarian tensions in the region with Iran.

Violence against the Shi'as and Iraqi security forces may well push Iran to increase its protection of its religious brothers in the area. It already supports Hezbollah in Lebanon and has extended its influence to Iraq through its military support to local militias. This involvement could encourage GCC countries like Saudi Arabia to sponsor in return Sunni insurgents in their proxy war with Iran. The Saudis fear Iranian support to aggrieved Shi'as in Saudi Arabia's eastern province. Returnees from Iraq will therefore very likely spark anti-Shia rhetoric.

In terms of maritime security, porous borders and the lack of government capacities have left the coasts of Yemen vulnerable to piracy and smuggling. The waters around Yemen have become infested with pirates that threaten the vital international shipping lanes of the Bab Al-Mandab strait.

Despite international aid to build up the Yemeni coast guard after the 2000

USS Cole bombing, huge oil tankers and other merchant ships are still vulnerable. The immensity of the shoreline combined with the limited number of patrol officers and vessels means that many of the attacks cannot be prevented. Although recorded attacks decreased recently, they are still costly.

The robust anti-piracy measures adopted by merchant navy fleets and the 1600 specially trained soldiers pledged by Saleh are still not enough. The Yemeni government alone lost \$150 million in security expenses, experienced increased insurance premiums and incurred about \$200 million in lost fishing and other revenue. The losses for other regional and international actors are also considerable.

The region has also become a transit point for guns, drugs and other illegal products from East Africa to the Gulf region. Saudi authorities report a continual influx of drugs and illegal workers. Weapons are even more problematic as they are used in attacks within these neighboring countries: explosive devices were used in the 2003 Riyadh bombings and assault rifles were imported for the 2004 attack on the US Consulate in Jiddah.

## A regional approach to solve regional problems

Knowing that Yemen's problems are not confined to its borders, a regional approach should be employed.

NATO should only monitor the situation from a distance but encourage, through various consultation mechanisms, its partners in the Middle East to adopt a proactive approach.

The GCC and Saudi Arabia in particular should be the natural leaders of efforts in Yemen due to its geographic proximity, its strong financial situation and cultural and historical ties. As attempts so far have been below par, NATO countries could use their ties with these countries to act on Yemen and wave the integration or closer association carrot.

Traditionally, GCC members have opposed accession to additional states. Kuwait in particular still resents Saleh's support for Saddam Hussein in the first Gulf War. At present, Yemen has an observer status in several committees but many doubt that full membership will ever be granted to Yemen. Yet, the GCC needs to assist Yemen and help it to not slip into the failed state category, lest its instability contaminates GCC members.

David Hughes previously worked in NATO's Policy Planning Unit. He writes here in a purely personal capacity.

**Knowing that Yemen's problems are not confined to its borders, a regional approach should be employed**

# Friends of Yemen can restart vital food for education program

By: William Lambers  
Global Hunger Examiner

This week the White House posted a story about building a "comprehensive approach to Yemen." The report cited the effort to build international cooperation in this regard, through the Friends of Yemen group.

Development is a key aim of the Friends of Yemen. What better place to start than with school feeding for children. Any hopes of development rest on stopping hunger and malnutrition among children. When you combine life-changing food with education, you are giving children a chance to succeed.

The UN World Food Programme (WFP) runs a Food for Education initiative to provide take-home rations for 115,000 school girls in Yemen. By providing the food, girls are encouraged to attend class. Their entire family benefits from the rations so the incentive is clearly there for school attendance.

The problem is WFP's Food For Education has only had one limited distribution since June, 2009 because of low funding. Before that, high food prices dealt a shock and forced some rations to be reduced. So Food for Education has suffered setback after setback.

Georgia Warner of WFP Yemen said, "We have absolutely nothing in our pipeline right now for the Food for Education operation and we're watching a drop-out rate of nearly 60% as families can no longer afford to keep their children, of course mostly daughters, in school."

The Friends of Yemen could restore Food for Education as part of the development strategy. Children in Yemen desperately need this program.

A WFP Food Security Analysis from earlier this year showed:

There is a very clear and strong link between education and nutritional status. The less educated the household head, the more likely the household is to be challenged by malnutrition in women and children. Similarly, the less educated the mother, the higher the

likelihood of her children being acutely malnourished.

Educational levels in Yemen remain considerably low, with illiteracy rates reaching 45.9 percent at the national level, 26.9 percent among men and 65.3 percent among women.

At the time of the survey 31.5 percent of the population or 6.8 million Yemenis were found to be food-insecure, meaning that they had limited or no access to sufficient, nutritious food and were eating a poor or borderline diet according to internationally set standards. Two of the nineteen governorates, Al-Jawf and Sa'ada, could not be included in the survey because of security concerns and lack of access. If the national average prevalence of food insecurity were to be applied to those two governorates, the total number of food-insecure Yemenis would reach 7.2 million

Food for Education, take-home rations as well as school meals, can chart the course for development in Yemen. WFP needs funding to get it started again and to keep it running. The Friends of Yemen can be the answer.



By: Hamid

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TOKYO, Oct. 5, 2010 — Rafael Nadal of Spain returns the ball during his first round match of the men's singles against Santiago Giraldo of Colombia at the Japan Open tennis championships in Tokyo, Japan. Nadal won 2-0.



SEOUL, Oct. 4, 2010 — South Korean special police attend an anti-terrorism exercise during the launching ceremony of the G20 Police Security Unit at the Korea National Police training field in Seoul, South Korea.



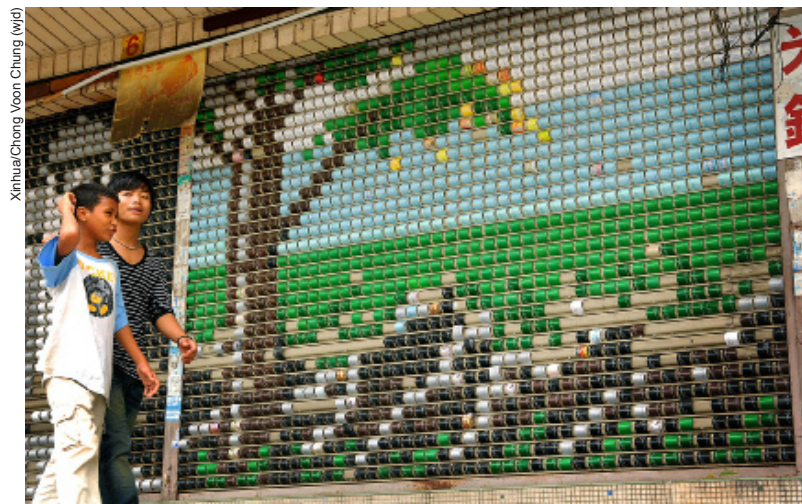
KHARTOUM, Oct. 5, 2010 — Children pray for the unity of the nation in Khartoum, capital of Sudan. According to the Sudanese government, some one million children all over Sudan attended the prayer on Tuesday. The referendum on self-determination of southern Sudan is scheduled for Jan. 9, 2011.



KATHMANDU, Oct. 4, 2010 — Winner of Miss Global, Selina Moktan (C), first runner up Rushma Pokharel (L) and second runner up Bikki Gadtaula (R) pose for photos during a final round of Miss Global 2010 in Kathmandu, Nepal. The winner, Selina Moktan will represent Nepal in the Miss Global Queen pageant, which will be held in China.



NEW DELHI, Oct. 5, 2010 — Shooters Rahi Sarnoubat and Anisa Sayyed show their gold medals after winning the women's 25m pistol pairs event at the Commonwealth Games in New Delhi, India.



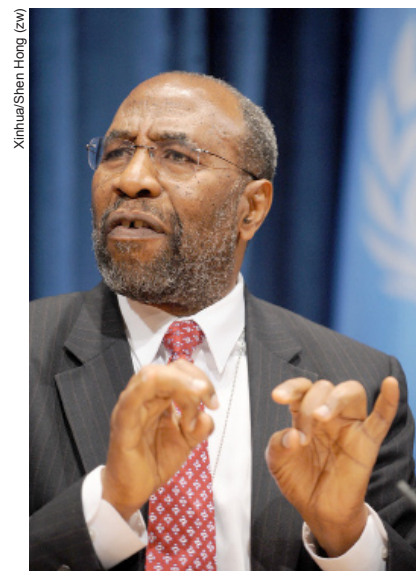
KUALA LUMPUR, Oct. 5, 2010 — The roll-up door of a shop is decorated by discarded business cards to promote awareness of environment protection in a residential area in Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaysia.



MANILA, Oct. 5, 2010 — A boy sleeps after reconstructive surgery on his cleft lip through Operation Smile at the hospital Makati in Makati City, the Philippines. In the Philippines, a total of 22,294 reconstructive surgeries have been done since 1982 through Operation Smile, a non-profit volunteer medical services organization and worldwide children's medical charity.



BETHLEHEM, Oct. 5, 2010 — Rabbi and peace activist Menachem Froman visits a mosque which was burnt by Jewish settlers on Monday, in the West Bank village of Beit Fajjar near Bethlehem. Jewish peace activists on Tuesday gave Korans to Palestinians in the West Bank village whose mosque was burned in an attack blamed on militants in the settler movement.



NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 2010 — Ugandan UN Ambassador Ruhakana Rugunda, who holds the rotating Security Council presidency for October, speaks at a press conference at the UN headquarters in New York.



DALIAN, Oct. 4, 2010 — A zookeeper holds a pair of newborn Siberian tigers at Dalian Forest Zoo in Dalian, in northeast China's Liaoning Province. Two pairs of tiger cubs, a pair of white tigers and a pair of Siberian tigers, were born in the zoo in Dalian during the National Day holidays.



NOWSHERA, Oct. 5, 2010 — A flood-affected family eats food at a camp in Nowshera, northwest Pakistan. The United Nations has issued a record two-billion dollar appeal for funds to cope with the disaster, which UN agencies say has affected 21 million people and left 12 million in need of emergency food aid.



GAZA, Oct. 4, 2010 — A Palestinian worker stands next to bags filled with goods before they are sent to Egypt through the smuggling tunnel beneath the border between Egypt and southern Gaza Strip.



DONGGUAN, Oct. 5, 2010 — Visitors take photos of Barbie dolls at the Second China International Television Animation Copyright Protection and Trade Expo. More than one thousand Barbie dolls collected from all across the world were exhibited at the exhibition in Dongguan.



SHANGHAI, Oct. 5, 2010 — Actors and actresses perform to celebrate the National Pavilion Day for the Dominican Republic at the World Expo Park in Shanghai.



Chiedue Osakwe director of the accession division at the WTO to the Yemen Times:

## “The accession negotiations of Yemen have now shifted into the final stage.”

After ten years of accession negotiations with the WTO members, Yemen is to conclude them at the end of this year. To know the progress that Yemen made towards its access to the WTO, Ali Saeed of the Yemen Times on Monday met the director of the accession division at the WTO, Chiedue Osakwe, who recently came to Yemen to assess Yemen's commitment toward this goal.

Interviewed by: Ali Saeed

### How close is Yemen now to WTO membership?

There is still some work to be done, but there is no question that we have shifted into the final stage. There is a window of opportunity and we believe that this can be done in 2010 because of the support from the international community and because of the concrete discussions we have had over the past two days with the parliamentary committee, the deputy speaker, and with the prime minister himself. Their commitment and their own knowledge and awareness of what needs to be done lead us to a higher level of confidence that this is a fruit that can be harvested over the next eight to nine weeks.

### You said that there is strong support from the international community for Yemen to access the WTO. How has this been demonstrated?

In several ways, as I said, there's a joint declaration. If you read the New York declaration by the Friends of Yemen their support is clearly scripted, it's written down. Secondly at the last working party meeting in Geneva on the accession of Yemen that support

was very concrete and very evident. Members were proposing commitment language which would form the basis of the terms of accession of Yemen. They were making helpful proposals and recommendations with regard to the formulation of language for the draft working party report. The US and the European Union have been pushing, encouraging and supporting the efforts of the government of Yemen itself. It's moving steadily and progressively and again I say that we are confident as the secretariat that is servicing the work of members that the accession negotiations of Yemen have now shifted into the final stage.

### What are the commitments that Yemen has not yet met in its accession to the WTO?

The WTO as an organization is based on the rule of law, it is about disciplines and rules, and all this is embodied in domestic legislation that the acceding government - in this case the government of Yemen - needs to enact into law. So the package of draft legislation which would give a legal basis for Yemen's membership of the WTO requires enactment. Also in the draft working party report we still need to reaffirm our commitment language in



Chiedue Osakwe, director of the accession division at the WTO

the areas of technical barriers to trade, sanitary rules, trade related intellectual property rights and some issue in the areas of services.

### Many credible reports say that Yemen's oil reserves will soon be depleted. As you know Yemen's economy is highly dependent on oil revenues. Will membership of the WTO help Yemen to diversify its economy?

With WTO membership, the country will be able to open up and emphasize its other areas of comparative advantage. I'll give you some examples. This is a country of great historical and cultural importance and establishing very liberal commitments in the area of tourism would obviously help in

attracting tourists to this country.

Another aspect is the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) market area. It's a huge market and Yemen is currently the only country in the Gulf that is not a member of the GCC. We understand the GCC would also like to see Yemen conclude its accession negotiations to the WTO. It would make Yemen a stronger, more reliable trading partner for all of the Gulf countries by signaling to the international community that Yemen is open for investments, not just in the areas of goods but also services.

There are also hundreds of thousands of Yemenis living in diaspora outside of this country who have done very well and who would like, under more liberal and open market condi-

tions, to invest in their own country. The potential benefits are huge.

Some Yemeni business men are worried that access to the WTO will mean increased competition between multinational and local Yemeni companies.

There will be competition but then competition is a good thing. Competition is a foundation of progress. I believe it will be a win-win situation for consumers who will get increased choice, better products and services at lower costs and for producers. There are very few enterprises in the world today that are owned by one country. Rather there is multi-ownership by interest and equity not necessarily by country. It seems to me that what countries want to avoid these days is protection for particular narrow interests in any country otherwise they emerge to be an economic deadweight and increase the cost of protection for the entirety of the economy.

### Security and stability are seen as the basis for economic development. So how do you view Yemen in this sense with regard to its accession to the WTO?

The business of government is very difficult and absolutely no one can give lectures about it and its work in progress. It's the duty and responsibility of government. But what I will say is that at all levels where we have met ministers and officials in your government and elected members of parliament, we have been deeply impressed by their patriotism, their love for their country and their aim to integrate Yemen as a country into the international community. My sense of it as an international civil servant is that progress in least developed countries as long as it is steady, whatever the pace, even-

tually our governments will be able to improve on the provision of welfare, safety, security and stability for their people and that is what is critical.

### What will be the advantages of the WTO for ordinary Yemeni's?

The first and primary benefit would be the opportunity for employment. WTO membership should add one of the important conditions for the attraction of investment, capital and technology. As investment begins to flow with a greater pace and at a greater volume into Yemen, employment opportunities will increase. But we need to be clear that there is no one policy on its own that creates a miracle for development. Policies work in combination and in companionship. [So does] membership of the WTO, as it will carry benefits for employment, for improved welfare, for greater choice at a lower cost for ordinary citizens of Yemen. Other policies also will have to work for a good and sound education system. The openness of the economy and the opportunity for people to travel in and out of the country, freedom of ideas, freedom of interaction and association, unity of the country, Yemen's very good development plans that are now being supported by the international community, a good interaction with other multilateral institutions, the World Bank, the IMF. It's important to repeat at this stage that no one policy stands alone or produces a miracle cure. Policies work best in combination with other sound policies.

I leave tonight with the WTO delegation with hope and with conviction that the accession negotiations of Yemen will be completed in 2010. I will go back tonight and report to my director general.

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**TECHNICAL DATA ANALYST**  
**Position #0930 (B14) Sana'a Office**  
**For Yemeni Nationals Only**

**Basic Function:**  
The primary role for the Technical data Analyst is to maintain the reservoir, drilling and production engineering databases allowing field performance reviews in the selected reservoirs to assist further field development (production and injection), optimization, and re-completions. The incumbent will also monitor and review reservoir model data under the supervision of the reservoir engineer and the team leader. Uses reservoir engineering software to provide and maintain reservoir engineering data bases to assist the reservoir engineer with further field appraisal and development.


**Job Duties:**  
The incumbent shall:

- Maintains the reservoir, drilling and production engineering data base and constructs reservoir engineering reports from production data, well tests and well logs.
- Acts as an expert user of OFM, MSEXCEL, and have working knowledge of Eclipse, Petrel, Pansys, and related reservoir engineering software applications.
- Collects and combines data for the Block 14 and 51 and record the items into the Sana'a data base and forward one copy of that to the Government.
- Provides assistants to the Management of Technical Services
- Assists the team reservoir, production and optimization engineers, with updates to the asset management plan's reservoir engineering information.
- Prepares maps and data analysis for regular production and injection reports as requested by the asset team.
- Prepares draft RDD reports under direction of the senior Data leader.
- Helps in duties such as, assisting the Reservoir and Operations Engineers data gathering, data entry on projects or technical work with related assignments including scanning and fax as required. Also, help organize business meetings/luncheons or other related business events.
- Participates in the annual evaluation and reporting of total field reserves.
- Assists the geophysical and geological analysts during peak activity or for vacation relief to balance the work load.
- Participate actively in technical meetings with partners and government representatives as required.
- Occasional travel internationally and to the Operating sites.

**Minimum Requirements:**

- B.Sc. in Information Technology.
- Minimum of 3 years experience of MS ACCESS, Oracle and LINUX experience is preferred.
- Microsoft MCDBA and Oracle Assistant Certification is preferred.
- Must have at least the basic understanding of information systems and data base/bank software and configurations.
- Must be knowledgeable in the areas of decision analysis.
- Exposure to oil field operations would be helpful.
- Excellent presentation, team, interpersonal relations skills and business understanding is required.
- Good knowledge of English a definite asset.

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❖ Applications **should be submitted NO later than Oct 19,2010**. Faxed applications will not be considered.  
❖ Make sure that you mention the job title you are applying for in the email subject.  
❖ Only **short listed candidates** will be contacted.



**SUPERVISOR DRAFTING**  
**Position #1039 (B14) CPF - Masila**  
**For Yemeni Nationals Only**

**Job Duties:**  
As part of the supervisory, technical leadership and drafting/design responsibilities the Supervisor Drafting will:

- Be responsible for providing the drafting, design leadership, training and guidance to the staff of the drafting group in their support of the Engineering & Construction department on all routine and specialized activities.
- Provide input; take part in and as necessary, direct the drafting and design activities associated with plant optimization, ongoing field development and as building of facilities drawings.
- Provide guidance and training to the drawing office personnel in the development of their drafting and design skills, drawing office practices and administrative skills. Monitor the performance and development of the drafting personnel
- Ensures drawing and design Quality Assurance / Quality Control programs are in place and are conformed to
- Manage the PSI (Process Safety Information) database maintaining accurate and current as part of the Process Safety Management Progra
- Planning, coordinating and assigning elements of projects to drawing office staff
- Co-ordinating the preparation of design and construction drawing packages for each project
- Ensures quality and consistency of drawings through detail checking and quality control procedures.
- Co-ordinating facilities drawings as-building program and ensuring as-builds are completed for all projects.
- Preparing drawings, designs and sketches for small projects
- Provision of high level support to construction engineers by producing drawings and sketches as needed to support construction activities.
- Manage the movement of existing drawings, which are to be used by external contractors in and out of the master drawing database located in Calgary (B51) and the CPF (B14)
- Ensures drawing compliance by external contractors to Nexen Drafting/CAD standards

**Minimum Requirements:**

- Bsc of Science in Engineering with 5 - 10 years experience in design drafting in the oil and gas Production industry.
- Preferably in engineering and construction with a mechanical/structural/civil or electrical/instrumentation background.
- Specific mechanical piping and structural design experience would be an asset.
- Excellent computer skills including current hands on knowledge and practice with Microstation in both 2D and the 3D environment, AutoCad, Word and Excel.
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## Ramadan was different

By: Mohammed Ahmed bin Shihab

It was Ramadan and the weather was hot, so I decided to stop in Tarim to take a rest from my hard journey. I have spent some of the most beautiful days of my life in Tarim. It was as if I was not on this earth. It was very spiritual and you can find food for your soul there. Ramadan in Tarim is very different and you will enjoy the taste of worship there.

Al-Duher prayer (noon prayer) is performed half an hour after the call to prayer in most of Tarim's mosques. After the prayer, one of the scholars or students of knowledge who frequent the mosque stands to talk for few minutes about one of the pillars of Islam, e.g. praying, fasting, etc. Afterwards, they sit to recite the Quran individually or in groups until the time for Al-'Aser prayer (afternoon prayer).

"Ramadan is the [month] in which the Quran was sent down, as a guide to mankind and a clear [sign] for guidance and judgment [between right and wrong]." (Q2:183). If you enter the mosque at this time while they are reading the Quran, you will hear a sound like the sound of bees. After performing Al-'Aser prayer, there is a big lesson called Al-Rooheh. Books from different sciences are read in that lesson, and the scholar or student of knowledge who frequents the mosque takes on the mission of explaining what is ambiguous. This lesson takes about 1 or 2 hours.

If I want to talk about what made Ramadan in Tarim different, I should talk about Al-Teraweeh prayer. It is difficult to miss Al-Teraweeh prayer in Tarim. At every hour from about 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. you can perform Al-Teraweeh prayer in Tarim's mosques. After performing the

prayer, people sit to read invocations and poetry praising the prophet. They are performed by people who have a nice voice.

In Tarim, they have ceremonies in mosques to celebrate the completion of reading the whole Quran (Khatim Al-Quran). These ceremonies begin from the 7th day of Ramadan to the 29th day. These ceremonies are only held on the odd days. The large ceremonies are on the 27th and 29th day. The neighborhoods of these mosques are busy and joyful on the day of Al-Khatim, and you will see that their residents hasten to invite their relatives to break their fast and have dinner. The prophet Mohamed, peace and blessings be upon him, said "Whoever gives food to a fasting person to break his fast, shall have his sins forgiven, and he will be saved from the Fire of Hell, and he shall have the same reward as the fasting person,

without his reward being diminished at all." So you will find people are eager to practice this Hadith. Ramadan is considered a month to strength the family ties. Also there is a custom that makes the day of Al-Khatim more beautiful. It is the popular songs which are sang by small girls when they go to houses to ask for some candy. It is an old tradition.

I wish the whole year was like Ramadan in Tarim. I wanted to stay longer in Tarim but I had many things to do, so I had to continue on my long journey. I hope not to exaggerate in my description but this is what I really have seen. I advise you to go to Tarim to see for yourself, because hearing about something is not like seeing it. I think you will not hesitate to say that Ramadan in Tarim is not like Ramadan in other place.

## In response to the editorial "Impressed by a brothel madam"

By: Abu Hutheifa

It is so weird to address such unfavorable news with the explicit openness that you did. After all, there is a rule at some Western papers that a story of fiction could be a journalist trick to draw readers' attention.

Anyway, to be sincere with you, narrating sex-relevant stories publicly is not an easy go-unpunished matter. Maybe this case is more applicable to Western culture where papers compete with each other to allure readers to satisfy their curiosity, no matter the type of news involved, and who always feel happy to prey on other people's privacy and personal misfortunes.

Unlike this, in our Muslim world, narrating sex adventures or relations

may fall under the penalty category of "Al-Kathf" or accusation of adultery, and based on this the narrator could suffer due punishment "lashes", if a case against him/her is officially established.

As such, it is advisable that you reconsider publication of such impressions especially when the case is supposedly related to Muslim countries.

Thanks to God, you hushed up the words when switching to "the case is similar in Yemen", and you were wise to retreat...

Otherwise, you could have done wrong to your own fellow people.

Please don't take our words for anything but merely sincere advice to our sister Nadia.

I wish you and your paper all success.

## A rope of sand

By: Jamil Al-Ghaberi

O my love sing no song  
In deep woes is me  
For the heart is sunk  
Finding no more solace  
Nor an honest tongue  
All seem to be waged;  
Both silver and sharp  
Cunningly acting on the stage  
Playing on and on  
Is not it a strong wallop?  
A stab in the back,  
Blackmailing, laying a trap!  
A chance of harm to seize  
Actually temporal, nor more vague  
Soon fallen thy face  
So together let's flinch  
Far away from that thing  
O' dear sweat-talk no more  
Roll it up, turn a new page  
Go high, a little further  
Towards those birds, there flutter,  
Recite and burst in song

## When calls rise to no avail

By: Maged Ahmed Alqutami  
magedalqutami@gmail.com

When calls rise to no avail  
For ceasing fire rumblings of arms  
Sky, sea and soil all come to be  
A scene of awful acts and crimes  
Damage holds the globe  
Puffing out stinky smells and smoke  
Grass grows gory  
Frightening the sun's rays  
Changing the gardens' greenery to  
straw  
Streams walk slow  
Pouring out of veins and gaping  
wounds  
Leaving an appalling portrait of deaths  
Offering lots of desperate eyes' tragedies  
In which children ask  
Fear; chill and hunger to show sympathy

## Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Alkholidy  
maged\_thabet@hotmail.com



## When love lasts forever

Love has many different meanings, especially nowadays when relations among people are more open than before. Some form of love exists among all creatures -human beings and even animals love each other. What's more, love is not confined to a certain type of relationship. Friends, for instance, love each other, a child loves his mother, a man may love his dog and so on. But what does love really mean to those who are in love? I want to shed light on the nature of love between men and women as husbands and wives or as fiancé and fiancée, raising the question: "Can there be a love only for the sake of love?"

I'm often surprised by how worthless and invaluable love becomes between people. Searching for the reason why, I realized that it lies in the way in which people take love only as a means to achieve certain personal interests. As an opponent of this form of low and valueless love, I thought for about it for a long time, examined many relationships, and finally decided to call for a more precious and more valuable love - "love for the sake of love."

I criticize those who take love only as a means to achieve personal interests like sex, marriage, business and so on. They take love only as a means to achieve this interest. In some cases a man may want to get married to a particular woman. But this man only sees love as the easiest way to make the other party accept his marriage proposal. He will try to create feelings of love just to push himself towards marriage. In this case, love is not true love. It will disappear as soon as the marriage is over. That is why we find husbands and wives who were married on this basis facing many difficulties. Sometimes their marriage may end in divorce.

I want to give another example to show how this kind of love has no value. This is revealed most clearly when those who use love to achieve personal gains are unable to do so. Let us consider the case of a man and woman who claim they love each other only for the sake of a successful marriage proposal. If the woman gets married to another man due to family problems or social circumstances, the man's love may quickly shift to hatred. He may abuse, curse, blame and defame her. The women may do the same. What kind of love is this? It ceases immediately when the personal interests of marriage end. If it is real love or "love for the sake of love" the man and women will continue at least to respect (if not love) one another, viewing their past relationship as something of worth and something to remember throughout their lives.

To give love its real value, I think, "love for the sake of love" is the best. It means to love someone just because they are who they are. A woman loves a man because he is that man with his particular qualities and personal features. She loves him without any other motives. She is ready to deal with him as a brother, as a friend or as colleague within the moral limits of her relationship with him. Even if that man gets married, the woman will be happy for him, pray for him and may even give him a gift to mark the occasion.

"Love for the sake of love" also has value because of its enduring existence. Since there are no other motives in this kind of love; it will not be swayed by outside events. If a marriage takes place when this type of love is present, these feelings will grow stronger, not diminish. But even if the marriage does not work, they will seek to avoid problems. They may even divorce just to save what feelings they have and to treat each other as friends or as brother and sister.

"Love for the sake of love". This is, I think, the way to rescue the real value of love and to make it last forever. This may seem strange to some of you. Others may take agree. In all cases, this is my personal viewpoint and I welcome any comments or responses for or against my idea.

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a contributing opinion writer from Taiz. He holds an MA in English, and is the former editor of Taiz University's English-language magazine.



### JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

#### Public Health Engineer Officer – Based in Haradh

Contract Duration: 6 months

##### The role

In this key role, you'll be working closely with Public Health Engineer Team Leader to identify, design and construct water and sanitation facilities that meet community needs. In some instances, this may involve re-commissioning existing systems. But in many cases, you'll need to create everything from ground up including the means of abstraction, storage, treatment and distribution as well as excreta and refuse disposal, vector control and drainage at the field level. You will set up programme impact/process monitoring systems and collect relevant secondary data relating to disease patterns, facilities and government programmes.

##### What we're looking for

Qualified in any Public Health Engineering related discipline, you should also have worked with water and sanitation systems. Any additional experience in emergency relief would obviously be an advantage, proving your resilience and ability to maintain team work under pressure. Diplomatic and tactful, you'll be a sensitive and practised communicator, able to keep a calm head and reassure those around you. You will have influential communication skills in both Arabic and English, and your ability to gain the confidence, trust, and respect of everyone around you.

#### Public Health Promoter Officer – Based in Haradh

Contract Duration: 6 months

##### The role

In this key role, you'll be working closely with Public Health Promoter Team Leader to access and analyse public health needs and support and strength the capacity of water and sanitation committees, as well as supervise and monitor the distribution and proper use of non- food items to IDPs. You will set up programme impact/process monitoring systems and collect relevant secondary data relating to disease patterns, facilities and government programmes.

##### What we're looking for

Qualified in Public Health Promotion related discipline. Any additional experience in emergency relief would obviously be an advantage, proving your resilience and ability to maintain team work under pressure. Diplomatic and tactful, you'll be a sensitive and practised communicator. You will have influential communication skills in both Arabic and English, and your ability to gain the confidence, trust, and respect of everyone around you.

#### Public Health Promoter Assistant – Based in Sa'ada

Contract Duration: 6 months

##### The role

In this key role, you'll be working jointly with Public Health Engineer Officer to supervise the implementation of Public Health Programme with Oxfam's partners, ensuring full compliance with required standards and support the community based public health promoters / water users access includes developing training materials.

##### What we're looking for

A suitable qualification and experience in a discipline related to Public Health Promotion. You will need to prove ability to work with local partners and understanding of community-based and gender-sensitive approaches to water and sanitation work in emergency relief Programmes. You will have influential communication skills in both Arabic and English, and your ability to gain the confidence, trust, and respect of everyone around you.

##### To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in either of these positions, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for, to [yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk](mailto:yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk) or send a fax to 01 450170.

Closing date for applications is 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2010

Please apply immediately as we will be interviewing suitable candidates before the closing date

## EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT # 10/09

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites applications from qualified Yemeni nationals for the following positions:

<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Finance Assistant</b>
<b>Level</b>	:	<b>GS-5</b>
<b>Type of Contract</b>	:	<b>Temporary Appointment (Eleven months only)</b>
<b>Duty station</b>	:	<b>Sana'a, Republic of Yemen</b>

Under the supervision of the Finance/Accounts Officer, (NOB), the incumbent will perform the following main responsibilities:

1. Reviews and Issues payment vouchers for UNICEF Yemeni Rials and USD Accounts and maintains financial records and monitoring system to record and reconcile expenditures, and assures accuracy of computation and completeness of documents.
2. Liaise with local banks to obtain day to day information, follow up on bank statements, cheque books, drafts, transfers advices and changes in procedures, regulations & matters pertaining to maintenance of office bank accounts. Responsible for clearing outstanding items and bank charges in the bank reconciliation on monthly basis.
3. Advises and assists national/international staff, experts and consultants in all aspects relating to bank accounts and financial transactions.
4. Issues Cash receipts / Deposit vouchers and ensures timely recording of cash deposited into UNICEF accounts. Ensures vouchers and financial related documents are appropriately archived.
5. Performs other duties, as required

#### Qualifications and Skills Required:

- Completion of Secondary School and preferably a degree/diploma in the Finance, accounting and/or a field related to the work of the organization.
- Fluency in English and Arabic is required
- Two years experience in the field of finance and accounting
- Demonstrated excellent technical skills in banking and financial transactions bookkeeping records, excellent proven skills in communication and is able to work in a diversified environment.

Interested and qualified individuals should send their application along with the curriculum vitae to - [yemenhr@unicef.org](mailto:yemenhr@unicef.org). Applications received after 14 October 2010 will not be considered.

"UNICEF encourages qualified women candidates to apply. UNICEF is a non-smoking environment."



أ. أمير مهاري مولا  
- بكالوريوس ادارة  
أعمال (ماليزيا)، تقنية  
معلومات (ماليزيا)، عملت  
كمساعد اداري - دبي،  
اجادة اللغتين الانجليزية  
والعربية. ٧٣٦٧٣٢٩٢٦

أ. بكالوريوس محاسبه،  
مستوى جيد في  
المحادثة والكتابة بالغة  
الانجليزية، وعدة دورات  
في اللغة الإنجليزية، دبلوم  
سكرتارية وكمبيوتر،  
خبرة لمدة سبع سنوات  
كمحاسب مخازن (مراقب  
مخزون)، وثلاث سنوات  
خبرة كأمين مخازن.  
٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

shawkiameen83@gmail.com

أ. عمرو محمد ناجي محمود،  
بكالوريوس تسويق  
وإنتاج إداري، حاصل  
على دبلوم سكرتارية  
في مجال الحاسوب.  
حاصل على عدة دورات  
في التنمية البشرية لمنظمة  
(NODS). جيد في اللغة  
الانجليزية، حاصل على  
عدة في عملية ترحيل  
الحسابات في النظام  
المحاسبي يمن سوفت.  
المقدرة على وضع  
دراسات ميدانية في الخطة  
التسويقية لاي منتج في  
سوق العمل. الخبرات:

أ. اشتغلت سابقا في عدت  
مراكز تجارية وفي عدت  
مناطق في المبيعات/ تعز  
- صنعاء - حجة.

التواصل: ٧٧٠٨٢٥٧٥٤ -  
٧٣٦٢٣٦٩٦٠  
أ. أنا أجد اللغة الانجليزية  
وحاصل على شهادة  
الإعدادية فقط.

التواصل: ٧١١١٤٧١٣٧  
أ. ماثور جوفير - هندي  
الجنسية - ماجستير  
تجارة، أكثر من ٢٠ سنة  
خبرة في مجال التجارة -  
إدارة - تسويق - مشاريع  
(مستويات عالية) ويفضل  
في مدينة تعز - عملي  
مستعد بالالتحاق حاليا في  
الشركات. ٧١١٤٤٥٣٥٤

أ. عبدالباري أحمد محمد  
عبدالرحمن القباطي، دبلوم  
تقني عالي، تخصص  
هندسة تكيف وتبريد  
والتهوية، أجادة التعامل  
مع الكمبيوتر، حاصل  
على شهادات خبرة من:  
شركة ناتور المؤسسة  
العامة للاتصالات،  
مستشفى جامعة العلوم  
والتكنولوجيا و إجابة  
استخدام برنامج الأتوكاد  
و الرسم الهندسي،  
حسابات التكيف  
والترديد. ٧٧١٦٧٠٠٢٢ -  
٧٣٣٧٤٧٥٦١ -  
٧٧٠٢٣٩٠٢٥

وظائف شاغرة

أ. يعلن مسارات Msarat  
عن حاجته لسكرتيرتين  
بالمواصفات التالية:  
ثانوية عامة كأقل مؤهل،  
دبلوم سكرتارية، خبرة  
لا تقل عن سنة. ، وكذلك  
عن حاجته لمدرسي  
لغة انجليزية. We're  
looking for teachers  
of English ، ٥٠٠٢٢٢٢ ،  
٧٧٧٢٥٢٥٧٧

أ. تعلن مدارس الزهراء  
الحديثة عن حاجتها:  
مدرسين خريجي  
جامعات، سكرتيرة، و  
حارس مدرسة للتواصل:  
الأصحي جولة الثقافة  
شارع ٢٢ مايو  
٦٢٠٦٩١ -  
٧٧٧١٩٦٧٤٩  
٧٣٣١٣٣١١٤

أ. يعلن معهد سكاى للغات  
والكمبيوتر الكائن في  
الحصبة- الجراف عن  
حاجته لسكرتيرتين  
بالمواصفات التالية: ثانوية  
عامة على الأقل، دبلوم  
سكرتارية، خبرة لا تقل  
عن سنة. ٣٢٩٣٢٠ ،  
٧٧٧٢٥٥٠٣٢

أ. مطلوب للجامعة الملكية  
البريطانية في كردستان  
العراق: دكتوراه هندسة  
معمارية، ٢ دكتوراه لغة  
إنجليزية، دكتور هندسة  
مدنية، دكتور رياضيات.  
الرواتب بالدولار مع تذكرة  
سفر وسكن. الشروط:  
أن يكون لديه الخبرة ب

PHD  
ahmed-dr2006@  
hotmail.com

أ. تعلن مدرسة أهلية عن  
حاجتها لموظفين في  
التخصصات الآتية:  
محاسبة / محاسب  
(يشترط خبرة في مجال  
حسابات المدارس)  
- كمبيوتر - مكتبات،  
يشترط في المتقدمين أن  
يكونوا من حملة المؤهل  
الجامعي وذوي خبرة  
لا تقل عن ٣ سنوات.  
للتواصل: ت/ ٤٥٠٦٩١ -  
ف/ ٤٥٠٦٩٢

أ. باحثة عن وظيفة -  
بكالوريوس حاسوب  
برمجة، خبرة أكثر من  
أربع سنوات في الأعمال  
المصرفية والسكرتارية  
وخدمة العملاء، أرغب في  
العمل في بنك أو سفارة  
أو منظمة أجنبية أو شركة  
في عدن. ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨  
أ. مصطفى ناشر -

بكالوريوس محاسبة مالية  
جامعة صنعاء، دبلوم  
علوم حاسوب المعهد العام  
للإتصالات، عشر سنوات  
خبرة في الحسابات.  
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٠٣٦٨٠

أ. فائز عبدالله - بكالوريوس  
إنجليزي خبرة في  
الصيدوق (التحصيل)  
خمس سنوات، خبرة في  
المجال الإداري والموارد  
البشرية خبرة في المبيعات  
ثلاث سنوات إجادة  
التعامل مع الكمبيوتر  
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٦٤٣٦٩ -  
٧٧٠٠٦٩٣٠٦

أ. بكالوريوس محاسبة -  
دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر  
وأكسل - عدة دورات لغة

# إعلانات مبوبة



علي عبدالرزاق  
النويهي ، صادرة من  
تعز، رقمها: ٨٥١٧  
للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٤٩٠٦٧

أ. أرضيه للبيع بمساحة ستة  
وثلاثون لينة على شارعين  
جوار مركز صنعاء  
التجاري ، الشارع الأول  
واجهه ٣٤ متر والواجهه  
الآخرى ٢٤٠ متر موقع  
تجاري ممتاز وسعر اللبنة  
الواحد خمسة مليون قابل  
للتفاوض. للتواصل: ت:  
٧٧٧٢٨٧٧٨

أ. منزل حجر دورين  
(بناء شعبي) في حي  
الزراعة للبيع بمساحة  
٨٠٠ متر مربع، مكون من  
خمس فئات دكاكين،  
وشقتين وحوش كبير  
في الخلف، البصيره  
معمده من السجل  
العقاري. ٧٣٣٧٨٦٤٥٩ -  
٧٧٧٢٦١٧٦

أ. للبيع سيارة برادو موديل  
٢٠٠٤م، العداد ٧٢٠٠٠  
كيلو متر بحالة جيدة  
بسرعة ٢٠٠٠ \$ A.B.O  
٧٧٧٤١٩٤٤٨

إنجليزي مستوى جيد في  
المحادثة والكتابة - خبرة  
في مجال المخازن لمدة  
عشر سنوات (أمين  
مخازن - محاسب مخازن  
- متابعة مشتريات)  
يرغب في العمل في  
أي مجال مناسب.  
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢



أ. تويوتا إيكو موديل ٢٠٠٤  
جير عادي - اللون فضي  
القيمة: \$٤٠٠٠ أربعة آلاف  
دولار  
للتواصل: ٧٣٥٥٣٠٠٣١

أ. فيلا للإيجار بحي  
الأصحي ( فيلا مستقلة  
مع موقف سيارات)  
ثلاث غرف نوم - ديوان  
- صاليتين - مطبخ  
- حمامين - وموقف  
للسياره.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٦٠٢٥٢ )  
عبدالحميد)

## كوبون للإعلانات الشخصية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع □ شراء □ إيجار □ إستئجار □ طلب وظيفة □ وظائف شاغرة □ غير ذلك

نفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

فص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢١٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء  
لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢/٣/٢١٨٦١١ (٠١)

مستشفى الكويت ت: ٠١ ٢٨٢٢٨٢٣  
مستشفى السعودي الالمانى ت: ٠١ ٣٣٣٣١٣  
مستشفى ازال ت: ٠١ ٢٠٠٠٠٠٠  
شركات طيران  
طيران اليمنية  
السعودية  
الإماراتية  
الإثيوبية  
الأمانية (لوقتهانزا)  
التركية  
السعودية  
القطرية  
العربية للطيران  
طيران الخليج  
المصرية  
معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥/٥٣٢٤٤  
معهديكتك ت: ٢٤٠٨٣٣ - ٥١٠٦١٣  
معهد أكسيد ت: ٥٣٧٨٧١  
معهد مالي ت: ٤٤١٠٣٦  
معهد هورايزن ت: ٤٤٨٥٧٣  
شركات التأمين  
المتحدة للتأمين ت: ٥٥٥٥٥٥٥  
الرقم المجاني: ٨٠٠ ٥٥٥٥  
الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٢٧٢٨٧٣  
مأرب للتأمين ت: ٢٧٢٩٢٤  
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين ت: ٣٩١٤٨٢  
صنعاء ٢٧١٧٤٢  
عدن ٢٧١٣١٨  
تعز ١٨٨٨٥٢  
شركة اليمن للتأمين ت: ٢٦٩٢٧٢/٣٤ - ٦٠٨٢٧٢  
عدن ٧١٧٤٢  
تعز ٥٤٣٠٥٢  
شركة أمان ت: ٢١٤٠٩٣

البريد السريع  
صنعاء ٠١ ٤٤٠١٧٠  
عدن ت ٢٤٥ ٦٦٦  
الحديدة ٠٣ ٢٦٦٩٧٥  
تعز ٠٤ ٢٠٥٧٨٠  
إب ٠٤ ٤١١٩٨٨  
المكلا ٠٤ ٣٠٢٦٤١  
شبهه ٠٤ ٢٠٢٢٢٦  
سيئون ٠٤ ٤٠٧٢١٩  
بلحاف ٧٧٧٧٨٨٦٦٠  
سقطرى ٠٤ ٦٦٠٤٩٨  
USP ٠١ ٤١٦٧٥١  
DHL ٦٤٤١٠٩/٨/٧  
ARAMEX صنعاء / ٠١ ٤٤١٠٢٤  
عدن ٠٢ ٢٤٣١٢٤  
تعز ٠٤ ٢١٣٤٨٩  
المكلا ٠٤ ٣٠٩١٩٠  
الحديدة ٠٣ ٢١٩٤٢٣

شحن وتوصيل  
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services ٥٣١٣٣١-٠١٥٣١٣٣١  
النسيم للشحن والتوصيل ٥٠٩٧٠٤  
ورلد لينك ٠١٤٤٤٥٥٠ - ٤٤١٩٣٥  
يمباك للنقل ٠١ ٤٤٧١٢٦/٥/٧  
ماس العالمية للشحن ٠١ ٤٢٩٦٧١  
مأرب للسفرات والسياحة ٠١ ٤٢٦٨٢٣  
والشحن ٠١ ٤٤١١٢٦  
M&M لخدمات الشحن ٠١ ٥٣١٣٣١  
والطيران

مكاتب ترجمة  
النشابة لخدمات الترجمة: (عربي - إنجليزي) (إنجليزي - عربي)  
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٦٢٢٠٢ أو ٨٦٨٦٠٠٠٨٦٨٦ - فاكس: ٧٣٢٠٠٠٠٠  
٤٢٠٦٥٧/٠١  
إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معاهد  
معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩ -  
٤٤٥٤٨٢/٣/٤  
معهد التي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٧ -  
٠١ ٢٦٤٢٢١٠  
معهد اللغة الألمانية ٥٤٩٠٠٢  
المعهد البريطاني ت: ٢٢٢٦٦٣  
لغات والكمبيوتر ف: ٥٥٤١٥٠

البنوك  
بنك اليمن والخليج  
بنك التضامن الإسلامي  
بنك التجاري  
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل  
بنك اليمن الدولي  
بنك العربي  
بنك التسليف الزراعي  
بنك المركزي  
بنك الامل  
بنك القطري الدولي  
بنك اليمنى للإنشاء والتعمير  
بنك سبا الإسلامي  
بنك كاليون  
يوناييتد بنك ليمتد  
بنك كاك الإسلامي  
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

تأجير سيارات  
نيوكارز لتأجير سيارات زاوية ( Budget )  
يورب كار  
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

مستشفيات  
مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١ ٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦  
مستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١ ٣٧٤٢٨٦-٨٧  
مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ٠١ ٤٤١٧١  
المستشفى الالمانى الحديث ت: ٠١ ٦٠٠٠٠٠ - ٦٠٢٨٠٠  
البريد الإلكتروني: felixpene@hotmail.com  
مستشفى الجنيد ت: ٠١ ٤٢٤٦٥٥  
المستشفى الاهلي ت: ٠١ ٤٤٤٩٣٦  
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا ت: ٠١ ٥٠٠٠٠٠

مدارس  
روضة واحة الأطفال ت: ٤٧٠٣٥٠  
موبايل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٥  
مدرسة رينبو ت: ٤٤٠٣٦ -  
٠١ ٤٢٤٤٣٣-٠١  
مدارس صنعاء الولية ت: ٠١ ٣٧٠١٩١/٢ -  
ف: ٠١ ٣٧٠١٩٣٠  
مدرسة التريكة الدولية ت: ٠١ ٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩  
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية ت: ٠٢ ٠٦١٥٩  
مدرسة مفارات ت: ١٠ ٣٨٢٠٩١

سفريات  
قدس فلاي ت: ٠١ ٣٧٤٦٩١ -  
٠١ ٢٨٠٧٧٧  
سكاى للسفريات والسياحة ت: ٠١ ٥٣٥٠٨٠  
عدن ٢٢٢١٢٧٠  
النسيم للسفريات ت: ٠١ ٣٧٠٥٧٠  
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة ت: ١٠ ٤٤١١٥٨٩

مطاعم  
مطعم ومخازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
تلفون: ٥٧٣٦٦٢ - ١٠٠٩٢٥٠٥ - فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢

IMPORTANT Numbers  
طوارئ الكهرباء ١٧٧  
طوارئ المياه ١٧١  
طوارئ الشرطة ١٩٩  
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