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## Security guard accused of murdering Frenchmen was 'repeatedly harassed,' says lawyer

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

Sana'a, Nov, 9w — The Yemeni security guard, Hisham Mohammed Assem, was repeatedly harassed by Jacques Spagnola, the man he stands accused of gunning down on Oct 6, according to his lawyer.

Assem, a 19 year-old security guard is accused of shooting dead the French manager at the Austrian Oil Company OMV in Sana'a last month. He was formally charged of "Forming an armed group to carry out a criminal act targeting foreigners" on Nov 2. In a following hearing on Nov 9, the court refused to allow his lawyer to defend him, after he arrived late in court.

"The case was personal. Assem told us he was harassed many times before the day of the shooting," said Abd Al-Aleem Al-Wafi his lawyer. "And even on the day he was listening to the Qur'an on his phone when the manager (Spagnola) took it from him and slapped him."

At the trial, attended by Yemen Times, the defense asked all 10 witnesses in court about Spagnola's reputation. Only one of the 10 witnesses said he had a bad reputation, while the other nine said they had no contact with him.

"I asked the prosecution's witnesses intentionally about the Frenchman's reputation. Some said they didn't know him, while other said he has a bad reputation," said Al-Wafi.

The 10 eyewitnesses all recognized Asem as the killer. The court was told that Asem had three ammunition belts and was using the fourth to shoot. Each one contained 30 bullets. The testimonies described the incident: Asem arrived at work at 6:00 AM and went silently with his AK-47 to the guard's room in the interior yard. At 8:30 AM four shots were heard. A driver was the closest to Asem at the time of the shooting, but was not called as one of the ten eyewitnesses in court. One witness described to the court how the driver ran to the other guards shouting "Your crazy friend killed the Frenchman."

Roua Al-Masawi, a secretary at OMV, told the court she heard a gunshot outside while she was in her office. She thought it was fireworks and then



The 19 year old Hisham Mohammed Assem stands accused of murdering a French businessman and of 'forming an armed group to carry out a criminal act targeting foreigners.'

one shot came into the wall and another one came into the door. The next thing she saw was her boss, Spagnola, being shot twice in his back. When he turned around he passed out, falling on the floor. She described how Assem then approached the body and shot Spagnola four times, whilst shouting "Allah Akbar" (God is the greatest). "I went to hide in the manager's office and locked the door, the sound of the shots continued," said Al-Masawi

Al-Masawi was shivering in the court, unable to hold the microphone as she recalled the events of Oct 6. Assem shouted from his white cell "she is a liar".

According to the witness testimonies Assem continued shooting randomly and then locked himself in the guard's room, demanding the American security manager be brought to him so he could kill him.

Assem resisted arrest by security forces and kept firing until he heard his father's voice and surrendered.

The accused sat comfortably smiling in the caged prison cell during the hearing and told the Yemen Times that everything said in court was lies.

The Interior Ministry said in press release, published by Al-Thawra, the

state-run daily newspaper, that Assem's crime was personally motivated.

"If he was an Al-Qaeda member Al-Qaeda would have claimed the incident, as it usual does, and did on the same day of the British embassy explosion. The next morning Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for the embassy attack, but not the OMV incident."

said Al-Wafi.

"There were around 30 foreigners in the company, if he wanted to kill for terrorism he would have killed them all or at least more than one," he added.

**Al-Awlaki on trial**

Anwar Al-Awlaki the US cleric of Yemeni origin was accused, at the same hearing, of being an Al-Qaeda member and involved in the case against Asem. Othman Al-Awlaki, Anwar's cousin was the third defendant on trial. The two Awlakis were tried in their absence.

The relationship between Asem and the Awlakis is still not clear. Both lawyers were unsure how the authorities linked their cases. The prosecution said, in the previous trial on Nov 2, that Asem confessed to killing the Frenchman and was influenced by Al-Awlaki's lectures. During his defence on Nov 9, Mohammed Al-Sakaf, Al-Awlaki's lawyer, told the judge that finding a video of the 9/11 World Trade Center attacks on Al-Awlaki's cell phone is not sufficient evidence. "The video was published on Al-Jazeera. Does that mean Al-Jazeera has to be charged for inciting terrorism?" asked Al-Sakaf in court.

"They say they found some text

messages on Assem's cell phone from Othman Al-Awlaki, who might have known him as a neighbor, but nothing is sure," added Al-Wafi.

Al-Sakaf, who has never met the Al-Awlakis or any of their family members, was authorized by the state to defend the two men. There is no evidence against Al-Awlakis and the procedures, taken to charge them are not legal according to Al-Sakaf. "The way they've raised the case against them is an abuse of their human rights," the lawyer told the Yemen Times.

"To be said that justice is the aim and the judiciary is independent. You should announce their innocence and pay my compensation," said Al-Sakaf to the judge.

Both lawyers claim that the cases are individual and should be heard separately. "There is a huge difference between the individual crime (of murder) and the accusation of forming an armed group to carry out criminal acts targeting foreigners," said Al-Wafi. "In Assem's case the right is held by the victim's family, (under Sharia law) while in the second (Al-Awlaki's) charges will lead to a specific panel which cannot be changed."

The next hearing will be on Nov 20.

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# Child care organizations fare poorly in Shura Council report

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Nov 10 — A recent report conducted by Yemen's Shura Council revealed that the illiteracy rate among Yemeni children has increased, two million children are not enrolled at school, and that a high proportion of students dropout from school during the early stages of their education.

The report criticized the performance of organizations that support children in Yemen, pointing to an absence of laws and regulations covering private and government institutions that work in child care. The report also disclosed that there is no institution in Yemen that has the responsibility of looking after children who are deprived of family care.

The Shura Council indicated that laws on child care in Yemen have not been implemented. They called for the government to devise strategies

for looking after children who are deprived of family care, and to appoint a government body to be responsible for organizing, coordinating, supervising and following-up on children who have no family or accommodation.

## No implementation of laws already ratified

Yemen has ratified at least 138 agreements and laws regarding children and human rights, but they have not been implemented properly, according to Tareq Al-Buraq, director of the Office of Human Rights, Freedoms and Civil Society Committee in the Shura Council.

Al-Buraq, who took part in the report, told the Yemen Times that most Yemeni organizations that work in child care are not effective, and lack coherent plans and programs.

"There are orphans and street children that have been starving inside

some orphanages or institutions. There are no appropriate beds, food or medical treatment. They are treated as if they are soldiers," he said.

Some juveniles also are exposed to violent abuse and other violations of their rights in some detention centers, according to Al-Buraq.

"The report has a plan to integrate those children into families, but there are no qualified Yemeni families to care for those children," he said.

The report called on the government to create professional standards to evaluate the performance of organizations that work in child care and to support them financially. It also called on the government to provide these organizations with qualified employees with adequate salaries, and to provide appropriate buildings to house these vulnerable children.

The report revealed a litany of defects in Yemeni organizations that are

associated with child care. Most of the organizations suffered the one or more of the following problems: the absence of social or psychological specialists, bad sanitation, poor food, lack of halls or workshops, old and defective furniture, lack of financial support, electricity blackouts, lack of transportation, and the absence of rehabilitation facilities.

According to the report, most of these organizations also have a myriad of administrative problems such as low salaries and the absence of rewards for employees, little or no training for staff, and a lack of specialists in child care or qualified staff knowing the rights of children.

The rate of population growth in Yemen is 3.5 percent, and more than half of Yemen's population is under the age of 18. Half of the children in Yemen suffer from malnutrition or lack of basic education, according to the report.



Children forced to live in a women's prison in Hodeida with their imprisoned mothers. No NGOs or state organizations support these young girls.

# Rumors about postponing the Gulf Cup

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Nov. 10 — Persistent rumors that the 20th Gulf Cup, due to be held in Yemen later this year, will be postponed due to the deteriorating security situation in southern governorates have been circulating in media outlets.

The Gulf Security Committee is looking at postponing or relocating the Gulf Cup this year, a reliable source told AFP on Tuesday. The committee said that the security situation in the south of Yemen is too unstable.

The security committee was founded in order to observe and maintain security at Gulf Cup sport complexes, and areas where teams, spectators and the media will be gathered.

According to the Al-Masdar Alywm website, around 70 percent of the committee members will propose to postpone the Gulf Cup. The Gulf Security Committee has been observing the situation in Aden and Abyan since last July, and visited Aden on Sunday.

However, Mo'ath Al-Khamisi, head of the media committee at the Yemeni Football Federation, told the Yemen Times that the situation in the south is stable, and that the Gulf cup is to be held in Aden as planned from Nov. 22 to Dec. 5.

"The 20th Gulf Cup will be held in Aden as it is planned," said Al-Khamisi. He added that: "The head of the committee [Hassan Issa Al-Sameem] has been in Abyan and Aden since Sunday, and he said that there is nothing that can postpone the Gulf Cup."

The date of the 20th Gulf Cup was fixed at a meeting attended by the Gulf Football Federations of the eight participating countries in Doha, Qatar in May 2010.

Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa, the head of the Qatari Football Federation, stat-

ed on the Qatari Football Federation's website, that nobody has the right to speak of postponing the Cup once the dates have already been decided. He insisted that the Gulf Cup is to be held in Yemen at the time decided upon earlier.

However, he admitted that if the Gulf Cup is not to be held in Yemen, it should be held in an alternative



A football stadium in Abyan, one of three specially constructed for the 20th Gulf Cup. This stadium cost over USD 23 million. Questions are now arising over whether it will ever be used for the Cup.

country in the period fixed at the Doha meeting. Bahrain was nominated as the alternative country of choice.

The decision whether to postpone the Gulf Cup will largely depend upon the security situation in the southern governorates, including Aden. There have been increasing violent incidents in the last two years separately blamed upon the growing Southern Movement and Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports has allocated a budget of USD 300 million towards preparations for the Cup. Three major stadiums and six for training were constructed.

Mahmoud Obad, the Minister of

Youth and Sports said in a press conference in October, that including security preparations, the organization committee at the ministry has hired 2,000 staff and another 700 were trained in hospitality.

As for accommodation for those attending the Cup, the Palace Hotel, containing 240 rooms and suites is ready and the renovations of Aden

Hotel are complete. The improvements to the Gold More Hotel are finished as is the Al-Arosa resort. According to the Minister of Interior, Muttahar Rashad Al-Alimi, the security forces are ready to stop any possible disruption to the events.

The Gulf Cup, which is known also as Khaliji, is usually held every two years. However, this would not be the first time in its history that the competition has been postponed due to political or organizational problems. The 19th Gulf Cup was postponed from 2008 to the beginning of 2009, when

Cyclone Gonu severely damaged the host town Muscat in Oman, six months before the Cup was to be held.

Yemen is supposed to host the Gulf Cup with teams from eight countries participating including: Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the host country Yemen. Yemen participated for the first time in the 16th Gulf Cup held in Kuwait in 2003. Since then it has participated at Qatar in 2004, UAE in 2007, and Oman in 2009.

The Gulf Cup was founded by Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia during the 1968 Olympics in Mexico. The first Cup was held in Bahrain in 1970 and was won by Kuwait.

# Protests sparked by Southern Movement leader's arrest

By: Iona Craig

SANA'A, Nov. 10 — Demonstrations took place in the southern cities of Al-Dhale' and Radfan on Wednesday, following the arrest of Southern Movement leader, Hassan Baoum.

Yemeni authorities arrested Baoum, head of the Supreme Council for the Peaceful Southern Movement, on Tuesday evening along with several others including one of his sons. There has been no contact with Baoum since his arrest.

A spokesman for the Southern Movement, Abdu Al-Maatari, told the Yemen Times that around 5,000 protesters set

fire to tires and blocked streets in Al-Dhale' before security forces cleared the crowds. A second protest drew 3,000 demonstrators in the nearby city of Radfan.

Al-Maatari warned on Tuesday night of "escalating consequences that will follow Baoum's arrest." More protests are planned tomorrow to put pressure on authorities to release Baoum, he added.

Baoum was traveling from Al-Dhale' to Aden when he was arrested at an army checkpoint, following a meeting with other southern leaders. It's believed Baoum was arrested for planning demonstrations in the region without a license. The 70-year old recently returned from

receiving medical treatment in China.

"They [the authorities] are responsible for anything that happens to him. He is an old man who is very ill," said Al-Maatari.

Many residents of southern Yemen, formerly the Democratic Republic of Yemen until unification with the north in 1990, complain of discrimination by the Sana'a government. The south seceded in 1994, sparking a civil war that ended with a crushing defeat by northern troops.

The Southern Movement was formed in 2007 and calls for either independence or increased autonomy for the southern governorates of Yemen.

# Families appeal to President to free hostages

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Nov. 10 — The families of eight Yemeni sailors kidnapped by Somali pirates in March, have appealed in a letter to President Saleh to pay a USD one million ransom to have them freed.

The National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (HOOD), sent a letter on behalf of the families, following the news that one crew member had committed suicide. The pirates have threatened to kill their captives and sell their organs if the ransom is not paid.

The kidnap victim's families previously published a letter to the President in the state-owned October 14 newspaper in September.

"As it is the state's duty to protect its citizens and because of your public responsibility as the country's president, we demand you free the Yemeni hostages and investigate officials who did not do their duty to rescue them," reads the letter from HOOD to the President.

The human rights organization said the eight remaining Yemeni sailors are in bad condition and lacking food and medicine. They added that the hostages are vulnerable to several kinds of psychological and physical torture including beatings and assaults by the pirates.

The organization explained that it was contacted by the victims' families, including the family of the captain Abdurazag Ali Saleh, the family of engineer Mohamed Abdullah Ali Khan and of sailor Ahmed Fayz Bair. Other families have approached them saying that their relatives are also hostages, abducted while on duty onboard the ship 'Ice Berg', flying under a Panamanian flag.

Mosa Al-Namrani from HOOD and the daughter of captive engineer Ali Khan spoke to the captain Ali Saleh and to other hostages by phone. They told them that the deadline to pay the ransom was last Saturday. "The hostages complained of a shortage of food," said Al-Namrani.

The vessel left the Port of Aden in March carrying 4,500 tons of liquid natural gas cylinders, shipped from the oil port in Little Aden run by Aden Refinery Company. The ship belongs to the Yemeni Azal Company and was hijacked when it exited regional waters in the Shaqra area in Abyan governorate, according to local news reports.

In their notification to HOOD, families said that the ship stayed three days parallel to the Yemeni coast in Abyan sending SOS signals to the Yemeni coast guards. However, the coast guards

failed to confront the pirates, saying that they only move by direct instructions from the President himself. The pirates took control of the ship and kidnapped its crew on March 27.

They added that despite their communicating with the governorate of Aden, the parliament, the ministries of foreign affairs, the interior and defense, and the coast guard authority, no action has been taken.

Brigadier Shuja'a Ali Mahdi, director of coast guard operations and the National Anti-piracy Center, told the Yemen Times that the responsibility of the Yemeni coast guards is to secure regional waters and water that is under its responsibility, not to free hijacked ships.

"When the ship is hijacked, it's the responsibility of the ship owner to make contact with pirates to pay the ransom and free the ship's crew," Mahdi told The Yemen Times.

He denied the accusation that the Ice Berg was hijacked after three days of asking for help from the Yemeni coast guard without response. "It is untrue," he said.

Thirteen other crew members were also on board the hijacked vessel: six Indians, four Ghanaians, two Sudanese, and one Filipino.

# Youth assist their peers



Students listening to a free lecture by trainer Al-Shami

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Nov. 7 — Several hundred students waited expectantly inside a large hall in Sana'a University for Saaboor Al-Shami, a certified trainer in public speaking and positive thinking, to deliver his free lecture.

The training was a part of program launched by Assist Association, a newly established project for helping young people.

"The lecture was very beneficial and forward thinking. I learnt how to be positive and this really improves my studies," said a fourth year student.

The association was founded four

weeks ago by former students aiming to educate university students in writing resumes, filling in application forms, job hunting and preparing for interviews. The project also runs training for the young unemployed.

Currently without any funding, the five board members rely on teachers and trainers volunteering and providing free lectures. So far Al Madina English Lang. Institute has provided free classrooms while they continue to look for qualified volunteers to teach and train. Tutor, Saaboor Al-Shami, who would normally expect to be paid \$150 for lecturing, said he felt a responsibility towards helping young people.

"We are young and know what it means to face difficulties in studying," said Adel Al-Adlani, director of Assist Association. "That's why my five friends and I thought of establishing an association to help young people after they graduate." Al-Adlani said that many students graduate without knowing how to apply for a job or even write their resume.

In 2008 Al-Adlani, 26, spent a year in the US as part of the Fulbright Foreign Language Teaching Assistant (FLTA) Program, which provided a cultural exchange with Americans. The program enables young educators to refine teaching skills, increase English language proficiency and extend knowledge of the cultures and customs of the United States.

"I want to reflect the training I received in the US which taught me to respect other cultures," Al-Adlani said.

In the future Assit also hopes to broaden the training to educate young people about cultural issues such as: early marriage, terrorism and extremism and patriotism.

"Many young people are duped by money, which can eventually turn them to terrorism. The awareness campaigns we are to conduct aim to make them think positively regarding their future," he added.

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# Their News

## Yemen LNG eyes Asian Markets

Yemen LNG Company will divert 35 of its shipments, scheduled for the U.S. markets in 2011, to Asia because of higher prices there, its general manager has said.

At a press conference on its foundation anniversary on Sunday, Francois Rafin said the company should take advantage of the varying prices on both continents.

"Next year, our production will increase from 5 million metric tons to 6.5 million metric tons, and our strategy is to deliver 35, meant for the US, to Asian markets," he said.

The new plan has nothing to do with security concerns - lower buying prices in the US are the only concern, he told reporters.

### Korean Talks

The remarks coincided with the visit of a Yemeni delegation to South Korea to hold talks over the reconsideration of the price of LNG exported to the country.

Head of the delegation, Deputy Minister for Oil and Minerals, Abdul Malik Alama, said on Sunday the delegation will try to reach an agreement with South Korean officials for a suitable price of LNG in line with global prices.

Korea Gas has agreed to buy 2 million tons a year of LNG from Yemen



and owns 6 percent of Yemen LNG.

President Saleh announced in July that the government would take "any legal steps" to try and negotiate higher prices following the controversial contract, signed with KOGAS. Reports said the price, set in a 20-year contract, was far lower than the global LNG prices.

### New gas extraction unit

Yemen LNG general manager Francois Rafin said on Nov. 5 that the company was building a unit for extracting gas on block 18 in the Marib province that would raise domestic gas production by 12,000 barrels a day.

It would be the first unit of its kind

to be developed in the country for 20 years. The state news agency, Saba quoted Rafin as saying, the company would build a gas pipeline from Marib to Dhaher to feed a power station and is also considering the construction of new units for domestic gas storage in Marib.

Rafin also said Yemen LNG has exported LNG shipments to 10 countries this year, including Chili, Mexico, England, Spain, Kuwait, India, Japan and China.

"These countries put our company as one of their favorite clients, providing it with the opportunity to increase sales prices and to continue building its reputation," Rafin said.

## New website for Family and Development Magazine

The Family and Development Magazine celebrated its seventh year by launching its own website. "We want to reach out to as many readers as possible and provide them with accessibility at all times to the many interesting stories of the readers wherever they are," said Emad Al-Saqqaq Editor in Chief of the Magazine.

The website like the magazine has around 20 sections of various topics displayed in attractive user friendly format. Al-Saqqaq explained that what distinguishes this website is the multi-media content it has while continuously providing news updates and features on Yemen.

The website supports more than 100 social network including facebook, twitter and google search while it has reference statistics and hits analysis.

You can visit the magazine website at <http://www.al-osra.net/>



# In Brief

### SANA'A

#### Yemen, US to improve inspection procedures at local airports

Chairman of the Customs Authority, Mohammad Zamam, met with the Transport and Security Supervisor, Julian Prosour, on Monday at the US Embassy in Sana'a. In the meeting they discussed procedures taken by the Customs Authority to promote control and inspection procedures at Yemen's airports, in particular Sana'a International Airport.

Zamam said that the authority was keen to reinforce coordination between Yemen and the US regarding the customs control systems at Sana'a International Airport. He wants the systems to be evaluated and was open to suggestions on the upgrade of the importance of training customs cadres on how to operate and maintain the systems the US government had presented to Yemen in the form of aid. The US expert praised the capacities of the authority's staff in utilizing the inspection systems to achieve preciseness in procedures of customs control.

### Perpetrators in Yemen

The Specialized Criminal Court in Sana'a on Monday sentenced Nasser Hussein Al-Banna and Abdul-Mohsen Abu Donia, to eight years in jail for blowing up an oil pipeline in Khawlan district, Sana'a governorate. The prosecution had charged the two accused of causing damage to a property of public benefit owned by the state. Al-Banna and Abu Donia are accused of burying explosives under the pipeline on Nov. 30, 2009. The explosion caused extensive material damage to the pipeline. The indictment also included that RPGs, 75mm artillery shells and an explosive fuse was found at the home of one of the defendants in the village of Mabdon in Khawlan district.

### Yemeni official meets UN delegation

Deputy Foreign Minister Ali Muthana met on Sunday in Sana'a with a delegation from the UN. Muthana reviewed with UN officials cooperative relations between Yemen and UN organizations, and possible means to facilitate the UN's work in Yemen. Present at the meeting was UN Assistant Secretary-General, Catherine Bragg, and Assistant Administrator of UNDP and Director of the Bu-

reau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Jordan Ryan.

### HAJJA

#### UN officials visit IDP camps

Minister of State for Parliament and Shura Council Affairs and Head of the Executive Unit of Displaced People Camps Management, Ahmed Al-Kuhlani, and a delegation from the United Nations paid a visit on Monday to the Sa'ada internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps in Haradh district in Hajja governorate. They inspected the situation of the IDPs and the UN humanitarian efforts in the camp. They were acquainted with the level of humanitarian services available and needs required, with the aim of solving shortages in humanitarian aid.

Branch Director of the Executive Unit for IDPs in Haradh, Abdullah Al-Sharafi, explained that more than 13,000 IDPs had managed to return to their homes, but that the remaining 7,000 displaced families in the camp face food shortages. They also inspected the situation of 6,000 African refugees in Haradh. The UNDP representative in Yemen, Pratibha Mehta, affirmed the importance of coordination among concerned countries to put a limit on the influx of African refugees, in addition to the importance of deporting those Africans in Haradh to their countries or origin, according to SABA News agency.

### Seven Eritreans arrested in Yemen

Security authorities have arrested seven Eritreans on the Midy Coast in Hajja governorate for entering Yemen illegally, the Interior Ministry has reported. Security authorities in Shabwa province have said they also arrested 21 Ethiopians and handed them over for criminal investigation. In addition, 76 Somali refugees, including 11 women and a child, have arrived on the Maghadah Coast and were sent to a refugees camp in Mayfah district, Shabwa governorate.

### HODEIDA

#### Yemen and International Relief discuss cultural cooperation

Yemen and International Relief (IR) discussed on Sunday the role the organization could play in training a number of Hodeida governorate cadres in com-

munity education. Hodeida Governor, Ahmed Al-Jabali, discussed with the IR Office Director in Yemen, Tim Nicholas, the cultural cooperation between the governorate and IR, particularly involving theater. He pointing to the role of popular theater productions in spreading several messages to raise awareness in the community.

Mr. Nicholas briefed the governor on the organization's activities in forming a theater team and training performers to perform shows with purposeful social messages. He also affirmed that IR will present to the theater team assistance in providing theatre décor, clothes and other materials for the theatrical works.

### ADEN

#### Saudi company to build three factories in AFZ

The Aden Free Zone (AFZ) signed a lease for a 30,000 square meter plot of land with the Saudi Almjul Company on Sunday. In the first stage of development, the Saudi company will build three factories for paper, ceramic and plant oil at a cost of USD 40 million. The factories will hire 2,500 workers.

#### Aden University's rector meets Djibouti official

Rector of Aden University, Abdul Aziz bin Habtoor, met with the Educational Director of the Al-Rahmah Compound for Development in Djibouti, Abdullah Khalil on Sunday. They discussed cooperation particularly with regard to receiving Djiboutian students to study at Aden University. In the meeting, bin Habtoor praised the development of cooperation between the two countries, especially education, noting the role played by the compound in the development process and spreading Arabic learning in Djibouti.

The Djiboutian official commended Yemen's efforts in spreading Arabic in Djibouti, as well as the level of the current cooperation between the compound and the University of Aden. The university has agreed to accept 11 Djiboutian students to study in its colleges this year to implement the executive program of the cooperation agreement signed between the University of Aden and the University of Djibouti in July 2008.

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خلال الفترة من 8 - 13 نوفمبر 2010

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الأول 2010

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# Interview with the new British Ambassador to Yemen, Jonathan Wilks

In his first media interview in Yemen, at his private residence in Sana'a, the new British Ambassador Jonathan Wilks talks exclusively to The Yemen Times about Britain's relationship with Yemen.

Wilks, a fluent Arabist, arrived in Sana'a just eight days before the major international security incident where two explosive-packed ink cartridges bound for the US were traced back to Yemen. The British Embassy in Sana'a is still recovering from RPG attack on their deputy head of mission on Oct. 6.

The ambassador's only previous visit to Yemen was as a tourist, but the diplomat has spent the last 20 years involved in the Middle East, including postings for the UK Foreign Office in Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Kabul and Baghdad. In the quiet luxury of his home in the Hadda district of Sana'a, The Yemen Times shared coffee, biscuits and a few words with the UK's new envoy.

Interviewed by: Iona Craig

## How have British Embassy operations been affected since the October 6 attack?

We've temporarily withdrawn some staff while we put in extra security measures. We have asked the Yemenis to secure the capital because there are still Al-Qaeda cells operating here, and secondly to help us protect the embassy buildings, which they've agreed to do. We are carrying on and when we've got all the new security measures in place, some of which will take some time, we hope to bring staff back.

We have closed all the public services, but if the security situation improves and we've got all our security measures in place, we will review that and see if we can re-open.

## How is the relationship with the Yemeni government?

This week was another step forward in counter terrorism co-operation. We had a team out from the Metropolitan Police and they co-operated well with the Yemeni authorities over the East Midlands' aircraft bomb. They were looking at the evidence here of how that bomb got onto that plane. It remains to be seen what the outcome of the Yemeni investigation is. What we want to do is take tactical operational co-operation to build trust between the Yemenis and us on the big strategic picture, which is better and more effective co-operation against Al-Qaeda, both in Yemen and the threat to the UK. That has been our task for many years and that will continue.

## How much British military involvement is there in Yemen?

This is not a secret mission, but for both operational and security reasons I can't go into details of where and how many.

We have British military training teams working with Yemenis on building capac-

ity, both in counter terrorism and the Yemeni coast guard. We are also co-operating with the airport authorities to improve the measures for handling freight and passenger transport. The work with the civil aviation authority goes back to the aftermath of the Abdulmutallab attack. The counter terrorism training programme has been present for several years. We regard the threat levels as rising. Al-Qaeda are now attacking in Sana'a [City]. They clearly have ambitions to conduct spectacular attacks in the West or in the region. The answer is better and more effective co-operation between the Yemenis and us and others in the region, Saudi Arabia or more widely America and other European countries.

## Is there any British involvement in drone activity in Yemen?

No.

## How much is the UK spending on development in Yemen compared to counter terrorism?

Our development programme is worth just over GBP 100 million in our current four-year programme. Counter terrorism, in terms of cost, will be worth less than that. We're one of the major donors in the country. Yemen remains a high priority within our development strategy. Within the last week our ministers have focused on Yemen. Not just on the aftermath of the incident and our response, but also on our commitment to Yemen going forward, and the message is very clear: we want to carry on and if anything do more on the development side with Yemen. Britain's special rule here, compared to other countries, is we advocate and embody the comprehensive approach. Which is that ultimately the problems of Yemen are about building state capacity and addressing long term development issues, which will then solve not just the problem of terrorism, but the fact that we still have high poverty



Jonathan Wilks

rates. There are big issues over water and resources, we've got conflict in the north and the south we want to resolve, and all of that will require a comprehensive strategy over a long term. That's been reinforced by what's happened.

## What do you say to people who believe that Britain and the West's only concern in Yemen is Al-Qaeda?

Well that's wrong because this is the classic example, which the Americans buy into and the other donors buy into: nobody believes that the answer to Al-Qaeda in this country is military action. Nobody. That's partially because of the specific circumstances of Yemen and it's partially a reflection of the events of the last nine years since 9/11.

But over and above that it's absolutely clear that people are interested in doing more across the development agenda. But, what is it that causes alarm bells to ring in the west at the moment? It is of course counter terrorism, it is the Al-Qaeda threat.

The analysis is extremely strong that the relationship between Britain and Yemen

and other big donors is that it has got to be about the addressing of Yemen's development issues over the long term. That is the only way to solve the issue of terrorism here and other problems. It's quite clear in the long term that there is a threat in Yemen of a major humanitarian disaster – famine, for instance. And that is on the minds of all of us as well as this year's problem of Al-Qaeda and our response to it.

## What's Britain's role in the Friends of Yemen?

Britain has been a leading player. The next stage is the conference in Riyadh in February. But it is understood we will continue with the Saudis and the Yemenis to be joint chairs of the Friends of Yemen process. I'm here in Sana'a active with the ambassadors of the Friends of Yemen to look at all the things that are on the agenda, varying from economic to political to security. To ensure we get some action before Riyadh, we get some agreement at Riyadh, and then afterwards we've got a plan of action to continue.

Things that Britain are particularly working on now are things like, first of all

counter-radicalization, but secondly getting the five-year DPPR [Development Plan for Poverty Reduction] ready which can be presented to donors.

## Will the latest security incident affect Yemenis applying for student visas in the UK?

The deteriorating security situation in Sana'a will make it practically more difficult as they will have to go to Cairo, Amman or the Emirates. Foreign students are a very important part of our economy and part of our soft power. Lots of people want to come to British universities and that's great. The aim is not to stop them from Yemen or anywhere else, quite the opposite, it's to make it easier for them but more difficult for economic migrants.

## What's the British stance on the Houthis situation in Sa'ada and the accusations of war crimes against the Yemen government in the north?

In general we are concerned about human rights in Yemen and we take such allegations seriously. We lobby on certain cases at a high level. With regards to the north the key thing is to consolidate the ceasefire.

I know there have been allegations of war crimes and human rights abuses and it's important that the Yemenis follow those up. But the key to solving this is that we get humanitarian access to the people who have been displaced and we turn the ceasefire into a lasting peace agreement. Humanitarian access has been limited by the Yemeni government and we are supporting the UN's efforts to get better access. It's not been completely stopped but we want to make progress. The needs are still great. We want to prevent a humanitarian disaster in the north.

## Do you see Yemen as a failed state?

We see it as fragile, not failed. It has non-state structures, which have been incredibly resilient: tribes and local structures and this helps Yemen cope. But the state has been traditionally weak. We want to work with the Yemenis to build the capacity of the state, to provide services, to provide security and that's the underlying theme of everything we're doing here. It's fragile, but it has growing capacity. There's another issue and that it's not just the state, it's the business environment. There needs to be a legal framework that will encourage business investment and business activity. We need the non-oil economy to employ

more Yemenis and to build business investment. The steps that have been taken so far have been limited, but positive. We want to build on that.

## Will Britain be involved in preparing and monitoring the elections if they take place next year?

We think it's important that they do take place. We've got a stalled dialogue at the moment, but in the end participation by all the political forces in an election is the best way of preventing conflict, and the best way of allowing progress in Yemeni politics. We want to see dialogue resumed, progress made and elections held next year. We don't like the idea of another delay until 2013 because the problems of Yemen, part of which is the lack of unity internally, are getting slowly worse and we want to get all these elements moving in a positive direction.

The European Union has monitored elections here in the past but we need to see that the elections are going to be held and give a sufficient time frame. There are technical issues and security issues and there isn't an offer on the table at the moment. The EU is expecting to be asked as soon as a date is set.

## Where do you see Yemen in a year's time and beyond?

We can build more effective co-operation with Yemen on all the issues on the agenda of the Friends of Yemen within a year. That doesn't mean the problems are all going to be solved, but it does mean we have the potential to have a big positive impact – that's the international community working with the government of Yemen.

But the underlying problems are getting worse every year. It's a race against time. There is a sense of urgency. British ministers are really focused on Yemen, not just because of last week, but because we believe that action in the next two or three years could prevent either bigger problems down the line or a more costly solution, if we ever had a humanitarian disaster here for instance. There's a real will and wish in Britain to improve co-operation now, and do more now to prevent bigger problems down the line. It's going to take a lot of effort.

I hope the result of [The Friends of Yemen meeting in] Riyadh will be donors interested in doing more in the next year. It's far from hopeless, but the problems are serious and they are getting worse and there is a sense of urgency.

## Stories from Real Life

By: Nawal Zaid  
For the Yemen Times

# The negative effects of 'shighar' marriages

## He had to take his wife far away from their village

Yahya Hamoud, 50, is married and has two sons and three daughters. He is a government employee. He married Takiah a long time ago, and his sister Sabria was married to Takiah's brother Ahmad. They had a shighar marriage according to the orders of their parents.

A year after the marriage, problems started between Sabria and Ahmad after Sabria gave birth to their first daughter Amira. As a result of the problems between her and her husband Ahmad, Sabria went to stay at her family's house. In response, Takiah's father came to Yahya's house and took Takiah from her husband without any reason.

Takiah's father would not allow Takiah to return to her husband until Sabria had returned to her husband Ahmad at his father's house. The problems never seemed to end between Ahmad and his wife, so Sabria decided to get a divorce before she had more children with Ahmad and they too became victims of these endless problems.

Sabria went to her father and talked to him about her decision. However, Ahmad's father decided that Yahya and Takiah must be also separated. He went to Yahya's house and took his daughter

Takiah from her husband Yahya and then informed them about his decision to separate them.

Yahya resisted this decision strongly and decided he would flee with his wife to a place far away from the village. He decided that they would move to a city where they could live together safely. Somewhere they could be away of the problems caused by this shighar marriage that had made victims of him and his wife.

Yahya did not inform anyone of his decision and first went to the city on the pretext that he had work there. He rented a house and furnished it. Then he returned to the village and convinced his sister to return to her husband. This temporarily settled the dispute and Takiah was able to return back to her husband.

When Yahya was reunited with his wife, he took Takiah with him to the city saying that she had to see a doctor. When he had settled with his wife in the city, he telephoned his family, and family of his wife, and told them all that neither he or his wife would ever return to the village. He demanded that they all left him and his wife alone, and to no longer interfere in their affairs. He threatened that if anyone in the families tried to approach them he would sue them in the court.

Finally Yahya and his wife Takiah were able to live a happy life uncomplicated by the bonds of shighar marriage. They occasionally returned to the village for short visits, but never again lived there.

## The problems of one couple disrupts the lives of another

Salah, 39, is a government employee. He is married and has a daughter and a son. Salah had been in love with his cousin Sana' for seven years. When he decided to marry her, he went to her family to ask to become engaged, but the family firmly refused for many reasons. The main reason was that he was poor.

Salah did not lose hope, and tried several times to convince his beloved's family to allow their marriage, but they refused him every time. When the situation became more complicated, Salah decided to kidnap Sana'. When her family became aware of his plans, they imprisoned Sana' in their house for a long time.

Salah's family applied pressure on him to forget Sana' and marry a girl from the village. His family was poor and they could not afford to provide him with the money he would need to satisfy a girl from the city. And Sana's family had already been put through enough difficult times by Salah's desire to marry their daughter.

So eventually, Salah was convinced to leave Sana' alone, and he decided to marry a girl from the village. He was engaged to a girl called Wahbia. He agreed with Wahbia's family on what is called a 'shighar marriage'. This kind of marriage is based upon an agreement between two fami-

lies. Two men agree that they will each marry the other's sister, and no dowry will be paid to the brides. It was decided that Salah would marry Wahbia without paying a dowry, and in return his sister Nabila would marry Wahbia's brother Ali. A short time later, both marriages were performed with very little cost involved.

It did not take long before problems started to occur between Nabila and her husband Ali. As the problems became more complicated, Nabila would go stay with her family and complain about her husband. In response, Ali's family would go to Saleh's house and take his wife Wahbia away by force. Wahbia did not complain to her family about Salah as she loved her husband, and Salah also loved her.

When Nabila returned to her husband, Wahbia's family would allow Wahbia to return to her husband Salah. As such, the good life of Salah with Wahbia depended on the conditions between Nabila and her husband Ali. This is what happens in cases of shighar marriage, where people marry on the basis of 'give me your sister and I will give mine'. This bad habit is famous in Yemen.

As Salah is the eldest son of the family, he cannot leave them and take his wife away to live far from the family's problems. The problems continue to occur between Ali and his wife Nabila, while Salah and Wahbia are the innocent victims who suffer as well.

## The reaction to every dispute is to take back their daughter by force

Abdullah Mohammad, 40, is married and has two sons and two daughters. He works as a farmer. Naji Al-Matari, 43, is also married and has four daughters and three sons. He also works as a farmer on his land.

Abdullah married Fawziah, the sister of Naji, and Naji married Adibah who was the sister of Abdullah. Both families were very poor and could not pay dowries to the brides, so choose shighar marriage as the solution to getting married without cost.

As villagers, they believed that if there were any disputes between the families, they had to be resolved by force and violence as proof of tribalism and manhood. So when Fawziah gets angry with her husband and returns to her family's house, Abdullah takes his sister Adibah back to his house under the threat of arms. There he keeps Adibah until Fawziah returns to him.

Likewise, if Adibah gets angry with her husband and goes to her family's house, Naji takes his sister from her husband Abdullah by force. In most cases, their problems are resolved at the police station, but they do not care of the shame they bring upon their wives. Fawziah and Adibah are the victims of these mar-

riages as both of them were forced to marry.

Even now their children have grown up, their parents still persist in acting the same way when problems arise. This behavior has had a psychological effect on the children of the two couples. They see their parents' backward behavior and mistakenly think that this is the way they can protect their marital lives against deterioration or break up.

These parents completely forget how marital life can be protected in other ways. They ignore the best ways of bringing up children. They forget that their behavior badly affects the future of their children, teaching them the ways of hatred and spite. This is what children learn when they see their mother forcefully pulled away from them when they are bad need of her.

Seeing all these problems between their parents and the violence against their mothers will deeply affect the children's future lives and psychologically scar them for life.

All these problems and negative 'solutions' are the result of poverty and ignorance. These conditions plague their children from early life. Growing up under dysfunctional marriages, they are most likely going to produce failed marriages of their own. Many in our society, especially in rural areas, are still following this backward custom of 'give me your sister and I will give you mine'.



**Mercy Corps (MC)** is a non-profit, non-aligned, secular non-governmental (NGO) humanitarian relief and development organization, registered in the United States and Scotland with offices in more than 40 countries around the world, including Yemen, where the organization has recently started a Conflict Mitigation program implemented in Aden and Ladj. Mercy Corps Yemen has staff based in Sana'a and Aden.

Mercy Corps Yemen is currently recruiting a Yemeni national for the following position based in its **Aden** office:

**Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (Full Time)**

Duration: 12 months with possibility of extension.

The two-year program, Engaging Youth for a Stable Yemen, will help young people form positive social connections and overcome generational and community divisions through a combination of conflict management, consensus building and leadership training, community-government-youth dialogues, community service projects and internships and apprenticeships. The DME Officer will assist in the development of monitoring and evaluation strategies and tools. He/she will collect and analyze relevant data in order for the team to measure program impact.

**Main Responsibilities:** The DME Officer will lead efforts and collaborate closely with colleagues in developing and establishing monitoring and evaluation plans and systems. S/he will lead the data collection process and ensure high-quality data is collected in accordance with the agreed time plan and data collection strategy. In cooperation with the Program Manager, s/he will analyze and summarize data, and help ensure high-quality reporting for regular, interim and final reports. In cooperation with the Program Manager, s/he will track donor indicators according to M&E plans and report on indicators as necessary. S/he will also build the capacity of all relevant team members to develop and maintain an excellent M&E system and enable them to develop excellent reports and other documents.

**Qualifications:**

1. A university degree in relevant field is required.
2. Two years experience in program monitoring and evaluation within an international NGO is preferred.
3. Practical and theoretical knowledge in program monitoring and data collection methods.
4. Understanding of the social, political and economic context of Aden and Ladj.
5. Advanced computer skills in MS Office, particularly Excel. Excellent skills in statistics and SPSS.
6. Prior management experience and strong organizational skills.
7. Excellent oral and written English skills.
8. Excellent communication and coordination skills, with strong personality.
9. Initiative, self-reliant and cooperative.
10. Excellent ability to work under pressure and carry out multiple tasks.

Interested candidates are encouraged to submit a one page cover letter and their CV in English by e-mail to [yemen.recruitment@gmail.com](mailto:yemen.recruitment@gmail.com) no later than **November 17, 2010**. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.



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Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), is an International Humanitarian Organization providing medical aid to populations in distress, victims of natural and man made disasters and victims of armed conflict, **regardless of race, religion and political believe**. Currently MSF works in more than 70 countries. For more information, visit our Arabic website [www.msfuae.org](http://www.msfuae.org)  
Due to openings of projects in different governorates, MSF is urgently recruiting staff to take part in the project in different fields.

**Qualifications and experiences:**

- Knowledge of one or more of the following: public health, health or Hygiene Promotion, community development, education, or water supply and sanitation.
- At least one year of practical experience in Yemen, in relevant community development, health & hygiene promotion, WHS, or similar programs.
- Good knowledge and experience of working with local community
- Understanding the benefit and need of Hygiene Education and related hygiene activities
- Sensitivity to the needs and priorities of different sectors of the community Familiarity with the culture of the affected population, ability to develop respect from a wide range of people and strong ability to communicate effectively on hygiene matters
- Good assessment, analytical, and planning skills
- Fluency in Arabic and English
- Good oral and written reporting skills
- Diplomacy, tact, and negotiating skills.
- Training & person development skills.
- Ability to work well in a team in difficult circumstances.

**Main tasks:**

- Implement Infection control in all MSF health facilities
- Reinforce capacity of all MSF medical, paramedical and logistic staff on hygiene awareness by regular trainings
- Supervising the correct follow-up of the Water, hygiene and sanitation protocols in the Hospital by the MSF & MoH staff, make regular monitoring and evaluations
- Supervising, supporting and training the health and hygiene educators in promoting safe hygiene practices among patients and visitors of MSF health facilities, including appropriate use and maintenance of WASH facilities and services
- Supporting the activities of outreach team, training on promoting hygiene practices among the nutritional program patients to reduce the incidence of WHS-related diseases

Candidates fulfilling the above criteria should send their contact details, CV and a covering letter **before November 30th, 2010** at [msfe-haradh-emerg@barcelona.msf.org](mailto:msfe-haradh-emerg@barcelona.msf.org) Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain or at [msfe-sanaa@barcelona.msf.org](mailto:msfe-sanaa@barcelona.msf.org).



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Mercy Corps Yemen is currently recruiting Yemeni nationals for the following position based in its **Aden** office:

**Project Officer (2, Full Time)**

Duration: 12 months with possibility of extension.

The two-year program, Engaging Youth for a Stable Yemen, will help young people form positive social connections and overcome generational and community divisions through a combination of conflict management, consensus building and leadership training, community-government-youth dialogues, community service projects and internships and apprenticeships. The Project Officer will work closely with Mercy Corps' local partner to ensure the program activities in Aden and Ladj are implemented to high standards and in line with Mercy Corps and donors requirements and policies.

**Main Responsibilities:** The Project Officer will work directly with the Program Manager to ensure timely coordination between partner organization, local stakeholder groups and beneficiaries for effective implementation of the project. As the main liaison between Mercy Corps and the partner, s/he will spend significant time in project sites, developing work plans and follow up of implementation of ongoing project activities. The Project Officer will also assist in planning baseline and end-line exercises and collecting baseline and end-line data. S/he will closely work with Mercy Corps' financial, administrative, procurement and other program teams to ensure compliance with Mercy Corps and donor regulations and timely project implementation.

**Qualifications:**

1. A university degree in relevant field is required.
2. Three years experience in program implementation within an international NGO is preferred.
3. Understanding of the social, political and economic context of Aden and Ladj.
4. Advanced computer skills in MS Office programs, particularly Excel.
5. Prior management experience and strong organizational skills.
6. Excellent oral and written English skills.
7. Excellent communication and coordination skills, with strong personality.
8. Excellent planning and administration skills, as well as time and organizational management skills.
9. Initiative, self-reliant and cooperative.
10. Excellent ability to work under pressure and carry out multiple tasks.

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Mercy Corps Yemen is currently recruiting a Yemeni national for the following position based in its **Sana'a** office:

**Senior Finance Officer (Full Time)**

Duration: 12 months with possibility of extension.

The two-year program, Engaging Youth for a Stable Yemen, will help young people form positive social connections and overcome generational and community divisions through a combination of conflict management, consensus building and leadership training, community-government-youth dialogues, community service projects and internships and apprenticeships. Working in the Finance Department under the direction of the Program Manager, the Senior Finance Officer will ensure the accuracy and completeness of Mercy Corps' accounting records and will have primary responsibility for managing the monthly accounting cycle.

**Main Responsibilities:** The Senior Finance Officer will be responsible for the daily management of finance, procurement, administration and logistics activities. S/he will advice and support the Program Manager or the designate on all administrative, procurement, budget, financial, human resources, premises related and security matters within the office. S/he will ensure compliance with Mercy Corps policies, rules and regulations and procedures, as well as with provisions of Host Country Agreement. S/he will advise the Program Manager or the designate in budget preparation and provide all relevant information required.

**Qualifications:**

1. Four or more years of general ledger accounting experience is required.
2. A university degree in accounting is required.
3. Two years experience in the Finance Department of an international NGO is preferred.
4. Demonstrated competency with computerized general ledger software.
5. Advanced computer skills in MS Office programs, particularly Excel.
6. Prior management experience and strong organizational skills.
7. Excellent oral and written English skills.
8. Excellent communication and coordination skills, with strong personality.
9. Initiative, self-reliant and cooperative.
10. Excellent ability to work under pressure and carry out multiple tasks.

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# Terrorism out of Yemen

By: Christopher Boucek  
Carnegie Endowment Publications

Ten years ago, the USS Cole was bombed off the coast of Yemen, killing seventeen U.S. soldiers and injuring 39 others. Since then, the situation in Yemen has deteriorated and the country is now on the brink of collapse. Last year's failed Christmas day attack on a flight headed for Detroit and the presence of notorious U.S.-born cleric Anwar al-Awlaki, who calls for deadly strikes on the United States from his place of refuge in the country, have highlighted the terrorist threat coming from Yemen.

Christopher Boucek analyzes Al-Qaeda's presence in Yemen and what the United States can do to contain the threat. Boucek argues that Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula is now more dangerous than the central leadership hiding in South Asia—there is no greater threat to U.S. national security. Washington must take a balanced approach and rely on both short-term counterterrorism operations and long-term development assistance; the current emphasis on hard security only makes matters worse.

## What is the threat of terrorism out of Yemen?

Faced with multiple internal conflicts, economic meltdown, and poor governance, Yemen is close to state failure. As Yemen's problems get worse, the threat of terrorism grows. And the worsening internal conditions create a near perfect haven for terrorists to plot, train for, and mount domestic, regional, and international attacks.

Al-Qaeda affiliates in Saudi Arabia and Yemen officially merged in January 2009 and formed Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). The new group has been successful in exploiting local grievances

and branding itself internationally as an active and successful Al-Qaeda outfit. AQAP is now attracting people to train for and participate in jihad. The group's ability to frame the situation in Yemen and cast U.S. military assistance and counterterrorism strikes as an American occupation has drawn foreign terrorists to Yemen. Its actions have some looking at AQAP as the most viable Al-Qaeda organization today.

AQAP is an organization that says what it wants to do and then finds a way to do it. The group repeatedly emphasizes its global ambitions and desire to hit Western targets, and has demonstrated the ability to follow through on its threats. Even when things don't work out in its favor, it tries again—a dangerous quality. The most recent example of this is the attack on the British diplomatic convoy in Sana'a. The fear is that it is only a matter of time before AQAP is able to hit inside the United States.

## How does Yemen compare to other states the United States is concerned about?

The threat coming out of Yemen is now greater than the one coming from Al-Qaeda's central leadership in South Asia. Other states of concern—from Afghanistan to Pakistan to Somalia—do not pose as immediate a threat to the United States as Yemen does. AQAP is a more pressing concern for U.S. national security as the group is agile and opportunistic—actively looking for openings to inflict harm around the world.

Yemen is next door to the world's largest oil producer and strategically wedged between the Horn of Africa and other countries in the Arabian Peninsula. The country has a long history of extremism, political violence, and terrorism. There was a sizable number of Yemenis who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet

occupation and Yemenis made up the second largest group in Al-Qaeda training camps before 9/11.

Many ominous signs point to the severity of the threat out of Yemen, from the first Al-Qaeda attack on a U.S. target occurring in Yemen in 1992, the USS Cole bombing in 2000, and the attempted strike on the Detroit-bound plane in December of 2009. The Christmas day plot was the first Al-Qaeda attempt on a domestic U.S. target that wasn't planned in South Asia. And many of the recent domestic schemes targeting the United States can be linked to or have a connection with Yemen.

While Al-Qaeda's central leaders are faced with an aggressive drone campaign in Pakistan and a large U.S. military presence in Afghanistan, Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula is relatively free to operate in Yemen's under-governed spaces. The group is taking advantage of Yemen's instability and the absence of central government authority in significant portions of the country.

## How strong is Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula?

It is estimated that there are several hundred Al-Qaeda members in Yemen, including Yemenis, Saudis, and other foreigners. While the size sounds small, AQAP's strength is clear. Primarily targeting the Yemeni security services, energy infrastructure, and foreigners, AQAP attacks in Yemen have steadily increased in recent years.

According to some estimates there have been over 30 attacks this year alone. AQAP has attacked the U.S. embassy twice, killed tourists from Belgium, South Korea, and Spain, and attempted to assassinate both the British ambassador and the deputy chief of mission. The situation actually looks better than it really is as there are not too many obvious

American targets to hit in Yemen.

The group has also carried out operations in the region. AQAP has tried to assassinate Prince Mohammed bin Nayef, the Saudi counterterrorism chief, on several occasions. It's clear that AQAP is determined to mount global strikes.

One of the biggest problems in Yemen is the ever expanding recruiting pool of under-educated and under-employed men. Every day there are more men that can be recruited to carry out AQAP's ambitions. A recent recruitment video focused on corruption and the failings of the Yemeni government, as opposed to international jihad. This is an issue that plays well with a Yemeni audience and points to AQAP's success in exploiting local grievances.

AQAP clearly learned from its mistakes in Saudi Arabia and fine-tuned its messages to resonate with the local population. The group is careful to justify its actions and is discerning when choosing domestic targets to avoid deliberately hurting civilians.

## What are AQAP's links to other Al-Qaeda affiliated groups?

While AQAP appears to have modeled itself on the central group, it is autonomous from leaders in South Asia. AQAP's leader Naser al-Wuhayshi fought in Afghanistan alongside Osama bin Laden and Wuhayshi's deputy Said Ali al-Shihri was also in Afghanistan before being captured and sent to Guantanamo. But despite the personal links, the groups operate separately and independently.

AQAP doesn't view itself as subservient to the original group but increasingly as equal to the central leadership. They do not wait for direction or approval from the core group. It's notable and important that when recruits join Al-Qaeda they swear allegiance to Al-Qaeda and

bin Laden. As Gregory Johnsen has noted, when joining AQAP, they swear allegiance to Wuhayshi—and not to Al-Qaeda or bin Laden.

## Is terrorism Yemen's most pressing challenge?

Terrorism is actually the least of Yemen's problems. Terrorism itself is not going to destroy Yemen, it's the confluence of multiple crises that puts Yemen in danger. Besides the resurgent Al-Qaeda organization, the country faces an ongoing civil war in the north, an increasingly violent secessionist movement in the south, inadequate governance, economic ruin, and is quickly running out of water. Eighty percent of violence in Yemen is in some way connected to disputes over access to water.

While weak states around the world face similar issues, Yemen is dealing with all of them at the same time. And the government doesn't have the capacity to address these problems. Al-Qaeda thrives in the areas that lack state control and is fueled by the government's failure to deal with the root causes of the instability. Terrorism is in part the manifestation of the other problems.

## What should the United States and international community do to confront the threat?

The current emphasis on hard security is backwards—it will actually increase the threat of terrorism out of Yemen. Purely focusing on counterterrorism and security operations inflames grievances and plays into AQAP's hands. While Western security assistance and clandestine counterterrorism operations should clearly play a role, this type of support must be balanced with long-term development assistance that improves the livelihoods of Yemenis and builds the capacity and legitimacy of the Yemeni government.

The international donor community needs to be better coordinated. Each donor now has its own policies and agenda, but Yemen's problems should be divvied up among them. While the international community needs to be realistic and not expect to solve all of Yemen's problems, it needs to immediately improve its coordination to contain the threat. Outside support can help improve the legal system, counterterrorism laws, prison system, and the capabilities of police and intelligence units. Additionally, donors can support land reform, water conservation, education, and efforts to reduce corruption.

By devoting an estimated \$2 billion a year, Saudi Arabia is Yemen's largest donor—by far—so it needs to be included in any Western plans. Saudi Arabia also has the most at stake as it will receive the brunt of any negative aspects that spread beyond Yemen's borders. Yemen's most important relationship is with Saudi Arabia and Sana'a listens to what Riyadh says. This means that if Saudi Arabia is not included and made part of the solution, outside efforts are bound to fail.

Fears of government corruption have caused some to question the potential improvement that outside development assistance can buy. But the problems are so severe that even the Yemeni government has said that international donors are welcome to fund specific efforts and bypass government hands. The international community is stuck with the Yemeni government and the alternatives are even worse, but coordinated and targeted support can help improve governance and push institutions to improve.

Given the strategic importance of Yemen, the United States should appoint a special representative to coordinate U.S. policy on Yemen. The country's problems are too important to ignore—Yemen's problems are U.S. problems too.

# Political Islam in the service of imperialism

By: Samir Amin

All the currents that claim adherence to political Islam proclaim the "specificity of Islam." According to them, Islam knows nothing of the separation between politics and religion, something supposedly distinctive of Christianity. It would accomplish nothing to remind them, as I have done, that their remarks reproduce, almost word for word, what European reactionaries at the beginning of the nineteenth century (such as Bonald and de Maistre) said to condemn the rupture that the Enlightenment and the French Revolution had produced in the history of the Christian West!

On the basis of this position, every current of political Islam chooses to conduct its struggle on the terrain of culture—but "culture" reduced in actual fact to the conventional affirmation of belonging to a particular religion. In reality, the militants of political Islam are not truly interested in discussing the dogmas that form religion. The ritual assertion of membership in the community is their exclusive preoccupation. Such a vision of the reality of the modern world is not only distressing because of the immense emptiness of thought that it conceals, but it also justifies imperialism's strategy of substituting a so-called conflict of cultures for the one between imperialist centers and dominated peripheries. The exclusive emphasis on culture allows political Islam to eliminate from every sphere of life the real social confrontations between the popular classes and the globalized capitalist system that oppresses and exploits them. The militants of political Islam have no real presence in the areas where actual social conflicts take place and their leaders repeat incessantly that such conflicts are unimportant. Islamists are only present in these areas to open schools and health clinics. But these are nothing but works of charity and means for indoctrination. They are not means for support for the struggles of the popular classes against the system responsible for their poverty.

On the terrain of the real social issues, political Islam aligns itself with the camp of dependent capitalism and dominant imperialism. It defends the principle of the sacred character of property and legitimizes inequality and all the requirements of capitalist reproduction. The support by the Muslim Brotherhood in the Egyptian parliament for the recent reactionary laws that reinforce the rights of property owners to the detriment of the rights of tenant farmers (the majority of the small peasantry) is but one example among hundreds of others. There is no example of even one reactionary law promoted in any Muslim state to which the Islamist movements are opposed. Moreover, such laws are promulgated with the agreement of the leaders of the imperialist system. Political Islam is not anti-imperialist, even if its militants think otherwise! It is an invaluable ally for imperialism and the latter knows it. It is easy to understand, then, that political Islam has always counted in its ranks the ruling classes of Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. Moreover, these classes were among its most active promoters from the very beginning. The local comprador bourgeoisies, the nouveaux riches, beneficiaries of current imperialist globalization, generously support political Islam. The latter has renounced an anti-imperialist perspective and substituted for it an "anti-Western" (almost "anti-Christian") position, which obviously only leads the societies concerned into an impasse and hence does not form an obstacle to the deployment of imperialist control over the world system.

Political Islam is not only reactionary on certain questions (notably concerning the status of women) and perhaps even responsible for fanatic excesses directed against non-Muslim citizens (such as the Copts in Egypt)—it is fundamentally reactionary and therefore obviously cannot participate in the progress of peoples' liberation.

Three major arguments are nevertheless advanced to encourage social movements as a whole to enter into dialogue with the movements of political Islam.

The first is that political Islam mobilizes numerous popular masses, which cannot be ignored or scorned. Numerous images certainly reinforce this claim. Still, one should keep a cool head and properly assess the mobilizations in question. The electoral "successes" that have been organized are put into perspective as soon as they are subjected to more rigorous analyses. I mention here, for example, the huge proportion of abstentions—more than 75 percent!—in the Egyptian elections. The power of the Islamist street is, in large part, simply the reverse side of the weaknesses of the organized left, which is absent from the spheres in which current social conflicts are occurring.

Even if it were agreed that political Islam actually mobilizes significant numbers, does that justify concluding that the left must seek to include political Islamic organizations in alliances for political or social action? If political Islam successfully mobilizes large numbers of people, that is simply a fact, and any effective political strategy must include this fact in its considerations, proposals, and options. But seeking alliances is not necessarily the best means to deal with this challenge. It should be pointed out that the organizations of political Islam—the Muslim Brotherhood in particular—are not seeking such an alliance, indeed even reject it. If, by chance, some unfortunate leftist organizations come to believe that political Islamic organizations have accepted them, the first decision the latter would make, after having succeeded in coming to power, would be to liquidate their burdensome ally with extreme violence, as was the case in Iran with the Mujahideen and the Fidayeen Khalq.

The second reason put forward by the partisans of "dialogue" is that political Islam, even if it is reactionary in terms of social proposals, is "anti-imperialist." I have heard it said that the criterion for this that I propose (unreserved support for struggles carried out for social progress) is "economistic" and neglects the political dimensions of the challenge that confronts the peoples of the South. I do not believe that this critique is valid given

what I have said about the democratic and national dimensions of the desirable responses for handling this challenge. I also agree that in their response to the challenge that confronts the peoples of the South, the forces in action are not necessarily consistent in their manner of dealing with its social and political dimensions. It is, thus, possible to imagine a political Islam that is anti-imperialist, though regressive on the social plane. Iran, Hamas in Palestine, Hezbollah in Lebanon, and certain resistance movements in Iraq immediately come to mind. I will discuss these particular situations later. What I contend is that political Islam as a whole is quite simply not anti-

imperialist but is altogether lined up behind the dominant powers on the world scale.

The third argument calls the attention of the left to the necessity of combating Islamophobia. Any left worthy of the name cannot ignore the question des banlieues, that is, the treatment of the popular classes of immigrant origin in the metropolises of contemporary developed capitalism. Analysis of this challenge and the responses provided by various groups (the interested parties themselves, the European electoral left, the radical left) lies outside the focus of this text. I will content myself with expressing my viewpoint in principle: the progressive response can-

not be based on the institutionalization of communitarianism, which is essentially and necessarily always associated with inequality, and ultimately originates in a racist culture. A specific ideological product of the reactionary political culture of the United States, communitarianism (already triumphant in Great Britain) is beginning to pollute political life on the European continent. Islamophobia, systematically promoted by important sections of the political elite and the media, is part of a strategy for managing community diversity for capital's benefit, because this supposed respect for diversity is, in fact, only the means to deepen divisions within the popular classes.



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**الذكرى السنوية الأولى  
لبداء صادرات الغاز الطبيعي المسال**

في العام ٢٠١٠، أرسلت الشركة اليمنية للغاز الطبيعي المسال صادراتها إلى عشر دول كما تساهم في زيادة نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي والتنمية المستدامة للمجتمعات المحيطة بمواقع عمل المشروع.

**Yemen LNG Company**  
الشركة اليمنية للغاز الطبيعي المسال





Activists attend a rally against the Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA) in Manila, capital of the Philippines, Nov. 9, 2010. Activists called for the junking of the VFA between the United States and the Philippines on the rally, calling the agreement a "violation of the sovereignty of the Philippines."



This combined picture on left shows Dawa Yangzong lights a flame at the foot of Mount Tanggula to start the torch relay for the Beijing Asian Games at the age 14 on Aug 7, 1990, on right shows Dawa Yongzong runs with the torch for the Guangzhou Asian Games in Guangzhou, Nov 9, 2010. Dawa Yangzong, a 34-year-old teacher at Tibet University was chosen as a torchbearer for the Athens Olympics and Beijing Olympics in 2004 and 2008 respectively.



Customers are seen in Macy's shopping center in New York, the United States, Nov. 8, 2010. Macy's has been decorated with holiday ornaments in a bid to boost sales prior to the holiday retail season.



Little reporters interview Yu In Chon (L), Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism of South Korea, at the G20 Summit media center in Seoul, capital of South Korea, Nov. 9, 2010. The media center for the G20 Seoul Summit was formally opened on Tuesday.



Canada's players raise their hands to celebrate their victory in the final of the CONCACAF Women's World Cup qualifying soccer tournament against Mexico at the Andres Quintana Roo Stadium, in Cancun, Mexico, Nov. 8, 2010. Canada won 1-0.



Pakistani people queue to buy sugar from a utility selling point in Lahore, eastern Pakistan, Nov. 9, 2010. Some people complained about the raised prices of commodities due to bad management of economy in Pakistan.



Photo taken on Nov. 9, 2010 shows a robot which can pick and sort products during the 2010 China International Industry Fair in Shanghai, east China. The latest research achievements of automatization were displayed in the fair that kicked off here Tuesday.



Honor guards practise escorting the Asian Games flag on the Haixinsha Island in Guangzhou, capital of southern China's Guangdong Province. The upcoming 16th Asian Games opening ceremony is to be held on the island on Nov. 12.



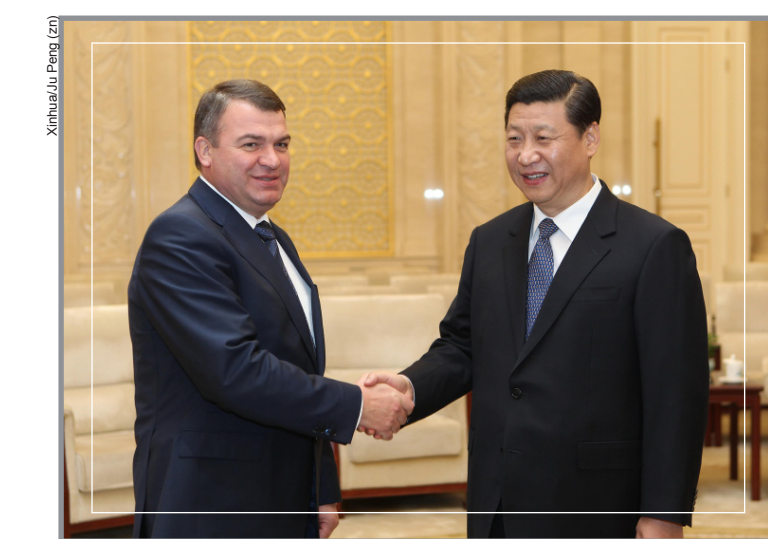
Tong Wai Lun (C), chairman of Hong Kong Badminton Association, attends the media conference in Hong Kong, south China, Nov. 9, 2010. Hong Kong Open Badminton Super Series would be held in Hong Kong from Dec. 6 to 12.



Sanja Malagurski (R) of Serbia competes during the pool E match against Russia in Tokyo, capital of Japan, Nov. 9, 2010. Russia won 3-0. (Xinhua/Huang Xiaoyong)(lm)



Monta Ellis (front) of Golden State Warrior tries to break through during the NBA games against Toronto Raptors at Air Canada Centre in Toronto, Canada, Nov. 9, 2010. Golden State Warriors won 109-102.



Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping (R) meets with Russian Defence Minister Anatoly Serdyukov in Beijing, capital of China, Nov. 9, 2010.



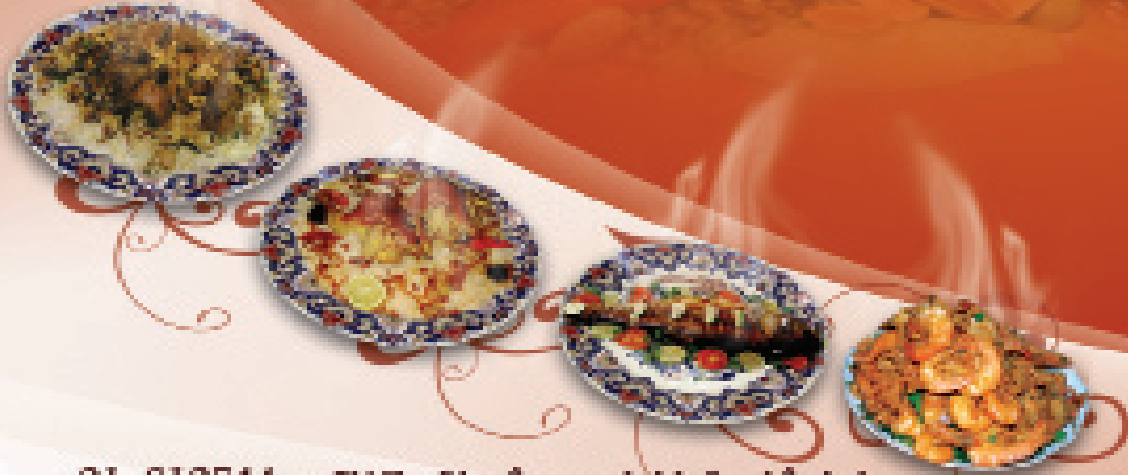
A staff arranges meeting material at the G20 Summit media center in Seoul, capital of South Korea, Nov. 9, 2010. The meeting will start on Nov. 11, 2010.

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47.36	57 hrs	65 hrs	QC 1	QC 1	2.34	1342	1829

# Doing business in Yemen needs more facilities and infrastructure

By: Ali Saeed

Yemen slipped to 105 out of 183 countries in the 2011 Doing Business report, released last week by the World Bank (WB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

The report analyzed indicators on business regulations and the protection of property rights that can be compared across 183 economies—from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. Singapore, for the second year in a row, came top as the easiest place to do business, with Chad ranked last. Yemen dropped one place since 2009.

"When Yemen improves the business environment such as paying tax procedures and construction permit formalities, then Yemen's economy will score a better rank in the ease of doing business report," said Mohamed Baydr, director of administrative reforms project at the IFC.

The 11 areas of regulation that affect business and covered by the report include: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, closing a business, getting electricity and employing workers.

## Entrepreneurs

The report concluded a reduction, or

elimination, of minimum capital for entrepreneurs to start businesses improved the business activity, generating job opportunities and reducing unemployment.

New businesses are still required, in 103 of the countries surveyed, to put up a set amount of capital before beginning registration formalities. Such requirements are intended to protect investors and creditors, "but they have not proved to be effective," according to the report.

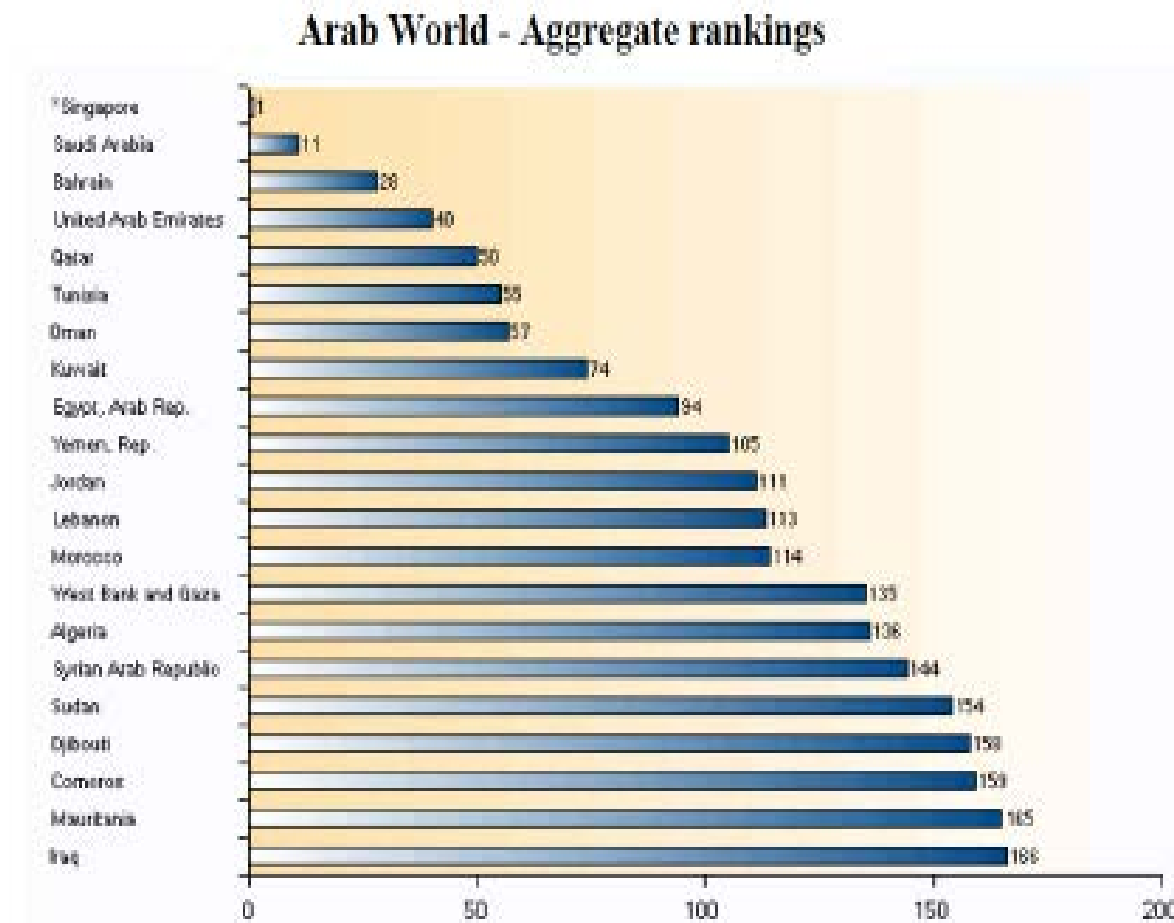
Seventy one percent of countries required 'paid-in capital', the capital can be withdrawn immediately after incorporation. Entrepreneurs often simply borrow the money.

"The reduction or elimination of minimum capital requirements in several economies was followed by a jump in initial registrations," said the report.

The year after Jordan reduced its requirement from 30,000 Jordanian dinars to 1,000, the number of newly registered companies in the country increased by 18 percent and in Morocco the reduction from 30,000 to 1,000 dirham led to a 40 percent increase the following year.

Business trying to obtain loans or credit also faced difficulties in Yemen, with scores of 2 out of ten in strength of legal right to obtain credit for business and 2 out of 6 in credit information.

In addition, registration of property by new businesses in Yemen was restrictive. The report found that entrepreneurs spend around 22 days and 1.5 percent of property value on formally registering business property and have to go through



six procedures to register property.

"Yemen still ranks very badly, not only in the ease of doing business, but in many human, social and economic development indexes due to the absence

of comprehensive reforms, said Yemeni economist Ali Al-Wafi. "This deterioration will continue unless immediate action and reforms are taken to improve the ease of doing business as well as other

development indicators."

Yemen ranked highly, as one of the least restrictive countries, on building and construction regulation, scoring 43 out of the 183 economies around the world

in ease of doing businesses in construction. Yemen approved a building code in July 2009 to enable non-Yemenis to purchase land or property.

## Government technology

Governments around the world are increasingly using technology to improve the efficiency of services and the accountability of public officials. E-government initiatives range from data centers and shared networks to government-wide information infrastructure and unified service centers for the public.

54 countries surveyed offered information and communication technology in their business start-up processes in the past seven years, saving time and effort for businesses and governments alike.

In Yemen starting businesses and relevant public services for investors is still done manually on paper.

The average tax on profit in the Middle East and North Africa is the lowest in the world at 32 percent. Yemen has made progress in tax reduction on business profit. At the end of August a new tax law reduced tax on profit from 35 percent to 20 percent. The new law will be implemented in December.

Baydr explained that some reforms that Yemen did in 2010, such as the tax law and real-estate code, were not included in the Doing Business report 2011, as the deadline for was the end of May 2010 and Yemen issued those reforms after the report was released.

## Apple pressing on in Yemen

By: Ali Saeed

Apple remains a luxury brand for most Yemenis, with MacBook laptops costing nearly twice as much as their PC branded counterparts. But the company's much admired iPhone could become their big success story in Yemen.

Sales of Apple computer products have struggled to gain a foothold in the market, facing fierce competition from the established, and considerably cheaper, PC brands. The price of an Apple laptop starts at USD 1,480. Other brands, such as Toshiba and Dell, are less than half the price at USD 600.

"Because of the high price of Mac products, only rich Yemenis or foreigners buy Apple," said Sami Saleh Ba Hubaishi, operations manager at Radix, Apple's sole agent in Yemen.

But sales of the company's world famous iPhone have jumped nearly 40 percent in the last year. In 2009, USD 237,500 worth of iPhones were sold in Sana'a, increasing to USD 332,500 in 2010.

The multi-functional iPhone is unlike a normal cell phone, with its most notable features being a touch screen

user interface and a virtual keyboard. Other functions include a camera, visual voicemail, a portable media player and Internet access including Wi-Fi connectivity. Third-party applications are one of the most popular aspects of Apple's smartphone, with more than 300,000 'apps' (applications) approved by Apple. The multi-purpose apps include games, GPS navigation, social networking and advertising.

Ibrahim Owaidi, a computer networks engineer and Toshiba laptop owner, has no plans to buy a MacBook. But he is considering an iPhone because of its unique features.

"Apple sales in Yemen remain limited because other computers, laptops and portable devices already meet their [Yemenis] needs, and Apple products are too expensive for Yemeni customers," said Owaidi.

The iPhone's popularity is currently spreading by word of mouth, according to Ba Hubaishi and as more people see the product being used it helps promote other Apple products.

The fourth generation iPhone 4, launched earlier this year, has two cameras for FaceTime video calling and a higher-resolution display. This latest version is USD 120 more expensive

than the preceding iPhone 3GS, but Nezar Shukri, technical manager at Radix is confident Apple can continue to expand its market. Shukri explained that Radix is working to develop Apple sales by carrying out media campaigns, expanding maintenance points and promoting Apple's quality service.

Apple's latest earnings figures showed quarterly worldwide profit leapt by 70 percent to USD 4.31 billion and record revenue of USD 20.34 billion a 66 percent rise. Apple sold 14.1 million iPhones in 2010, up 91 percent from 2009.



The iPhone popularity promotes other Apple products in Yemen.

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**Yemen LNG Company** الشركة اليمنية للغاز الطبيعي المسال

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- Coordinate with and follows up Ministry of Oil and Minerals in carrying out its duties and commitment towards Company, whether within the ministry or involving other central and/or local government bodies.
- Represent, as may be required by General Manager, Yemen LNG with Government agencies, municipalities, the public, shareholders, industry associates, and professional societies on corporate governance issues.
- Supervise and manage GM's Secretaries and translators.
- Coordinate translation requirements ensuring availability/submission in appropriate language (English/Arabic)
- Expedite timely responses to communications (both incoming and outgoing which need a response).
- Ensure key documentation on approval cycle is tracked.
- Ensure documentation correctly translated into English for incoming correspondence in Arabic and into Arabic for outgoing correspondence or other external communication as necessary.
- Coordinate documentation capture into EDMS as appropriate (except for highly confidential information). Ensure correct security applied for documents captured in EDMS.
- Follow up any actions with the various departments.
- Undertake additional projects as may be required by General Manager to achieve Company objectives.

**Qualifications Required:**

- University level degree in management.
- At least 12 years experience in the field of corporate management and/or local government ministries with at least 5 years of those in supervisory/managerial positions.
- Excellent interpersonal skills and extensive contacts within the governmental departments.
- Excellent written and spoken Arabic and English.
- Able to work autonomously.
- Well organized and able to assist others to work in accordance with systematic information management process.

**APPLICATION PROCESS**

- Visit Yemen LNG's website at ([WWW.YEMENLNG.COM](http://WWW.YEMENLNG.COM)).
- Go to Careers, then to Vacancies to enter our Web Application System.
- Register your personal and professional data in order to log in and apply.
- Do not make duplicate applications by fax, etc.
- Yemen LNG Company will contact the selected candidates for interview and further assessment.
- Applicants who are not contacted have not been successful but can still apply for future positions.

**Closing Date: 4 May 2009** [WWW.YEMENLNG.COM](http://WWW.YEMENLNG.COM)

**Yemen Esso & Mobil Lubricants Marketing (YEMLUB)**  
 اليمنية لتسويق زيوت إيسو وموبيل (يملوب)

**Vacancy Announcement**

**Yemen Esso & Mobil Lubricants Marketing (YEMLUB) would like to invite qualified Yemeni nationals to apply for the following vacant position in the main office in Sana'a:**

**Post Title: Sales Engineer**

**Main Duties and Responsibilities:**

- Promoting Mobil industrial lubricants & greases.
- Conducting regular visits and calls to existing customers/accounts.
- Providing technical support and advice to customers.
- Sales to the industrial and commercial sector.
- Initiatives/programs to the industrial and commercial customers.
- Proposing initiatives and ideas to further improve sales.
- Reporting competitive activities and plans to overcome.
- Collecting data and statistics about market segments, customers, opportunities, products, prices, etc.

**Qualifications and Experience**

- University degree in engineering (Preferably Mechanical Engineering).
- 1-3 years experience in a sales position.
- Commercial and technical knowledge in lubrication technology.
- Ability to understand customers' business interests, needs and constraints.
- Customer-oriented and negotiation skills.
- Good Presentation and communication skills.
- Strong command of both Arabic and English Languages.
- Very good computer skills.

Interested candidates are requested to send their applications along with their CVs to:  
 Fax: (+967 1) 469145 or  
 Email: [info@yemlub.com](mailto:info@yemlub.com)

Deadline for the applications is November 30, 2010

All applications will be treated with strict confidentiality

**INSTRUMENT SCADA TECHNICIAN**  
**Position #07-055 (B51) (BAK-PF) - Masilla**  
**For Yemeni Nationals Only**

**Basic Function:**

- Provides a combined SCADA/Instrument maintenance service on all associate plant Control room regulatory control and field based instrumentation equipment. Includes but not limited to electronics, PLC's, and Data Acquisition.
- Maintains, repairs and performs updates to Regulatory Control Equipment and Data Acquisition System associated with the plant facilities and field based instrumentation as directed by Maintenance Management.
- Should be knowledgeable in the use of test equipment applicable to perform calibration, testing and diagnostics of the system.
- Provides software configuration and trouble shooting on Regulatory Equipment and Data Acquisition Systems.

**Job Duties:**  
 The incumbent shall:

- Installs, repairs, calibrates, trouble shoots configures and maintains all Regulatory Control Systems within the plant facility.
- Performs Preventative and Corrective maintenance on Process Control equipment, PLC and Data Acquisition Systems in accordance with manufacturers and Maintenance department accepted industrial standards.
- Updates documentation related to Process Control Systems to ensure current data accuracy.
- Analyzes Process Control Systems and where applicable recommends and or implements improvements. Includes use of hand-tools and test equipment such as data monitors, transmission testers, voltmeter, ohmmeter etc.
- Provides on-the-job training to SCADA/Instrument technicians in any of the areas covered above.
- As required, trouble shoots and repairs other equipment including but not limited to field instrumentation, office equipment, fire/gas detection systems etc. within the scope of technician's skill and training.
- Carries out similar or related duties and preventive maintenance work as deemed necessary to support the plant's activities, monitors and ensures EH&S policies and procedures are followed.

**Minimum Requirements:**

- A Secondary school certification, CET or equivalent in an Instrumentation/Electronic Technology Program.
- An Indentured Apprenticeship Instrument Mechanic Certificate/Ticket or equivalent.
- Minimum 10 years experience working with Oil Field Industrial Control Systems.
- Excellent communication skills and ability to train others
- Experienced and qualified in both SCADA/PLC and Instrumentation environments with an emphasis on SCADA.
- Training and mentoring of Yemen Nationals will be one of the prime objectives.
- Excellent knowledge of English (written and oral) and able to produce technical reports.
- Valid International or Yemeni driving licenses.

❖ To Apply for this Job please apply to: [recruiting\\_yemsana@nexeninc.com](mailto:recruiting_yemsana@nexeninc.com)  
 ❖ Applications **should be submitted NO later than Nov. 24<sup>th</sup>, 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.

**INSTRUMENT TECHNICIAN**  
**Position #0012/1018 (B14) CPF - Masilla**  
**For Yemeni Nationals Only**

**Basic Function:**

Provide a combined instrument maintenance service on all Instrumentation equipment; include but is not limited to electronic, PLCs, data acquisition, hydraulic, pneumatic and mechanical systems. Encompass instrument fitting, fault finding, troubleshooting and diagnostics on all instrument based systems, repair of business machines and fire protection systems and providing on-the-job training to less skilled technicians and trainees.

**Job Duties:**  
 The incumbent shall:

- Install, repair, calibrate, troubleshoot and maintain all instrument control systems in the plant and field facilities. Cover control valves, electronic pneumatic transmitters, electronic flow measuring devices, electronic and pneumatic pressure controlling devices, chemical injection facilities from small to medium size pumps, and PLC/data acquisition equipment.
- Provide on-the-job training to instrument technician trainees in any of the areas covered in (a) above.
- Troubleshoot and repairs other equipment such as office equipment, fire & gas detection systems, etc. within the scope of skill and training.
- Carry out other similar or related duties and preventative maintenance work as deemed necessary to support the Plant and Field activities.

**Minimum Requirements:**

- Completion of secondary (Technical) education (12 years) followed by at least **2 years'** full-time formal training and **6 years** of related experience.
- Successful completion of at least 95% of the items listed on the Instrument Technician Skills Ladder and completion of at least 6 full rotations as an Instrument Technician Trainee.
- Good knowledge of English, good computer skills with familiarity with Microsoft Word & Excel.
- Valid Yemen driving license.

❖ To Apply for this Job please apply to: [recruiting\\_yemsana@nexeninc.com](mailto:recruiting_yemsana@nexeninc.com)  
 ❖ Applications **should be submitted NO later than Nov. 24<sup>th</sup>, 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.

## Yemen's (not) Grand Military Museum

By: **Jeremy Fugleberg**  
jeremyfugleberg.wordpress.com

Italian-made tank in front of the Yemen Military Museum. This tank looks like it would be uncomfortable to drive. Sneaky, though.

The tank got a sign in helpful English – a rarity at this museum.

It looks impressive from the front, does Yemen's Military Museum. The museum sits just off Tahrir (Victory) Square, next to the offices of the government's anti-corruption commission.

The front is crowded with a few pieces of artillery, a four-barreled gun "used by the Ottomans and the Royal Army", a strange little Italian tank (perhaps a Carro Veloce CV .35?), and a torpedo. Don't ask me what Yemen has that could deploy a torpedo.

My friend B and I made our way inside, paying 200 rials each to get in. "No camera," said the guard, so I handed my Nikon to the ticket man and got a card labeled "26 in exchange. The ban on cameras didn't stop everyone inside from snapping photos with their phone cameras. I snuck my smaller camera but the photos I took got deleted somehow and I don't want to talk about it.

The ground floor is a hodgepodge of things, with nearly no discernible theme. Some ancient stone carvings sat in plexiglas cases, but my Arabic wasn't good enough to really understand what they were. The center of the museum is

a broad square that opens to the ceiling several floors up. What is in the center of this museum? Cars, mostly. Here's a few Hudson coupes. There's a car the Queen of England used when she visited Aden. Yawn.

Around the perimeter of the first floor, display cases set into the wall house some stunning weapons, mostly long-barreled pistols, with ornate metal ornamentation and inlays. Despite the glitz, they still looked like they would be quite effective. Interspersed between the beautiful weapons were big, ugly pieces of gunsmithing and ammunition-making equipment that looked like they had been dragged out of a barn.

The trophy room was upstairs. It looked as if Yemen collected every random piece of military plaque and recognition that passed inside the country's borders and stuffed it into this room. Want proof that one US Navy ship passed through? They've got it. That one Polish general who visited? Commemorated.

Next to that room was a series of rooms that did their level best to make the Yemeni armed forces look like the most deadly fighting force in the world. I was careful to note the dinged-up hunk of surface-to-air missile sitting in the corner of Air Force room, with no sign to indicate why, and the jaunty mustache painted above the lip of one of the mannequins sporting a YAF pilot's uniform.

The museum's back yard might be my favorite part of the museum. Underneath

the wings of the MiG-19 fighter jet sat an unlabeled ship's cannon – the kind that shot big round metal balls at Blackbeard.

An alarmingly gorgeous piece of Italian artillery was balanced nicely by two shot-up limousines on the other side of the walk way. A sign indicated one of the limousines was an American Cadillac and belonged to a general. Based on the bullet holes, it appeared the general met his end in said limousine.

All in all, a strange museum, but not a terrible experience. Confusing at times, and there was far less boosterism than I expected. Museums like this are often excellent not because of their fancy displays, but because they are a statement by the country about itself.

If I learned anything about Yemen from the museum, it's that history is important – even the deaths, everything is a confused jumble, honors and awards disproportionately matter, and The Queen of England is an important person.

## Love and ownership

By: **Enas Al-Radami**

There is nothing more beautiful than love, because love is the life of the soul and the light of the mind. One cannot live without love, and whoever has obtained, whether easily or in a hard way, almost everything he or she wanted except love, his or her personal life is still incomplete. I think that love is as important for humans as air and water, and has different effects on the people who live by it. However, some couples misunderstand the meaning of love, and think that love is a way to get their wishes and to serve their bad interests.

To love someone means to live for him or her, but not to own him or her. Some couples fail in love because they don't respect each other's privacy and wishes. They think that marriage is to control the other person, his or her thoughts, actions and ambitions. Moreover, they don't realize how bad it is to harm or hurt the other person without even being sorry! A lover should not give orders, but ask for things politely, not blame or shout, but discuss problems in peace and not insult or curse the other. Give him or her a chance to know or realize his or her mistakes. True love is as clear as the sky when it is located deep inside the heart and given all the sources to live inside people and never die.

## 'More about 'Qat

By: **Janet Adams**  
janet-in-yemen.blogspot.com

Yemen is said to be the most traditional country in the Middle East. It is not the most conservative although it may come close. The culture is very, very interesting. I can not describe it simply. The visible culture is for men. In the bazaar, there are lots of wom-

en shopping, but there are more men shopping. There are men everywhere; hanging out in the tea houses, on the street, lounging here and there. The strangest sight is to see men lounging on the median on the major roads. Many, many men chew qat - a leaf that is a mild stimulant. Every afternoon there are hundreds, thousands of men chewing qat. They make themselves comfortable on the sidewalks, at the bus stops anywhere and everywhere.

It is just plain strange. They stuff the leaves into one side of their mouths and by the end of the afternoon, their cheeks are huge. Some men look as though they have a tennis ball in their mouths. There are men who have a more moderate approach - like the men in the small grocery store where I shop. Leah and I always tease them about the qat. Qat chewing is a Yemen phenomenon; it is not a habit in the rest of the Middle East.

## The awesome Yemeni weddings

By: **Jeremy Fugleberg**  
jeremyfugleberg.wordpress.com

The Yemeni wedding can be a glorious affair.

I'm told I haven't lived until I've attended one. Sadly, I have yet to be born.

Yet I did get caught in a traffic jam because of one, and I have walked past a few. They're always well-lit with strings of old-fashioned light bulbs (not those ugly fluorescent ones with the harsh white light) casting yellow light over the finely dressed crowds. Oh yes, I've also heard the

gunshots; the shot ricochet off the buildings and my ear drums.

But this particular wedding caught my eye: MTN, the massive telephone/mobile phone provider, is conducting its fourth annual group wedding for employees who intend to tie the knot.

This is particularly meaningful in Yemen, since weddings can be very, very expensive. It appears MTN will provide all the trappings – the big room, swag-stuffed gift bags, money for the new couples, and one amazing atmosphere.

Anyone want to go with me to crash a Yemeni group wedding?

## Yemen Times

By: **Abdul-nasser Al-Abdali**  
abdul\_nasser12@yahoo.com

It is like a candle but with no fire  
We all can buy it and touch by fingers  
It looks too bright to be made of paper  
And written twice weekly in English letters  
To spread knowledge and attract readers  
So, I always take it everywhere whenever

I drink tea or see some water  
It is really my darling and I am her lover.  
Yementimes is the best yemeni newspaper  
It is too old . Don't you know , dear !?  
And has a big family with a wise leader  
Yementimes is the best English newspaper  
It is like a candle but with no fire  
So, I will always keep in love with her forever.

ألف مبروك  
**نهني ونبارك للأخ**  
نائف طه إسماعيل المسني  
بمناسبة الزفاف  
المهنتون  
صبري محمد المسني  
مناف أنور المسني  
وهي مكللة بالفل والرياحين من  
رشيد السقاف

**New Arrival**  
All needs of the family for Eid season

**max**  
Look good. Feel good.

**babyshop**

**SHOE MART**

The largest footwear and fashion stores in the middle east

Sana'a - Rowishan circle - United nations St. - Beside Happy land  
Branch: Hadda St. - Opp Aljandool supermarket - - Tel: 444449

## Job Vacancies

A Leading Group of Companies with Automobile Spare Parts & Service Center is looking to hire the following:

- Accounts Manager
- Accountants
- Auto Mechanic Technician
- Auto Electric Technician
- Auto Transmission Technician
- Service Center Assistants

Candidates with Min 2 years experience & available to join immediate are requested to apply.

Yemeni Nationals preferred. Expats with NOC can also apply.

Candidate with relevant education & experience will be given preference.

Yemeni Candidates who can provide guarantee should apply

Knowledge of English language is necessary.

Pls forward your cv to: [s.futaini@happyland-ye.com](mailto:s.futaini@happyland-ye.com)

## Job Vacancies

A Leading Group of Companies with business in Retail Fashion & Branded Showrooms are inviting CV's for the following positions:

- Store Manager
- Asst Store Manager
- Visual Merchandizer
- Accountants
- Sales Staff

Candidates with English knowledge & min high education preferred.

Candidates who can provide guarantee should apply.

Fresh applications are also invited.

Pls forward your CV to  
[s.futaini@happyland-ye.com](mailto:s.futaini@happyland-ye.com)

**للألمر شركة النقل البري الدولي**  
 وعبر مكاتبها ..  
 .. أن تصومكم  
 ولتطلب ركب على إسطواها الحديث ورمالها المتطهرة وعلى  
 سباط الرافعة لدعوتكم التي رماينا لشهد الرمال مها صياها وسبا، إبتدا، من:  
 صفا، ..... الفطحة - المكلا - سيون - شوهة - والهودة  
 الفطحة ..... المكلا - عدن - لعا - والمكس  
 صنعاء الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١  
 الفرع، الغنيظة، ٠٥/٦١٠٠٣٩ - المكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦٠٦ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شوهة، (صق) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

**مفقودات**  
 خاص ١ أو ٢ مكشوف  
 في حاله جيده ويفضل  
 أن يكون ماركته  
 سوزوكي وفي سعر  
 معقول . علي عيده  
 الفيل. ٧٧١٥٣٣٨١٧  
 في حاله جيده  
 ٢٠٠١ بحاله جيده  
 مستعمل نظيف ولوحه  
 خاصه. عبدالعزيز  
 محمد ٧٣٤٥٧٣٩٧٦  
 في حاله جيده  
 ٢٠٠٤ جبر عادي -  
 اللون فضي القيمة:  
 \$٤٠٠٠ أربعة ألف  
 دولار. ٧٣٥٥٣٠٣١

**أشياء أخرى**  
 ؤ جواز سفر برقم  
 ٢٠٦٨٨٥٦٩٨  
 بإسم فرانسيسكو  
 ديزون صادر من  
 الولايات الأمريكية  
 المتحدة بتاريخ  
 ٢٠٠٢/٧/٣٠ . على  
 من يجده إيصاله الى  
 عاقل حارة المديرة،  
 شارع مجاهد.  
 ؤ إعلان فقدان بطاقه  
 شخصيه ل عامر علي  
 عبدالرزاق النويهي  
 برقم ٨٥١٧ ، صادرة

بوابات على ٣ شوارع.  
 ٣,٠٠٠ دولار قابله  
 للتفاوض.  
 ؤ فيلا للإيجار  
 بحي الأصبحي  
 (فيلا مستقلة مع  
 موقف سيارات)  
 ثلاث غرف نوم -  
 ديوان - صالنتين  
 - مطبخ - حمامين  
 - وموقف للسياره.  
 ٧٧٧٢٥٠٣٢  
 (عبدالحامد)

عقارات  
 ؤ مبنى دورين مصللح  
 على لبننتين وربع  
 وثمان الموقع علع  
 شارع المتفرع من  
 شارع عشرين بين  
 هائل والداثري. السعر  
 المحدد ثمانينه عشر  
 مليون ريال يماني.  
 ٧٧٧٩٦٠٩٢٥  
 ؤ شقه مفروشه جديده  
 كائنه في ش الخمسين  
 حده مكونه من ثلاث  
 غرف وحمامين ومطبخ  
 وصالة. حسن حمود  
 ٧٧٧٤٤٨٦١٧

سيارات  
 ؤ اعلان عن شراء باص

اللغات والكمبيوتر  
 الكائن في الحصة -  
 الجراف عن حاجته  
 لسكربتيتين  
 بالمواصفات  
 التالية: ثانوية عامة  
 على الأقل، دبلوم  
 سكربتارية، خبرة لاتقل  
 عن سنة. ٣٢٩٣٣٠.  
 ٧٧٧٢٥٠٣٢

وظائف شاغرة  
 ؤ يعلن مسارات  
 عن Msarat  
 حاجته لسكربتيتين  
 بالمواصفات  
 التالية: ثانوية  
 عامة كآقل مؤهل،  
 دبلوم سكربتارية،  
 وكذلك عن حاجته  
 لمسوقين وعلاقات  
 عامة وللمدرسي لفة  
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 English, ٥٠٠٢٢٢,  
 ٧٧٧٢٥٢٥٧٧

تعلن مدارس الزهراء  
 الحديثة عن حاجتها:  
 مدرسين خريجي  
 جامعات، سكربتيرة،  
 وحارس مدرسة  
 للتواصل: الأصبحي  
 جولة الثقافة شارع  
 ٢٢ مايو. ٦٢٠٦٩١  
 - ٧٧٧١٩٦٧٤٩  
 ٧٣٣١٣٣١٤

تعلن مدارس الزهراء  
 الحديثة عن حاجتها:  
 مدرسين خريجي  
 جامعات، سكربتيرة،  
 وحارس مدرسة  
 للتواصل: الأصبحي  
 جولة الثقافة شارع  
 ٢٢ مايو. ٦٢٠٦٩١  
 - ٧٧٧١٩٦٧٤٩  
 ٧٣٣١٣٣١٤

الحاسوب. حاصل  
 على عدة دورات في  
 التنمية البشرية لمنظفة  
 (NODS). جيد  
 في اللغة الإنجليزية،  
 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. ٧٧٠٨٢٥٧٥٤ -  
 ٧٣٦٢٣٦٩٦٠

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

بكالوريوس محاسبه,  
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 بالغة الإنجليزية,  
 عدة دورات في اللغة  
 الإنجليزية، دبلوم  
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 مخازن(مراقب  
 مخزون)، وثلاث  
 سنوات خبرة كأمين  
 مخازن. ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

مناسب. ٧٣٥٦٩٤٤٣٩  
 ؤ وهيب عبدالحبيب،  
 بكالوريوس محاسبه،  
 خبرة ٧ سنوات في  
 السجلات المحاسبية  
 والأنظمة، دورات  
 متعددة في الكمبيوتر.  
 ٧٧٢٢٥٠٩٩٠.  
 ٧٧٢٢٥٠٨٨٠

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

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

بكالوريوس تجارة  
 تخصص محاسبه  
 دبلوم الدراسات العليا  
 تخصص محاسبه -  
 دبلوم اللغة الإنجليزية،  
 خبره خمسة عشر  
 سنه في المحاسبه  
 والمرجع في العديد  
 من الحركات التجارية  
 والصناعيه حاصل  
 على إجازة محاسب  
 قانوني. ٧٣٥٥٨٧٨٧٦  
 أو ٧٧٧٧٧٤٥٢

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

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 ٤٢٠٦٥٧/٠١  
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**معاهد**  
 معهد يالي  
 معهد التي  
 معهد اللغة الألمانية  
 المعهد البريطاني  
 للغات والكمبيوتر

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 مطعم ومخبزة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
 تلفون: ٥٧٣٦٦٢ - ١٠٠٩٢٥٠٥٠ - فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢

**البنوك**  
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 والخليج  
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 الإسلامي  
 البنك التجاري  
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 بنك اليمن الدولي  
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 بنك التسليف الزراعي  
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 البنك القطري الدولي  
 بنك اليمنى للنشاه  
 والتعمير  
 بنك سبا الإسلامي  
 بنك كاليون  
 يونايته بنك ليمتد  
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 بنك اليمن والكويت  
 للتجارة والانشاءات

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 نيوكارز لتأجير سيارات  
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 هيرتز لتأجير السيارات  
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 مستشفى الجمهوري  
 مستشفى حدة الأهلي  
 المستشفى الألماني  
 الحديث  
 مستشفى الجنيد  
 المستشفى الاهلي  
 الحديث  
 مستشفى العلوم  
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 رئاسة الوزراء  
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 وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
 وزارة الثروة السمكية  
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 الشؤون الداخلية  
 الشؤون الخارجية  
 تليمن  
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**Resporductive health training of trainers concludes**

A seven day training of trainers on reproductive health family planning and HIV/AIDS concluded last week. The training was organized by the Life Makers Congregation in cooperation with Yaman Foundation for health and social development.

In the conclusion of the training Deputy Minister of Sports and Youth Ahmed Al-Oshari said that youth are half of the present and all of the future. "They are a tool for change and play a vital role in social awareness in reproductive health and family planning issues."


He added that the ministry will support such projects in order to create benefit for the whole society.

"This training course which targeted 40 participants has made them equipped to relay the information they receive to poor families in all the governorates," said Jamal Al-Aghbari head of training programs at Yaman Foundation in his welcome speech. he added that the foundation aims at supporting the ministry in achieving the millennium development goals in reproductive health.

Hifzullah Al-Kumaim director of the Life Makers Board attended the conclusion and Dr. Aziz Al-Kaf of the population sector at the Ministry of Health and a number of interested authorities.



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