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Sheikh Al-Humaiqani to the Yemen Times about Saleh's attempts at reform

Tribal mediator seeks journalist's release

By: Shatha Al-Harazi and Tom Finn

SANA'A, Feb. 16 – One of Yemen's most prominent tribal leaders, a figure whose influence is widely respected by key decision makers, is to meet with President Saleh next Friday to discuss the situation of a journalist who has been detained for his alleged links to Al-Qaeda, the Yemen Times has learned.

Sheikh Hamood Al-Zarreh told the

Yemen Times that he will be meeting with the president so as to ensure that he keeps his promise to release journalist Abdul Ila' Haider Shaye. "I often mediate between different people and the president, and I am willing to do the same for Shaye," said Al-Zarreh. "I have a statement from his family which I will personally deliver to the president."

In the days before mass anti-government demonstrations swept through the country two weeks ago, President

Ali Abdullah Saleh pardoned Shaye, a 34-year old journalist who was sentenced last month to five years in prison for being Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula's "media man".

But on 2 February 2011, US President Barack Obama expressed his "concern" over the proposed release of Shaye in a telephone call with President Saleh. Indeed, Obama does not wish to see the release of a journalist who allegedly is "close to leading Al-Qaeda member Anwar Al-Awlaki," according to a statement from the White House. Shaye has remained in prison ever since.

"The US played a role in restricting Shaye's release. We don't want them to dominate the president's decisions because we are an independent country," said Al-Zarreh.

Meanwhile, Al-Awlaki, the American-born radical cleric interviewed by Shaye in 2009, recently released a new audio tape defending the detained journalist.

"Abdul Ila' has been jailed because he exposed the crimes of the Yemeni state and of the Americans, who bombed Abyan and Shabwa governorates. He was also the first to denounce the conspiracy between the Americans and the Yemeni government against the Yemeni people," Al-Awlaki said. He called upon all journalists in Yemen and abroad, as well as Shaye's fellow tribe members, to demand his immediate release.

"Al-Awlaki was very careful in the recording, making sure that he didn't talk solely about Shaye, lest he give the Yemeni authorities yet another reason to detain the journalist," said Saeed Al-Jumhi, an expert on Al-Qaeda. "He mentioned the examples of other journalists (including Sami Al-Hajj, Tayseer Alony and Wikileaks founder Julian Assange), in part to suggest that anyone attempting to defend Al-Qaeda could find himself in Shaye's place."

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Saleh has rescinded his pledge to release journalist Abdul Ila' Haider Shaye after requests from the US government

MPs and activists reject 'eavesdropping' bill

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Feb. 16 – A telecommunications bill allowing for wiretaps on telephones caused controversy this week among parliamentarians, lawyers, activists and the Minister of Telecommunications.

Last Friday, the National Defense Council held an emergency meeting led by President Saleh where it was decided to push through the telecommunications bill to be passed by parliament. However, most parliamentarians, including ruling-party MPs, rejected the bill and transmitted it to the constitutional committee of the parliament.

Minister of Telecommunications, Eng. Kamal Al-Jabri, denied that the bill permits the listening in on people, indicating to the state run Saba News agency that the bill was to implement President Saleh's platform to reinforce

decentralization and achieve his reform agenda.

He said that the law aims to organize the telecommunications and information technology sectors and meet the beneficiaries' needs with reasonable prices.

However,ParliamentarianAbdulaziz Jubari confirmed to the Yemen Times that the bill gives security authorities the right to wiretap phones. "This bill

violates the Yemeni constitution that guarantees privacy. The current telecommunications law is enough and doesn't need amendment or change."

Jubari said that the bill imposes the installation of listening devices in street phone centers to allow security authorities to eavesdrop on calls. It would also allow for the interception of landline phone and mobile phone calls, SMS messages and internet com-

munications.

Dr. Mohammed Al-Mekhlafi, head of Yemeni Observatory for Human Rights, said that the government is trying to create legitimacy for the suppression of freedoms. Speaking to the Yemen Times, Al-Mekhlafi said that the bill includes provisions that restrict freedom, indicating that the bill tries to criminalize freedom of expression.

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Families of political security prisoners seek justice

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Feb. 15 — The families of detainees in the political security prison held a protest in front of the prison last Monday, demanding the release of their imprisoned sons who have been detained in the prison for between one and five years without trial.

Some families told the Yemen Times that their sons have been detained as hostages until their wanted relatives surrender themselves. The protest was staged after reports of the torture of ten prisoners accused of belonging to Al-Qaeda.

Activist Mosa Al-Namrani revealed that about 150 prisoners in the political security prison face psychological and physical torture. He said that those prisoners are deprived of health care, forbidden from seeing their families, subjected to solitary confinement and suffer from isolation from the outside world.

Speaking to the Yemen Times, Al-Namrani said that most kinds of food are banned in the prison except for rice, beans and some other basics. "Some prisoners receive money from their families to buy good food, but the political security officers take the money and instead buy food that is not fit for human consumption."

"Political security officers should be prosecuted by prisoners for their crimes. There is a law that gives prisoners the right to sue their jailers in the political security prison for torture and wrongful arrest."

A lawyer, Abdurrahman Barman, told the Yemen Times that the political security office has no evidence against the prisoners. "They keep those prisoners under the pretext of 'interim measures'. Actually, this phrase is not in the law. They just use it to justify their illegal actions."

He indicated that when prisoners are released, they cannot sue the political security officers for torture and arbitrary detention. They are threatened by the officers with being returned to prison if they talk about torture or anything else that goes on in the prison.

"Several political security prisoners have lost their jobs, reputation and hope after being released from the infamous prison. Moreover, they became mentally ill and their standing in soci-



Student Badr Al-Sabeli, 23, has been detained in the political security prison in Sana'a without trial for more than nine months

ety is destroyed," he said.

Ali Al-Dailami, head of the Yemeni Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms said that the political security office breaks the law and does not adhere to the orders of the public prosecutor or any legal representative. He indicated that the political security office sometimes resorts to having riot police beat and torture prisoners accused of belonging to Al-Qaeda, especially when those prisoners speak up and demand their release.

Al-Dailami condemned the mistreatment of prisoners by political security officers, calling for the officials from political security to treat prisons fairly and send them to prosecution. "We hold the officers in political security responsible for adverse prisoners' conditions, health and mental states."

Rajeh Huneish, undersecretary of the political security office hung up on the Yemen Times when asked about the condition of detainees in the prison.

Last week, the National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (HOOD), revealed that ten prisoners from the political security prison were taken to hospital as a result of torture by riot police. HOOD stated that those prisoners were beaten after they went on a hunger strike, protesting against their mistreatment and torture by political security officers.

'Innocent' student Badr Al-Sabeli



The family of Badr Al-Sabeli stage a protest in front of political security prison, demanding the release of their son who is still detained in the prison.

For more than nine months, a 23-year-old student, Badr Al-Sabeli, has been detained at the political security prison in Sana'a without trial, according to his sister, Huda Al-Sabeli.

On Monday, Badr's mother, sister and three brothers stood in front of the political security prison holding banners that read: "Badr Al-Sabeli didn't graduate from university because he was sent to jail". His mother was standing with other families, chanting, "Release my son, release Badr Al-Sabeli immediately."

The family came to the protest demanding justice. They seek the immediate release of their "peaceful son" from the political security prison. They are confident that their son is completely innocent. According to Huda, Badr was a 'victim' of a 10 minute meeting on the street with a friend that he studied with in secondary school.

"That friend is a suspect of acts relating to terrorism we have been told. The investigations of my brother show that he isn't related in any way to this person," she said. "My brother was accused of belonging to Al-Qaeda unfairly and arbitrarily."

After Badr's arrest, his family spent 45 days trying to determine his whereabouts. They discovered later that he was being held in the political security prison. "We have never entered a police station before. We are known as a conservative and respected family," she said.

Huda said that Badr was very kind

and was helping his neighborhood. He taught children different subjects for free and created social and cultural activities in the neighborhood. "He has such a kind personality and all the people in the neighborhood admire him highly," she said.

Badr is a student in the Department of Commerce and Economics at Sana'a University and was about to graduate before his 'wrongful arrest', according to his sister. "Our life has completely changed for the worst. We spend our time visiting our brother and trying to help him. Our reputation in the neighborhood has been destroyed."

According to Huda, Badr's mother lives in grief and now suffers from a very bad psychological condition. "When we visited him in prison the last time, he could not reveal anything because two soldiers were with him to prevent him from disclosing whether he was being subjected to torture or not," Badr's mother said sorrowfully.

"We are not allowed to give our son decent food, even cake is forbidden. On the other hand, qat is not forbidden in the prison," she explained. "We can't rule out that he is being tortured," she added.

"We are calling for the political security organization to release our brother soon," said Huda. She said that they are living under the repetitive slogan from the authorities in the prison: "Your son is being released next week."

"This promise is never fulfilled," she said.

JMP gives president one week to decide between dialogue or protests

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Feb. 15 — The Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) on Tuesday denied reports in the media that they welcomed dialogue with the ruling party, the General People's Congress (GPC). The JMP announced that they will consider dialogue only if the ruling party accepts the Comprehensive National Dialogue, but not what the president has called a "bilateral dialogue."

"If they are saying that we welcome the ruling party's concept of dialogue then that's totally a lie," said JMP spokesman, Mohammad Saleh. "We have rejected bilateral dialogue since the 31st of October last year. We will only accept a dialogue that includes all sides involved in the political crises."

The president has been calling for a national dialogue with opposition parties since Oct. 31. However, he has so far not responded to JMP demands that other parties outside the opposition also be involved.

The spokesman told the Yemen Times that the JMP demands the dia-

logue to include the Southern Movement, the Houthis and the opposition abroad. The JMP also demanded that the president dismiss his relatives and family members from militarily and civilian positions. The JMP have given the president a week to show his will for holding a comprehensive dialogue by responding to their demands.

"If he [the president] does not respond, then we will continue with the second phase of our programmed activities in the streets," said Saleh.

The public anti-government protests that started on Jan. 16 were first led by the JMP. The protests are now being led by young people, university students, professional syndicates and civil society NGOs.

Many political and human rights activists didn't approve of the JMP's choice of entering into dialogue with the government. Also, Facebook groups have been created by young people to stand for themselves and to organize protests independently from the JMP.

"We respect the fact that the protesters in the streets have started to lead

themselves by themselves. The JMP will not be an alternative to the street, it will always cooperate with the street's activities," Saleh commented.

Ahmed Al-Marwani, a Sana'a University student who participates in anti-government protests, said that the JMP had lost its power in the streets.

"The JMP now shows their real aims by negotiating and entering into a dialogue with the GPC. All the political parties, whether ruling or opposing, are seeking power, but we don't want to be used as their pawns. We are going out into the streets, but as ourselves, as a pure youth led revolution," said Al-Marwani.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh is also preparing plans in case the JMP calls for the people to protest. The president announced on Monday that he will open his office to citizens, political and social figures, and civil society NGOs to hear their complaints and opinions. The president also encouraged some of his supporters to create a facebook group to hear the youth's problems, and promised to discuss those problems

with them.

"The president is trying to gain back the people's trust on social networks and in the media, while on the street he sends his criminals to cheer for him and to beat activists for practicing their right of free speech," said anti-government protester, Ali Al-Masouri.

Over the last week many demonstrations have taken place in the streets of most major cities in Yemen. Simultaneously, both pro-Saleh demonstrations supporting the government and anti-government protests inspired by the Egyptian revolution have been taking place.

The pro-Saleh demonstrations are believed to be organized and paid for by the ruling party to take over any location where anti-government demonstrations have been announced to take place. An eye witness told the Yemen Times that they are willing to participate with the pro-government demonstrations to get paid YR 5,000 each day. These protesters are also supplied with electric cattle prods and wooden stakes to attack anti-government protesters.

and information technology industries. "They even want to control SMS messages. Unfortunately, the state gives itself a bad image," he said.

He indicated that this bill came with the aim of legalizing criminal actions, and called on ruling party parliamentarians not to pass such laws, and continue their opposition to this bill. He also suggested that the state wanted to pass another bill that would allow policemen to kill people without accountability.

In Brief

SANA'A

Yemen, UK discuss security cooperation

Yemen and Britain discussed on Wednesday aspects of security cooperation and means of boosting them, especially areas of training and combating terrorism and enhancing the coastguard abilities.

This came during a meeting coordinated by Interior Minister Mutahar al-Masri and British Ambassador to Yemen Jonathan Wilks, who touched on arrangements for holding the meeting of Friends of Yemen and the possibility of supporting security aspects.

The British ambassador hailed the performance of the Yemeni security services, especially in the counter-terrorism unity and the coastguard authority.

For his part, Al-Masri noted the level of the existing security cooperation between Yemen and Britain, valuing the support provided by the British government to the Yemeni security services.

Cabinet approves billion dollar fast-track to reach MDGs

In its meeting chaired by Prime Minister Ali Mujawar, the Cabinet approved on Tuesday a document of fast-track to achieve Yemen's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The document included five key aims: alleviate poverty, find sustainable water sources, promote health conditions, make basic education for all and achieve the principle of equality of opportunity between sexes.

The fast-track program is an integrated and operation plan of action for a period of five years consisting of selected priorities in the framework of the MDGs, which have been adapted in light of the circumstances and facts of the national economy.

The estimated total cost expected for reaching the goals of this fast-track program amounts to USD 2.43 billion.

The fast-track program aims to decrease the rate of population living under the national poverty line by about 4.10 percent and by 9.8 percent for the population who do not have access to adequate food by 2015.

In addition, the program aims at making basic education for all by 2015 to reach 93 percent for the stages from 1 to 6, narrowing the gap of net enrolment between the sexes in the basic education phases to reach 87 percent, and increasing the rate of health services coverage to reach out 75 percent of the population, as well as decreasing the mortality of children under five to 40 deaths per thousand and the maternal mortality to 88 death per hundred thousand live birth.

HAJJAH

Hajjah meeting on GTZ Food Security Program

An expanded meeting was held on Tuesday in Hajjah province that gathered Governor Farid Mujawar and experts from the GTZ Food Security Program and a number of advisors and coordinators in the republic.

It focused on issues related to the performance of the program in the last period and the views of officials towards improving its performance in the future.

The program includes providing food security assistance to remote regions in Hajjah based on the fact that these regions are arable and are worthy of support to encourage agriculture and to improve incomes and reduce poverty.

The meeting also dealt with risks of qat chewing and the spread of qat cultivation and its impacts on the national food security strategy.

The women's sector will be supported to educate women and introduce them to several useful programs with the aim to qualify them in areas such as industries to ensure their contributions to increasing family incomes, the meeting urged.

The German director of the program said it will run at the governorate and district levels to achieve long-term food security with the aid of 2 million Euros.

TAIZ

Yemen calls for more UNHCR aid to cope with refugees' needs

Yemen called on the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to double its assistance to Yemen to cope with the refugees' needs.

During his meeting with the Director of the UNHCR's Office in Aden Bashir Khan, Taiz governor Hamoud Al-Sofi briefed the UNHCR's official on the huge problems Yemen is attempting to tackle as a result of the non-stop influx of refugees to the country.

At their meeting, Al-Sofi held talks with Khan over several issues pertaining to the refugees arriving on Taiz's coasts as well as the adopted procedures for receiving and sending the refugees to Kharaz main camp in Lahj province.

In return, the UNHCR official appreciated Yemen's efforts in receiving and protecting the refugees fled from the Horn of Africa in spite of its economic burdens.

He accented that such efforts would be considered by the UNHCR's officials, as Yemen is the only country in the Middle East that receives Somalis and other refugees from the Horn of Africa.

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Continued from Page 1

Tribal mediator seeks journalist's release

"Although Shaye was arrested last August, Al-Qaeda has not made frequent reference to him. Even though the organization believes Shaye's verdict to be "cruel" – in which he was sentenced to be jailed for five years – it recognized that any words of defense would hurt him even more," said Al-Jumhi.

Shaye's continued detention at the request of Barack Obama would not

be the first time Yemeni prisoners have been detained at the behest of the US. Recently leaked diplomatic cables have revealed that 28 Yemenis were imprisoned on the basis of "USG [US government] objections, despite Saleh agreeing to release them as part of a Ramadan amnesty in 2004.

MPs and activists reject 'eavesdropping' bill

He also refuted the claim of the

telecommunications minister that the bill doesn't allow eavesdropping.

"This action is proof that the state is unable to control the country. The state has only one strategy: how to be in power for a long time regardless of the bad consequences of this action," he said.

Independent Parliamentarian, Sakhr Al-Wajeeh, told the Yemen Times that the aim of the bill is to violate human rights and to provide the government with total control over the telecommunications

Antifungal medicine can cause liver toxicity

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Feb. 16 — The Yemeni Society for Consumer Protection (YSCP) announced on Saturday that a medicine used for fungal infections may cause liver damage.

According to the YSCP, the medication Ketoconazole (brand name Nizoral) which is taken orally for fungal infections does treat the infection, but causes direct side effects on the liver.

The warning announcement stated that Nizoral may cause serious side effects after one to four weeks of usage, according to the Saudi Authority for Nutrition and Medication.

Fungi can cause infection in the scalp, body, face, hands, groin, under the nails and in between the toes or fingers. Ketoconazole kills fungi and yeast by stopping them from producing a substance which is an essential component of fungal cell membranes.

Dr. Hussein Al-Muntasser, consultant of dermatology, told the Yemen Times that he has never prescribed Ketoconazole for his patients as it has serious side effects on the liver.

"If this medicine is taken for a prolonged time, it may cause liver toxicity or liver poisoning. Thus, I do not recommend doctors to prescribe it for their patients with fungal infection," said Al-Muntaser.

Al-Muntaser explained that the medicine has only slight side effects if the patient uses one tablet a one month. However, he said that Nizoral should never be the solution for fungal infections as there are safe alternatives that have no side effects on the liver.

He said that Itraconazole (brand name SporanoX) and Fluconazole

(brand name Flucan or Diflucan) are safer alternatives to treat fungal infection over a longer time without having side effects on the liver.

"When a man comes to me with fungi in his feet due to a serious injury, it means that he needs an anti-fungal medication for a long time. Definitely Nizoral is not the treatment."

YSCP has released the announcement to TV stations, magazines and newspapers warning consumers not to

patients," said Saif.

He added that the medicine is approved by the American Food and Drug Authority and that it is not dangerous to the health. However, it should only be used for a short time period with limited conditions when the case is critical.

Nevertheless, the YSCP said that they had seen research by the Saudi Food and Drug Authority showing that the medicine is directly affecting one in 10,000 cases.



Nizoral or Ketoconazole, which kills fungi, is reported to have direct serious side effects on the liver. Arguments between the Yemeni Society for Consumer Protection and the Supreme Board of Drugs and Medical Appliances have been raised. The society calls on the board to ban it. Currently, the medication is still on the market and sold for YR 2,900 or USD 14.

use the medication because of its serious side effects. Al-Thawra newspaper published the announcement about Nizoral's side effects on the liver three days ago.

However, according to Dr. Najeeb Saif, head of the Supreme Board of Drugs and Medical Appliances (SBDMA) at the Ministry of Health and Population, the medication is like any other medication, that if taken in excess, it may have side effects on the body.

"We [SBDMA] have sent a letter to Al-Thawra newspaper telling them that the warning they published is only for doctors to say that they should take care when they prescribe the medicine for

The website netdoctor recommends that Nizoral only be given after a blood test to test that the liver is functioning well. Regular blood tests should be done every two weeks in order to make sure that there are no serious side effects on the body and the liver in particular.

Nizoral should be immediately stopped when the patient develops symptoms of vomiting, unexpected itching, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, dark urine or the development of yellow coloring to the skin.

Nizoral cream and shampoo, medical cosmetics that are used for external proposes, do not pose any danger to the liver.

Taiz protesters vow to continue, demand president's resignation

By: Ali Saeed

TAIZ, Feb 16 — Thousands of protesters in Taiz's Al-Tahrir Square are refusing to back down on their sixth day of protests, demanding that the regime step down immediately, the Yemen Times learned on Wednesday.

Rafiq Al-Kuhali, protest organizer and Director of the Equality Organization for Political Development and Human Rights, told the Yemen Times that people from rural areas around Taiz have begun flowing into the city to join the protests.

"Yesterday around 10,000 people participated in the protest, demanding that Ali Abdullah Saleh resign from the presidency immediately," said Al-Kuhali.

She explained that people are coming from Shara'b district and other areas surrounding the city, so as to join and support the protesters.

"We will continue until Saleh and his regime steps down," she said.

Taiz, 286km south of the capital Sana'a, is the most populated governorate in the country, with approximately four million inhabitants according to the Central Statistics Organization. In addition, the number of youth in Taiz exceeds 50% of the total population, according to Dr. Abdullah Al-Dayfani, Director of the Research and Studies Center at the University of Taiz.

The city is also the largest industrial area in Yemen. Most of the country's factories and trading companies are headquartered there, including one of the largest family businesses in Yemen, the Hayel Saeed Ana'am Corporation.

The protesters in Taiz are profoundly inspired by the Tunisian and Egyptian revolutions. Indeed, a new movement called "Youth for Change" has emerged in the city following Mubarak's resignation from office on 11 February 2011.

"This is not just a protest. There is an actual revolution taking place in Taiz," said Al-Kuhali.

In the same vein as Egypt's 24-hour



Thousands of people in Taiz in their sixth day of protests demanding that the Saleh government relinquish power.

rallies, demonstrators in Taiz are protesting day and night, taking meals and sleeping on the street.

A local source from Taiz told the Yemen Times on Tuesday night that over 2,000 people – including youth, the elderly and children – were protesting in Al-Tahrir Square next to the Al-Safer transport station.

"They were shouting 'the people want regime to fall'," he said.

On the first days of the protests, some supporters of the ruling party clashed with protesters, with each side throwing rocks at one another according to Abdulhadi Naji, editor-in-chief of the taiztoday.com news website. Around 25 anti-government protesters were reported injured.

With protests continuing late into the night, security forces have been deployed throughout the city. Security has been heightened around all commercial buildings, including banks and industrial plants.

The Human Rights Information Center in Taiz recently published a press release on the current situation in the city. The center confirmed that more than 75 people who were arrested during the first day of protests were later released on Tuesday.

It confirmed that, "Some people carrying Saleh photos were throwing rocks at protesters."

The United Nations office in Sana'a also released a statement on Monday, saying "In recent days, armed clashes and confrontations have been reported from different highly populated districts."

The UN office called on "All involved parties to fulfill their obligations under international humanitarian law to ensure civilian protection and to take all precautions to avoid any civilian casualties."

It also confirmed that the UN remains committed to assisting all vulnerable people throughout the country.

New Job Opportunities For Yemeni Nationals only

Calvalley Petroleum (Cyprus) Ltd. The operator of Malik Block 9 in the Republic of Yemen invites Yemeni Nationals Only to join its team and apply for the following Positions:



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- Degree in Business, Marketing or related field or relevant experience of marketing, management practices preferred.
- Fluent in English (reading & writing).
- Must have a minimum of Three years retail Customs & Clearance experience.
- Must have strong analytical, strategic and planning skills.
- Strong team playing, clear communication.
- Flexibility to perform assigned tasks independently or as part of a work team
- Sense of urgency
- Organizational skills and ability to manage multiple priorities and meet frequent short timeline goals and deadlines
- Advanced Proficiency with Microsoft Office applications, especially Excel and Word.

Head of Procurement

Brief Description:

This person works closely with buyers to achieve the goals of the category business plan and buys in accordance with all policies and procedures established by the company.

Essential Duties and Responsibilities:

- Manages, directs, and holds all Buyers accountable for their job duties.
- Establish and optimize strong vendor relations between Calvalley and its vendors.
- Reviews acquisition costs to ensure items purchased are at the lowest cost consistent with considerations of quality, reliability of source, and urgency of need.
- Review all products available from current distributor base. Find or negotiate the lowest possible net costing available. Eliminate duplicate vendors of the same items. Creates and maintains vendor scorecard for the direct and retail businesses on various criteria.
- Works closely with Buying team on Open-to-buy, PO management and product flow through various distribution channels
- Works with Buyers on future purchases to ensure best method of shipping that will ensure lowest costs as a percentage of product costs.
- Submits daily and weekly reports to check service levels and inventory turns, makes adjustments as needed.
- Visits stores, as needed, to monitor programs, obtain store feedback and to assess overall implementation effectiveness.
- Maintains all necessary department files and records.
- Assignment the system requisition to the Buyers.

Requirements

- Degree in Business, Purchasing, Marketing or related field or relevant experience of marketing, accounting and financial management practices preferred.
- Fluent in English (reading & writing).
- Must have a minimum of five years retail purchasing experience.
- Must have strong analytical, financial, strategic and planning skills.
- Strong team playing, clear communication.
- Flexibility to perform assigned tasks independently or as part of a work team

- Sense of urgency
- Organizational skills and ability to manage multiple priorities and meet frequent short timeline goals and deadlines
- Advanced Proficiency with Microsoft Office applications, especially Excel and Word.

Materials Receiving Clerk

Brief Description:

This person works closely with Vendors to achieve the goals of the category business plan and receive in accordance with all policies and procedures established by the company.

Essential Duties and Responsibilities:

- Manage daily activity of the warehouse.
- Receiving of incoming goods & materials.
- Loading and off loading materials.
- Issuing goods in and out.
- Weekly physical inventory of materials.
- Monitoring service companies materials.
- Coordinating with the field warehouse.

Requirements

- High school, Fluent in English (reading & writing)
- Must have a minimum of Two years retail purchasing experience.
- Must have strong analytical, strategic and planning skills.
- Strong team playing, clear communication.
- Flexibility to perform assigned tasks independently or as part of a work team
- Sense of urgency
- Organizational skills and ability to manage multiple priorities and meet frequent short timeline goals and deadlines
- Advanced Proficiency with Microsoft Office applications, especially Excel and Word.

Interested applicants should send their CV's with a covering letter to the following email address jobs@calvalleyyemen.com (Please write the title of the post you are applying for in the subject box). The closing date for all positions is Feb. 25th, 2011. Only shortlisted applicants will be contacted.

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Special Report

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

Yemen's future prospects

Three armed factions may define Yemen's future: the Southern Movement, the Shiite Movement (i.e. the Houthis) and the Sunni Movement (i.e. Al-Qaeda). In addition to these three political forces, Yemen is experiencing troublesome regional and international interventions, a political crisis between the government and the opposition, a weak state economy and an inability for government to fulfill its core obligations.

International participation in any war against Al-Qaeda will create a state of polarization. This means that Yemeni society will be witness to a split, wherein 'those who are not with us are against us'.

Should Al-Qaeda in Yemen become as strong and threatening as its counterpart in Iraq, tribal communities in Yemen will be expected to form Iraqi-style 'sahawat', or 'awakening councils'. These councils are pro-government armed groups that will seek out and destroy Al-Qaeda cells in their communities. Once these councils are established, it will become much more difficult for America and its allies to destroy the extremists.

The battle with Al-Qaeda has begun and it is in the process of developing wider dimensions that will involve the whole of society, including peaceful opposition movements, tribes and government.

Re-announcing the revival of the Aden-Abyan Army

Qassem Al-Raimi, a military officer within Yemen's Al-Qaeda, recently announced in an Internet recording last October the creation of a force called the Aden-Abyan Army, which intends to free Yemen from what Al-Qaeda calls the crusaders and their apostate agents.

"We bring good news to the Nation of Islam all over the world," said the militant, "that we are coming close to laying the first foundations of the Aden-Abyan Army, which will be the primary line of defense for the nation and its faith. It will free its sacred places and cleanse it of the crusaders and their renegade agents."

Al-Raimi added that, "Because the Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime is still standing – though staggeringly – it is in possession of water and electricity. Our war with [the Yemeni government] is one of exhaustion and attrition, through which we seek to stretch the enemy's front to the point of weakness, making it easier to destroy.

In the meantime, we continue to build our forces to the devastation of our enemy."

How alliances turned into enemies

Until recently, Al-Qaeda in Yemen never posed a deadly threat to either the state or to the international community. It was clear that the organization was subject to certain forms of containment, which may have been the result of an unidentified truce or deal that lead to a suspension of its activities and a paralysis of its movement.

Indeed, there is a hypothesis that connects the growth of Al-Qaeda and the targeting of older military and security institutions, whose role has been curtailed and whose power has diminished in favor of younger institutions directed by the second generation of the ruling family.

This theory claims that some kind of agreement was negotiated between Al-Qaeda

and the older military institutions, resulting in the two parties' cooperation to achieve two specific goals. First, the older military elements would provide a cover for some Al-Qaeda activities in a manner that would not conflict with the political interests of the country. Second, both parties would put pressure on more modern military elements so as to curb minimization plans intended to gradually dismantle older military institutions.

According to this assumption, the older and more conventional military institutions in Yemen have come to believe in a conspiracy of covert agreements between the newer military elements and American intelligence agencies, which aim at the dissection of conservative Yemeni culture.

According to the above theory, the newer military institutions that swing back and forth between subordination and opposition to American intelligence agencies have succeeded in curtailing – but not in dismantling – the older elements. This has encouraged the newer institutions to exert local and international pressure on the president, so as to force him to intervene politically and abolish older military elements once and for all.

This theory also argues that the bolstering of Al-Qaeda was the natural outcome of antiquated Yemeni military

culture acting upon its self-defensive instincts.

Al-Qaeda entities in Yemen

There is confirmation to the effect that Al-Qaeda in Yemen is actually divided into three sections, with each entity attempting to dominate the others or, on occasion, two entities partnering so as to dominate the third. This third section could be described as the 'main group'. It is represented by Osama Bin Laden and is led by Nasser Al-Wahaishi. The other two entities are factions that consist of members who have been recruited by the two Yemeni intelligence authorities – Political Security and National Security – and instructed to infiltrate the main group. Members of these other two entities have two main goals.

First, they work towards the disassembling and weakening of the main unit, so as to freeze, tame and influence it. Second, they attempt to mobilize their respective groups to launch attacks on the opposing intelligence agency. For example, if one group is surreptitiously supported by the Political Security authority, its members would target the National Security agency. Likewise, if one group were supported by the old military guard, it would oppose elements of the new guard. According to some observers, this would explain the systemized targeting and assassination of Political

and National intelligence authorities from time to time.

There are also rumors of a fourth faction that may be linked to both the National Security department and the Strategic Support Branch. The latter is a new American intelligence agency established during the Bush era, with the purpose of implanting special units and teams in certain high-risk countries to carry out acts similar to those performed by jihadists. In other words, American copies of Al-Qaeda.

Indeed, there are several indications that some American intelligence bureaus do not intend to eradicate Al-

Qaeda in Yemen. For one thing, if the US really did want to destroy Al-Qaeda, it would not depend so heavily upon violent coercion, which has the intuitive effect of pushing more victimized citizens directly into Al-Qaeda's arms. American violence generates public sympathy for the extremist organization.

A further inference suggests that American intelligence services are working to reduce the number of constituent forces within Yemen's Al-Qaeda from three to two. One of the remaining factions would represent Bin Laden, while the other would represent Al-Qaeda members recruited by American security institutions. This second group would grant the US the power to influence Al-Qaeda's main faction and to exploit it indirectly. Such quiet influence, both positive and negative, would be consistent with US policies to date.

Pragmatic alliances between Al-Qaeda and other powers

There are reasons to attribute the existence of connections between conservative elements in Yemeni society and Al-Qaeda to simple common interest. For example, some Al-Qaeda allies may not be interested in Al-Qaeda's extremist ideology whatsoever. Instead, their alliance is simply a means of ensuring the continued existence of a ruling elite.

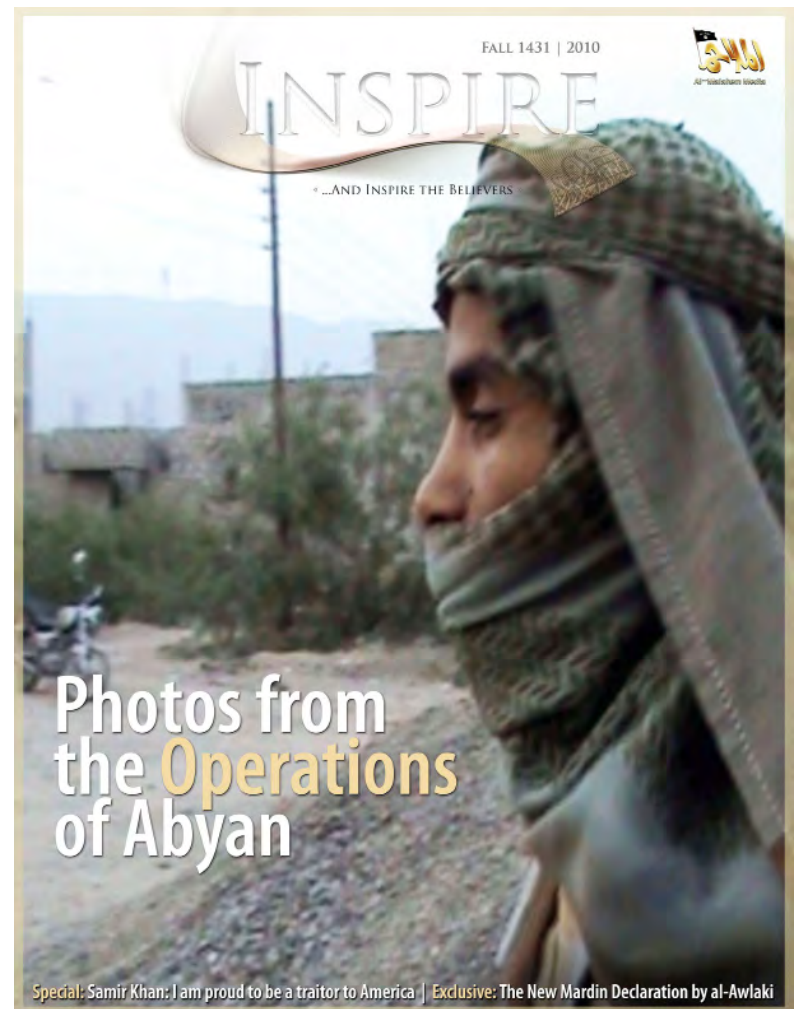
This situation would be identical to the alliance in the 1980s between the US and the Mujahideen of Afghanistan on the one hand, and between the Mujahideen and Arab states on the other. At that time, no one accused the US of being an accomplice to terror. What brought these two seemingly opposed forces into partnership with one another was a common interest: driving the Soviets out of Afghanistan.

At the time, the Mujahideen were nothing more than a trump card played by the US to achieve certain political goals within its conflict with the Soviet Union. The same

explanation can be applied to the alleged relationship between Al-Qaeda and other conservative organizations in Yemen.

The Aden-Abyan Army and the Southern Movement

By assessing further the more recent



The second issue of AQAP's English language publication *Inspire* detailed operations against the Yemeni Military in Abyan in 2010



The role of Qasim al-Raimi as military commander took center stage in 2010 as AQAP began to conduct major operations against the Yemeni Military in Abyan

political developments in Yemen, it becomes possible to generate even more hypotheses. The most outstanding of these derives from Al-Qaeda's success in marginalizing the Yemeni government in Abyan and Shabwa governorates. More precisely, Al-Qaeda has managed to seize upper and lower Awaliq, a belt of land that extends from the desert in the north to the sea in the south. This new border forged by Al-Qaeda mirrors tribal alliances that already exist in the region, meaning that in the future, Al-Qaeda will be able to depend upon an advanced defensive line – reinforced by tribal agreements – to protect its core territorial integrity.

The creation of this new Al-Qaeda 'security fence' followed a string of recent operations conducted by the new Aden-Abyan Army against Yemeni security personnel.

The Aden-Abyan Army has also done a remarkable job of capitalizing off of any and every political event in Yemen, so as to weave quality political propaganda. For example, it has used the fact of American airstrikes to entice the people of stricken governorates into supporting Al-Qaeda.

It has also, to a certain extent, managed to exploit the political situation in

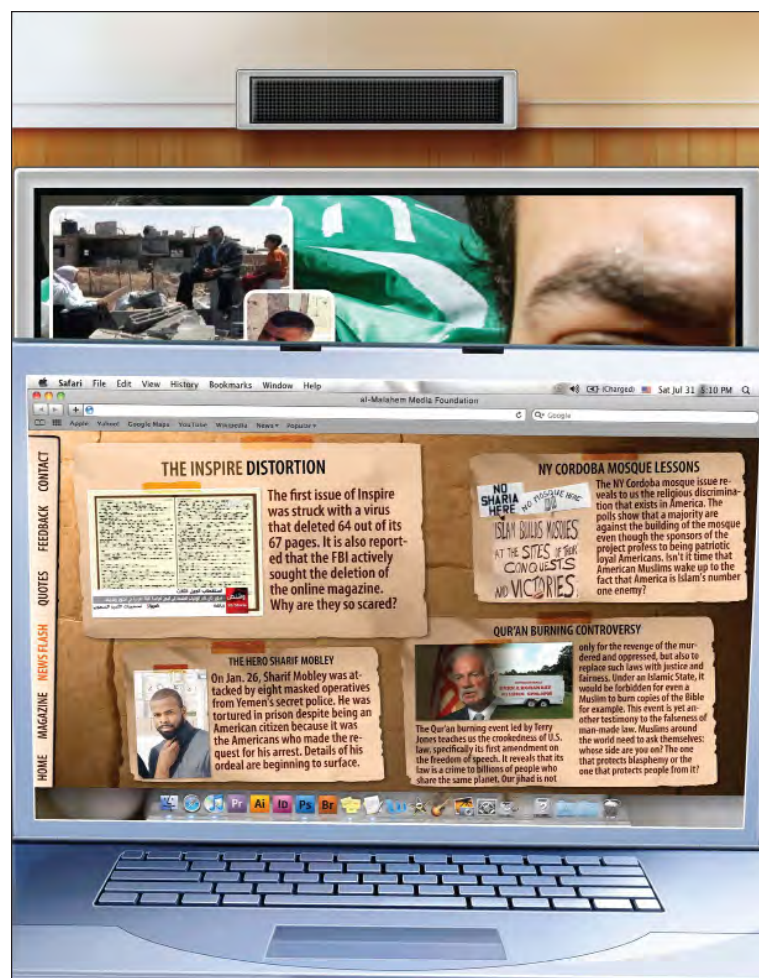
the south to reinforce its territorial integrity. Although the Southern Movement has no clear connection with Al-Qaeda in Yemen, it does not take any steps against Al-Qaeda and it even tolerates its existence in some areas that it controls geographically. As far as the Movement is concerned, so long as Al-Qaeda shares a similarly hostile

position against the central government in Sana'a, it will not oppose the extremist organization's being stationed in southern lands.

It is clear, then, that attempts made by the government to associate the Southern Movement with Al-Qaeda (e.g. its use of the expression "Qaeda-Movement") are a kind of misguided deception. Although the Southern Movement and Al-Qaeda do both share a common desire to see the central Yemeni government overthrown, they conduct distinctly different activities and have distinctly independent visions for the future.

Based on this perspective, the Southern Movement does not consider any present geographic expansion of Al-Qaeda in the south to be an act of hostility that demands retaliatory action.

Qassem Al-Raimi, a military officer within Yemen's Al-Qaeda, recently announced in an Internet recording last October the creation of a force called the Aden-Abyan Army, which intends to free Yemen from what Al-Qaeda calls the crusaders and their apostate agents.



Members from the latest generation of Al-Qaeda are known as the "Internet Jihadis", utilizing the internet in new ways to spread their message

The Yemen Times Special Report on Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula concludes on Monday, February, 21.

Al-Qaeda in Yemen has passed through six of the following historical phases

Phase	Definition	Outstanding features	Period
Phase I: Establishment	This has represented a vital stage in the course of Al-Qaeda in Yemen as well as in other locations	Mobilizing youth in training camps in Afghanistan while emphasizing that the battles will not end when the Soviets pull out of Afghanistan but that they should be prepared to engage in a wider ranging world battle.	From mid-1980s to early 1990s.
Phase II: Exploring	Here the organization endeavored to find out which areas in the world were better to manage conflicts. Therefore, Somalia was the first field for Al-Qaeda out of Afghanistan after the collapse of the USSR.	One of the outstanding features of that phase was the appointment of a local leadership of Al-Qaeda under, Abu Ali Al-Harethi, 40, who was later killed by a CIA aircraft early in Nov. 2002. That local leadership had its global objectives that included, inter alia, bombing of the USS Cole through which the organization managed to attract new recruits for the second phase.	From the early 1990s till the launch of the Global Front for Fighting Jews and Crusaders in February 1998.
Phase III: The organizational structure	This was Al-Qaeda's organizational structuring stage of which the most outstanding features are intellectual activity and research works by sheikhs and scholars who enriched Al-Qaeda's ideological library with readings and visions of Islam in line with modern requirements.	It coincided with the US invasion of Iraq in 2003.	Establishing the Al-Qaeda organization in the Arabian Peninsula as a structural local organization whose leaders' names were declared. Despite its name, not a single attempt by it was recorded outside the KSA except for supplying the Iraqi front with militants, funds and media support.
Phase IV	Self-assertion	From 2004 to 2006	At this stage Al-Qaeda engaged in a grand war with global powers that was described by Al-Qaeda as a war of attrition for America in Yemen in addition to Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia.
Phase of the Second Generation Command	Training and organizing the Second Generation to take over command. The new leadership seems more fundamental and more hostile towards authorities.	From 2006 to 2009.	Escape of 23 dangerous members of Al-Qaeda in Yemen. Nasser Al-Wahaishi takes over Al-Qaeda branch in Yemen, establishing Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula
Operations abroad	Moving from local to international attacks.	From 2009 to present.	Attempted bombing of an American plane over Detroit.

Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Has a position of a Consular Officer

POSITION DESCRIPTION

Position Title :	Consular Officer
Section :	Consular section
Employment :	Indeterminate position – 40 hours a week
Period:	First period is 24 months (extension is possible).
Salary indication:	To be discussed.
Eligibility :	This position is open to all persons who meet the qualifications
Last date to submit application :	Wednesday , March, 2, 2011 at 14h45

SCREENING REQUIREMENTS

Education : Degree from a recognized college/university.

Language : Fluent in English, Arabic (read, write and speak). ***There is a strong/distinct preference for speaking/writing and reading in Dutch***

Knowledge and experience : A minimum of 2 years of experience in an International Organization in the following fields: consular, immigration or similar.

Experience in client service and in a general office environment.

Demonstrated experience working on a PC in a network environment.

A valid driver's license is required

JOB SUMMARY

Under the general direction of the Head consular and general affairs, implements consular policy and objectives and administers the Consular Assistance and Emergency Services Programs within the mission consular jurisdiction; administers and controls the legal and notary services program; manages the NVIS, Raas, biometric and related programs; develops and maintains productive relationships with host authorities and organizations and other diplomatic missions.

RATED QUALIFICATIONS

Knowledge

- ◊ Knowledge of Netherlands consular policies and procedures.
- ◊ Knowledge of local authorities related to the duties of this position.
- ◊ Knowledge of Government of the Netherlands priorities.
- ◊ Knowledge of computer applications: Windows, Excel, Word, Outlook, Internet research.

Ability

- ◊ Ability to speak, read and write in English and Arabic (**complete fluency is required**). **There is a strong/distinct preference for the language in Dutch**
- ◊ Ability to write and read reports in the language of Dutch.
- ◊ Ability to establish effective interpersonal relationship within team and with colleagues and supervisors
- ◊ Ability to work with the public.
- ◊ Ability to work quickly and accurately under pressure.
- ◊ Ability to plan and organize workflow.
- ◊ Ability to adapt quickly to procedural and technological changes.
- ◊ Ability to analyze and interpret information quickly and efficiently according to established criteria and to do follow up.

Personal suitability

- ◊ Strong sense of client service;
- ◊ Planning and organizational skills;
- ◊ Effective personal relationships, tact and courtesy;
- ◊ Professional integrity;
- ◊ High degree of discretion and professional integrity;
- ◊ Effective performance under pressure;
- ◊ Initiative and sound judgment;
- ◊ Strong interpersonal skills for dealing with clients, colleagues and supervisors;
- ◊ Flexibility and adaptability;
- ◊ Dependable and loyal.

Working conditions

- ◊ The candidate is required to work directly with public.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

- The candidate must be authorized to work legally in Yemen.
- The candidate must have a valid driver's license; will be called upon to drive his/herself for work related matters, using an Embassy's vehicle.
- The candidate must be available to travel on occasion.

The appointment of the successful candidate will be subject to a check, the candidate must submit the following documents on being selected by the Mission:

1. Police clearance certificate;
2. letter of recognition from your bank stating your name, years of client service and your address.
3. professional and educational mark sheets and certificates;
4. Identity card (DNI or NIE).
5. certificate of Yemenie or Dutch Citizenship (if applicable);
6. birth Certificate;
7. 3 x ID photos;
8. letter(s) of reference;
9. School certificate.

HOW TO APPLY

Send your application to :

Email: saa-ca@minbuza.nl

Only applications submitted to the above address and before the cut-off date and time will be considered for screening.

Notes :

1. Anyone wishing to compete for this position should send their Resume (in English or Dutch) and a covering letter **in English or Dutch** stating their interest in the position and the reason why they think they are the most suitable candidate, with reference to their qualifications and work experience. You must also provide three reference letters (attached in electronic format); the originals will be requested of you if needed.
2. **Only the applicants short-listed will be contacted by the HR section.**
3. A written test and personal interview will be conducted in the selection process for this position.



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We're looking for energetic, fresh university graduates, excited to volunteer with one of the world's leading NGOs. We want people who are able to work as part of a multicultural team, have good computer skills, and can communicate effectively in both Arabic and English. Whatever your background, you will need to be highly organized, you will have attention for detail and be able to take initiative, and you will be willing to work efficiently and independently.

Your opportunity

Volunteering with us is a great way gain experience working in a dynamic and multicultural team. This opportunity will help you develop your skills, learn about the NGO sector, and contribute to making Yemen a better place. Depending on your experience and interests, you could find yourself doing anything from conducting research, working on proposals, to helping us keep our programmes running smoothly.

To apply

Excited by this opportunity? Contact us on 01 450170 or come to our office to get a Volunteer Application Form. To apply, send a copy of your CV and cover letter along with a completed Volunteer Application Form to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk or by fax to 01 450170.

Closing date for applications is **25th February 2011**

CVs without applications will not be considered



JOB VACANCY

ISLAMIC RELIEF YEMEN

Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY) is seeking qualified candidate to fill the following vacancy:

Position: Orphans & Child Welfare Programme Manager (Sana'a Based)

Reference: OCWPM/IPD/01.02.11

Job Purpose: The purpose of this post is to manage and develop Islamic Relief's Child Welfare Programme in Yemen in line with Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY) country strategy and the programme policies and procedures.

Responsibilities: The post holder will be responsible for managing and developing IRY's OCW programme which is orphans sponsorship and other child welfare projects. The main duties include managing and developing all aspects of programme identification, preparation, implementation, development, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and training.

Requirements:

- Must be a graduate in development studies or social sciences.
- A minimum of five years experience of working for an international NGO.
- A proven record of designing & implementing development programmes.
- Experience in programme planning, monitoring, evaluation and appraisal.
- Good understanding of development and relief issues as well as appreciation of cultural and social differences.
- Understanding and commitment to principles of child rights and child protection.
- An understanding of child development/ welfare / education projects especially within the context of Yemen.
- Excellent programme management skills
- Excellent networking, communication and interpersonal skills.
- A commitment to work on a team basis and the ability to lead project teams. Staff management and development skills.
- Development and implementation of appropriate policies, procedures and administrative systems.
- Report writing skills.
- Good numerical and problems solving skills. Experience of preparing and managing budgets.
- Excellent written and spoken English and Arabic.
- Excellent skills and knowledge of Windows, Office and Internet applications.
- Flexible & Patient. Ability to work on your own initiative as well as a part of a team.
- Sympathetic with aims & objectives of Islamic Relief.
- Must be able to travel extensively within Yemen.

Position: Protection Officer

Location: Sana'a with frequent travel to Amran and Haradh.

Responsibilities:

- Plan and supervise the development, coordination, implementation and monitoring of protection activities;
- Promote the understanding of protection and to provide training and capacity building of staff on protections issues.
- Provide technical support to protection team on protection work in emergencies
- plan and supervise the development, coordination, implementation and monitoring of protection activities; To ensure all project activities are implemented to the highest standards on a timely manner.

Requirements:

- University degree preferably in law, political science, international relations, human rights or anthropology.
- Three years professional experience, with at least two years' field experience with refugees or IDPs.
- Experience with participatory assessment, programmed planning and management techniques
- Excellent oral and written communication skills in Arabic as well as English.

Please send a copy of your CV latest by 26th February 2011.

HR/Admin Department

Islamic Relief Yemen, P. O. Box 15088, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Fax No: 01-415998 Or Email: info@iryemen.org

Applicants should be sympathetic to the values and principles of Islamic Relief

Islamic Relief is an equal opportunities employer.

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

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Emirates

Elections postponed, then what?

By: Nasr Taha Mustafa

With his usual intelligence, wisdom and flexibility, President Ali Abdullah Saleh has managed to defuse a potentially devastating crisis in Yemen, a country that is already blighted by poverty, unemployment and small arms proliferation.

He directed his statement to the Yemeni people in as clear and trustworthy a manner possible, he will make as many compromises as is necessary to promote the interests of the country. This includes reopening the election registry, which will necessitate postponing parliamentary elections until a later date that is collectively agreed upon.

Moreover, he called a meeting with

the Parliament and the Shura Council to determine steps that might be taken to restore dialogue with the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP). Evidently, Saleh recognizes the JMP – a collection of four political parties represented in Parliament – to be a reliable guarantor of public interests.

Regarding the postponement of parliamentary elections, a new date will be determined by a four-person committee in which the ruling party and the opposition will be equally represented. It is our hope that the elections won't be postponed too far into the future, as this would require constitutional experts to find dubious excuses to extend the currently parliamentary term.

The president has also conceded to the freezing of all debate on constitutional amendments. In the eyes of many Yemenis, this is the most signifi-

cant compromise that he's made. Indeed, some of the amendments that the president had proposed were ill-timed, while others were altogether meaningless.

For example, although I am a strong supporter of women's rights, I believe that the establishment of a second legislative chamber (or Shura Council) for women would be a pointless development in Yemen. Such an amendment would simply cost more money and complicate Yemen's opaque legal processes even further. Some laws already take a full year to move through Yemen's one legislative chamber. If another chamber were established, it could take yet another whole year for these laws to be passed.

President Saleh has made some deeply personal concessions as well. He has publicly stood against the

prospect of hereditary rule in Yemen and has promised not to seek another presidential term in 2013. All Yemenis should respect the presidents' promises and abstain from suspicion. After all, even an undergraduate political science student could agree that after what has taken place in Egypt, hereditary rule will no longer be tolerated in any Middle Eastern country, let alone in Yemen. Why do people continue to gossip and speculate?

The process of national dialogue is now firmly in place and it has been progressing ever since the beginning of this most recent political crises (which is arguably the most dangerous this country has ever faced). Weeks have passed since the president announced his various concessions and yet the JMP continues to look upon his promises with a cynical eye. Why is

this so?

After what has happened in Tunisia and Egypt, it is clear that autocracy in the Middle East is dead. In its place will come cooperation and political agreement. As such, our brothers within the JMP must stop discussing the necessity of "guarantees" and begin cooperating responsibly with the General Peoples' Congress. Indeed, those who continue to speak of "guarantees" are either silly or keen to sabotage any agreement between this country's political parties. The only guarantee that we actually need is change and goodwill, both of which have flooded the region over the past few weeks.

Ever since February 2nd, Yemen has entered a new political phase. Those who are sufficiently intelligent would be wise to embrace this shift and make the best of it. People should work to

restore political agreement and constitutional independence, and to provide a healthy environment for the investment of capital. This latter task is particularly important if we wish to overcome our dire socioeconomic circumstances.

My colleague Ali Al-Jaradi recently told me that the time has come for the president to recognize that the opposition has the ability to sow real disorder and to control the country's streets. Likewise, I say that the time has come for the opposition to appreciate the fact that President Saleh is a man of initiative, flexibility and open-mindedness. We are all in the presence of a great opportunity that may not come again for a very long time. What we need are men of true quality who have the intelligence to seize this moment and utilize it, so as to bring this country out of its profound suffering.

Let's be rational

By: Elham Basharaheel

Yes, we support reform and change but not alongside corruption and destruction. We want to work with cool heads that generate balanced opinions, not with those who are completely unreasonable. We seek Yemeni forgiveness for Yemeni intolerance. We seek nationalism and unity, not division and decay.

I will not, for any reason, allow myself or my colleagues to become a danger to our nation. People from all economic backgrounds love their country and this is the common ground upon which we must all stand. From such common love, we can begin a constructive and dynamic dialogue.

To all Yemenis, I say that we must earnestly reform, but it must be accomplished via peaceful dialogue. We cannot continue to take sides, declaring both winners and losers. In 1986 and 1994, so many of our countrymen were killed in wars that broke out in spite of our common national heritage and ancestry. Therefore, we must not allow another war to break out amongst our national brethren – between families, brothers and children. If war were to occur today, it would be far worse than anything we've seen in the past. This is why we much devote ourselves instead to building, developing and repairing.

We may reject certain aspects of our country and disagree upon certain things, but this disagreement doesn't require us to declare war. Instead, we should

proceed along the path of development. Today is not like yesterday. You have seen what happened in Iraq after the collapse of Saddam's system – a civil and religious war was sparked, and it continues to the present day. Indeed, the Somali situation is even worse. As such, we shouldn't heed the calls of people who call for separation. They will stand over the dead bodies of a united people. Only we will be the losers.

Let's call for total national reparation. Let's realize that if we follow people who are simply greedy for status and position, we will be led towards division and destruction. We should not fill our minds with hatred and strife.

Let's live a good life based upon equality and let's give everyone what they deserve. We should rid ourselves of the notion of separation and abolish these bloody demonstrations. Let's make honesty, tenderness and mercy the hallmarks of our national relationship, and let's fix our mistakes with love and determination. We will continue to demand and to protest, but from a position of non-violence. We will not be a part of a machine controlled by greedy, divisive people.

We should know that this is our country. We should not strive to destroy it, as it would mean our own destruction as well.

One million greetings to our country and peace be upon you all. I hope that Allah protects Yemen and keeps its people in a state of peace. May Allah prevent separation and war. May Allah make our hearts tender and protect us from all bad things.

The reality of virtual power

By: Joseph S. Nye

As Arab regimes struggle with demonstrations fueled by Twitter and Al Jazeera, and American diplomats try to understand the impact of WikiLeaks, it is clear that this global information age will require a more sophisticated understanding of how power works in world politics.

That is the argument of my new book, *The Future of Power*. Two types of power shifts are occurring in this century – power transition and power diffusion. The transition of power from one dominant state to another is a familiar historical pattern, but power diffusion is a more novel process. The problem for all states today is that more is happening outside the control of even the most powerful of them.

As for power transition, much attention nowadays is lavished on a supposed American decline, often with facile historical analogies to Britain and Rome. But Rome remained dominant for more than three centuries after the apogee of its power, and, even then, it did not succumb to the rise of another state, but suffered a death by a thousand cuts inflicted by various barbarian tribes.

Indeed, for all the fashionable predictions that China, India, or Brazil will surpass the United States in the coming decades, the greatest threats may come from modern barbarians and non-state actors. In an information-based world

of cyber-insecurity, power diffusion may be a greater threat than power transition.

What will it mean to wield power in the global information age of the twenty-first century? Which resources will produce power?

Every age produces its own answers. In the sixteenth century, control of colonies and gold bullion gave Spain the edge; seventeenth-century Holland profited from trade and finance; eighteenth-century France gained from its larger population and armies; and nineteenth-century British power rested on industrial and naval primacy.

Conventional wisdom has always held that the state with the largest military prevails. In an information age, however, it may be the state (or non-state) with the best story that wins. Today, it is far from clear how to measure a balance of power, much less how to develop successful survival strategies for this new world.

Most current projections of a shift in the global balance of power are based primarily on one factor: projections of countries' GDP growth. They thus ignore the other dimensions of power, including both hard military power and the soft power of narrative, not to mention the policy difficulties of combining them into successful strategies.

States will remain the dominant actor on the world stage, but they will find the stage far more crowded and difficult to control. A much larger part of their populations than ever before has access to the power that comes from information.

Governments have always worried about the flow and control of informa-

tion, and the current period is not the first to be strongly affected by dramatic changes in information technology. What is new – and what we see manifested in the Middle East today – is the speed of communication and the technological empowerment of a wider range of actors.

The current information age, sometimes called the "Third Industrial Revolution," is based on rapid technological advances in computers, communications, and software, which in turn have led to a dramatic fall in the cost of creating, processing, transmitting, and searching for information of all kinds. And this means that world politics can no longer be the sole province of governments.

As the cost of computing and communication comes down, the barriers to entry decline. Individuals and private organizations, ranging from corporations to NGOs to terrorists, have thus been empowered to play a direct role in world politics.

The spread of information means that power will be more widely distributed, and informal networks will undercut the monopoly of traditional bureaucracy. The speed of Internet time means that all governments will have less control over their agendas. Political leaders will enjoy fewer degrees of freedom before they must respond to events, and then will have to compete with an increasing number and variety of actors in order to be heard.

We see this as American policymakers struggle to cope with today's Middle East disturbances. The fall of the Tunisian regime had deep domestic roots, but the timing caught outsiders,

including the US government, by surprise. Some observers attribute the acceleration of the revolution to Twitter and WikiLeaks.

As the Obama administration formulates policy towards Egypt and Yemen, it faces a dilemma. In Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime has provided important assistance in dealing with the threat from Al Qaeda-affiliated terrorism. In Egypt, Hosni Mubarak's rule helped to moderate the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and balanced Iranian power in the region. Simplistic endorsement of democracy by George W. Bush's administration was costly both in Iraq and in Gaza, where elections gave rise to a hostile Hamas-led government.

In an information age, smart policy combines hard and soft power. Given what the US is, the Obama administration cannot afford to neglect the soft-power narrative of democracy, liberty, and openness.

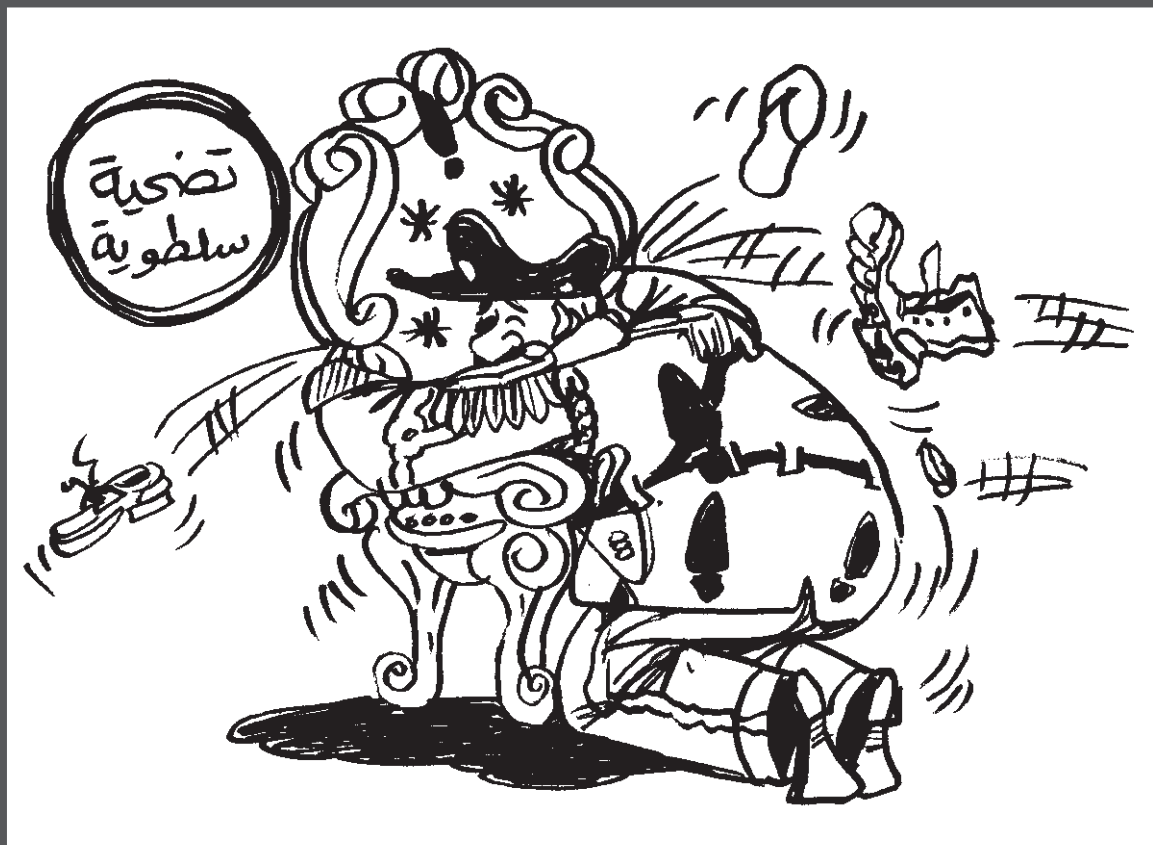
Thus, Obama and US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton have issued public as well as private appeals for reform and change in Egypt and the wider Arab world, while also urging limits to violence by all parties. Moreover, they have aligned themselves with freedom of information in the face of efforts by the Egyptian regime to block Internet access.

How events in the Middle East will play out is anyone's guess, but in today's information age, upholding the freedom to access it will be an important component of smart power.

Joseph S. Nye, a former US Assistant Secretary of Defense, is a professor at Harvard and the author of The Future

SKETCHED OPINION

By: Hamid



The other Tahrir Square

By Brian Whitaker

Let us forget that Yemen also has a place called Tahrir Square, here's an account from Human Rights Watch about the events there yesterday:

Hundreds of men armed with knives, sticks, and assault rifles attacked anti-government protesters in Yemen's capital, Sanaa, as Yemeni security forces stood by ... Within an hour, the 1,000-plus protesters had been pushed from the square and at least 10 had been detained by security forces ...

Human Rights Watch witnessed at least 10 army trucks carrying men in civilian clothing to Sanaa's Tahrir Square, where a crowd of around 1,000 Yemenis had been demonstrating in support of the historic changes in Egypt and against the Yemeni government. Hundreds of men, their arrival coordinated by uniformed security agents, attacked the anti-government protesters

with knives and sticks, prompting the majority to flee ...

A few dozen anti-government demonstrators remained in the square, sitting on the street, but they too fled after being charged by hundreds of armed government supporters.

It isn't the first time this has happened and it won't be the last. The Tunisian and Egyptian regimes both deployed hired rabbles during the uprisings there – though it didn't save either of them.

President Salih, who already faces a lightly-armed rebellion in the south and a dormant but more heavily-armed one in the far north, not to mention the al-Qaeda insurgency, is well aware of the "Tunisia effect" and the dangers it might pose for him. Last night, shortly after President Mubarak resigned in Egypt, Yemen's National Defence Council held "an expanded meeting" where it discussed, among other things, "improving the wages of government staff and personnel of the

armed and security forces".

Buying loyalty is a tactic favoured by the oil-rich Gulf monarchies but there's only so far that Salih, heavily dependent on foreign aid, can go in that direction.

There was also a protest in the central city of Taizz, where 15,000 demonstrators gathered outside the governor's office, according to a post on Twitter. A video (of rather poor quality) shows a crowd in Taizz reacting to Mubarak's resignation.

Secessionists held further protests in the south, where government forces reportedly used tanks and teargas and fired warning shots.

This is a fairly normal state of affairs for Yemen and it doesn't pose an immediate threat to Salih. As I have said before, the Yemeni opposition is very disunited. But, with parliamentary elections scheduled for April, the next couple of months are likely to bring a period of intensified activity on the streets.

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- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
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DAMASCUS, Feb. 14, 2011 — Syrian Foreign Minister Walid al-Moallem (R) attends a joint press conference with his visiting Italian counterpart Franco Frattini in al-Shaeb Presidential Palace in Damascus, capital of Syria, Feb. 14, 2011. Frattini arrived in Damascus Sunday on a regional tour.



SEOUL, Feb. 15, 2011 — Protesters hold slogans during a rally against the coming South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise “Key Resolve and Foal Eagle” in front of the embassy of the United States in Seoul, South Korea, Feb. 15, 2011. Seoul and Washington have informed Pyongyang of their plan to hold the annual “Key Resolve and Foal Eagle” exercises from Feb. 28 to Mar. 10, according to their Combined Forces Command.



FOZ DO IGUAÇU, Feb. 15, 2011 — Tourists visit the Itaipu hydroelectric power plant in the city of Foz do Iguaçu, southern Brazil, Feb. 14, 2011. Itaipu received a monthly record high of 53,936 tourists in January, 2011. Itaipu is a binational undertaking run by Brazil and Paraguay. It is located at the Parana River, in the border region of the two countries.



GAZA, Feb. 14, 2011 (Xinhua) — Palestinian supporters of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine wave flags during a demonstration in front of the Palestinian Legislative Council in Gaza City on Feb. 14, 2011.



MONTERREY, Feb. 14, 2011 — A firefighter attempts to extinguish the fire on a van at where Homero Salcido Trevino, director of the state's intelligence and security center, was killed, in Monterrey, Mexico, Feb. 14, 2011. Gunmen threw a grenade and shot against Homero Salcido Trevino.



QUITO, Feb. 15, 2011 — Ecuador's President Rafael Correa (R) and visiting United Nations Secretary-general Ban Ki-moon look out from a balcony at the Carondelet Palace, in Quito, capital of Ecuador, on Feb. 14, 2011. Ban Ki-moon on Monday expressed his support for Ecuadorian democracy and President Rafael Correa during his official visit to this Andean country.



CAIRO, Feb. 14, 2011 — Minarets of mosques are silhouetted against the setting sun in Cairo, capital of Egypt, Feb. 14, 2011.



NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 2011 — Indonesian Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa, also chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), speaks to the media at the UN headquarters in New York, the United States, Feb. 14, 2011. Marty Natalegawa said on Monday that the Thai-Cambodian border clashes need to be resolved peacefully, through dialogue and negotiations.

Frustration turns to demands for change

In the past two weeks, Yemen has been rocked by some of the biggest anti-government demonstrations seen in a decade, as young people facing a grim economic future vent their frustration on the streets.

Drawing inspiration from uprisings in Tunisia and Egypt, thousands of people across Yemen have been tak-

ing to the streets to call for change in their country. On Thursday 3 February, around 20,000 protesters, mostly young men, occupied three major roads around the university in the capital, Sanaa. Large-scale protests also took place in other cities across Yemen, including Ibb and Taiz.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh has ruled Yemen for 32 years, first as pres-

ident of North Yemen and then, after unification with South Yemen in 1990, as leader of the newly united republic. A series of pro-Saleh demonstrations have also taken place in Sanaa.

Widespread complaints

Saleh's party, the General People's Congress, holds a large majority in parliament, representing a "big tent" coalition. He also maintains an extensive informal patronage network of tribal leaders, businessmen and clerics.

At the beginning of January, Saleh proposed a constitutional amendment that would allow him to stand for re-election in the next presidential election in 2013.

The opposition coalition, which includes the Islamist party, Islah, as well as socialist and Nasserite parties, vehemently opposed the proposed amendment. Saleh, facing the prospect of major protests against his regime, said he would step down in 2013 and that his son, Ahmed, would not succeed him.

"No extension, no inheritance, no resetting the clock," he said earlier this week, referring to ruling party proposals to abolish term limits that would have allowed him to run again. Constitutional amendments proposed by his party would also be frozen, and parliamentary elections scheduled for April 2011 would be delayed to allow for electoral reform.

After three decades in power, Saleh faces widespread complaints of corruption and the concentration of power within his tribal sub-group, the Sanhan clan.

Large areas of the country are already in open revolt against his regime, with a breakaway movement in the south, attacks on the security services by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), and a de-facto semi-autonomous area in the north under the control of rebels.

Economic grievances

"Together we fight against poverty,



Yemen's took to the streets following the resignation of Hosni Mubarak in Sana'a. More protesters have taken to the streets since then calling for Saleh's resignation.

corruption and injustice," the protesters at Sanaa University chanted on Saturday 5 February, between intermittent bursts of music and speeches delivered by opposition politicians.

One banner hanging on the university gates read simply, "look at the gap between rich and poor".

Revenge killings keep children out of school. The mainstream media have focused largely on the political objectives of the protesters, some of whom are calling on President Saleh to step down, but many are calling for changes in their living standards as well as political reform.

For the average young Yemeni, the issues of daily life are far more important than politics. Graduates hope to find a job. Young men struggle to accumulate enough money to be able to get married. New couples battle with price hikes. Nearly half of the population lives on less than US\$2 a day and social development indicators - such as child malnutrition, maternal mortality and educational attainment - remain extremely poor, according to the UN World Food Programme.

In the UN Human Development Index (HDI), Yemen is ranked at 138 out of 179 states listed.

Disenfranchised youth

"I came today because I had nothing else to do. I'd rather be here protesting than sitting on the roadside with my friends," said Jamal Al-Fadli, 19, who scratches a living by ferrying people around Sanaa on his motorbike.

Nearly half the population of 23 million people are under the age of 15, and 70 percent are under 25, but over 50 percent of young people are unemployed and this number is expected to rise. The youth bulge represents a demographic and economic time bomb.

Yemen's population is growing at a rate of 3.2 percent per annum, and is set to double by 2030.

"Our economy simply isn't big or strong enough to provide enough jobs for such a rapidly expanding work force," said Abdullah Al-Faqih, professor of political science at Sanaa University.

"The government has expanded universities and educated a swelling cohort of youth without laying the groundwork to employ them. The number of graduates has overwhelmed the government's capacity to hire."

Besides economic marginalization,

young Yemenis also face social and political isolation. A 2008 US Agency for International Development study found that 40 percent of those interviewed expressed frustration, describing the Yemeni job market as one in which only those with connections and power could obtain decent employment.

Yemen's young men and women often feel that social expectations are no longer achievable as a result of deteriorating economic and political conditions.

Yemen's students

Students have played a major part in the demonstrations, and Sanaa University has become a hub for anti-government protests.

Saleh announced earlier this week that he would waive the remaining fees of this year for students enrolled in public universities. He also prom-

ised to establish a fund to create job opportunities for recent university graduates.

"Waiving tuition fees will not stop students from protesting - anyway, most of the students have already paid their fees," said Rudhwan Masude, head of the student union at Sanaa University. "There just aren't enough jobs to go round - the best students don't think twice before leaving the country to seek work elsewhere."

Students leaving secondary school complain they are not adequately prepared for the world of work.

"My school education was completely disconnected from the realities of employment. I was taught to memorize theoretical concepts, when I should have been learning English," said Taha Al-Matari, a computer science student at Sanaa University.

"Our education system delivers quantity, but not quality."



Vehicle Auction at the U.S. Embassy

Date: Thursday, February 24, 2011

09:00 – 10:00: View vehicles

10:00 – 11:30: Auction

Cash payment at conclusion of auction is required for the purchase of the vehicles – all sales are final.

The Embassy will auction the following vehicles:

1999 Toyota Hilux Truck

2000 Toyota Land Cruiser

2001 Toyota Land Cruiser

2003 Toyota Land Cruiser

2003 Toyota Land Cruiser

2003 Toyota Land Cruiser

2004 Toyota Land Cruiser

2004 Toyota Land Cruiser



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JOB VACANCY

Health Specialist Position

The Community Livelihoods Project is in search of **Health Specialist** who will be responsible for supporting the design, implementation and monitoring of health and related activities in rural Governorates throughout the country. This is a full time position located in the Sana'a which will involve coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Population's Governorate Health Offices and regular field visits to rural areas.

NECESSARY SKILLS, QUALIFICATIONS, AND REQUIREMENTS

- Medical and/or Public Health education (medical doctor, community midwife, nurse)
- 5 years minimum work experience
- Experience in designing and implementing programs in the areas of maternal and child health, reproductive health, primary health care or related field
- High integrity and strong work ethic
- Experience in dealing with a variety of stakeholders
- Proven professional track record and well respected for personal attributes
- Strong organizational skills and ability to manage a variety of tasks
- Basic computer skills
- Ability and willingness to travel to the Governorates on a regular basis and as requested
- Excellent written and verbal English language skills

Qualified candidates should submit their CVs no later than seven days from the date of this announcement to the following address:

recruitment@crea-clp.com.

Their News

Japan supports projects in Hodeidah, Aden and Mahwait

The Government of Japan has decided to extend 2 grants amounting to US\$188,085 for "The Project for Improving Solid Waste Management in Zabid District, Hodeidah Governorate" and "The Project for Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Al-Khaisa Health Center in Al-Burayqah District, Aden Governorate". The two grants have come under Japan's grant assistance scheme called "Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects", which aims at supporting small-scale community-based projects in the fields related to basic human needs, such as primary health care, basic education and water in developing countries.

The grant to Zabid will be used to purchase a wheel loader, which is necessary to dispose solid wastes at the landfill. The introduction of the wheel loader into the landfill will accelerate the landfill operations drastically so that the environmental situation and the quality of life of the people in Zabid District, Hodeidah Governorate

may be greatly improved.

The other grant to Al-Khaisa Health Center will benefit 50,000 people in Al-Burayqah District by funding rehabilitation and expansion of the existing building, and procuring necessary medical equipment. Al-Khaisa Health Center has the capacity to treat around 3,500 patients every year including refugees from Africa. Under the circumstances where the population in the area is increasing rapidly and there is a risk of infectious diseases, the existing building is found undersized and decrepit.

Moreover, last month an expanded school for girls in Hufash District was officially inaugurated today, upon completion of construction work under the Japanese Financial support.

The Japanese grant amounting US\$97,000 was offered to build an additional school building for students in Hufash District, Al-Mahweet Governorate. Due to the shortage of classrooms, numbers of students had been obliged to study outside the building

and the school was not able to receive in-coming new students every year. Against those difficulties in educational sector in the region, the project was launched with a view to providing healthy and safe study environments for students, and encouraging a larger number of new students to attend the school.

The Japanese Government's scheme called "Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects" has been assisting in the fields of water supply, environment, health care, education including disables and girls over the last 10 years in Yemen. During the last Japanese fiscal year (April 1, 2009 – March 31, 2010) the Government of Japan funded 18 projects in Yemen amounting to about USD 1.5 million under the above mentioned Japanese scheme.

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

Press Release

H.E. Mr. S.M. Krishna, Minister of External Affairs, Government of India extended invitations to the Foreign Ministers and Permanent Representatives of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to participate in the Ministerial Conference under the theme "Harnessing the positive contribution of South-South Cooperation for development of Least Developed Countries (LDCs)" to be held in New Delhi on 18-19 February, 2011. Yemeni delegation for this Conference is led by H.E. Dr. Ali Mothana Hassan, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is an established fact that LDCs are the most vulnerable section of the global community. Their number has

gone up from 25 in 1971 to 48 in 2011, which is a matter of great concern. Stability and sustained economic growth in these countries cannot be achieved without the help of developing and developed economies in core areas like infrastructure development, energy, food security etc.. The untapped potential of these countries could be realized by capacity building that would result in their overall socio-economic development. The Conference aims to identifying the potential of these countries and to determine the effort required to facilitate translation of the existing potential into development of identified spheres. In this direction, India has launched Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP)

Scheme under which 95% of Indian tariff lines have been thrown open for duty-free exports by the LDCs. India has already committed US\$ 3.1 billion for the Least Developed Countries. India offers 50 slots to Yemen under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme which enables Yemeni Government employees to undergo short term training courses and the beneficiaries are in a position to effect the much desired change in their sphere of work.

It is hoped that the outcome of the Ministerial Conference would pave way for enhanced cooperation between India and Yemen in the identified spheres.

CLP COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS PROJECT

The Community Livelihoods Project, a leading development Project is seeking qualified candidates for a Sr. Tendering/Procurement Manager position. The Sr.Tendering/Procurement Manager is responsible for providing overall management of the Tendering and Procurement of Goods and Services to the CLP Yemen both operations and Grants.

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Oversee implementation of project procurement and ensure compliance with corporate policies, contractual terms, US Federal Acquisition Regulations, USAID procurement procedures and other applicable rules and regulations as deemed necessary.
- Responsible for purchasing a wide-range of commodities and services.
- Manage all field-initiated procurement documents, ensuring compliance with USAID procurement procedures and best practice.
- Provide procurement procedures and policy guidance and interpretation for program staff.
- Manage the procurement department in Sana'a and the Regional Office in Aden, and provide guidance and performance input to Contracts, Procurement and Grants managers in the regions.

COMPETENCIES

- BA in procurement, logistics, business, law, economics, finance, public administration, or related field.
- 5 to 10 years of experience working in a procurement capacity, preferably with USAID or US Government funded contracts.
- Knowledge of international best practices in procurement procedures, project administration, contract procedures and project follow-up
- Fluency in oral and written English required

Qualified candidates are encouraged to submit their Resumes and a Cover Letter clearly indicating the position they are applying for in the Subject line to recruitment@crea-clp.com
No LATER THAN TWO WEEKS FROM This announcement.

Republic of Yemen

SOCIAL WELFARE FUND

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT PROJECT (P117608)

Grant No H570-RY

Consulting Services

Request for Expressions of Interest

Component 1: Improve the Cash Transfer Program

Long term Technical Assistance

(Procurement Reference C1)

This request for expression of interest follows the General Procurement Notice for this project that appeared in the UNDB online on January 4, 2011.

The Republic of Yemen, represented by the Social Welfare Fund (SWF) has received a grant of USD 10 million from the International Development Association towards the cost of implementation of the Social Welfare Fund Institutional Support Project (ISP), and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this grant for consultant services for **Long-term Technical Assistance for Component 1 – Cash Transfer Program**

The selected consultant will be responsible to work closely with the SWF management and staff over three years, assisting in all aspects of **Component 1 of the ISP "Improve the Cash Transfer Program"**. To summarize, tasks will include:

- Finalizing a poverty-based targeting policy/system,
- Developing and system-wide implementation of tested cash transfer procedures,
- Applying the PMT method to all new applications prior to enrolment,
- Staff capacity building in all aspects of the cash transfer cycle,
- Establishing processes and procedures, and building capacity in: (i) beneficiary enrolment including verification procedures, ID card issuing, information of program details, monitoring of compliance; (ii) reviewing the existing payment mechanism and introducing innovative improved mechanisms based on international best practices; and (iii) establishing process and procedures for case management and grievance systems,
- Instituting M&E systems to track process, performance, evaluations,
- Developing an MIS responsive to departmental data needs, and
- Further developing the Operations Manual and its Technical Annexes.
- Developing a comprehensive SWF communication strategy targeting internal and external stakeholders.
- Rolling out a public information campaign including technical assistance, materials, training, media services, etc.
- Any other tasks relevant to the subject.

The SWF now invites eligible consultants to indicate their interest in providing these services.

Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, general qualifications and availability of appropriate skills among staff, and so forth). Consultants may associate to enhance their qualifications.

A consultant will be selected in accordance with the World Bank's *Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers* (May 2004; revised October 1, 2006 and May 1, 2010).

Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below during office hours i.e. 0800 to 1400 hours.

Expressions of interest must be delivered to the address below by **[28-02-2011]**.

Mr Mansour AlFiadhi

SWF Executive Manager.

Sana'a –Yemen P.O.Box: 4898

Tel: 00 967 1 544014

Fax: 00 967 1 544015

E-mail: proisp1@yahoo.com

Preachers to help remove stigma against HIV and AIDS

By: Malak Shaher

For Ali Al-Mohamadi, a man in his mid-fifties, shaking hands with someone infected with HIV or AIDS is impossible. He believes that he may be infected if he does and eventually die with the stigma of having had sex with a prostitute.

In a conservative country like Yemen, there is a stigma surrounding those with HIV or AIDS that they were infected by having sex with a prostitute. However, a large percentage of Yemen's population does not know that there are other ways of being infected with the HIV virus.

In order to remove this stigma and spread awareness among the Yemeni people, the Progressio organization is conducting training for 50 preachers, both men and women. The preachers will spread awareness among people that HIV and AIDS are infections that should not be stigmatized and that those infected are normal people who have the right to live a decent and a good life.

The organization officially launched this project in Yemen on Feb. 13 in Sana'a, though they have been working towards this launch since April 2010. Progressio, which was formerly known as ICD, is a UK-based international non-governmental organization operating in 11 countries around the world.

"We will conduct a training course in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Endowments and Guidance to remove the stigma surrounding HIV and AIDS so that these people can live a normal life," said Wondimo Guyassa, the organization's HIV and AIDS coordinator in Sana'a.

In a video by Progressio, Sameer, a young man infected with HIV from the Hodeida governorate, said that he was losing hope in life as people around him refused to even talk to him.



The AIDS international symbol statue in Sana'a (above) has been built to remind people that premarital sex is forbidden in Islam. However, AIDS and HIV are contracted by many other means other than sex. In both cases, society should not shun infected people, according to physicians and Muslim preachers

"Life started to be darker when I was told I was infected with HIV. People here cannot live anymore with people like me, as they believe that they cannot live with HIV infected people as the disease may be contagious," said Sameer in the video.

Much to his surprise, Sameer received a phone call from Progressio. Now Sameer is delivering lectures on how to conduct a normal life for newly HIV infected people. "Now, I can feel the beauty of life as I am part of the society," he added.

The first HIV case in Yemen was di-

agnosed in 1987, according to Ministry of Health and Population reports. The number of HIV cases increased to 2,564 by the end of 2008. In the Hodeida governorate, where Sameer delivers his lectures, there are 169 cases of HIV. In Sana'a, there are 367 cases, 183 in Aden and 273 cases in Taiz.

According to Islamic preacher Sheikh Jabri Ibrahim, those infected with HIV and AIDS should be treated well by society, because if there is an ongoing stigma against them, they may hide their infection and this may be worse for society in terms of health.

"A few years ago I received a phone call from a woman who had been infected with HIV from her husband. He prevented her from going to hospital as the "secret" would be exposed and people would know that he is carrying the virus."

Almost 80 percent of women get the virus from their husbands and a large number of those women are prevented from visiting a hospital because of the stigma of having HIV, according to Ibrahim, who also works in the Ministry of Endowments and Guidance.

Ibrahim said that even if a person has been infected with HIV via sexual intercourse, Islam urges people to forgive them and live with them.

In a country like Yemen, with an almost entirely Muslim population, preachers have a strong impact on people's opinions, and they can play an important role in removing the stigma surrounding those infected with HIV and AIDS.

"HIV is not only a health problem in Yemen, it is also related to the society, as Yemenis reject infected people and ignore that these young people are still part of society and can be productive," said Fawzya Gharama, UNAIDS representative in Yemen. "We should not neglect these people as the more people that hide

their infection, the greater the increase of infected people in Yemen."

The course is part of a project to reduce the number of HIV and AIDS infections, reduce cases of death from the infection, and remove the stigma of having the infection.

The project is funded by the European Union at a cost of EUR 405,500 (about YR 117 million) and will last until 2014. It will contribute to three non-government associations in Sana'a, Aden and Hodeida. The project directly targets 10,000 people and 50,000 indirectly.

Other than the preachers, the organization will also train hotel employees, fishermen, refugees, and employees in the health sector. It also targets young people from vulnerable demographics and most-at-risk population groups.

Yemen to expand health development councils

By: Ali Saeed

Yemen's Ministry of Public Health and Population announced on Sunday that it will expand its 'health development councils' (HDCs) to the governorates of Hajja, Al-Mahwit and Sa'ada to improve health services there.

During a workshop with key international donors USAID, EU and UNICEF, Dr. Jamal Nasher, deputy minister of public health and population, said the planned expansion was taking place because of the "good changes" made by health councils in Lahj and Taiz.

The health councils, first introduced in Yemen by the EU in 2006, are a mechanism for ensuring that poor and marginalized communities in remote governorates have access to proper health care.

In addition to collecting funds for health centers and coordinating with donors at a local level, they also help train health personnel and local Imams in raising awareness about public health, according to Ranieri Guerra from the EU.

"It is in the interest of the ministry to extend HDCs to all the other governorates in the country," said Guerra.

In Al-Mahwit governorate there is only one state-run hospital. The arrival of a new health council later this year will allow the private sector to begin investing in health services in the area, according to Guerra.

Implementing such a health council represents a "milestone" for health services in the governorate, according to Ameen Hubaish, health office director of Al-Mahwit.

Most health practices in Al-Mahwit are under-equipped and understaffed, and introducing the health development council will help combat these problems, according to Hubaish.

"If donors, NGOs and the private sector can agree to join forces, then health centres in Yemen will flourish. But this will require marketing and providing evidence of success in order to convince the private sector their investment is worthwhile," said Guerra, the EU official.

Guerra and his team from the EU have conducted an assessment of the councils in Lahj and Taiz, and are encouraging the private sector and donors to invest.

"This is a good investment. There are good examples in other countries like India where these councils have been a great success," he said.

It is not yet clear whether the EU will continue to support the expansion of the health councils. Philippe Jacques, development counsellor at the European Union in Yemen, said that the main goal of the workshop was to bring private donors to the table and encourage them to invest.

The EU Delegation provides Yemen with 5 million Euros every year for the improvement of its health services, according to Jacques.

HEALTH WATCH

By: Dr. Siva

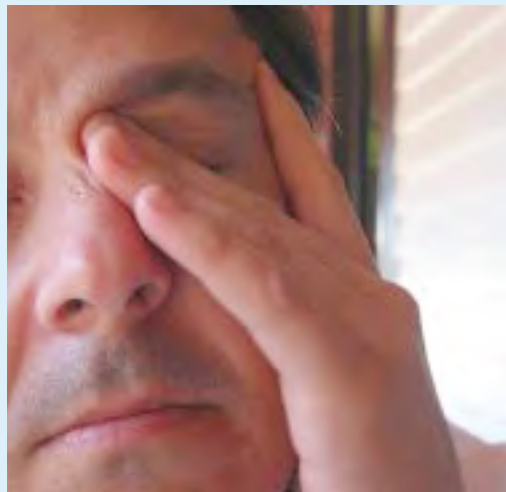


This weekly column disseminates health information to readers in Yemen and beyond. Dr. Siva currently works at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Lifestyle, diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests. Complementary medicine and naturopathy are his passions.

Ways to beat fatigue

Many complain of being fatigued each day. In the West many are diagnosed with chronic fatigue syndrome. Chronic tiredness is often accompanied by lack of focus, feelings of being overwhelmed, flu-like symptoms, pain, memory loss, chronic aches and pains, interrupted sleep, short temper and even depression.

Many people accept their tiredness as part and parcel of their daily lives. However, it needn't be the standard way of life. Yes, we are more over-worked and stressed than ever but the following 10 lifestyle changes can make all the difference.



1. Eat four to six times per day

In the past 10 years the idea of ditching the "three square meals a day" plan has proven successful. In its place is the three-hour diet, or eating something every three to four hours. Eating more frequently prevents one from overeating at one time, thus zapping energy. It also helps sustain a steady level of energy throughout the day.

2. Consume energy-giving foods

Eating more frequently is a great way to stay energized. On the other hand, eating the wrong foods over and over will take the wind right out of you. For best energy results from food, it is important to eat plenty of fiber. As you know, fiber helps clean fats from blood and create bulk to move stools and this frees up energy in the body. Consuming complex carbohydrates like whole grain breads, seeds and pasta provides glucose for brainpower and sustained fuel for physical energy. Eating lean protein also adds fuel for the body. And whereas carbohydrates are fast-burning (instant energy) fuel, proteins provide slower burning (continued energy) for the day. Drinking plenty of filtered or distilled water keep the body hydrated, moves toxins from the body and helps the kidneys.

3. Avoid energy-sapping foods

Food is certainly the main source of energy for us humans, but consuming the wrong types of food can drain and waste energy faster than we want it to. The basic idea is to avoid all foods that create instant energy. Such foods include caffeine, soda, coffee, chocolate, sugar, and simple carbohydrates like white bread, rice and potatoes. The energy derived from such foods is fast to come and go, and is harassing to the metabolism and wreaks havoc with ones energy. In short, they cause fatigue.

4. Exercise 30 minutes per day

Exercising each day creates more energy in the body. It requires energy to exercise, and the result of exercise is increased energy. Exercise creates feelings of wellbeing because one is able to let off steam, get out anger, move the blood, sweat out toxins, and help the body release chemicals like endorphins, serotonin and dopamine. And mixing up the daily routine between running, walking, weight and aerobics keep things interesting and less boring.

5. Compartmentalize your time

One of the main reasons people feel overworked, stressed out and unhappy is because they do not plan their time. They often feel a greater obligation to their job than to their family, themselves, or to friends. And this is draining physically, spiritually, and emotionally and can lead to an unpleasant home life. The key to maintaining harmony and prevent burnout is to set time each day for work, family, social occasions and for your own quiet time.

6. Derail the burnout

Sometimes burnout and fatigue can just drain you dry. You should create energizing blocks in minutes. A few suggestions include standing up and doing jumping jacks, walking a few laps around your workplace, talking to someone in the office or on the phone who makes you laugh, splashing cold water in the face and doing some deep breaths.

7. Break the stress each night

It is important not to allow stress to grip you firmly all day and night. This leads to too much tension in the body, which takes up energy. Engaging in deep breathing, taking yoga or core exercises, watching sports or listening to music you enjoy are easy things to do to relax and break the stress.

8. Cut out the Sapping Person

Any person, place or thing that saps your energy and spirit can cause a negative impact to your health and well being. If you don't remove these things, then your energy will forever be drained each day. You know those friends or co-workers who expect too much from you and always ask too much of your time. Set clear boundaries and don't allow them instant access to you or your time. Don't allow work to interfere with personal time. Pay bills on time. Avoid unnecessary arguments. Let go of old grudges. All of these tips will cut out the old and free up stores of energy that have needlessly been wasted, making you tired and fatigued.

9. Set your sleep/wake cycle

Rest and sleep are among the most essential things that rejuvenate the mind and body. Many people feel overly tired even at the start of each day because their sleep is not restful. They work late into the evening, lie awake in bed worried and often awake after only a few hours of sleep. Setting a firm bedtime and wake-up time is essential. Sleeping from 10pm to 6am is said to be the best time for our body clocks.

10. Express love and gratitude

One of the easiest ways to free up energy and reduce stress and fatigue is to express your love and gratitude as often as possible. Each day you can tell those around you how grateful you are for their help, work, friendship, etc. You can tell your spouse or children or parents how much you love them. Acting with love and feeling grateful for even the smallest of things makes life worth living. And with purpose to each day, and gratitude for the work we do, it seems less of a burden. Let's practice these tips and have more energy available for living life to its fullest.

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- 6- Valid Driving license

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Requirements :

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- 2- Bachelors Degree.
- 3- Experience in the same field not less than 8 years.
- 4- Excellent leadership, communications skills and proven records of achievements.
- 5- Excellent Computer skills
- 6- Age not more than 32.

If you are interested

please send your resume to the E-mail : recsaud@gmail.com

 <p>INTER SOS is an independent non-profit humanitarian organization committed to assist the victims of natural disasters and armed conflicts. In Yemen INTERSOS is one of the partners of UNHCR for supporting the refugees in Sana'a, Mayfa, Basateen urban area and Kharaz camp. INTERSOS is currently selecting candidates for the following positions:</p>	
<p>DROP-IN CENTRE COORDINATOR (1 position available)</p> <p>Location: Sana'a</p> <p><u>Responsibilities/duties</u></p> <p>The main duties include all aspects of coordination, management and supervision of the Drop-In Centre for the refugee population in Sana'a, with particular emphasis on management of psychosocial assistance to victims of violence.</p> <p><u>Qualifications required</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bachelor or Masters degree in social sciences or related fields- Minimum 5 years work experience in humanitarian sector preferably in managerial/coordinating positions- Fluency in spoken and written English- Excellent computer skills- Ability to deal with stressful situations.	<p>LAWYER (1 position available)</p> <p>Location: Sana'a</p> <p><u>Responsibilities/duties</u></p> <p>The lawyer will assist national and International organisations in providing legal support to refugees/asylum seekers. Specific duties may include analysing and commenting on existing laws and their de facto application. Promotes due process and refugee and women's rights. Assists in organising and conducting working groups, roundtables, coaching sessions and monitoring/evaluation.</p> <p><u>Qualifications required</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bachelor or Masters Degree in Law or Human Rights- Minimum 4 years work experience as attorney and preferably in humanitarian sector- Fluency in spoken and written English is an asset- Good computer skills- Ability to deal with stressful situations as well as working in multicultural environments
<p>Protection Monitoring Officer (1 position available)</p> <p>Location: Sana'a</p> <p><u>Responsibilities/duties</u></p> <p>The Protection Monitoring Officer will conduct protection monitoring visits in several Yemen's Governorates. S/he will build strong relationships with local authorities, civil society organisations and lawyers in several Yemen Governorates in order to establish a network of legal support to refugees/asylum seekers.</p> <p><u>Qualifications required</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bachelor or Masters Degree in Law or Human Rights;- Minimum 4 years work experience as attorney and preferably in the humanitarian sector;- Fluency in spoken and written English is an asset;- Good computer skills;- Ability to deal with stressful situations as well as working in multicultural environments.	
<p>HOW TO APPLY</p> <p>Qualified candidates are asked to submit their applications in English and word processed (including a cover letter and CV) to the INTERSOS Office via e-mail (yemen@intersos.org) stating the position they are applying for. The deadline for applications is 1 March 2011. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.</p>	

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أ. محمد إبراهيم

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الملتقى الرابع للموارد البشرية

HUMAN RESOURCES FOURTH FORUM

(تكنولوجيا الدافعية - واستثمار القدرات البشرية)

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للتدريب والاستشارات



تنظيم



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إعلان لشغل وظيفة مدير المشاريع الخاصة ضمن وحدة التطوير في بنك التسليف التعاون والذراعي (*CAC BANK*)

- اسم المشروع : وحدة تطوير المشروعات الخاصة .
- اسم الوظيفة : مدير المشاريع الخاصة.
- مدة المهمة : سنة واحدة قابلة للتجديد
- مركز العمل : مدينة صنعاء مع القيام بزيارات دورية داخل اواخر العاصمة عند الحاجة وبدون

وصف المشروع وخلفيته:-

- يقوم بنك التسليف التعاوني والزراعي (كالك بنك) حالياً بتنفيذ مشروع شامل للتطوير والتحديث تضمن إعادة هيكلته بما يتناسب مع طموح البنك وخطلته الاستراتيجية المقرره حتى ٢٠١٢ م.
- وبما أن مشروع إعادة الهيكلة قد اكمل المرحلة الاولى فإن قيادة كالك بنك قررت البدء في المرحلة الثانية من المشروع وانشاء وحدة لتطوير المشروعات الخاصة والكبيرة وبغرض مواصلة الاشراف على بعض الجوانب التطبيقية الهامة بما يخص المخرجات المقرره والجاري تنفيذها من قبل القطاعات المستحدثه ضمن الهيكل التنظيمي الجديد للبنك و المقر من قبل مجلس الاداره - فإنه قد تم استحداث وظيفة مدير المشاريع الخاصه ضمن هذه الوحدة - وعليه يعلن البنك عن حاجته لخبير متخصص لشغل هذه الوظيفة وتحت إدارة و توجيه رئيس مجلس إدارة البنك ولجنة تفسير وحدة التطوير.

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- المشاركة في عملية اختيار مدراء المشاريع ضمن لجنة المقابلة.
- الاشراف على مدراء المشاريع ومساعدتهم في وضع الخطط التنفيذية لمشاريعهم.
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- مساعدة قطاعات البنك في تطبيق مخرجات المرحلة الاولى التي تواجه معوقات في تنفيذها وبما يتوافق مع الخطة الاستراتيجية للبنك .

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Sheikh Al-Humaiqani to the Yemen Times about Saleh's attempts at reform

“Saleh's initiatives are not enough”

Many Yemeni youth are inspired by the changes taking place in Tunisia and Egypt. Protesters have taken to the streets in many of Yemen's governorates, hoping to bring about change with the same methods that were used in Egypt and Tunisia. With this new approach, many Yemenis have inquired as to the role of imams and religious scholars. As similar protests take place in Yemen, where do Yemen's religious scholars stand?

This interview with the Sheikh Abdulwahab Al-Humaiqani provides an insight into such questions. Al-Humaiqani is a Yemeni religious scholar who is currently the imam of Al-Shawkani mosque in the capital Sana'a, and director of the Al-Rushd Charity Organization. In addition to his religious knowledge, he is also a human rights activist and a member of the Al-Karama (dignity) Human Rights Organization.

Interview by Ali Saeed

Following the social uprisings in Tunisia and Egypt, President Saleh proposed an initiative to contain protests that were expected to take place in Yemen. What do you think of this initiative and the opposition's stance towards it?

In general, Islamic law is guided by logic and an observer of these initiatives can look at it from two perspectives. The first perspective is an understanding that this initiative does not seriously and permanently deal with problems that plague Yemen. In failing to tackle true issues, it is a temporary measure aimed at taking the excitement and drive out of people that are reacting in response to the revolutions in Egypt and Tunisia.

The second perspective is that the core of the initiative was confined to address only parts of civil society that are active in the political opposition, otherwise known as the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP).

The president has carelessly lumped all factions involved in the protests into one group. He has neglected to consider that the protests are made up of youth, the elderly, women, and children. They are made up of people from urban and rural areas including tribes, intellectuals, scholars, tribal leaders, and elites. All of the problems of these groups cannot be indiscriminately dumped into the sphere of political disagreement between the General People's Congress (GPC) and the JMP.

I also think that these initiatives will not reduce problems and it is really just a means to gain foreign support for the regime, pretending to adopt democratic reforms. The message from the regime to the US Embassy and European Union is that it is in their interests to create a kind of harmony between the GPC and JMP to allegedly maintain Yemen's stability. The regime also wants to instill a sense of fear in foreign governments

that any change in Yemen may cause the country to descend into chaos.

In general Yemen's main problem is that the rights of the people are not respected. When I say the 'rights of the people', I include all the rights of people, beginning from the people's right in choosing their leader and holding him accountable, and ending with their right in expressing their opinions on any issue and their right to happiness, autonomy and education.

All of these rights have been stolen by the regime. I hope that the president in his initiative will begin to consider such rights. I hope that he will change the structure of the government and include young people in ministerial positions to give fresh ideas to the government.

In the courts, cases may be tried for five to six years before they are resolved. The lag time for cases to be resolved has caused people to lose faith in the effectiveness of the judicial system and has enabled powerful people to engage in illegal activity without fear of consequence.

If the president wants to propose real change, it is in his hands. He is able to propose an initiative for the Yemeni people and not for the JMP. We wish the president to introduce an initiative for the Yemeni people and then wait for the people to accept or reject it, as is their right.

As you are in touch with scholars and imams as well as ordinary people? Have you noticed any groups that are welcoming the president's reforms?
I've met with powerful elites, tribal leaders, intellectuals, and youth. All of them see that they are being collectively marginalized in this initiative. The initiative, as I explained, was meant to address the grievances of only one powerful part of Yemeni society, the political opposition.

What are the most important issues



Sheikh Abdulwahab Al-Humaiqani

that the presidential initiative has failed to address?

First, the president was supposed to focus on issues affecting all people, not just those affecting a powerful few. For instance, in dealing with the issue of female representation in parliament, the GPC proposed that women can share 15 percent of parliament seats. The JMP said it must be at least 20 percent.

The GPC has put forth this initiative in spite of the fact that this is not a popular demand and Yemeni women are not fighting for seats in parliament. The people know that by law, all Yemenis have equal rights and equal responsibilities under the constitution. The proposed constitutional amendments are merely paying lip service to certain powerful bodies in order to gain their support.

The president needs to address the concerns of the Yemeni people with all legal and constitutional amendments, but in a way that preserves Yemen's values and serves its interests. What must follow legal and constitutional change is a change in the administrative structure of the state.

For instance, the president has promised that his son will not inherit the presidency. This is good but it fails to address the fact that most of the mili-

tary is run by members of his family. Are there no successful and capable officers in the country to run the army except for the president's relatives?

How do we assure the people of Yemen that true changes are being made?

We must make changes in leading ministerial positions. The current cabinet has grown old and it is impossible for them to create or innovate. Many of them are of aged between 60 and 70 and their fixed style of thinking and way of dealing with the president cannot be changed.

So is this initiative failing?

I say for the Yemeni people it is not successful, because it was not directed to the people. Its success and failure is [a matter] only for its two parties, but the Yemeni people are not concerned with it whether it works out or fails.

The power of social media was a tool that moved people in Egypt to revolt. Is this tool becoming more effective than scholars and imams?

The societies in Egypt, Yemen and others are divided into sections, from the scholar to the worker to the thug who is paid YR 800 to carry the president's

photo and assault protesters.

There are some journalists who are campaigners for freedom, while others are patrons of the dictatorship and mouthpieces for the ruler or the political parties. Likewise, there are some scholars who search for truth, while others are recruited by different factions.

So if you look at Egypt's revolution, you will find that people are divided into two camps: a scholar from Al-Azhar will speak for the ruler, while another will deliver a speech to protesters in Al-Tahrir Square.

The same is true in Yemen, but the difference between the two is that the number of 'free people' in all societal strata of Egypt is greater than in Yemen, where people 'sell themselves' to a cause much more willingly.

Why is that the case?

Because of awareness. Many elites are not aware of their rights or their duties. You find a journalist, but he is partisan. He cannot deviate from his party's opinions. So how can this journalist be an effective tool for the change? He has rented out his own mind. The same applies to scholars. The Yemeni Scholars Association is an official organization that met following the president's recent announcement, so as to formu-

late a response on behalf of Yemen's main scholars. But I and many others were not invited. So the meeting was held and a statement was issued in the name of Yemeni academics, despite a great number of scholars not having attended.

Are there any signs of social revolution in Yemen?

Absolutely. What happened in Egypt is somewhat idiosyncratic, but the potential causes of revolution exist in all Arab countries. The problem is that Arab rulers always treat manifestations of revolution as a disease. In their remedies, they address the symptoms but not the cause.

Rampant injustice is taking place in all senses of the word: violating Allah's prohibition against oppression, the taking of property, the monopolization of power and wealth, unchecked poverty and overreliance on the West.

Arab regimes have no concern for their people's will. Our rulers are not busy with their peoples' demands. They are busy with carrying out the demands of foreign powers. The nation's sovereignty is lost. American drones are bombing and striking and we cover them up.

To what extent did religious scholars in Egypt contribute to the success of the revolution?

There is no doubt that religious speech is an effective tool in all Arab countries. This is especially true in Yemen, as it is a conservative and religious society. So the regime and the opposition are wary of this tool. I believe religious preachers in Egypt left important impressions on protesters. When you were following the news the day of Mubarak's departure, Mohamed Jibril, the Azhari scholar, was in Al-Tahrir Square giving a speech to millions of people. Ahmed Al-Mahlawi was doing the same in Al-exandria. Their speeches steadied protesters and encouraged them to stay. So their attendance adds a kind of legitimacy to such revolutions.

If similar protests took place in Yemen and the youth took to streets, would you go out with them?

It depends. If it were like the Egyptian protests – well-organized, controlled, protective of peoples' souls and property, and without chaos or assault – I would be honored to go with them. But our problem is that we are still looking for protests that have this level of sophistication.

Stories from Real Life

By: Nawal Zaid
For the Yemen Times

Stepmothers and stepchildren

She treated her own children and stepchildren equally

Fatima Yahya is 65 years old and lives in Sana'a. She is married and has a son. She is uneducated and a house wife. She also raised two other children who are her husband's children from a previous wife.

She got married to Mohammad many years ago. He had two children from a former wife, Ali and Abdullah. She gave birth to Salim, but she treated all the children equally. Even when her husband was angry and tried to hit his children, she protected them and took the beatings herself. She raised the children and loved them equally. She deprived herself of things just to provide them with more. She supported them during their studies until they all graduated from military college successfully. All of this was due to Fatima's efforts. She was always proud of them.

After a while, she had got them married and has given them three equal

parts inside the house. Now she raises their children too.

Fatima is a great woman. Although she isn't educated, she is a rare woman.

A stepmother befriends an angry stepson with kindness

Samira Ali Al-Wared is 27 years old. She is a teacher at a school and a housewife. She used to live with her family in Sana'a before she got married to Ali Al-Rahabi. He was a widower with two children, Ahmed, 12, and Ayah, 10. She moved with him and the children to Al-Rahabi's village in the north of Sana'a.

After the death of their mother, the children wanted to live with their grandmother in the house of their mother's father in Sana'a. However, their father refused and got married to Samira. She had decided to marry him just to raise and take care of Ali's children.

Shortly after Samira and Al-Rahabi

were married, Ahmed started to treat his stepmother horribly and told her that she couldn't replace his mother's love. He didn't even want to look at her and always ran away to his grandmother's house. He cursed her and tried to kick her out of the house. Unlike Ahmed, Ayah loved Samira very much as her own mother. She always called her "mom" which drove her brother crazy. He beat her and tried to keep her away from Samira.

Samira is an educated woman and she knew how to treat and raise Ahmed in a modern civilized way. She bought him gifts, took him to the park and did all the things that he loved.

Samira kept trying with Ahmed for three years until he finally accepted reality and lived in his father's house with his sister and stepmother. After that, Samira gave birth to a new baby girl, Zaynab. Ahmed loved this baby so much and Samira too. He forgot all the hatred he had for Samira and started calling her "mom" too.

Due to the love and care of Samira, all the family lived a very happy life together. Samira said that violence and

beatings are not a good way to raise children, and she hoped that God will help her to make her family happy and live together forever.

She destroyed her stepsons' chance to have children

Naser Hizam is 60 years old. He is a farmer in a village near Sana'a. He is single. His mother died when he was only seven years old and his father got remarried to another woman, Khadiga. His stepmother treated him with the utmost cruelty. She made him bring water and carry heavy loads although he was still so young. When his father, Hizam, wasn't around she beat him badly and deprived him of food. Whenever her husband asked her about it, because his neighbors told him, she swore to God that she never did so.

One day, Khadiga heated up an iron stick and stuck it in Naser's back. He tried to run away from her but he couldn't. She burned him repeatedly

until he could no longer move. When his father came back he found Naser still crying in pain, but Khadiga said that he had fallen into fireplace in the kitchen. Hizam was so mad at his wife but Naser couldn't say anything. He was afraid of Khadiga because she had threatened to kill him if he said anything to his father.

A week after the incident his grandmother, Hizam's dead mother's mother, came to their house with her daughter. When she saw his injuries she became very angry and asked Naser to tell her the truth. Naser told her what had happened and she immediately took him to a hospital in Sana'a. When the doctor saw him he said that the burns had caused permanent damage that made Naser sterile and unable to have children.

His grandmother was very sad for Naser. She prayed for God to take revenge on Khadiga and decided to keep Naser with her until he grew up to become a man. Shortly after, however, his father took Naser back to the village and to the suffering. One day Khadiga went into the field to work

but a snake bite her and she died.

As for Naser, he stayed with his father until he became a man. His father decided to have him married. Naser was married but after four years he had been unable to have any children. He tried some different treatments, but they were of no use so his wife asked for a divorce. He agreed to the divorced.

He got married again and stayed for six years with his new wife, but again could not have children. He divorced her and got remarried a third time, but after ten years with the same results he divorced her too. He was married a fourth time to his cousin and they stayed together for fifteen years, but then he divorced her to let her live her own life with another man.

He no longer thought there was any benefit in marriage and decided not to get married again. He did not want to be unjust to another woman. Now he has become psychologically disturbed, stop working, and is begging on the streets. He has become spiteful towards mothers, stepmothers and indeed all women.

شركة النقل البري الدائلي

وعبر مكاتبها ..

أن تصدوكم

ولكم بكم علما ركب أسطولها الحديث واملأها المنتظمة وعلما
بساط الراحة ندعوكم الى رايانا لشهد الزمان معا صاباما وسلا، إنندا، هنا،
الفيضة - الكلا - سبون - شوبة - والعودة
الكلا - عدن - لهر - والفكس

صنعاء الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
الفرع ، الفيضة، ٠٥/٦١٠٠٣٩ - الكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٩٠، سيون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شوبة، (صتق) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

شركة توظيفي

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للتواصل عبر البريد الإلكتروني
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DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

Job Vacancies

DRC is a non-profit humanitarian organization working in Yemen with refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants, and internally displaced persons

DRC currently has several job openings which can be viewed at the following website: www.zidney.net

مفتوبات

ل للبيع مكتبة فتحتين بجميع محتوياتها
الموقع متميز جدا في شارع ١٧ متفرع
من هائل (البيع لعدم التفرغ)

٢١٩١٩٤ / ٠١ / ٢١٩١٩٤ - ٧٧٧٤٦١٣٣٦
٧١١١٨٩٢١٨

ل شقه مكونه من ثلاث غرف وحمامين
ومطبخ غير مفروشه كائنه في عمار
بنك سبا الإسلامي الدور الأول. أبو علي
٧٣٣٦٤٦٧٢٠

كوبون للالعائات الشخصية (كل الاعنائات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع **شراء** **إيجار** **استئجار**
طلب وظيفة **وظائف شاغرة** **غير ذلك**

نفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

فهر هذا الكوبون أرسله إلى صيغة بمن ناهي على فاكس ٢١٨٧١١/٢/٣ أو على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء
لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (٢/٣ ٢١٨٧١١/٢)

شركات التأمين

٢٢٢١٦٢
٥٥٧٤١٥: ف
٥/٥٣٢٤٣
٥٣٤٣٦: ف
٢٤٠٨٣٢ - ٥١٠١١٢
٣١٥٥٣٧: ف
٥١ ٥٣٧٨١
٠١ ٤٤١٠٣٦
٠١ ٤٤٨٥٧٣

المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر
معهد كاروكوس
معهد إنكتك
معهد أكسيد
معهد مالي
معهد هورايون

شركات التأمين

٨٠٠٥٥٥٥٠٥٥٥٥٥٥
٣٧٢٩٢٤: ف
٠١ ٢٠٦١١٣
٠١ ٣٩١٤٨٣
٠٢ ٣٧١٣١٨
٠٤ ١٨٨٨٥٢
٢٤ - ٣٩٢٧٣٢٢ - ٦٠٨٣٢٢
٧١٦٧٤٢
٥٤٣٠٥٣
٠١ ٣١٤٠٩٣

المتحدة للتأمين
الوطنية للتأمين
مأرب للتأمين
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية
للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
شركة اليمن للتأمين
شركة أمان

مدارس

٤٧٠٣٥٠: فاكس
٧٣٤٥٣٢٢٥: موبايل
٠١ ٤١٤٠٣٦
٠١ ٤٣٤٣٢٣
٠١ ٣٧٠١٩١/٢
٠١ ٣٧٠١٩٣: ف
٠٤ ٤٨٢٥٨/٩
٠١ ٤٠٦١٥٩
٠١ ٣٨٢٠٩١

روضة واحة الأطفال
مدرسة رينبو
مدرسة صنعاء الدولية
مدرسة التركية الدولية
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية
مدرسة منارات

سفريات

٠١ ٢٧٤٦٩١
٠١ ٢٨٠٧٧٧
٠١ ٥٥٥٠٨٠
٠٢ ٣٢١٢٧٠
٠١ ٢٧٠٥٧٠
١٠ ٤٤١١٥٨٩

قدس غلاي
سكايا للسفريات والسياحة
التنسيق للسفريات
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة

مطاعم

مطعم ومخابزة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
٩١٦٧٦٢: فاكس
١٠٠٩٢٥٠٥ - ١٠٥٧٢٦٢٢

ل بكالوريوس محاسبة + دورة في الإدارة
المالية والتكاليف والمبيعات والتسويق
في الشركة + دورة في النظام المحاسبي
+ دورة في مجال التنسيق والإدارة
+ دورة في الحاسوب.

للتواصل: ٧٧٠٥٩٩٦٥٩
ل جنسية هندية - ماجستير تجارة - أكثر
من ٢٠ سنة خبرة في مجال التجارة -
إدارة - تسويق مشاريع (مستويات
عالية) على الاستعداد بالالتحاق حاليا
في الشركات.

للتواصل: ٧١١٤٤٥٣٥٤
ل بكالوريوس تقنية المعلومات من جامعة
العلوم والتكنولوجيا بتقدير ممتاز مع
مرتبة الشرف من أوائل الدفعة حاصل
على شهادة أفضل مشروع التخرج خبرة
في البرمجة + الصيانة + الشبكات +
تصميم مواقع الإنترنت (الصفحات
الالكترونية) مع مهارات في أنظمة
التشغيل + لغات إدارة قواعد البيانات +
لغات البرمجة. إجابة اللغة الانجليزية
- يرغب العمل في مجال تخصصه.

للتواصل: ٧٣٤٤٤٢٠١٠ - ٧٧٠٤٠٦٢٩
ل مدرس متخصص لغة عربية إنجليزي
يرغب في إعطاء دروس خصوصية
وبأسعار مناسبة.

للتواصل: ٧٣٥٥١٩٤٥٤
وظائف شاغرة

ل توجد لدينا فيز عمل إلى السعودية -
حدادين - نجاريين - بناثيين
- سائقين - تأشيرة عمرة - وفيز أخرى.
٧٧٧٤٤٦٧٠

ل يعلن مكتب المحاسب القانوني عبده
صالح الأذن عن حاجة إلى ٤ مرافعي
حسابات - بكالوريوس محاسبة + خبرة
لائق عن ثلاث سنوات. سكرتيرة ثنائية
عامة + دبلوم سكرتارية. فتن لدية
الرغبة والكفاءة إرسال السيرة الذاتية
على الإيميل التالي: abdoalawthan@yahoo.com

ل تعلن Tawdhef Yemen عن حاجتها
للتخصصات التالية: صديلي لديه خبرة
في معاجين الأسنان، مندوبين مبيعات
وتحصيل بين تسويق وذلك العمل في
صناعات عدن وتغر. إرسال السيرة الذاتية
على الإيميل التالي: tawdef.yemen@gmail.com

سيارات

ل للبيع سيارة الأسطورة سوزوكي
فيتارا لون أبيض موديل ٢٠٠٩
للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

ل سيارة تويوتا سالون موديل ٢٠٠٤
بحالة جيدة وعلى الراغبين المعاينة
في مقر السفارة وتقديم عروض
مطلقة، حتى موعد أقصاه ٢٢ فبراير

عقارات

ل بيت اربع لين في صنعاء شارع هائل
خلف معرض القمه للملابس حجر مسلح
مكونه من ثلاثه طابق
رياض ٧٣٤٩٩٥٢٢٢٢

ل مبني جديد دور أرضي شقه مكونه من
٤ غرف صالة ٢ حمام ومطبخ، الدور
الثاني مكون شقتين كل شقه فيها
٢ غرف ١ صالة ٢ حمام ومطبخ. الموقع
جوهل تغر صنعاء: ٧٧٧٩٦٠٩٢٥



باحثون عن وظيفة

ل مدرس متخصص في تدريس اللغة
العربية والإنجليزية - خبرة في مجال
التدريس والإشراف التربوي، يرغب في
إعطاء دروس خاصة الصف التاسع
والثالث الثانوي وبأسعار مناسبة وعلى
من يرغب الإتصال على العنوان التالي :
رقم التليفون: ٧٣٥٥١٩٤٥٤

ل عبدالله محمد مسعود، تمهيدي ماجستير
لغة إنجليزية - جامعة صنعاء - ٤ سنوات
تدريبية في مدارس ومعاهد لغات.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٨٤٦٤٤ - ٧٣٣٤٩٦٥٨٧
ل سائق ذو خبرة أكثر من ٣٠ سنة خارج
البلد يرغب في العمل في أي هيئة محلية
أو أجنبية.

للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢
ل إنجليزية ممتازة - خريج كلية الهندسة
(حاسوب) خبرة أكثر من خمس سنوات
: تسويق مع فريق أمريكي - إدارة
الرحلات (شركات نفط وغاز) - الفيز
والإقامات - استخدام الإنترنت والتدريب
أون لاين. للتواصل:

٧٧١٢٨٥٧٥٢ - ٧٣٤٨٨٢٧٤٤
esaam79@yahoo.com

ل بكالوريوس محاسبة + إجابة المحادثة
والكتابة بشكل جيد للغة الإنجليزية +
دبلوم سكرتارية + خبرة ٧ سنوات
محاسب

للتواصل: ٧٧٠٧٩٩٦١٤ أو
٧٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

ل بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب / جامعة
سبا - شهادة مايكروسوفت في mcp
+ mcsa + دورة CCNA + الصيانة
+ الشبكات مع مهارة في أنظمة التشغيل
+ إجابة اللغة الإنجليزية

للتواصل: ٧٧٠٠١١١٩
ل معاذ عبد الجبار القباطي، تخصص تكيف
وتبريد - تقني يرغب بفعل في مجال
تخصصه

للتواصل: ٧١٣١٦٥٣٣٥
ل بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة الحاسوب
خبرة في تقنية المعلومات وصيانة
الأجهزة والشبكات لمدة طويلة يرغب في
العمل في مجال التخصص

للتواصل: ٧٧١٨١٨٤٢٠
ل بكالوريوس ترجمة (جامعة صنعاء)
خبرة في مجال المراسلات التجارية
الخارجية - الإعتمادات البنكية - الأعمال
الإدارية - أرغب بالعمل لدى شركة تجارية
أو شركة نفطية أو سفارة أو منظمة
أجنبية

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨
ل بكالوريوس تقنية معلومات من الجامعة
اليمنية بتقدير جيد جدا حاصل على
خبرة في البرمجة + الصيانة + الشبكات
+ تصميم مواقع الإنترنت بلغة البرمجة
+ php + Asp + قواعد البيانات حاصل على
شهادة في اللغة من معهد YALI
المستوى الثامن.

للتواصل: ٧١١٥٩٧٠٥٠
ل بكالوريوس هندسة مدنية جامعة صنعاء
لدية القدرة على استخدام البرامج
الهندسية.

للتواصل: ٧٣٥٣٨٦٥٦٤

ج.اول رحلات الهبوط المنتظم للخطوط الجوية اليمنية
للموسم الشتوي حتى ٢٦/٣/٢٠١١م

رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
١٧ 740-1	A-310	صنعاء/ روما / فرانكفورت/ روما / صنعاء	0001	2150
١٧ 865	A-330	جارترا / كولن/ور / دبي / صنعاء	0005	0005
١٧ 664-5	B-738	صنعاء / أديس / صنعاء	0015	0445
١٧ 626-7	A-310	صنعاء / جيبوتي / موروني / جيبوتي / صنعاء	0100	1330
١٧ 514-5	B-738	صنعاء / جدة / صنعاء	0240	0640
١٧ 816-7	B-738	صنعاء / سينت / أبوظبي / صنعاء	0700	1600
١٧ 534-5	B-738	صنعاء / تعز / الرياض / عدن / صنعاء	0930	1730
١٧ 510-1	B-738	صنعاء / المكلا / جدة / صنعاء	1025	1650
١٧ 602-3	A-310	صنعاء / القاهرة / صنعاء	1045	1845
١٧ 862	A-330	صنعاء / دبي / كولامبور / جارترا	1935	1800
١٧ 854-5	B-738	صنعاء / مومباي / صنعاء	2300	0645
١٧ 518-9	B-738	صنعاء / جدة / صنعاء	2300	0300
١٧ 670	B-738	صنعاء / دار السلام / نيروبي / صنعاء	2300	0830
رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
١٧ 622-3	B-738	صنعاء / أديس / صنعاء	0015	0445
١٧ 630-1	A-310	صنعاء / أسمره / صنعاء	0030	0350
١٧ 514-5	B-738	صنعاء / جدة / صنعاء	0240	0645
١٧ 852-3	B-738	صنعاء / عدن / دبي / عدن / صنعاء	0800	1750
١٧ 628-9	A-310	صنعاء / جيبوتي / موروني / جيبوتي / صنعاء	0900	2130
١٧ 602-3	B-738	صنعاء / تعز / الرياض / عدن / صنعاء	0930	1945
١٧ 502-3	B-738	صنعاء / جدة / صنعاء	1000	1540
١٧ 863	A-330	صنعاء / دبي / كولامبور / جارترا	1430	2120
١٧ 643	A-310	صنعاء / بيروت / عمان / صنعاء	1430	2359
١٧ 854-5	B-738	صنعاء / عدن / مومباي / صنعاء	1935	0645
١٧ 518-9	B-738	صنعاء / جدة / صنعاء	2230	0230
١٧ 650-1	A-310	صنعاء / دمشق / صنعاء	2300	0645
رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
١٧ 748-9	B-738	صنعاء / القاهرة / باريس / القاهرة / صنعاء	0001	1955
١٧ 632-3	B-738	صنعاء / الخرطوم / صنعاء	0130	0630
١٧ 514-5	B-738	صنعاء / جدة / صنعاء	0800	0700
١٧ 888-9	A-330	صنعاء / دبي / جواتزو / دبي / صنعاء	0500	0915
١٧ 670	B-738	صنعاء / دار السلام / نيروبي / صنعاء	1000	1930
١٧ 812-3	A-310	صنعاء / عدن / أبوظبي / صنعاء	1020	2000
١٧ 602-3	B-738	صنعاء / المكلا / القاهرة / صنعاء	1100	2340
١٧ 506-7	B-738	صنعاء / صنعاء	1100	1500
١٧ 624-5	B-738	صنعاء / صنعاء	1730	2200
١٧ 630-1	B-738	صنعاء / أديس / صنعاء	1830	2150
١٧ 854-5	B-738	صنعاء / أسمره / صنعاء	2100	0645
١٧ 864	A-330	صنعاء / مومباي / صنعاء	2100	1110
١٧ 520-1	A-310	صنعاء / دبي / جارترا / صنعاء	2230	0230
رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
١٧ 740-1	A-310	صنعاء/ روما / فرانكفورت / روما / صنعاء	0001	2150
١٧ 626-7	A-310	صنعاء / جيبوتي / موروني / جيبوتي / صنعاء	0100	1300
١٧ 514-5	B-738	صنعاء / جدة / صنعاء	0240	0645
١٧ 602-3	B-738	صنعاء / الحديدة / القاهرة / عدن / صنعاء	0800	1900
١٧ 642	A-310	صنعاء / عمان / بيروت / صنعاء	1000	1930
١٧ 802-3	B-738	صنعاء / المكلا / دبي / صنعاء	0720	1635
١٧ 644-5	B-738	صنعاء / دمشق / صنعاء	1100	1845
١٧ 532-3	B-738	صنعاء / عدن / الرياض / صنعاء	1115	1755
١٧ 506-7	A-310	صنعاء / جدة / صنعاء	1500	1900
١٧ 865	A-330	صنعاء / جارترا / دبي / صنعاء	2030	0600
١٧ 671	B-738	صنعاء / نيروبي / دار السلام / صنعاء	2030	0600
١٧ 518-9	B-738	صنعاء / عدن / صنعاء	2045	0245
١٧ 854-5	B-738	صنعاء / مومباي / صنعاء	2100	0810
١٧ 630-1	A-310	صنعاء / أسمره / صنعاء	2330	0250
١٧ 622-3	A-310	صنعاء / أديس / صنعاء	2345	0415
رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
١٧ 632-3	B-738	صنعاء / الخرطوم / صنعاء	00 30	0530
١٧ 514-5	B-738	صنعاء / جدة / المكلا / صنعاء	0245	0920
١٧ 888-9	A-330	صنعاء / دبي / جواتزو / دبي / صنعاء	0800	0915
١٧ 532-3	B-738	صنعاء / الرياض / تعز / صنعاء	1020	1630
١٧ 644-5	A-310	صنعاء / دمشق / صنعاء	1030	1815
١٧ 602-3	A-310	صنعاء / القاهرة / صنعاء	1045	1845
١٧ 512-3	B-738	صنعاء / تعز / عدن / صنعاء	1100	1835
١٧ 824	B-738	صنعاء / الدوحة / الكويت / صنعاء	1405	2210
١٧ 868	B-738	صنعاء / البحرين / صنعاء	1430	2310
١٧ 862	A-330	صنعاء / دبي / جارترا / كولامبور	2100	2005
١٧ 520-1	B-738	صنعاء / جدة / صنعاء	2100	0100
رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
١٧ 748-9	B-738	صنعاء / أديس / صنعاء	0130	0600
١٧ 602-3	B-738	صنعاء / عدن / صنعاء	0600	1700
١٧ 500-1	B-738	صنعاء / سينت / جده / صنعاء	0700	1545
١٧ 628-9	A-310	صنعاء / جيبوتي / موروني / جيبوتي / صنعاء	1030	2230
١٧ 852-3	B-738	صنعاء / عدن / دبي / صنعاء	1010	2000
١٧ 814-5	A-310	صنعاء / المكلا / أبوظبي / صنعاء	1030	1940
١٧ 863	A-330	صنعاء / كولامبور / دبي / صنعاء	1430	2340
١٧ 506-7	B-738	صنعاء / جدة / صنعاء	1430	1830
١٧ 854-5	B-738	صنعاء / مومباي / صنعاء	2100	0645
١٧ 864	A-330	صنعاء / دبي / جارترا / كولامبور	2100	2130
١٧ 518-9	B-738	صنعاء / جدة / صنعاء	2000	2359
١٧ 634-5	B-738	صنعاء / أسمره / صنعاء	2240	0200
رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
١٧ 748-9	B-738	صنعاء / القاهرة / باريس / القاهرة / صنعاء	0001	1955
١٧ 514-5	A-310	صنعاء / جدة / عدن / صنعاء	0100	0700
١٧ 632-3	B-738	صنعاء / الخرطوم / صنعاء	0130	0600
١٧ 622-3	A-310	صنعاء / أديس / صنعاء	0130	0600
١٧ 643	A-310	صنعاء / بيروت / عمان / صنعاء	0730	1700
١٧ 821	B-738	صنعاء / سينت / صنعاء	0845	1705
١٧ 532-3	B-738	صنعاء / دبي / البحرين / صنعاء	0830	1310
١٧ 825	B-738	صنعاء / الكويت / الدوحة / صنعاء	0935	1745
١٧ 602-3	A-310	صنعاء / الكويت / صنعاء	1045	2030
١٧ 506-7	B-738	صنعاء / جدة / صنعاء	1300	1700
١٧ 507	B-738	صنعاء / تعز / صنعاء	1300	1900
١٧ 630-1	A-310	صنعاء / أسمره / صنعاء	1845	2205
١٧ 520-1	B-738	صنعاء / عدن / صنعاء	2030	0230
١٧ 407	B-738	صنعاء / تعز / صنعاء	2030	2145
١٧ 856-7	B-738	صنعاء / مومباي / صنعاء	2300	0845

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صنعاء ٠١ ٥٣٨٦٤
ف: ٠١ ٤٧٤١٩
ع: ٠٢ ٣٥٧١٩٩
تغر ٠٤ ٣٥٣٤٣
المكلا ٠٥ ٣٩٤٧٠٣
Infinite Education
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صنعاء ٠١ ٤٤١٧٠
ع: ٠٢ ٣٥٧٦٢
الحديدة ٠٣ ٣٦٦٩٧٥
تغر ٠٤ ٣٥٧٨٠
إب ٠٤ ٤١١٨٨
المكلا ٠٤ ٣٠٣٦٤
شبو ٠٤ ٣٠٣٦٤
سينون ٠٤ ٣٠٣٦٤
بلحاف ٧٧٧٧٨٦٦٠
سقطري ٠٤ ٦٦٠٤٩٨

UPS
DHL
٤٤١٠٩/٨/٧

صنعاء ٠١ ٤٤١٠٣٤/٥
ع: ٠٢ ٣٢١٣٤
تغر ٠٤ ٣١٣٨٩
المكلا ٠٤ ٣٠٩١٠
الحديدة ٠٢ ٣١٩٤٣

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