

## Aden's governor threatens to use force to open roads

By: Fuad Mused

ADEN, May 16 — The governor of Aden, Waheed Rasheed, said that local authorities will use security forces to open roadblocks in Al-Mula and Al-Mansoura streets.



The newly appointed governor of Aden threatened on Wednesday to use force to open blocked roads in the city.

Offenders will be referred to General Prosecution in case efforts at negotiating fail.

He added during a press conference held in Aden on Wednesday that they have handled the security situation with patience and self-restraint over the last year, in which the country witnessed unprecedented turbulence.

"We have been trying to contact different sides [in conflict] to be able to meet their demands," he said.

He indicated that the community will no longer accept sabotage, vandalism and social disturbance more generally. "Law-

lessness will be wiped out through the intervention of police to enforce order and law," he added.

The governor threatened to use force to stabilize the situation in Aden in reaction to fierce attacks launched by unidentified militants, who stormed the National Navigation Company in Aden's Al-Tawahi district.

Eyewitnesses told the Yemen Times that clashes between the militants and soldiers lasted one hour.

Local sources claimed that the militants began the attack at noon. The militants used mortars, grenades and other light weapons. The sources mentioned that the militant group tried to take over a Food Supplies store, resulting in confrontations with the militants and security guards. The militants were



Al-Mualla main road in Aden has been blocked by Southern movement demonstrators who control all squares in Aden except one square in Crater which is run by the Islah party.

finally repelled.

Local sources mentioned that one soldier was seriously injured. Other sources said that the soldier did not survive.

Local authorities in Aden and

senior military and security figures held a meeting to discuss the measures to open blocked roads, particularly in the area of Al-Mala. Locals harmed by sabotage acts also attended the meeting to voice

their demands.

The Defense Minister, the commander of the Southern Military Region, Aden's governor, and several dignitaries attended the meeting.

## Conflicting reports on Iran's interference in southern Yemen

By: Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, May 16 — Iran has found in Yemen an excellent environment for political interference because of the lack of state control, after the collapse of the former regime, according to Abdusalam Mohammed, the head of Ab'ad Studies and Research Center.

The Guardian newspaper reported last Friday that Iranian interference in Yemen has increased in the wake of the Arab Spring, accord-

ing to a prominent activist in the Southern Movement, who requested anonymity.

"Iran is intervening in the southern region of Yemen, particularly Aden, to gain control of Yemeni waterways. They do this mainly with the cooperation of young southerners who don't belong to the Socialist Party, which ruled the south of Yemen before unification," Mohammed told the Yemen Times.

"These youth are largely unemployed, especially after the turbu-

lence caused by their calls for the secession of south Yemen. They are looking for a financial supporter."

"Iranian interference in Yemen isn't dangerous if there is a state powerful enough to apply its laws," he added.

According to Mohammed, Iran's interference in Yemen serves American interests because the US uses Iranian interference as a justification for keeping military bases in the Gulf, and selling weapons to Gulf countries.

However, Khaled Ba Madhaf, a leader in the Southern Movement, told the Yemen Times that there is still no clear proof of Iran's interference in the south despite of its interests in Yemeni waterways.

"The security vacuum and the ongoing demands to find fair solutions for the southern issue have left only options could hurt the stability of the community," he said.

Ba Madhaf claimed that unless the southern issue is solved, the situation will get out of control, and external interference—easily undertaken in the south—will then flourish.

He claims that youth from southern Yemen travelling to areas with strong Iranian influence are not necessarily on a political mission. "Some southern youth go to Beirut and Tehran not for south Yemeni-Iranian projects, but for educational or training courses," he said.

The Guardian newspaper pointed out that the activist said that Iran wants to control a waterway around the Arab Peninsula to put

pressure on Saudi Arabia and to be close to the strategic straight of Bab Al-Mandeb, in case of war with America.

"When the Iranians approached him, Jemajem, a HIRAK activist known as "the Guevara of south Yemen" was asked to gather a group of HIRAK activists and a week later they were flown to Damascus, where they met two officials from the Iranian embassy," The Guardian reported.

In The Guardian's report, Jemajem said, "the officials told the Yemeni delegation that they would support demands for federalism within Yemen, but not the separate state that HIRAK was calling for."

A group of 15 Yemenis traveled to Tehran without visas via Iran Airlines, with no one else on the plane. When it landed, they were taken to a hotel and weren't allowed to leave except when accompanied by guards to visit Iranian officials, reported The Guardian.

"All the officials we met used aliases. They didn't tell us who they worked for but they asked us many questions," said a female in the group who requested anonymity.

Jemajem said that Iran put forth the condition that the Southern Movement not control weapon stores, as that will be the duty of the Houthis in the north.

"We realized then that the Iranians want us to be pawns... They told us the Houthis would deliver



Some members of the Southern Movement have been accused of contacting Iran and receiving money and weapons.

the weapons and the money. We are trying to liberate our country from the northerners — I am not going to be under the control of another northerner," added Jemajem.

A delegation of traders from Hadramout, including Abdullah Buqshan, a prominent businessman, met Ali Salem Al-Beed, former president of South Yemen, last week and asked him to put an end to his Iranian alliance.

Al-Wasat newspaper reported last Wednesday that Al-Beed set forth the condition that Saudi Ara-

bia support the Southern Movement if it quits its alliance with Iran.

Al-Wasat also reported that Iran attracts political activists by way of Hezbollah, a Shiite militant group and political party based in Lebanon that is supported by Iran and Syria, under the pretext of holding workshops in Iran and Lebanon.

Al-Wasat mentioned that Hezbollah trains numerous media personnel. 60 of them, all Yemenis, were trained at Hezbollah's Al-Manar Channel last month.

## Terrorism suspect captured in Sana'a

By: Muaad Al-Maqtari

SANA'A, May 16 — The Ministry of Interior stressed the importance of accurate checks on the outskirts of Sana'a particularly after capturing an Al-Qaeda suspect possessing documents with relations to the Al-Qaeda Organization in Yasleh checkpoint, south of the capital Sana'a last Monday.

A source at the Interior Ministry told the Yemen Times that the Central Security soldiers caught the suspected man while he was on his way to Sana'a by bus.

Security sources said that the suspect's name is S. A. Al-Hwshabi. He came from the Rada'a district in Al-Baida governorate indicating that security personnel at the checkpoint handed him over to the Counterterrorism General Administration for further investigations.

In a similar case, the Interior

Ministry directed the security apparatus to pursue Abdullah Mohammed Al-Shabwani, who is believed to plan a terrorist attack in the capital Sana'a.

The source at the ministry indicated that Al-Shabwani has a 2009 dark grey Jeep.

In a public statement the minis-

try called attention to the importance of raising awareness and taking all procedures and measures to strongly combat sabotage and terrorist acts.

The ministry also stressed the need to heavily guard the security infrastructure and embassies to repel any security breach.

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# Sharing ammunition and food to kick out Al-Qaeda

By: Mohammed Al-Samei

ABYAN, May 16 — The Yemeni army assisted by popular committee defense fighters continued their bombardment on Al-Qaeda operatives’ hideouts in Lawdar during the couple of past days, killing dozens of the terrorists, and wounding others.

Ali Abeeda, the official spokesperson for the popular committee defense fighters, told Yemen Times that, “fierce clashes occurred between Al-Qaeda militants and the army assisted by the tribal fighters-- formed to help the army retake control of the towns taken over by Al-Qaeda—early this month in Lawdar.”

“15 militants of Al-Qaeda have been killed on Wednesday morning in Al-Ain area. Also, six tribal fighters and three soldiers were killed in the clashes,” Abeeda said.

“22 Al-Qaeda operatives were killed on Tuesday in the fierce clashes with the popular militias and the army. The Air Force was involved in the battles,” he added.

Abeeda indicated that there is considerable cooperation between the tribesmen who fight alongside the army troops and the 26 Brigade which belongs to the Republican Guards and the 111Mechanized air force Brigade, saying that they are even sharing the ammunitions and food.

He further pointed out that the army troops and the armed tribesmen managed to clear the strategic Yasouf Mountain, which overlooks Lawdar town from the eastern side and where the militants of Ansar Al-Sharia were positioning. The army along with the tribal fighters and have taken full control of the mountain on Tuesday morning after violent clashes with the terrorists.

“Two Al-Qaeda operatives were



Sharing amunition and food and well coordination between the army and the Local Defense Fighters drove Al-Qaeda militans out of Lawdar.

captured and that we only have to comb Al-Ain area which has been cleared of terrorists recently,” said beeda.

In the same vein, a military official said on Tuesday that four soldiers from the 111 Infantry Brigade and 4 tribesmen from the popular tribal fighters have been killed during the clearing operation of Yosouf Mountain.

The source told the official Saba news agency that also 33 Al-Qaeda militants were killed, some were injured and some others were taken prisoners.

The military official added that the army troops have delivered painful strikes against the militant group in Ja’ar town, Al-Qaeda stronghold, and that many of their operatives were killed and wounded.

He stressed that the military operations carried out by the 26 Brigade, 111 Infantry Brigade and the tribal fighters have achieved considerable accomplishments in their efforts to completely eradicate the terrorists.

For his part, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi hailed what the brave troops of 26, and 111brigades as well as the central security forces and the tribesmen affiliated with the army have accomplished in their battles against militant Al-Qaeda, Saba said.

Last month, Hadi said on May 6 that the battle with the Al-Qaeda terror organization has not started yet, and vowed that it will continue until the militants are completely eliminated.

US experts confirmed this past Thursday that the cooperation in counterterrorism front with the Yemeni government has witnessed a tangible progress after the departure of the former President Ali Abdullah Saleh and indicated that the foiling of a plot to blow up an airliner bound for US was a main fruit of this progress.

America Voice Radio reported citing US experts in counterterrorism that the battle against Al-Qaeda has gained momentum during the few past months after Saleh was eased out from power last November.

# EU supports Hadi’s transitional government



Michele Cervone, head of the European Union Delegation to Yemen

By: Khalid Al-Karimi

SANA’A, May 16 — “A top priority of the international community is to support the Communication Committee set up by President Hadi on May 5th,” said Michele Cervone, head of the European Union Delegation to Yemen, during a press conference on Tuesday.

During the press conference, which was held in Sana’a, Cervone pointed out that there are several messages that the European Union wants to send to all political parties in Yemen. The first message is that EU entirely supports Hadi’s government. In addition, the EU is optimistic about the steps taken

by Hadi, such as formation of the Communication Committee before the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference.

“The stand of the international community is neutral, and all Yemen factions have the right to participate in the dialogue,” Cervone said.

Moreover, the EU warns against getting in the way of Yemen’s peaceful political transition process.

Cervone expressed concerns over trouble in the power transfer process. “We are concerned about the attempts aimed at derailing the peaceful transitional process in Yemen,” he added.

During the conference, some

journalists posed questions in relation to military restructuring and a suitable climate for the dialogue. Cervone indicated that a suitable political climate for hosting the dialogue may still be a long way off, and that big changes do not take place overnight.

“Nobody could believe the success of the presidential election that happened on February 21. It was against all odds,” he noted.

After a meeting held on May 14, the European Union council announced its assessments on Yemen. They called for the support of President Hadi and his determination to implement the U.S. backed, GCC-initiated power transfer deal.

# Unions in Hadramout threatened to call for mass demonstrations

By: Saleh Al-Batati

MUKALLA, May 16 — Several unions in Hadramout, including the Yemeni Labor Union, Cooperative Fishing Union and Cooperative Agricultural Union, issued a statement on Tuesday to all their affiliates, members and the people of Hadramout.

In the statement, the organizations expressed their disapproval of the inaction on the part of transitional government Ministers of Finance and Electricity concerning the repeated power cuts in Hadramout.

They accused both ministers of “carrying out orders given by warmongers.” The statement said that in Hadramout the worsening of services including hygiene, electricity, health services and security amounted to a collective punishment on the people of Hadramout.

The unions stressed that their requests are rights, not political demands and that they have been struggling for them for years. The unions consider the only way to get rid of

the dominance of Sana’a is to require the local council to “Stop the supply of any sums of money, whether for electricity, income taxes, or customs, unless Sana’a meets Hadramout’s demands, including urgent needs such as ‘paying the stalling and accumulated dues of Hadramout’s electricity investors.’”

They demanded the provision of adequate and subsidized fuel for fishermen and farmers for the whole region of Hadramout; required all oil companies operating in Hadramout to open offices in the capital of Hadramout; and required the government to address the environmental impact of exploration and extraction of oil. The statement requested the government to set aside for Hadramout people a fair share of jobs in oil companies and give them priority in hiring.

Other requests included, “Disclosure of the social contribution made by oil companies, how it is made by oil companies and how it is spent,” as well as “supplying citizens of the

governorate with no less than 15 percent of Hadramout wealth, which supports 75 percent of the country’s budget.”

The statement concluded by calling on Hadramout people, especially Non Governmental Organizations, religious scholars, thinkers, intellectuals, academics and social figures for collaboration and synergy. The organizations called on their members to prepare for what they called “unprecedented steps” of protest if the government does not respond in a timely manner to the demands contained in the statement.

For its part, the local council in Hadramout issued a statement in which it stressed the importance of addressing electricity outages and Hadramout allocations. The council set May 22 as the deadline for the response. Hadramout governor, Khalid Al Daini, has already urged the government in Sana’a to pay the Private Power Company in Hadramout its past-dues, estimated at \$7 million, but no response has been reported.

# Murderer expected to receive death sentence

By: Mohamed Bin Sallam

SANA’A, MAY 16 — The Southeastern Capital Court is expected to sentence Abdulamlak Al-Ansi, the Prime Minister’s driver, to death within a few days, a source at the Southeastern Capital Court confirmed to Yemen Times, on condition of anonymity.

Al-Ansi is accused of killing the gate keeper of Exceed Language Institute last Saturday after a heated argument.

“In order to avoid illegal tribal retribution and appease the deceased one’s family, the suspect will soon be sentenced to death” the court source said.

A Cabinet source told the Yemen Times on condition of anonymity that much of what has been circulated by the news media about the murder is completely false

He stated that various media out-

lets reported that Al-Ansi is one of the Prime Minister’s guards. However this source confirmed that Al-Ansi only serves as a driver for the Prime Minister’s daughter.

The source further explained that Al-Ansi has been working as a driver with Khaleda, the Prime minister’s daughter, for many years. Khaleda is said to be one of the main owners of the Exceed Language Institute. She is not facing any charges related to the death.

“I know this man personally, he’s honest and well respected in the community. He’s never been convicted of any other crimes other than being accused of killing in this incident.”

“I believe the killing was an accident, but when the judge makes a ruling he will consider all of the information available,” the same source concluded.

The Prime Minister, Mohamed Salem Basindawa stated last Saturday that he called the interior minister and ordered him to arrest the killer. The suspect was brought in last Monday, according to the Ministry of Interior.

One of the citizens in the capital Sana’a commented on the incident saying, “we used to hear many stories about killing incidents and crimes taking place during Saleh’s reign, but we never heard of a single time the perpetrator was held responsible.”

“But Basindawa turned his driver in immediately to the prosecution, proving that the Yemeni spring is showing fruit,” the citizen said

The driver fired several shots in the general direction of the gate, it didn’t appear that he was trying to kill Al Sanabani, but a stray bullet hit him,” eyewitnesses told local media outlets last Saturday.

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# Dengue Fever sweeping Central Prison in Hodeida and refugee camp in Harad

By: Muaad Al- Maqtari

HODEIDA, May 16- Dengue fever has been spreading among the poorest social classes in Hodeida and Harad located on the western coasts of Yemen.

When dengue fever had spread in the Central Prison, it caused dozens of patients. Then, it swept the African refugee camp in Harad of Hajja governorate.

The symptoms of Dengue Fever are sudden fever and severe cramps in the muscles. These symptoms appear within five-eight days after an infected mosquito bite. After four-seven days a rash starts to appear causing itching all over the body.

Dr. Mohammed Al- Kamali, a specialist in general surgery, said that most of the time the symptoms of dengue fever are paleness, lost appetite and occasional bleeding from the mouth ,nose , intestines and skin. Rarely, anemia can occur.

The judge Salah Ishaq, a community leader in Hodeida attributes the spread of dengue fever inside the Central Prison in Hodeida city to the deteriorating situations inside the prison

Ishaq further said that, this epidemic can quickly spread among villages using rain water as it's susceptible to contamination and isn't treated.

Security sources in the Central

Prison in Hodeida mentioned that, the number of patients range from 50 to 70 people. T

Ishaq claimed that the number of patients exceeds 100 persons and the number is expected to increase, particularly in absence of proper health care and slow response from officials.

The Central Prison Administration in Hodeida warned the Public Health office and the military hospital in the governorate last week against the spread of disease among inmates of the prison.

The administration strongly urged the officials to quickly provide proper medical services and needed medicines in order to avoid a humanitarian crisis inside the prison.

A newly released medical report by the Ministry of health revealed that two persons died of dengue fever in the African Refugee Camp in Harad.

The report said that 71 percent out of 115 cases were found to be infected. These cases were Ethiopians living in a camp run by the International Migration Organization which holds 3,000 Ethiopians.

29 percent of the patients are spread throughout different areas in Harad directorate, where the internal displacement camps exist.

The report which is done by the medical team headed by DR. Ali Bin Buriak , assistant of the Na-

tional Coordinator for t Paralysis Surveillance at the Ministry of Health, said that four cases have been tested with dengue fever and medical tests showed three cases suffer unknown fever out of ten patients. The cases were diagnosed at the National Center of the Public Health Laboratories.

The report also mentioned that 94 percent of the dengue fever patients are males while six percent are females, the report therefore concludes that 98 percent of infected Ethiopians are male

The report recommends implementing health campaigns to provide human resources , preventative medicines against the viral fever , to raise the awareness among doctors and health workers regarding recording the cases and reporting them .

The report recommends using pesticides to eradicate mosquitoes from houses and important protection against the virus.

The directorate classified as the second most populated directorate in Hajja with 100, 000 people in Harad, situated north-east t Hajja governorate.

Harad is considered the north-western gate of Yemen with Saudi Arabia. It is only eight kilometers away from the Saudi southern border and the city is one of the most important customs point for Yemen.



Two persons died of dengue fever in the African Refugee Camp in Harad, according to the Ministry of Health.

## Think-tank centre discusses Yemen's priorities and challenges

By: Yasser Ezzi

SANA'A, May 16- Abaad Studies and Research Centre, a Sana'a-based think-tank, organized a conference from May 12-13 in which senior Yemeni researchers participated with the aim of helping the government set strategic goals and make political decisions.

Working papers were presented by a number of researchers, scholars, politicians and legislators from various academic institutions.

The role of youth, cultural priorities, economic challenges and the future of political parties, particularly the General Peoples Congress (GPC) and the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) alliance were debated.

The conference shed light on requirements for the success of the national dialogue, transitional justice law and the drafting of a new constitution for the creation of a modern civil state.

The conference, launched by the Information Minister Ali Al-Amrani, highlighted the reconstruction of the military and security services as well as their regional and international roles and impacts on national sovereignty.

He said that the conference

paved the way to holding an inclusive national dialogue outlined in the GCC-crafted deal and its implementing mechanisms, stressing that all Yemeni parties and factions will take part in the dialogue.

Al-Amrani reiterated that the Yemeni people have suffered all forms of injustice, indicating that the southern issue is an example of the oppression practiced by the former regime.

"Responsible and transparent discussion of all grievances and issues will enable us to end oppression, ensure justice and empower all people to gain their rights," he added.

"We realize that the situation will not be a bed of roses, but all challenges and difficulties can be overcome."

The Information Minister urged all civil society organizations to shoulder their responsibilities to reunite Yemenis and stand by President Abdu Rabo Mansour Hadi to carry out reforms.

Abdul-Salam Mohammad, chairman of Abaad Studies and Research Center, said the conference is the first step in getting Yemeni researchers to participate in offering strategic vision to decision-

makers.

He further explained that the outcomes and recommendations of the conference will be offered to the government, youth and all engaged parties in the national dialogue conference.

"The government should take researchers' recommendations into account when drawing strategic policies of the state," he added.

He explained that the conference will contribute to determining Yemen's challenges in the transition stage and suggesting priorities to face those challenges.

During the opening of the conference, a working paper that was presented by researcher Abdul-Ghani Al-Mawri about the requirements of the national dialogue raised wide debate.

Mohammad Azzan, a researcher from Sa'ada governorate, and a member of the Houthis' military wing of the, Al-Shabab Al-Muamin (Believing Youth), said in a working paper that exclusion and repression is the most direct cause for the emergence of armed groups.

### Saudi Arabia suspended Yemeni spring

In a working paper about region-

al and international interventions, chairman of Future Study Centre, Faris Al-Saqaf, said that when the revolution could not fulfill all its objectives and Yemen's political forces could not reach agreement, external forces, particularly Saudi Arabia and the United States, interfered.

He emphasized that Saudi Arabia had concerns about the effects the Arab Spring and the Yemeni revolution might have on its land and, in turn, took the opportunity to interfere and offer the GCC deal as a solution.

He further said that the United States had fears about revolutionary forces that included Islamists, military commanders and leftists, pointing out that it allowed Saleh and his family to keep their influence with the aim of creating balance and conditions that harmonize the US interests.

Southern Issue

Researcher Hanan Mohammad Fara'a presented a paper about the southern cause in which she said that the Yemeni unification was not set up on the basis of real and equivalent partnership.

She said that the unification was executed by a political decision for which the people did not vote. She pointed out that the southern side made concessions for the success of the unification agreement in 1990, adding that southerners conceded the presidency, currency and the capital to the north.

Fara'a also said that the Sana'a regime sought to get rid of southern leaders pointing out that it carried out 156 successful and failed assassination attempts and no perpetrator was arrested or brought to justice.

## Yemen intensifies war on terror

By: Khalid Al-Karimi

SANA'A, May 16- Apparently the war on Al-Qaeda in Yemen is still in its embryonic phases and what occurred in the course of the previous year of political turmoil was just a prologue.

"The war on Al-Qaeda has not kicked off yet," stated President Hadi at the Military Academy graduation ceremony held May 5th in Sana'a. Immediately following his speech, Al-Qaeda responded aggressively by killing dozens of soldiers.

On the contrary, Al-Qaeda protagonist in Abyan, Hmaza Al-Zun-jbari, said in an interview published on Al-Quds Arabic London based newspaper on Monday that Al-Qaeda in Abyan is not simply a group of militants, but stated, "We have become an integral part of the nation and none can eradicate."

Expressing Al-Qaeda's spirits in Abyan, he mentioned, "We do not fight with equipment and materials. We fight and Allah is with us. Therefore, we lose nothing to sacrifice ourselves for the sake of God."

A field leader from the local committees of defense fighters in Lewd-er, Ali Abeeda, spoke to the Yemen Times by phone, saying that Al-Qaeda has started to gain ground in the last few months due to the government's unclear policy regarding the eradication of militants from Abyan..

"There must be decisive and clear policies to at least stem the expansion of Al-Qaeda in the Abyan governorate," the commander said. He went on to add that "recently Al-Qaeda has significantly grown in strength compared to the last two years. Al-Qaeda holds weapons similar to the army's. Most of the weapons dealers in the south affiliate with Al-Qaeda.

Also, foreign support is apparent to anyone.."

He added that Al-Qaeda in Abyan now looks like a complete and highly organized army, only lacking an air force.

Abeeda also stated that Al-Ayn and Yasoof Mountain are completely seized by Al-Qaeda.

The Yemeni army in Abyan has been in fierce battles with Al-Qaeda militants since the eruption of protests in February 2011.

Abeeda explained that the currently fragile security situation has emboldened Al-Qaeda to broaden its control on several areas.

Regarding the military forces' morale, Abeeda told Yemen Times that the Yemen army in Abyan has expressed a willingness to fight Al-Qaeda's spread, particularly after the joining of local tribesmen in the fight against them.

In his last speech, Hadi clearly expressed intolerance for the terror network in Yemen pledging to purge Al-Qaeda from the country.

Abeeda approved of Hadi's speech, saying that it was forceful and clear. "We are in need of powerful government that we can cooperate with to destroy Al-Qaeda," he concluded.

Saeed Obaid, a Yemeni Al-Qaeda Affairs expert told the Yemen Times that the army is unable to ensure victory unless it is united. "Fractured army forces coupled with a weak political will to eradicate Al-Qaeda are the primary reasons behind its expansion in several areas in Abyan," said Obaid.

Al-Qaeda has recently stepped up its operations, killing hundreds of soldiers. "The war on Al-Qaeda has only started. President Hadi seems determined to wipe out Al-Qaeda. They are just starting to see how serious he is. The current escalation of

fighting between the army and Al-Qaeda militants in Abyan is unprecedented. It's a very fierce battle," Obaid added.

Taking advantage of the political upheaval the country experienced last year, Al-Qaeda took control of many military camps and locations throughout Yemen, even capturing a number of army personnel in Abyan.

"Al-Qaeda is very strong at the moment. It has heavy, medium and light arms that were taken from military outposts," Obaid said.

John Brennan, US Deputy National Security Advisor and Assistant for Counterterrorism and Homeland Security met with President Hadi on May 13. During the meeting, they highlighted bilateral collaboration between the two countries.

"Brennan conveyed President Obama's strong commitment to support Yemen as it continues to implement its political agreement and prepares for a Comprehensive National Dialogue," pointed out in a press release on May 13.

It continued to say, "He [Brennan] affirms the strong partnership between the United States and Yemen politically, economically and militarily."

The escalation of the war on Al-Qaeda in Yemen has been a joint operation. The US and Yemen are partners in the fight on terrorism. It has also lately been reported that the British Special Forces are starting to join the fight on terror in Yemen.

According to the local Al-Masder website, "the British special forces and American Central Intelligence Agency implement joint operations on Al-Qaeda Organization in Yemen by tracking the the groups movements in order to provide information for drone strikes."

## Friends of Yemen to discuss security and transitional period

By: Ahmed Dawood

SANA'A, May 16—The National Unity government is preparing for the Friends of Yemen Conference, slated to be held on May 23.

Media outlets said that the prime minister, Mohammed Salem Basindawa, will head the Yemeni Delegation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The conference is scheduled to be held in Riyadh on May 23, a step ahead of the Donors Conference that will be held in London in June.

The Interior Minister, the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation and the Minister of Foreign Affairs will accompany the Prime Minister.

Sources pointed out that Yemen and Saudi Arabia are coordinating efforts to invite international officials to attend the conference.

Among those invited are United States Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, and the UN General Secretary's Special Advisor to Yemen,

Jamal Ben Omar.

The Friends of Yemen is a group of donor countries including the five permanent members of the Security Council and the Gulf States. The group was set up in 2010 with the aim at helping Yemen to overcome its security and economic challenges.

The Supreme Preparatory Committee of the Friends of Yemen Conference, run by Basindawa, confirmed on Tuesday that the conference is going to review a number of working papers and government plans created by ministries and relevant authorities. It indicated that the working papers will cover political, economic and security issues.

Economic expert, Mohammed Al-Maitami, noted that the Friends of Yemen Conference will not be confined to the economy. "However, the political situation is crucial as well. The conference will focus on supporting the transitional government, the national dialogue, drafting a constitution, security, water and other humanitarian is-

sues regarding displaced people and refugees.

He added, "The conference will enable the International Community to renew its support for the transitional period, and will be a great help in implementing the GCC initiative."

The deputy of the International Planning Minister, Abdulaziz Abdalghani, said in an interview with the state-run daily newspaper Al-Thawra that the reconciliation government will present a document during the conference that will include the top development priorities of the country.

He added that the document takes into account the provision of oil derivatives, in addition to filling the 2012 budget deficit and encouraging investment.

Abdalghani noted that there is another document on Yemen that the United Nations, European Union and World Bank created. The two documents will be presented in the Friends of Yemen Conference and Donors Conference.

# مدينة روابي صنعاء السكنية

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بنية تحتية ومرافق خدمية متكاملة

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الجمهورية اليمنية - عدن - المدينة الخضراء - تلفون: ٣٥٥١١١ ٠٠٩٦٧٢ - فاكس: ٣٥٥١١٥ ٠٠٩٦٧٢ - موبايل: ٧٧٧٣٥٥١١٢  
صنعاء - غرب دار الرئاسة - تلفون: ٤٢٤٣٢١/٢ ٠٠٩٦٧١ - فاكس: ٤٢٤٣٢٣ ٠٠٩٦٧١ - موبايل: ٧٧٧٣٥٥١١١



## YT vision statement



**"To make Yemen  
a good world  
citizen."**

**Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,  
(1951 - 1999)  
Founder of Yemen Times**

OUR  
OPINIONThe outreach  
committee

**S**o much fuss has been made lately about the outreach committee, of which I am a member. There have been many rumors and much criticism based on the misunderstanding that the outreach committee should be representative of the various political parties and powers in the country.

This is wrong. We have been trying to clarify this misunderstanding in the committee's press statements, and will soon open up to media on a large scale.

The mission of this committee is to reach out to the various elements on the political scene that did not sign the Gulf Initiative agreement last year. We are still at the phase of identifying these elements and establishing the best way to approach them and invite them into the dialogue.

The point is that we need to make sure that no one is excluded. But at the same time, we need to ensure that less established associations are not placed on par with their more established counterparts in demanding equal representation on the preparatory committee for the national dialogue.

We are at the critical stage of creating requirements that will help us filter potential participants and designing a program for approaching them.

The other role that I feel is mine in particular is to help the committee identify unconventional players, such as women's groups, civil society actors and minorities to also be included in the preparatory committee.

I believe that we can do it, especially with the help and support of the international community, which has been supportive and is already engaging in many outreach activities. We need to coordinate with them and make sure we are on the same page in order to achieve our common goal of creating a successful and inclusive dialogue.

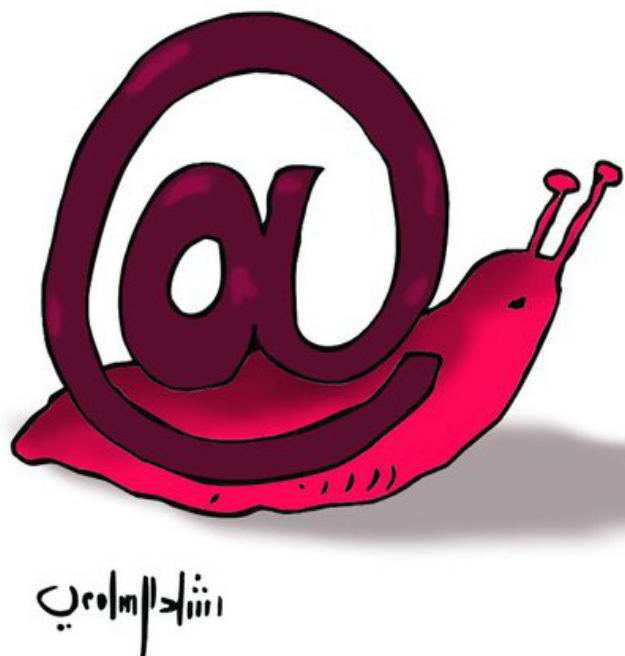
I apologize to the many journalists who had unanswered media requests and calls for press statements. The committee is currently not in a position to provide prompt responses. However, we will respond soon, so please bear with us and help us do our job so that we are able to achieve the best results in order to help Yemen move forward.

**Nadia Al-Sakkaf**

## SKETCHED OPINION

By Rashad Al-Samei

## Yemen's internet speed

A worrisome sectarian  
turn in Yemen

**By: Khaled Fattah  
The Daily Star  
Published May 15, 2012**

**Y**emen's massive protests that began in January 2011 have reignited existing tribal, ideological and political conflicts.

One of these in particular has taken a very worrisome turn: the Houthi rebellion in the Sa'ada governorate along the northern Yemeni border with Saudi Arabia. The rebellion has assumed an increasingly sectarian character and, over the course of the past year, has moved for the first time far beyond Sa'ada. As the group of Shiite Zaydi revivalists known as the Houthi Movement seizes on the uprisings to expand the territory under their control, Salafist activists have stepped up in opposition.

Armed conflict in Saada began in 2004 when militant members of the Believing Youth (Al-Shabab Al-Mu'min), an informal advocacy group for Zaydi culture and education, organized protests against the government that eventually spread to Sana'a. Violence broke out when the government attempted to arrest the group's leader, Hussein Badreddine Al-Houthi, a former parliamentarian representing the Al-Haqq party and son of Sheikh Badreddine Al-Houthi, a senior Zaydi scholar respected for both for his theology and his skill for resolving disputes among the tribes and clans of the northern governorates.

Followers of Houthi (later known collectively as Houthis) expressed a mix of socio-economic and identity grievances. They protested underdevelopment in their governorate in addition to the dilution of Zaydi influence, while also accusing the government of tacitly supporting

the expansion of Salafist activists in the area. And though government troops killed the founder on Sept. 9, 2004, the rebellion continued.

Although many observers have rushed to describe the conflict as a new manifestation of the old Sunni-Shiite split, such an interpretation ignores both doctrinal and cultural practice in Yemen. Zaydism (adhered to by 35 to 40 percent of Yemenis, but overall a very small subset of the global Shiite community) is considered closer to the Shafei school of Sunni Islam (followed by a majority of Yemenis) than other branches of Shiism. Some adherents of the more common "Twelver" sect of Shiites practiced in Iran and elsewhere even refer to Zaydism as the fifth school of Sunni jurisprudence.

In addition, the battle lines cut across sect. During the multiple rounds of military confrontation, a number of Zaydi tribes and clans fought alongside government forces; many government figures (including former President Ali Abdullah Saleh) are even of Zaydi origin, even though they no longer explicitly refer to that identity.

A more accurate analysis of the conflict should recognize that the Zaydi-Shafei distinction overlaps (for the most part, though not perfectly) with tribal cleavages at the center of Yemeni politics, and the sectarian distinction is simultaneously also a geographical distinction. Almost all Zaydis belong to north-central highland tribes as do some Shafeis, though the latter make up the majority of lowland and urban populations. The overlap of sectarian differences with tribal and regional identities means that sect can always become a factor in rebel recruitment.

This was not lost on Saleh's re-

gime, which for decades practiced "management through conflict" as the most essential tool of governance in the northern governorates. In the minds of the population in these provinces, the Yemeni state is no more than a "checkpoint state," which appears along the highway in the form of few soldiers, or a "garrison state," which occasionally patrols the road linking the main districts of provinces.

Critics of Saleh's regime also accused it of manipulating sectarianism among tribes to receive financial and military aid from Riyadh, for which an autonomous Zaydi zone at its borders has always been a nightmare scenario. Saudi Arabia openly entered the fighting in November 2009 with the launch of a major military operation in response to the Houthi incursions, raising concerns that such direct involvement would prompt greater Iranian intervention. Thus, the tangled roots of politicized sectarianism lie in the Saudi-Iranian rivalry in the region and Saleh's politics of manipulation.

But over the past year, the conflict has also taken greater sectarian overtones. The Houthis have long complained of the spread of Salafism in Yemen, but only recently have they begun targeting Salafist religious activities directly. Their attacks and occupation of Salafist mosques have sent shock waves through the loose, non-hierarchical coalition of Salafist networks dispersed across the country.

Between 2004 and 2010, the conflict was characterized by low-level fighting between the Houthis and the Yemeni military – periodically escalating into more violent bouts. But in the last year, the Houthis have capitalized on the withdrawal of the army to Sana'a (to strengthen

the position of the embattled regime) by expanding their operations.

The movement now controls the entire Sa'ada governorate as well as a large number of districts in neighboring Amran, Al-Jawf and Hajja. It also appears to seek access to the Red Sea port of Midi, which would allow maritime passage to weapons and logistical support from Iran.

While the scale of Iran's involvement remains unclear, recent reports claim Iran is increasing its political outreach and logistical and financial support of the rebellion. Domestically, the Houthis have boycotted the Gulf Cooperation Council-led transfer-of-power deal signed last November – including February's presidential referendum.

They have also rejected calls by the transitional government, headed by President Abd Rabo Mansur Hadi, to lay down their arms and participate in the political transition.

Most recently, they announced they will not take part in the upcoming national dialogue because it has been "imposed by the United States and other countries by force." Unfortunately, there are no positive signs about the future of the conflict. As it becomes less localized and more sectarian, it also threatens to become increasingly internationalized.

*Khaled Fattah is a guest lecturer at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Lund University in Sweden. He holds a Ph.D. in international relations from the University of St. Andrews, United Kingdom. This commentary first appeared at Sa'ada, an online journal published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.*

Obama executive order will give Treasury  
authority to freeze U.S.-based assets in  
Yemen

**By: Karen DeYoung  
washingtonpost.com  
Published May 16, 2012**

**P**resident Obama plans to issue an executive order Wednesday giving the Treasury Department authority to freeze the U.S.-based assets of anyone who "obstructs" implementation of the administration-backed political transition in Yemen.

The unusual order, which administration officials said also targets U.S. citizens who engage in activity deemed to threaten Yemen's security or political stability, is the first issued for Yemen that does not directly relate to counterterrorism.

Unlike similar measures authorizing terrorist designations and sanctions, the new order does not include a list of names or organizations already determined to be in violation. Instead, one official said, it is designed as a "deterrent" to "make clear to those who are even thinking of spoiling the transition" to think again.

The official was authorized to discuss the new order on the condition of anonymity.

U.S. involvement in Yemen has

increased rapidly in recent years with the rise of the al-Qaeda affiliate there. U.S. airstrikes, including with drone missiles, have increased sharply this year against alleged al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) militants who have expanded their control of territory in the southern part of the country.

With new revelations about the intent and ability of AQAP to strike U.S. territory – including a second attempt, disrupted this month, to down a U.S.-bound airliner with a sophisticated "underwear bomb" – the administration is seeking to ensure that political turmoil in Yemen does not undermine its counterterrorism goals and smooth cooperation with the government.

U.S. training and other military assistance to Yemen, which totaled \$176 million in 2010, dropped to \$30 million last year after then-President Ali Abdullah Saleh authorized armed action against anti-government political demonstrators. He later agreed to resign but then reneged.

The aid resumed after Saleh stepped down in February, after 33 years in power, and his vice president, Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi,

took over the presidency and began to implement a political transition to a democratically elected government.

The administration budget request for this fiscal year totals \$79 million in civilian economic assistance and \$70 million for the Yemeni military. Humanitarian aid, which was never suspended, has reached \$73 million this fiscal year.

Despite Saleh's departure, however, a number of his relatives and supporters in positions of military and political power delayed relinquishing their offices until a Hadi-issued decree last month. Obama's new executive order, which threatens any assets they or anyone associated with them may have in this country, is designed to ensure that they remain sidelined.

"Hadi showed considerable backbone, and we believe he's up to the task of implementing the transition agreement signed in November," the administration official said. The agreement includes "a lot of ambitious benchmarks the government has committed to meet."

While "the transition has been proceeding more or less on track," the official said, the executive order

is "just one more way of us trying to ensure that trend continues."

The order provides criteria to take action against people who the Treasury secretary, in consultation with the secretary of state, determines have "engaged in acts that directly or indirectly threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen, such as acts that obstruct the implementation of the Nov. 23, 2011, agreement between the Government of Yemen and those in opposition to it, which provides for a peaceful transition of power ... or that obstruct the political process in Yemen."

It covers those who "have materially assisted, sponsored or provided financial, material or technological support" for the acts described or any person whose property has already been blocked, as well as those who have acted on behalf of such people.

Obama administration officials compared the order to one the president issued in 2009 against anyone threatening the agreement that installed a transitional government in Somalia.

In 2006, President George W. Bush issued a similar order regarding Ivory Coast in West Africa.

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**Qualified applicants will be contacted for interviews.**



## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

UNDP Office is seeking qualified Yemeni Nationals for the following vacant positions with the **Youth Empowerment Project**:

- National Specialist on Entrepreneurship and Employment (Programme Specialist) –Sana'a: Level-SB4, monthly salary approximately US\$ 1900
- National Specialist on Advocacy and Communication (Programme Specialist)-Sana'a: Level-SB4, monthly salary approximately US\$ 1900

If you are interested in any of the above positions please review the Terms of Reference and requirements by visiting our website at <http://jobs.undp.org>

Only online applications will be accepted.

The deadline for receiving applications is **30 May 2012**.



**OXFAM**

## JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Oxfam, an international NGO, works with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering. Oxfam has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancy for its Humanitarian Programme.

### Finance Assistant – (1 position)

Location: Sa'ada

Contract Duration: 6 months

#### The Role

You will be responsible for the overall aspects of cash management including monthly cash forecast and verify all payment requests and ensure completeness and accurateness of supporting documents and release payments on timely manner. You will input transaction in cashbooks and upload them into Oxfam's financial system on weekly basis and ensure proper filling system is in place.

#### What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with at least degree in finance related subject or professional accountancy qualification, and two years financial and accounting experience in a similar role. The ideal candidate will have demonstrated communication skills and the ability to work well with others and as part of a team. You will have excellent oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic and sound computer skills.

#### To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in this position, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for, to **yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk**.

Closing date for applications is **26th May 2012**

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

## Request for Expression of Interest for REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP) - YEME/ SAN/RFP/2012/001

**The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites proposals from qualified research institutions for the following:**

**Level:** Consultancy to undertake the data collection part of establishing a social protection & living conditions monitoring system at national level to ensure routine access on a monthly basis to disaggregated household data from a total of 7560 households for monitoring trends over time on how poor vulnerable populations are coping in Yemen

**Type of Contract:** 19 months

**Duty station:** Sana'a, Republic of Yemen- with field work in all the 21Yemeni Governorates

Establishing a monitoring system for social protection at national level is urgently needed due to the severe impact of the 2011 crisis in Yemen. However, there is still a huge shortage in data regarding the coping mechanisms of Yemeni HHs. Real-time disaggregated data on vulnerable households at national level could be the basis of development interventions to assist struggling populations, as well as signal the need for humanitarian action. The Social protection monitoring at national level is being established after initiating the pilot phase in Sana'a, Amran and Hodeida, during the period of June 2011 and February 2012, which provided several lessons learned for expanding at national level.

This request for proposal is related to the data collection part of the social protection monitoring. The Organization that will be responsible for the data collection will be working in close coordination and under the guidance of an international research organization, which will be responsible for the data analysis. The organization that will be conducting the data collection of the social protection monitoring will be required to ensure the following working modalities:

- The organization should have the capacity to ensure data collection of a total sample of 7560, which will be divided into 12 sub-samples, with a total of 630 HHs each. Every month data collection will cover a total of 4 rotation groups- a total of 2520 HHs, with a sample of 120 HHs from each strata (governorate). The monthly data collection will include 2520 HHs randomly selected from all the 21 Yemeni governorates
- The organization will ensure submitting (to the international research organization responsible for data analysis) high quality monthly reports in English and Arabic, which includes high quality verified data in SPSS format of 2520 HHs within 20 days of initiating data collection (this includes time for data collection, verification and entry).
- The Team leader/data manager/field supervisors/enumerators should have proven experience in field surveys and anthropometric measurements; and their CVs should be available as part of proposal submission
- All enumerators should be females selected from the same areas of data collection
- Interested organization should submit a detailed technical and financial proposal along with the CVs of the team leader, data manager, field supervisors, and a pool of enumerators

#### Expected deliverables

All tasks will be implemented in coordination and under the guidance of the international research organization responsible for data analysis& report writing

#### A. Detailed work plan

- A detailed proposal of the implementation of the social protection monitoring system, which includes CVs and TORs of team leader, data manager, main coordinator, field supervisors, and a pool of potential enumerators
- Coordination plan with key stakeholders at community level
- Work plan that details how will the data collection process be conducted at field level and transmission modalities to the central data managing level

#### B. Sample verification at field level

- Field work to update enumeration areas identified in the sampling frame
- Submit a detailed report to the technical committee (note that as a pre-requisite to this task, the technical committee will be responsible for selecting a desk-based random sample from the agreed upon sampling framework undergoing desk work for a random sample)
- Submit a report on updating enumeration, which include a list of targeted households identified sampling frame

#### C. Training of Enumerators

- Translation of questionnaires and training material into Arabic
- Coordinate for brief field pre-testing in rural and urban HHs before the training
- Organize two main training workshops (one week each workshop), which will include field training on the questionnaire for the enumerators
- Conduct 4 refresher training workshops (2-days each workshop) for enumerators, which will be conducted on quarterly basis
- Data Verification and Field Entry Preparation**
- Pre-testing of data verification software as per the finalized questionnaire
- Pre-testing of the data verification statistical software
- Coordination at central and field level**
- Ensure provision of necessary official letters and documentation to key governorate and district officials from Ministry of Local Affairs and Ministry of Interior (within one week)
- Coordination at field level with local councils, leaders and communities to ensure a smooth data collection process (within one week)
- Contacting the list of targeted households per the selected sample, and ensure verbal/ written consent (within one week)

#### F. Data Collection/Entry/ Submission of SPSS data base

- Ensure quality data collection in a timely manner for a sample around 2520 HH from all 21 Yemeni governorates at monthly basis
- Real time feedback to the technical committee on any problems arising at field level
- Monthly reports (18 reports over the period of 18 months) of raw collected data in SPSS data base

UNICEF will be expecting interested and qualified research institutions to send the following to UNICEF Bidding Box:

1) One sealed technical proposal; 2) One sealed financial proposal; 3) Institutional CV detailing previous data collection work at field level; by **Sunday 27 May 2012, to the following address:**

UNICEF Yemen Country Office  
Behind Plaza Suite Hotel- Off Nouakehott Street  
P.O. Box 725  
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen



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الناشر/ رئيس التحرير

خير الدين النسور

المدير العام التنفيذي

## Interview with Ansar Al-Sharia Leader in Abyan, Jalal Baleedi Al-Murqashi

## “We are an inseparable part of the Yemeni people that can’t be erased.”

Fierce clashes broke out a few weeks ago in Lawdar, Abyan governorate between Al-Qaeda affiliate Ansar Al-Sharia, the Yemeni military and several people’s committees, local groups established to fight against Ansar Al-Sharia.

Unlike in previous clashes, Ansar Al-Sharia was unable to hold Lawdar, giving the new Yemeni government hope that it could retrieve cities it had lost through a succession of defeats last year. The Lawdar battle has raised questions about Ansar Al-Sharia’s ability to maintain control over military camps and cities.

Nonetheless, the people’s committees and ground forces, backed by Yemeni, American and Saudi warplanes, were unable to remove the Ansar Al-Sharia’s hold on Lawdar.

The Yemeni government believes that Lawdar will be the starting point to recapturing Abyan governorate, much of which Ansar Al-Sharia has controlled since last year. Sanaa is utilizing all of its military forces and weapons to accomplish this goal. Ansar Al-Sharia, by contrast, thinks it can retain its grip on Lawdar.

While it is difficult to predict the outcome of ongoing clashes in Lawdar, as Ansar Al-Sharia continues to storm the city despite government forces’ determination to drive them completely out, a look at previous clashes provides some indication of the direction in which the conflict may go.

This is what this interview attempts to uncover with Jalal Baleedi Al-Murqashi, Al-Qaeda’s commander of Abyan governorate, or “emirate of Abyan,” as Al-Qaeda calls it. I met Al-Murqoshi on May 4, 2012 in the port of Shuqra in Khanfar district, Abyan, which is held by Ansar Al-Sharia.

**Interview by:**  
**Abdulrazaq Al-Jaml**  
**Al-Quds Al-Arabi, London**  
**First published on May 13**

**Why Lawdar now?**

Whoever observes what is happening in Lawdar knows that this issue didn’t arise abruptly, but rather developed gradually with the passing of time.

I lived in Lawdar two years ago. We used to live peacefully and harmoniously, supporting each other. We avoided confrontation with the military and its mercenaries, until they stooped to new levels, publicly executing a Lawdar resident named Waleed Al-Zubairi. They have committed other despicable acts, breaking into people’s homes and arresting residents on the pretext that they belong to Ansar Al-Sharia. These are Lawdar’s issues.

We chose not to fight in several areas of Abyan because they were wise enough not to be deceived by the Yemeni military and Saudi intelligence. They didn’t fight us, so we didn’t fight them in return. We don’t fight simply for the sake of fighting, and this point must be understood.

**If people in areas you hold have a good view towards you, why do they fight you?**

This question supposes a fact that does not exist. Earlier, I mentioned that those people who fight us have personal or partisan interests with the Yemeni state and other external parties. These groups don’t represent their tribes.

For instance, soldiers in civilian clothes were fighting us in Shuqra ten months ago, and among them we killed prominent military officers, whose names were published later on.

Now mercenaries supporting the military with all its tanks and artillery are fighting us, but they don’t represent the tribes. We contacted several tribes, Al-Awadhel tribes for example, and they frankly affirmed that they aren’t involved in the clashes, either directly or indirectly.

**Though you have controlled several areas in Abyan easily, you failed to hold Lawdar. Why?**

War isn’t a game. It took more than a year of continuous ferocious clashes in the emirate of Zinjibar to destroy military brigades there. Only patient people who take enough time win a victory.

**Is Ansar Al-Sharia’s rise linked with Saleh’s leaving power, given that he is accused of conspiring with Al-Qaeda by handing military camps over to them?**

It seems that you believe the poor tales which describe Saleh as a peg to hang everything on. War

conditions in Lawdar are different: we are doing our best to ensure that the vulnerable people, whom the military and its mercenaries are using as human shields, are not hurt.

**It is said that if you fail to control Lawdar, the people’s committees will succeed in taking Abyan governorate entirely. Is this true?**

It is an illusion to think that we are simply an armed group; we are bigger than that. We are an inseparable part of the Yemeni people that can’t be erased.

**Who are the people’s committees and who supports them?**

It is very clear that the people’s committees are fighting alongside the military, particularly the 111th brigade. The Yemeni military is under the direction of the American ambassador in Sana’a, even in matters of subsistence allowance, according to his declaration a month ago.

**Did you try to negotiate with the people’s committees in Lawdar? Or do you wish to do so?**

A delegation of tribal sheikhs and public figures have already come to us and offered to mediate between the people’s committees and us. For our part, we put forth two conditions: withdrawal of the military from Lawdar and implementation of the laws of Islamic Sharia. The sheiks conveyed our demands to the committees but they rejected them, saying that they can’t implement the laws of Islamic Sharia in Lawdar.

**What do you think will happen in Lawdar in the future if you fail to hold control of it?**

You always assume that we will lose, but I tell you that had we failed today, we would have failed long ago. We don’t fight only with weapons; Allah is always with us. We have nothing to lose; we are ready to sacrifice everything for the sake of Allah.

In line with the teachings of Allah, we have revolted against this longstanding bad situation in Yemen, seizing the opportunity of the Arab Spring to revolt and liberate the country from the corrupted central government. All people believed us and now all attest that we help the needy, feed the hungry and soften their woes. I’m sure that Allah will never let us down.

**People believe that you want to control an area, the residents of which reject you. Don’t you think that is an occupation?**

You talk about us as if we came from another planet. In fact, most of the jihadists in Lawdar belong to the area and you yourself visited them. The real occupiers are the military

“  
**This is the strangest thing I (Southern Movement members fighting Ansar Al-Sharia) I have ever seen. Those separatists, who caused us a headache, complaining about the northern occupation forces and the military in the Sana’a, are fighting alongside them now. However, our battle isn’t against them even though they joined the battle in Lawdar.**

“  
**Several people in Abyan, Shebwa, Baida’a and Hadramout governorates want us to be there, so that we apply the laws of Islamic Sharia and maintain security. People in those areas love us and now we have become a part of them. They realized that we are honest and fair.**



**Left: Ansar Al-Sharia leader, Jalal Baleedi. Right: Reporter Abdulrazaq Al-Jaml.**

forces in Lawdar.

A few years ago, the forces were killing Lawdar residents for no reason. The story of the Al-Jadana family last year still sticks out in people’s minds: Forces affiliated with the 111th brigade killed and burned eight of them at a security checkpoint near the electricity station until they turned to ashes. People don’t forget such things and neither do we.

**Won’t your failure to control Lawdar encourage people in other areas to revolt against you?**

Several people in Abyan, Shebwa, Baida’a and Hadramout governorates want us to be there, so that we apply the laws of Islamic Sharia and maintain security. People in those areas love us and now we have become a part of them. They realized that we are honest and fair.

People are tired of fighting aimlessly and they understand the consequences of fighting with a distinct group like us, which believes in its aims and does its best to achieve them.

**What can you do with the people’s committees, Yemeni military and the Southern Movement fighting you on land, and with the Yemeni, Saudi and American warplanes fighting you in the air?**

Those who say that are hypocrites, who don’t know how Allah manages war with his followers. This question must be asked to that odd combination of disparate parties that is fighting against Allah and His devotees.

For a whole year, these forces have been fighting in Zinjibar, utilizing all their equipment, but what did they achieve? They stood helpless in front of our fighters, who fight to apply the laws of Islamic Sharia.

Allah says in the Holy Qur’an, “But those who were certain that they would meet Allah said, ‘How many a small company has overcome a large company by permission of Allah? And Allah is with the patient.’”

I know that not many people will understand what I’m saying because only people of faith can understand it. The military forces ought to learn from the lessons of Zinjibar: how the military brigades there were destroyed because they fought without principles and doctrine.

**You have lost control over Lawdar and have started to lose control over Zinjibar too. Can we say that the countdown of Ansar Al-Sharia’s presence in Abyan has started?**

You talk about failure as if you have full knowledge and are well acquainted with all things. The

people from Ansar Al-Sharia were killed. I hope the rumors don’t affect you because you are an independent journalist who takes his information from the field and not from the media.

**But you lost 200 fighters among them prominent leaders in clashes in Lawdar?**

As I told you, these are false numbers used to boost the soldiers’ morale, but in the end all people will know the truth. What is important is the progress in battlefield not what the media say.

**Why do you win battles with the military and lose against the people’s committees?**

What committees are you talking about?! You have a wrong idea. Several times, I said that we didn’t fight against any tribesmen. All we are fighting against are groups that belong to political parties, groups that have their own interests; they don’t represent their tribes.

We are tribesmen and we have many tribal relatives and we move easily among them. All people know that our battle is against America and the military and its mercenaries who support them.

**Why do Southern Movement members fight against you?**

This is the strangest thing I have ever seen. Those separatists, who caused us headache, complaining about the northern occupation forces and the military in the Sana’a, are fighting alongside them now. However, our battle isn’t against them even though they joined the battle in Lawdar.



# Private school teachers badly paid

**By: Eman Tuhama**

Private schools in Yemen have created new opportunities for students who don't want to face the overcrowding and poor facilities found in public schools. Many parents are keen to send their children to private schools to provide them with the best educational environment.

The Ministry of Education is responsible for all the public and private educational institutions in the country, and is authorized to grant or abolish licenses for these institutions. The ministry is also

tasked with conducting in-the-field supervision of schools and checking their performance.

Ahlm Audi, the deputy director of the Private Education Department, told the Yemen Times that in accordance with the law on private education, the ministry is not responsible for the rights of employees at these institutions, nor for any financial or criminal problems that may occur at these schools.

"The law suggests that the ministry conduct field supervision of private institutions to ensure that they are in line with the specified objectives and activities for which they have been granted licenses."

she said.

The Yemen Times visited some private schools to interview teachers about working conditions at the institutions, but many teachers refused to talk for fear of losing their jobs.

"I am not willing to lose my job," one teacher said, indicating that there were similar private schools to the one they taught at that had qualified staff alongside good management, that are able to deal with teachers and students fairly.

The monthly salary for a private school teacher varies according to what they teach and the school they work at. Usually the monthly salary is no more than YR 20,000 (USD 100), compared to YR 50,000 (USD 250) for those working in a public school.

The wage law sets the minimum salary for private school teachers at YR 20,000, but many teachers are paid less than that. One female teacher at a private school in Sana'a said that her monthly salary was no more than YR 17,000 (USD 85).

"There are differences between the private schools I have worked for. This school's management is more qualified and more active and cooperative with its staff. The teacher is central in the school and they are given the right to express their opinions," said Hilmi Sam'I, a 26-year old experienced teacher at Nebras Primary School.

“The school management is cooperative and takes into consideration the teachers’ circumstances, especially when a teacher has to be absent for an emergency. Also, the teaching staff is cooperative and covers the position of an absent teacher,” Ahmad Shattaf, a staff member and a supervisor of Shoroq Private Schools said.

He added that the administration deals properly with the prob-



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***The salaries are low and the teachers are not involved in training courses to improve their skills.***

***the ministry [of Education] is not responsible for the rights of employees at private schools, nor for any financial or criminal problems that may occur at these schools.***

lems that teachers may face from their students. The students' parents are called in to discuss the problems and to take actions to rectify them, which does not happen in many private schools.

"The salaries are low and the teachers are not involved in training courses to improve their skills," noted Shattaf.

Nadia Ba Sarda, a first grade teacher at Dar Al-Fikr School in Sana'a, indicated that the school management is very cooperative. She added that there is harmony and respect between the staff and

the management, and that this encourages teachers to innovate and update their skills.

According to Ba Sarda, the school management allows staff to present their ideas and discuss the problems they face while teaching, so as to solve them. She added that the school provides all the necessary equipment that help students to easily understand the lessons.

On the other hand, a female teacher of Islamic studies who did not wish to give her name said, "Teaching at private schools is quite tiring and the salaries are low." She

added that “The management has always been uncooperative and does not care for the teachers’ circumstances. When a teacher takes a day’s leave for a certain reason, it deducts two days pay.”

She added that the management is only concerned with the tuition fees and other charges such as those for books, clothes, and the monthly transportation fees provided by the students. "The teacher is worthless [to the management], and has to abide by the students' desires because they are the one's paying," she said.



**2012**

# الملتقى الخامس للموارد البشرية

## HUMAN RESOURCES FIFTH FORUM

(التعامل الإيجابي . . إنتاجية واستقرار مؤسسي)

27 - 28 مايو 2012 - اليمن



د. عزيز بن عبد الرحمن المحمدي



د. أحمد الحادي



د. أحمد الحادي



د. أحمد الحادي



د. أحمد الحادي



د. أحمد الحادي



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**المستضيف**

د. محمد كمال مصطفى \* د. علي محمد عبد الوهاب

د. محمد كمال مصطفى

د. علي محمد عبد الوهاب

د. عبادة شعبان

**التاريخ**

29 مايو - 4 يونيو 2012

29 مايو - 2 يونيو 2012

29 مايو - 2 يونيو 2012

29 مايو - 2 يونيو 2012

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**YEMEN**



**CHF INTERNATIONAL, YEMEN**

CLP Education Sub Grant  
FUNDED BY

**USAID Yemen**

REQUEST FOR QUOTATIONS (RFQs)

**PROVISION OF STORAGE CABINET FOR SCHOOLS IN EIGHT GOVERNORATES: ADEN, LAHEJ, DHALA, TAIZ, HODEIDA, MAREB, AMRAN, SANA'A**

**LETTER OF INVITATION**

CHF International, Yemen, is implementing an Education Sub Grant in partnership with the Community Livelihood Project (CLP). The sub grant will focus on Basic Education schools in eight governorates, for a total of 558 schools. As part of the project activities, CHF will procure 480 storage cabinets for a total of 40 schools in the governorates of Aden and Lahej.

Interested Vendors are therefore invited to submit their quotation for Provision of 480 storage cabinet for schools in the Governorates of Aden and Lahej, CLP Education Sub Grant.

*Interested vendors can collect the bid documents from the below mentioned address. The below required information & qualification MUST be submitted with the quotation.*

**Required information & qualifications**

- 1) Furniture, particularly storage cabinet supply experience: storage cabinet supply to schools or offices or any other government or private sectors.
- 2) List of previously completed storage cabinet supply with dollar value.
- 3) Company history (profile) and office location in Yemen.

**CHF reserves the right to visit any interested vendors offices and/or workshop to interview vendor's staff and to reject firms considered to be unqualified for the proposed request.**

Accompanying data, background information, Terms of Reference (TOR) and other requirements for the assignment is available on request. For further information about this RFQ, please contact:

**The Project Director,  
CLP Education Sub Grant  
CHF International Yemen  
Hadda-Iran Street behind Korean restaurant, Sana'a  
Tel: +967 1 427425  
P.O. Box 18407  
Email: [rcontin@chfyemen.org](mailto:rcontin@chfyemen.org)      [wadhah@chfyemen.org](mailto:wadhah@chfyemen.org)**

Completed responses to the RFQs should be submitted not later than 3:00 p.m. on **26<sup>th</sup> of May 2012** to the above address.

**SIGNED**  
**PROGRAM DIRECTOR**  
**CHF INTERNATIONAL/YEMEN**

# Severe working conditions with no way out

By: Amira Nasser

Despite the revolution which exploded last year in Yemen with demands for human rights and opportunities, thousands of Yemenis still work in slave-like conditions with little hope of escape.

Surviving in Yemen's harsh economy with limited choices has forced countless Yemenis to take work that affords them little social mobility, and leaves them drowning in debt.

## Tight circumstances

Waheeb Abdul-Wahab, a 13-year-old, works in a mechanic shop with his 7-year-old brother, Majed, from 7a.m. to 4p.m. daily. They each make YR 1000, less than 5 US dollars, for a long day of strenuous labor.

"My brother and I give some of the money to my mother and we keep about YR 600 for ourselves."

Waheeb added that he alone makes roughly YR 8000 to 9000 in profits for the shop owner on a daily basis, but he keeps only YR 1000 for himself.

He and his brother are an example of thousands of Yemeni children who are forced to work demanding jobs in order to sustain their families.

Tawfeeq, 25, works in Tanaweer Factory in Sana'a, which produces traditional ovens. His workday stretches from 7a.m. to 10p.m. He makes YR 800 a day.

"I could not finish my education because I need to support my family with my brothers. This job is the only one I can do that allows me and my family to survive."

Tawfeeq told Yemen Times that

he has 18 siblings, and that most of his brothers work to support their family. He said that some of his brothers travel to different governorates to sell metal. Sometimes they are unable to sell anything, and their trips become a drain on their already thin time and money.

He said that he has been working at the factory for four years. He tried hard to find another factory to work in for better income. Yet his debts to the owner in his factory are still unpaid, and he has not been allowed to leave his position.

"I have been working in this factory for seven years to cover my debts to the owner, and I still need to work for another two years," said a worker in a potato chip factory in Sana'a factory, who goes by the name Al-'Odiény.

Al-'Odiény works from 7 a.m. to 7p.m. at night, earning only YR 20,000 per month.

The problem doesn't stop at Yemenis, but deeply affects refugees in Yemen as well. The majority of refugees in Yemen suffer from harsh economic and social circumstances.

Ibraheem, 28, an Ethiopian refugee in Yemen, works in a department store in Sana'a. He said that he works from 8a.m. to 9p.m., but earns only YR 18,000, about 84 US dollars, per month.

He told Yemen Times that Ethiopian refugees all over the country are abused and economically exploited. "In stores, hospitals, restaurants, and in many other places, hundreds of refugees work very hard and make very little."

Mahmood, a refugee from Somalia, lives in Sana'a with his family and works as a janitor in a private company. He works from



Thousands of Yemenis and African refugees still work in slave-like conditions with little hope of escape.

8a.m. until 8p.m., earning YR 30,000 per month.

"I have been working here since 2007. My situation is better than that of others in my position, but if I tried to go somewhere else to work, I know I wouldn't find anything."

Mohammed Al-Jadery, the head of the General Yemeni Workers Union, said that there are no precise statistics on the number of low-income workers in Yemen.

He told Yemen Times, however,

that the union seeks to implement the International Working Agreement, which stipulates a weekly limit of 42 work hours for all workers.

He added that the union also seeks to change law number 43, passed in 2005, which set the minimum salary at YR 20,000 a month for workers. The union plans to campaign to raise the wage in order to cover workers' family expenses.



## Job Vacancy

Yemen Times newspaper is looking to hire a  
**Professional Graphic Designer**

### Requirements

- Proficiency in using Adobe Desktop Publishing package
- Troubleshooting technical and software-related problems
- Good command on English is highly desired

Those who are competent and willing to work in a pressing and demanding environment please send your CVs and specimen of recent works to fax No. **01-268-276** or email: **ramzy.alawi@yahoo.com**

Deadline for receiving applications is 23 May, 2012

**Shortlisted candidates will be contacted for interview.**

## وظيفة شاغرة ترغب صحيفة يمن تايمز في توظيف مصمم جرافيكس محترف

### شروط الوظيفة

- اعادة استخدام مجموعة برامج أدوبي للنشر المكتبي والتصميم
- اصلاح المشاكل الفنية والبرمجية المتعلقة بالعمل
- يفضل اعادة اللغة الإنجليزية

من يجد في نفسه الرغبة والقدرة على العمل في بيئة تتطلب الكثير من الصبر والتحمل عليه إرسال نسخة من سيرته المهنية وكذلك نماذج لأعمال قام بتنفيذها الى فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ - ٠١ أو إلى بريد الكتروني **ramzy.alawi@yahoo.com**

آخر موعد لإستلام طلبات التوظيف هو ٢٣ مايو ٢٠١٢

المختارون للعمل سيتم الاتصال بهم لإجراء مقابلة التوظيف

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## Internal and External Vacancy Announcement No. 23/2012

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

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Child Protection Officer</b>
<b>Level:</b>	<b>NOB</b>
<b>Type of Contract:</b>	<b>Fixed Term</b>
<b>Duty Station:</b>	<b>Taiz</b>
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>One Year</b>

Under the supervision of Chief of the Field Office contributes to child protection programme planning, administration, implementation, monitoring and the evaluation of programme/project activities with a focus on the three pillars of Evidence, Empowerment and Equity, including teamwork and capacity building

- Collects and analyzes data for the Situation Analysis, programme/project planning, management, monitoring and evaluation purposes related to child protection in the Governorate. Analyzes child protection programme implementation reports and evaluates against established programme recommendations and plans of action. Prepares tables, graphs and other statistical data. Reports outcome of analysis and proposes corrective actions.
- Undertakes ongoing visits to UNICEF child protection project sites, assesses local conditions and resources, and monitors UNICEF inputs. Communicates with local counterpart authorities on project feasibility and effectiveness including monitoring the flow of supply and non-supply assistance.
- Undertakes follow-up action on child protection programme implementation activities with a focus on the three pillars of Evidence, Empowerment and Equity, contributes to teamwork building, and prepares relevant reports. Drafts changes in programme workplans as required.
- Attends technical cooperation meetings, prepares notes and undertakes follow-up action and coordination related to child protection programme implementation and monitoring.
- Assists in identification and selection of technical supplies and equipment.
- Assists in the preparation of the country programme recommendation by drafting CPSS, PSS and other relevant documentation ensuring accuracy and consistency with established rules and regulations. Maintains the computerized programme system database and submits relevant reports.
- Selects and compiles training and orientation materials for those involved in programme implementation, including donor and media visits. Drafts relevant sections of reports (required for donors, management, annual reports, etc.)
- Selects and compiles training and orientation materials for those involved in programme implementation, including donor and media visits. Drafts relevant sections of reports (required for donors, management, annual reports, etc.)
- Assist and participate in the planning and response to ensure the protection of children in any emergency situation if arisen during the assignment period within the framework of UNICEF Commitment for Children in Emergencies

**Education:**  
University degree in Social Sciences, law, child development or related technical field.

**Experience :**  
Two years progressively responsible professional experience in the field of child protection. Background/familiarity with Emergency.

**Language:**  
Fluency in English and Arabic (written and oral)

### Competencies required:

- Core Values (Required)**
  - Commitment
  - Diversity and Inclusion
  - Integrity
- Core Competencies (Required)**
  - Communication
  - Working with People
  - Drive for Results
- Functional Competencies (Required)**
  - Formulating Strategies and Concepts
  - Applying Technical Expertise
  - Planning and Organizing
  - Analysing
  - Learning and Researching

If you meet the requirements stated above, please write in confidence enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from [www.unicef.org/employ](http://www.unicef.org/employ)) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to: **yemenhr@unicef.org** not later than **30 May 2012**. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: **www.unicef.org**

UNICEF, a smoke-free environment, is an equal opportunity employer. **Qualified females are encouraged to apply.** Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

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## External Vacancy Announcement No. 24/2012

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites application from qualified Yemeni nationals for the following position:-

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Information Management Officer</b>
<b>Level:</b>	<b>NOA</b>
<b>Type of Contract:</b>	<b>Temporary Appointment</b>
<b>Duty Station:</b>	<b>Sana'a, with travel to UNICEF field offices in Aden, Hodeida, Harad, Taiz and Sa'ada.</b>
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>364 days</b>

Under the guidance of the Chief, Child Protection and direct supervision of the child Protection Specialist (MRM focal point), in close coordination with the Information Management Officer of the Education/Early Recovery Cluster and Child Protection sub-cluster, the Information Management Officer will be responsible in ensuring that the information related to the grave child rights violations is collected in a uniformed manner and maintained in a secure manner that would enable regular and detailed analysis. Details duties and responsibilities are as follows:-

### MAIN DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Perform quality-check on all data collected.
- Input of relevant data to the MRM database
- Implement and run the data and information management systems according to the protocols developed.
- Maintain high level of security of the databases
- Liaise as needed with other agencies to ensure utilization of standard incident reporting forms and MRM database.
- Generate new queries and reports as required including regular analytical reports as requested by the Child Protection Section and CTF MRM.
- Provide weekly update of the database.
- Install database to other offices as required.
- Amend the database as needed.
- Provide ongoing technical support to field offices and NGOs as required, including installation of the database in other field offices and NGO offices.
- Import data from partners (I/NGOs) and UNICEF field offices on a regular basis.
- Provide training on the use of database to key UNICEF and other partners.
- Perform other tasks as per request of Child Protection/CP sub-cluster to ensure timely information sharing and coordination (including taking meeting minutes).
- Support the Education/Nutrition/Child Protection Information Management Officer particularly in ensuring the following tasks:
  - Contribute to lessons learned, identification of information flow problems and recommend solutions as requested by the Education and Child Protection Cluster/Sub-Cluster and/or IMMAP Country Director;
  - Support the development of strategies and mechanisms for data and information flow to keep critical data; and ensure confidentiality and security of data is maintained;

### MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS\*

- First University degree in Computer Science, Information Management or other related field.
- A demonstrated competence in developing databases.

### Work Experience

- At least two years professional experience in database management and development
- Experience in training others

### Desirable:

- At least 2-3 years of experience within humanitarian operations, particularly in the field of human rights and/or protection preferably children's rights/child protection;
- Experience in management of human rights data.

### Language Proficiency

Very good command of English and Arabic both in reading, writing and speaking

### Computer Skills

Given the nature of this position, advance level of computer proficiency is required, including demonstrated competence in developing databases.

### Competencies Required

- Core Values (Required)**
  - Commitment
  - Diversity and Inclusion
  - Integrity
- Core Competencies (Required)**
  - Communication [II]
  - Working with People [II]
  - Drive for Results [II]
- Functional Competencies (Required)**
  - Analyzing [II]
  - Applying Technical Expertise [II]
  - Following instructions and Procedures [II]
  - Planning and Organizing [II]

If you meet the requirements stated above, please write in confidence enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from [www.unicef.org/employ](http://www.unicef.org/employ)) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address **quoting the vacancy number** to: **yemenhr@unicef.org** not later than **30 May 2012**. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: **www.unicef.org**

UNICEF, a smoke-free environment, is an equal opportunity employer. **Qualified females are encouraged to apply.** Only short listed candidates will be contacted.



## ADVERTORIAL

# Turkey promotes its healthcare in Yemen



Turkish healthcare services have witnessed major development and improvement in the few past years. Turkey received 51 Yemeni injured protesters from last year's protests who needed surgery and advanced operations.

By: Abdurrahman Shamlan

The Turkish Healthcare Tourism Development Council (THTDC), in partnership with Turkish Airlines, organized a trip to Istanbul for a team of Yemeni doctors and journalists.

The trip came only three months after a high-ranking medical delegation from Turkey visited Sana'a and met with officials from the Ministry of Health and Population.

Studies showed that the healthcare sector in Turkey is very competitive and meets the highest standards, but they said it needs marketing and promotion to build its profit base.

Thus, the Turkish private sector started promoting and marketing their healthcare through organizing such trips to many countries including Yemen.

The trip aims to bolster medical cooperation between Turkey and its ally Yemen, and to convince Yemeni patients to make Turkey their destination for medical treatment instead of other states in the region like Egypt and Jordan.

Almost 100,000 Yemeni patients per year seek medical treatment in Egypt, Jordan, USA and Germany because the healthcare system in Yemen does not meet high standards, according to Ismael Al-Sanani, who is the spokesman of the Yemeni medical delegation, and responsible for Yemeni requests for

medical treatment abroad.

During their five-day stay in Istanbul, the doctors visited several private Medical Park private hospitals promoted by THTDC, and were briefed on the high-tech devices and techniques used in these hospitals.

Turkish professors gave a briefing to the Yemeni doctors in the delegation on the type of operations they conduct in Medical Park hospitals, such as transplants, bypass operations, and cosmetic plastic reconstruction.

### Turkey as alternative for Yemeni patients

Turkish healthcare services have witnessed major development and improvement in the few past years. Now Turkish healthcare rivals the quality of healthcare in Germany and the US.

"Ten years ago, I would not advise anyone to come to Turkey for treatment. Now, however, I'll do just that because I know that Turkish healthcare is among the best in the world. And the cost of treatment is comparatively cheaper than that in Europe and United States. There is advanced medical equipment, and stars in medical field working here," said the European Affairs Director for THTDC, Mehmet Dorgan, who holds German nationality.

"Many German nationals come to Turkey to benefit from the competitive cost and high-quality medical services," he noted.

Dorgan believes that the Yemeni initiative is not merely directed at economical gain. Rather, it's a joint venture between the two countries which aims to open the doors for different kinds of cooperation.

The average price for a heart valve replacement in Turkey, for instance, is \$16,950 while it costs \$58,250 in the U.S., \$25,000 in England and \$47,794 in Switzerland, an official Turkish report said.

For his part, the chairman and founder of THTDC, Emin Cakmak said, "Turkish hospitals received about 6,000,000 patients in 2011, only 8 percent of whom are Turks."

"They come to Turkey because they know that its medical sector is highly advanced and simultaneously cheaper when compared to the USA, Germany, or other European states," he said.

Most of the patients who come to Turkey are from former Soviet states, as well as North America. In the past few years, there has been an increasing number of US and German residents who come to the country for treatment, according to Cakmak.

In addition, Turkey received 51 injured protesters from last year's protests who needed surgery and advanced operations. The Yemeni Noble Peace Prize laureate Tawakul Karman managed to convince the Turkish government early this month to receive another 150 wounded protesters.



### Medical development follows economic

The Yemeni doctors expressed their surprise at the quick advances in the Turkish medical sector, as well as of the development in the political, economic and social realms.

Dr. Nadeem Mohammed Saeed, the head of the National Center for

with the best health sectors in the world. The Yemeni people can benefit from this progress and receive medical treatment in a country with which we are bound by historic relations."

"I expect Turkey to be the number one destination for Yemeni patients in the future. Yet, that can-

tutions in Yemen and in the world today care more about profits than treating patients," he said.

Another doctor suggested that the highly-qualified Turkish doctors pay a visit to Sana'a and supervise some operations there, as many Yemenis cannot afford to pay to travel to Turkey.



### Radiation oncology.

Tumor Diseases, said, "I visited Turkey many times, the last time being two years ago. Every time I come to Turkey I find new development projects and progress in everything. This country is on the fast track to the top."

"As usual, economic development is the base for development and improvement in all fields. Turkish economic development has been accompanied by improvement in all fields, including the healthcare sector," Saeed noted.

"Having the chance to receive medical treatment in Turkey is a great advantage for Yemeni patients," he said.

"As long as Yemeni patients are going to different places in the world—like Egypt, Jordan, and Germany—why don't they come to Turkey and benefit from more advanced medical services?" Saeed asked.

Dr. Abulrahman Al-Hamadi, a professor and doctor in the medical delegation, told Yemen Times that, "In Turkey, healthcare is very advanced and stands in league

not and will not be achieved unless the Turkish side offers some help regarding the cost and transportation for Yemeni patients, who are mostly poor," Al-Hamadi added.

Dr. Abdu-Khalik Al-Nono, a cardiologist at the public Al-Thawra hospital in Sana'a, said that healthcare services in Turkey are on par with European states, and on top of that they're less expensive. He said the high cost of transportation and accommodation is a major obstacle for Yemeni patients.

Ismael Al-Sanani, noted that the most important thing for Yemeni patients is cost, and stressed that the mostly poor Yemenis would scramble to take their patients to Turkey if they received reduced costs.

"The Yemeni patient does not want to stay in a five-star hotel or visit historic and beautiful places. Rather, he or she would be interested in coming here if the cost of the medical treatment went down to a level that they can afford," Al-Sanani continued.

"Regrettably many medical insti-

Dr. Abdusalam al-Salami, doctor in the delegation who works in the Health and Population Ministry, said, "Before patients go to any other state for treatment, his relatives, neighbors, friends, colleagues and acquaintances come to visit him. After he comes back they also pay him a visit. The patient tells all those who visit him about the place he visited. The best promotion for your (Turkish) hospitals is dealing with the patient positively," Al-Salami said.

### Cancer patient accompanies doctor to Istanbul

Talha Nahshal, a Yemeni cancer patient, accompanied his doctor, Ali Al-Ashwal, to Turkey.

Al-Ashwal recommended his patient accompany him so he could take care of him and offer him superior treatment. "I paid \$4,900 to the agent of the THTDC in Yemen," Asam Nahshal, the patient's cousin, said. "The money included accommodation, transportation, checkups, diagnosis, and medical fees."

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