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Disgruntled police storm Interior Ministry

Ahmed Dawood

SANA'A, July 29 — Dozens of police soldiers stormed the Interior Ministry building in Sana'a on Sunday, forcing road blockages leading to the ministry building.

A security source who is not authorized to speak with the press said sporadic clashes took place throughout the day between police soldiers, protesting against the ministry, and soldiers working under Minister of Interior Abdul-Qader Qahtan during his presence in his office.

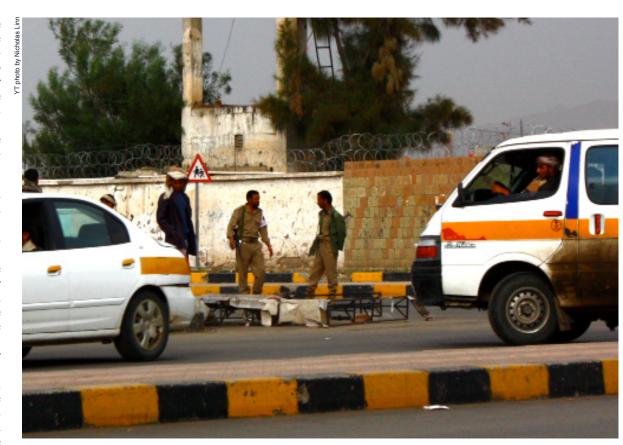
The source, who was also one of the protesters, said nobody was killed or injured during the all-day stand-off, pointing out that the soldiers on both sides were firing their weapons in

"After the clashes, the soldiers were able to take over the ministry building and close it down," the source said. "For two months, we've been demanding our allowances without success, so we resorted to taking over the building to put pressure on the ministry to pay us our allowances."

At the main gate of the ministry building, protesters held banners that read, "Our Minister of Interior ... where are our period allowances" and "No for intolerance and partisanship ... we're the sons of one coun-

In addition to the police soldiers' demands for their allowances, they also called for the ministry to increase their salaries, to provide them with health insurance, and to be eligible to gain fair promotions.

Dozens of armed civilian men were deployed near the ministry, blocking the roads and preventing people and cars from approaching the ministry building.



There were road blockages after dozens of men stormed the ministry building, demanding pay.

Ismailis arrested after 1 dead from suitcase bomb

Muaad Al-Maqtari

SANA'A, July 29 - Five members of the Ismailis sect, living in Haraz district in Sana'a, have been detained on suspicion of killing Ali Majed Al-Dahab, a 14-year-old child, last Friday using an explosive device.

Ali Al-Harazi, a merchant in Sana'a and one of the Ismailis, said counter-terrorism forces detained five Ismailis, a child named Nasser Al-Harazi among them, after Ali died from an explosive package meant for his fa-

Ali received a suitcase from anonymous sources who came to his house and gave it to him to pass on as a gift for his father, Sheikh Majed Ahmed Nasser Al-Dahab. As he entered the house, the suitcase detonated, kill-

Al-Harazi said armed men affiliated with Sheikh Al-Dahab arrested five people suspected of the operation because Al-Dahab's child said the name Nasser Al-Harazi before dying. He said Al-Harazi was in his family's house because of a hand fracture he received in a car accident.

The Interior Ministry reported on its website that Al-Qaeda affiliates are behind the





Yemen to join World Trade Organization

Samar Qaed

SANA'A, July 29 — The Ministry of Industry and Commerce's negotiations with Ukraine regarding Yemen's inclusion in the World Trade Organization (WTO) ended late

A negotiating technical team arrived in Sana'a on Saturday, headed by Dr. Sa'ed Al-Deen Abu Talib, Minister of Industry and Commerce, who returned from Geneva following final negotiations with Ukraine

Dr. Hamood Al-Najar, head of the Communication and Coordination office with the WTO, said

much work has been done, indicating that the last round of negotiations with the Ukrainian delegation lasted from July 22 to 27.

'The team will meet in October to decide on the close of the negotiations," Al-Najar said. "The team will submit a report to the general council in the organization to be endorsed."

He said Yemen will gain WTO membership after the Yemeni Parliament signs the inclusion deci-

Ahmed Saeed Shamakh, an economic expert, said Yemen should be prepared to adopt new decisions and legislation in accordance with the requirements of the WTO so that Yemen can take advantage of the opportunity.

Preparations entail caring for productive, agricultural and industrial fields with respect to improving the quality of the product. Yemen ought to take the international standards into account following the inclusion, Shamakh

He said Yemen's joining the WTO will contribute to arousing issues against countries depending on dumping policies in terms of products. These issues will be won, he said, mentioning China in Yemen as an example.













Electricity plant sabotage suspects shortlisted, says Interior Ministry

Ashraf Al-Muraqab

SANA'A, July 29 - The security administration in Sana'a issued directions last week aiming to shortlist all of the saboteurs involved in attacks on the electricity lines in Sana'a governorate in 2011 to 2012, the Interior Ministry has

The Interior Ministry website said the directions called for prompt preparations for a list of blacklisted individuals accused of storming the power towers; the list will be delivered to the ministry as soon so as possible so that action can be taken.

Hussein Al-Faqeh, the Operations Department manager in Sana'a, told the Yemen Times that the list includes the perpetrators in Marib; this list will be made public and the saboteurs will be pursued.

Mohammed Al-Jarbani, the General Manager for Electricity in attacks expose the station to damages; he indicated that if the situation continues as it is now, generators will break down and the station would be destroyed.

The electricity transportation lines are still subjected to repeated assaults by tribesmen in spite of security and sheikhs' pledges to protect the power towers. Attacks have not yet stopped.

Ali Al-Hilali, the Rural Electrification Project manager in Mareb, told the paper the ineffectiveness of the Interior Ministry decree would help increase repetitive attacks on electricity towers.

These attacks are apparently politicized though attackers claim they have demands, according to

Al-Jarbani indicated that the electricity sector has been exposed to serious damages. The income of the Public Electricity Corporation

the capital, said that the repeated has slumped in 2011 from 90 percent to 40 percent, he said, adding that the station built in the 1980s is no longer workable. It operates solely due the efforts of engineers, technicians and workers.

> Al-Jarbani pointed out that the corporation has conducted several studies with regard to expanding the capacity of stations, or making use of natural gas in the explored petroleum sector in order to operate large gas stations in Hadramout and Shabwa. The feasibility of coal is also studied to be established in Al-Hodeida and Aden, said Al-Jarbani.

> He called the government to resolve the electricity problems and take procedures via a joint committee involving the Finance Ministry, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Electricity and Energy and the Ministry of Petroleum and Mines.

Yemeni Judo champion loses in Olympics

Ahmed Dawood

SANA'A, July 28 - At the last moment of the match, Ali Khousrof, Yemen's Judo champion, lost in his first Olympic match against Siccardi from Monaco.

Khousrof presented a very good performance and was about to win minutes before the end of the match. Members of the Yemeni community in London supported Khousrof.

Yemenis expected Khousrof to win and move to the second round; but unfortunately he received two warnings which enabled his foe to tie him in the first

During the countdown to the end of the match, Siccardi put pressure on Khousrof and won.

Yemenis were unhappy with Khousrof's loss. They thought he would win and get either a gold or silver medal to honor Yemen.

Mohsen Khousrof, the athlete's father, was saddened by his son's loss in the elimination round. "It is normal that he lost because he has been participating in local and international championships for more than a year without a trainer," he said.

"Khosrof participated in chamstan without a trainer. Even in the training camp, he was alone and this made him lose," he added.

Abdullah Bahian, undersecretary of the Ministry of Youth and Sport, said he wished Khousrof had won.

Bahian said Khousrof received



Ali Khousrof, Yemen's Judo champion

from the ministry, he also said Khousrof has an Iraqi coach but pionships in Qatar and Uzbeki- he didn't know if the coach accompanied him to London.

Bahian said it is difficult to win international championships because the participants are professionals. He wished Khousrof good luck.

The London Olympics opened on Friday with a historical open-

proper training and attention ing ceremony with about 60,000 spectators in attendance.

> Fatima Sulaiman, an athlete, Nabeel Al-Jarabi, a runner, Tamim Al-Kubati, a taekwondo athlete and Khousroof are the four Yemeni players to participate in the Olympics in London.

delegation headed Mu'amar Al-Aryani, the Yemeni Minister of Sport and Youth, accompanied the four players.

Iranian envoy arrives in Sana'a amid tension

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, July 29 — Accused by the Yemeni government of espionage and interference in domestic affairs, the Iranian president's envoy, Masud Husseini, arrived in Sana'a on Saturday for an official visit expanding for days.

Maeen Al-Salami, political analyst, said he considers the trip as a bid to lighten the tense political climate between the two countries that has recently emerged.

Al-Salami said the visit is solid evidence for recent reports of the operation of an Iranian spy ring in Yemen, captured in the midst of creating havoc and destabilizing

He speculated that the captured figures are important Iranian individuals, proven to be involved in destructive espionage on Yemen through the means of supporting the armed groups in Abyan and Sa'ada. This message was clear in President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's speech warning Iran the two countries. against interference, he said.

"We hope this visit will be an end to the Iranian interference in Yemen's affairs," he said.

Al-Salami explained that the Iranian envoy's visit may be in order to settle the situation prior to the public release of details surrounding the alleged spy ring. "There seems to be a fear of a declaration of information. This is frivolous interference and a violation of international laws and conventions."

The Saba News Agency quoted Husseini as saying, "the purpose of this visit is to deliver a message to President Hadi from President Ahmadinejad, including an invitation to take part in the Non-Alignment Summit slated to be held in

Iran." According to the Iranian envoy, Iran is keen to keep Yemen stable, united and free from interference in its internal affairs based on the unilateral relationship connecting

Political analysts told the Yemen Times that the Iranian-Yemeni relationship is in the midst of a serious crisis, typified by Hadi's warning against Iran's interference into Yemen's internal affairs.

Meanwhile, the Yemeni security authorities are still investigating the members of the alleged spy cell caught on July 18.

The Saudi-owned Al-Arabiya network reported that the accused will be referred to the judiciary once essential investigations have been concluded.

According to the source, information discovered by the security investigators incriminates the Syrian embassy in Sana'a, as well as employees of the Iranian embassy.

Hussein Abdullah, an official in the Iranian embassy in Sana'a, denied in a previous statement to the Yemen Times the existence of an Iranian spy ring in Yemen. He attacked reports on this matter as media propaganda.

Zabid under scrutiny from UNESCO

Amira Nasser

ZABID, July 29 - The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) agreed to give Yemen one year to reform the situation in Zabid in order for it remain on the World Heritage List.

The Yemen Press website announced that Minister of Education Abdullah Awbal said that his ministry has recently received approval to give Yemen a chance to examine what needs improvement in Zabid within a year.

General Coordinator of the Zabid district in the Ministry of Culture Abdul Wahab Al-Yoosfi said there are a number of projects, such as the conservation heritage cities project, planning maps for Zabid and planning for the administration of the city, which urged UNESCO to give Yemen this chance.

Abdul Al-Allah Al-Medwahi, the district general manager of the Zabid district said UNESCO gave Yemen this opportunity because of their understanding of the current economic and political situation that for Zabid.

"We always submit reports to the concerned facilities about the difficulties we face to improve the situation in Zabid," he said.

Al-Yoosfi said that on July 13, a team was established to study the area in Zabid and to make a project that guarantees the preparation of Zabid to remove it from the risk list. The project will start in September and will last one year.

Al-Medwahi said their main problem is the lack of a security mechanism to control the concerned facilities that should improve Zabid and care for its historical buildings.

"We demand to establish a special law for the preservation of her-



Zabid has been given one year by UNESCO to examine what needs to be improved.

itage cities," he said.

He said the most important thing to focus on is the economic rehabilitation of the Zabid district as well as providing alternative building materials, but he said until now, there are no signs for providing anything from the government.

Al-Yoosfi said the approval of Zabid is the responsibility of different governmental facilities such as the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Interior and other facilities in the district because it is a collaborative

Statement of Work

Resident Advisor - Yemen Field Epidemiology Training Program **Duty Station:** San'aa, Yemen

I. PURPOSE

This document outlines the scope of work for the services of a RA to support a new Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) for the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MOPHP) in Yemen. The RA will provide direct support to the Yemeni FETP. The overall goal of the Field Epidemiology Training Program in Yemen is to build public health workforce capacity in field epidemiology and strengthen the public health surveillance system.

II. TASKS TO BE PERFORMED

Objectives of the Position:

- Serve as the lead technical advisor for the development and implementation of a Field Epidemiology Training Program to develop cadres of field epidemiologists who can practice evidence-based public health and strengthen
- Strengthen Yemen's public health workforce capacity to effectively use science-based information for decision making. The RA shall ensure that MOPHP staff who participate in the FETP achieve the competencies that will lead to improvements in health outcomes and by ensuring the implementation of appropriate and effective public health interventions.

The RA shall work with the Middle East Regional Advisor to:

- Develop a training curriculum and implement mentored training based on epidemiologic methods in
- collaboration with the MOPHP to strengthen outbreak detection and response and disease surveillance. Assist FETP faculty and trainees in the design and implementation of applied epidemiological research projects aimed at developing more effective public health interventions.
- Supervise trainees during field activities, including outbreak investigations, surveillance system evaluations, etc.
- Review all projects and work conducted by FETP trainees for scientific quality and appropriateness. Assist FETP trainees in preparing written and oral scientific presentations/publications.
- Assist MOPHP/FETP with the selection of FETP trainees, including assisting the MOPHP to implement guidelines for selection and placement of FETP trainees and identification of appropriate assignments and
- Assist with the selection and training of FETP graduates as mentors and faculty for FETP trainees.
- Conduct periodic evaluation of the work conducted by FETP trainees. Promote the institutionalization of the FETP within the MOPHP, by advising the MOPHP in the development of
- mid- and long-term sustainability plans and a career path for FETP graduates. Function as technical public health liaison to the MOPHP.
- III. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

The period of performance is an initial probationary period of one year with up to three option years, subject to performance and availability of funding.

- Provide monthly activity reports on all trainings, workshops, conferences, field activities, special projects and other major activities that the RA supports and/or participates. Reports are due by the 5th work day following
- Monthly Report on all residents Provide summary of all projects and work conducted by FETP trainees.
- Final report for performance period due upon final completion of performance period.

V. MINIMUM VENDOR QUALIFICATIONS

The RA must have:

- Doctoral degree or equivalent education in medicine, epidemiology, or a public health field, including at least five years of field epidemiology experience.
 - Experience training other public health professionals in field epidemiology.
- Previous work experience in the Middle East; work experience with Ministries of Health preferred. Experience with adult education strategies would be useful. These include:
- Problem-based education techniques, instructional design, teaching in epidemiology and basic public health statistics, public health management and program design, communication and advocacy in public health. Written and oral fluency in English and Arabic.

Candidates are required to submit their application to:-

- Department of Surveillance and Disease Control at the Ministry of Public Health and Population
- E-mail address: rah_ma_56@hotmail.com Deadline for the submission of application will be on 30/08/2012.

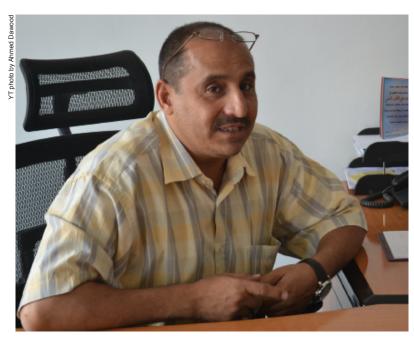
Interview 30 July, 2012

Mohammed Abdullah Zabarah, deputy director of the Establishment for Schoolbook Printing Presses

"Change needs time."

Mohammed Abdullah Zabarah, deputy director of the Establishment for Schoolbook Printing Presses, asserted in an interview with the Yemen Times that the problem they face isn't a lack of schoolbooks but a lack of enough paper.

Zabarah said that a new branch with modern machines was opened in the Jader area in Sana'a to speed up the printing of



Zabarah explains the shortage of school books.

Ahmed Dawood & Sadeq A-Faqih

The number of printed schoolbooks has decreased in the last few months. Why is this? Actually, the number of printed schoolbooks didn't decrease. Instead, we advanced by leaps and bounds. Five years ago, we opened new printing presses in Al-Mukala and Aden. Recently, we opened a new printing press in the Jader area in Sana'a which will cover 70 percent of production; the rest will be produced by the other printing presses. This shows there has been no decrease.

When we visited the printing presses we found that several machines didn't work and employees had nothing to do. What is the reason behind

Yes, this is a big problem. We're facing this because we ran out of paper. For the first time, action is beviolations.

Why haven't you imported paper?

We are allowed to import only 800 tons of paper. Since we are going to start working with the printing press in Jader, though, we will need 2.600 tons.

The Ministry of Education added the roll system to the printing machines and this made the printing faster but the problem we face is there is not enough paper.

What have you done to overcome this problem?

The Ministry of Education took effective procedures to solve this problem and about 3,300 tons of paper are soon to arrive.

What plans do you have to overcome this problem?

In addition to what I said before, we have received approval from the Supreme Committee for Tenders to import 10,000 tons of paper and we will work for three shifts per day, so that we will have enough books by the beginning of the upcoming school year. I am certain that there will be no problems in the upcoming year with school books.

Several schools complained that they don't have the books from last year's second semester. Why is this?

It is for the Ministry of Education to specify the needs of schools. The problem is that we distribute school books to relevant people in each governorate and they distribute them to each district. Our responsibility ends by handing books over to those people.

Moreover, we hand books over to the Ministry of Education, Minis-

ing taken against paper purchasing try of Expatriates and the Military Morale.

What distinguishes this printing press from the others?

It is very fast and there are several hi-tech machines that aren't found in Yemen. The employees in the printing press were trained in Ger-

Chemicals are used in printing schoolbooks. What safety procedures do you follow to protect the employees?

We provide safety procedures if there is any danger to the lives of the employees. Once I visited the printing press in Jader and found that they had a problem with the paper used. I immediately took safety procedures to protect them.

However, I want to reaffirm that Yemeni employees don't pay attention to safety procedures. I always urge them to put on masks during work but they don't.

Sometimes, chemicals added to paper in stores affect student when they get the schoolbooks. What do you say about

In fact, most of the paper we use is from roll papers and this brand affects neither employees nor students. We deal with a company to check the papers and whether they are made in good conditions.

Three months ago, the workers held protests to demand their rights. Did you address their issues?

This was a part of the uprising in society.

Is it an uprising or a revolu-

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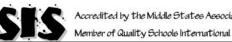
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Change needs time.

Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA)

You can call it whatever you want but what is important is that people started to demand their rights.

How did this affect the establishment?

What I liked most about it is that it encouraged people to say what is right and what is wrong, in contrary to how they were in the past.

Moreover, people began to demand their rights. We have to uphold people's rights even if they didn't demand them because rights are inalienable.

Schoolbooks are being sold in Tahrir Square while schools lack them. How can you explain that?

I say to the Minister of Education and Secretary of Sana'a that it is not our responsibility if schoolbooks are being sold in Tahrir Square. I said earlier that we give the books to the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Expatriate and the Military Morale and they are responsible for this.





Increase in Yemeni television programs for Ramadan

30 July, 2012

Nadia Haddash

very year during the month of Ramadan, Yemeni and Arabian TV channels broadcast a broad array of programs and series in a competition to draw in the most audiences and advertisements.

Yemeni TV channels heatedly contest with each other in order to gain Yemeni viewers who have become harder to please. The multiple numbers of TV channels pose the challenge of how to earn additional viewers.

Imad Al-Nahari, 26, an employee at a computer company, said viewers now have many choices with respect to Ramadan series and programs. TV channels try their best to satisfy their audiences; it is an indication of improvement for some TV stations.

"Personally, I follow local series such as Mabish Hala Fi Shi (Nothing Is Sweet), broadcast on Azal. It is a dramatic comedy series that highlights social issues in a beautifully ironic way."



The satirical Hami Hamak has been received well.

Among the well-known programs followed by Yemenis is Akis Khat. It is broadcast on the Suhail TV channel. It highlights national problems and the government is

presented ironically in a political

Lamia Al- Yafei said, "We impatiently wait for Akis Khat. My entire family follows it. It's funny and talks about painful issues. This program presents issues daringly and points fingers directly at the government.

Aini Ainak (My Eye Your Eye) series has been broadcast for four seasons; however, this Ramadan it has appeared differently and much better. It covers the daily problems and suffering of Yemenis.

Abdu Al-Rahman Al-Aswadi, 33, an employee of the Life Makers Association, said he likes following the Aini Ainak program as it discusses the Sana'ani society problems and communities nationwide.

"The series is still in its beginnings. I don't want to judge now. I hope this series will be surprising and full of variety in the ongoing Ramadan. Otherwise, it will be disappointing," said Al-Aswadi.

Absence of planning and limited budgets

Yemeni artists have a different a standpoint about the performance of Yemeni TV channels during Ramadan. Amal Asmael, an artist, said Yemeni TV channels still lack planning for preparing creative programs and series; a

The Hami Hamak (My Concern Is Yours) series has been well received by audiences. This year, its episodes have been presented as well for the year during Ramadan.

Khalid Al-Kahtani, an artist who is a fan of Hami Hamak, said, "This series was followed by Yemeni and Gulf viewers last year because it highlighted the political situation Yemen experienced in a comedic way. The Tehami slang played a role in attracting audiences who wanted to be introduced to the slang in a simple way."

Al-Kahtani criticized the integration of Egyptian and Tehami slang in the Hami Hamk seires this year. "It would be better if integration was excluded at this time like the Tash Ma Tash series that continued for sixteen seasons without deviation from the Saudi tone."

Regarding the problems facing Yemeni TV channels, Mohammed Al-Hubaishi, a director and author, said production is the major problem. "If there isn't an adequate budget to cover the size of the work, the program will fail.

The Public Corporation for Radio and Television and the media ministry ought to cooperate and care for this field."

Al-Hubaishi said Yemeni dramatic series content is an indication of these channels' improvement and their ability to evolve; no well-known channel has any repetitive programs.

Although the budget of these channels is pitiful, Ramadan this year has witnessed a much larger number of programs and series compared to past years. For example, the dramatic series, Haft Al-Ans, broadcast on Al-Saeeda TV channel and uses Adeni slang, has proven very popular and attempts to address negative phenomena in Yemeni society.

There is a group of varied programs on many TV channels such as the competition programs named Masabakat (Rivalries) on the Azal TV, Camera in the Village program broadcast on Al-Saeeda and Sada Al-Qwafi, a competitive poetry program on Yemen TV. There are also many other programs vying for viewers.



SUPPORTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN YEMEN

صندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان

<u>UNFPA Country Office in Yemen, Sana'a, is looking to fill the</u> Posts of:

Post Title: Youth Analyst

Post Level: Service Contract SB-4

Duties & Responsibilities:

The Humanitarian Response Programme Analyst, under the direct supervision of the international Humanitarian Response Programme Officer (HRPO) and the Representative, will implement the UNFPA humanitarian programme to assist people affected by conflict in Yemen with the Minimum Initial Service Package for RH in crisis. The Analyst will work in close collaboration with the UNFPA National Programme Analysts in the UNFPA Country Office.

Major Activities/Expected Results

- Develops AWPs, in cooperation with Programme Management and IPs;
- Monitors progress of AWP implementation through field visits, IP Quarterly Progress Reports, and FACE forms. Provides technical support to IPs if needed;
- Raises issues of concern in a timely manner to the appropriate levels, discusses and solves, to the extent possible, any constraints encountered during the implementation of the AWPs;
- Contributes to preparation/organization, and participates in MTRs, Country Programme Reviews, evaluations, and assists in completion of the relevant reporting;
- Drafts project reporting documents, contributes to CO Annual Reports, contributes to any other reporting requirement;
- Drafts project proposals and contributes to the design and implementation of operational research, or rapid
- Oversees the national Y-PEER programme;
- Contributes to adapting the Y-Peer training package;
- Prepares and presents position papers, policy briefs and notes on youth for relevant forums and contributes to
- 10) Keeps abreast with UNFPA Policies and any other developments related to youth;
- 11) Carries out any other relevant duties supervisor may reques

The Youth Analyst will report to the Assistant Representative, and work in close collaboration with the BCC Specialist and the Programme Analysts in the UNFPA Country Office, ASRO advisors and will partner with other UN agencies and organizations.

Job Requirements

Education:

Post graduate degree in social sciences, public Health, or related fields;

Knowledge and Experience:

- 3 5 years of experience in youth programs/projects
- Good understanding of HIV/AIDS issues related to youth
- Good understanding of gender issues, in particular with regard to the situation of young women in Yemen Good understanding of KAP surveys and of Behaviour Change Communication

Functional Competencies:

- Identifies and communicates relevant information for evidence-based advocacy for a variety of audiences
- Identifies and takes advantage of opportunities for advocating for UNFPA's mandate
- Assesses project performance to identify success factors and compile a list of best practices Monitors specific stages of programme implementation
- Establishes and nurtures positive communication with partners
- Maintains an established network of contacts for general information sharing and to keep on top of issues
- Generates new ideas and proposes new, more effective ways of doing things
- Documents and analyses best practices or new approaches Identifies opportunities for project proposals for presentation to donors
- Understands and applies fundamental concepts and principles of technical specialty relating to this position
- Strives to keep job knowledge up-dated through self directed study and other means of learning

Fluency in spoken and written English and Arabic is required

Other Desirable Skills:

Other Required Skills

UNFPA offers an attractive compensation package commensurate with experience. Please send your application with a covering letter to:

Vacancies.yemen@unfpa.org

Or UNFPA, P.O. Box 7272, Sana'a. Deadline for application: 15 August 2012

Please note that only candidates who fulfil the above requirements will be considered and notified



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Major Activities/Expected Results

- Participate actively in humanitarian coordination mechanisms, in particular in the health and protection clusters activities, including meetings, communication, joint planning, assessments and monitoring & evaluation.
- Support the HRPO with the development and review of joint planning tools, appeals and project proposals (CERF, Consolidated Appeals, etc.) and provide feedback on UNFPA intervention when requested.
- Support the HRPO with the coordination of the implementation of UNFPA humanitarian emergency projects in affected areas.
- Conduct field visits to assess and monitor humanitarian emergency needs of affected populations and services
- Conduct rapid assessments, identify priorities, gaps, constraints, challenges, and provide recommendations, etc.
- Prepare regular and ad hoc reports on humanitarian emergency issues and activities for the Country and Regional
- offices, HQ, donors, and UN Humanitarian team (e.g. OCHA, health cluster, GBV sub-cluster). Closely cooperate with the communication/information officer on preparing briefs, articles and statements.

Work Relations

The Humanitarian Response Programme Analyst will report to the international Humanitarian Response Programme Officer, and work in close collaboration with the Reproductive Health Specialist, the BCC Specialist and the Programme Analysts in the UNFPA Country Office, ASRO advisors, and will partner with other UN agencies and organizations.

Job Requirements

Education:

Post graduate degree in social sciences, public Health, or related fields;

Knowledge and Experience:

- 3 5 years of experience in humanitarian response programmes, in particular health related
- Good understanding of SRH issues
- Good understanding of protection issues

Functional Competencies:

- Identifies and communicates relevant information for evidence-based advocacy for a variety of audiences
- Identifies and takes advantage of opportunities for advocating for UNFPA's mandate
- Assesses project performance to identify success factors and compile a list of best practices
- Monitors specific stages of programme implementation
- Establishes and nurtures positive communication with partners
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- Documents and analyses best practices or new approaches
- Identifies opportunities for project proposals for presentation to donors Understands and applies fundamental concepts and principles of technical specialty relating to this position
- Strives to keep job knowledge up-dated through self directed study and other means of learning.

Fluency in spoken and written English and Arabic is required

Other Desirable Skills:

Adequate computer skills

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Feature 30 July, 2012

SANA'A BRITISH SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE International Examinations Cambridge International School

Ramadan cleaner; safer



Sanaas Secretary participated with campaign volunteers.

Story and photos by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

e Hematt Shabab foundation, a group of youth who work to make a better future for Yemen, launched a campaign at

the beginning of Ramadan under home to break the fast. the slogan, "Smile; and follow the steps of the prophet."

The campaign aims to decrease the number of traffic accidents during Ramadan. Drivers tend to drive very fast, particularly right before sunset as they're trying to rush

The participants are distributing dates and other things in small plastic bags for drivers to eat Iftar, the meal to break the fast, so they don't rush home before sunset and cause accidents.

The campaign also aims to dis-

tribute food to poor families, based on a field study that surveyed families in the area.

Mojeeb Al-Fatish, secretarygeneral of the foundation, said the foundation is also holding a cleaning campaign in the area where food is going to be distributed, because the foundation's members believe that cleaning is a responsibility for all.

The Hemmatt Shabab team launched a cleaning campaign on June 23, aiming to boost people's health and environmental awareness and encourage people to do voluntary activities.

Several volunteers were happy to participate in this campaign as it

will affect Yemeni society positively. Ismaeel Al-Sad'ai, a volunteer on the team, said many shop owners and other residents liked the idea of

cooperating with the volunteers. Abdulqader Helal, secretary of the capital, visited the team and participated with them. He praised the development campaigns the foundation holds in Sana'a and in

> several other governorates. In a meeting with Al-Fatish,

Helal said he supports such vital campaigns as they aim to decrease poverty and help needy members of society.

Helal also called upon the foundation to adopt the Typical Street Project, which, as secretary of the capital, he intends to implement in order to boost health and environmental awareness among Yemeni society. He said it's important to make Sana'a a clean city.



City cleaning isn't the responsibility of just one group; keeping a city clean requires all people to cooperate togother.

Qatar Airways Increases Frequency To Yemen Award-winning airline brings back three flights on Sanaa – Doha route

Qatar Airways, the national carrier of the State of Qatar, will reinstate three flights between its hub in Doha and Sanaa on September 2, bringing the total number of flights to Yemen to daily.

Services to Yemen were brought down to 4-flights-a-week in October 2011 after being impacted by the country's political instability. With the additional frequency bringing in daily flights to the country, passengers looking to travel to Sanaa will have more choice with further convenience and flexibility to their travel plans.

Passengers will have better connections across a number of routes in the airline's extensive network of global destinations.

Among the 117 destinations currently served by Qatar Airways are New York, Washington, Houston, Sao Paulo, London, Paris and Frankfurt – all better connected from Yemen with the convenient timing of the additional flights.

Qatar Airways Commercial Manager Yemen, Wael Sabri Al Khaldi said the extra capacity would be a great boost for the travelling public from the Middle-Eastern country to cities around



the world.

The Doha - Sanaa route is operated by an Airbus A320, featuring 12 seats in Business Class and up to 132 seats in Economy. Latest A320s feature seatback TV screens providing all passengers in both cabins with the next generation interactive onboard entertainment system - a choice of more than 800 audio and video on demand options.

Qatar Airways was recently voted as the World's Best Airline for the second consecutive year following the annual Skytrax survey of 18 million international passengers. In the survey, the airline was named Best Airline in the Middle East for the seventh year in a row and also received Best Airline Staff Service award in the Middle East.

The Doha-based airline is continuing to expand at a rapid pace currently operating a modern fleet of 110 aircraft to 117 key busi-

ness and leisure destinations from its Doha hub to cities across the Middle East, Africa, Europe, Asia Pacific, North America and South America.

Qatar Airways recently launched daily flights to the Croatian capital Zagreb, the Iraqi cities of Erbil and Baghdad, the western Australian city of Perth and is gearing up to launch new destinations, including Kilimanjaro in Tanzania on July 25, Yangon in Myanmar on October 3, Maputo in Mozambique on October 31 and to the Serbian capital Belgrade later in the year.

The additional SANAA - DOHA schedules effective from Septem-

Wednesdays, Fridays, Sundays Depart Sanaa QR455 at 04:10 hrs, arrive Doha 06:45 hrs QR454 at 00:45 Depart Doha hrs, arrive Sanaa 03:10 hrs

The current SANAA - DOHA schedule: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays, Sat-

urdays Depart Sanaa QR453 at 16:45 hrs, arrive Doha 19:05 hrs QR452 at 13:05 Depart Doha hrs, arrive Sanaa 15:45 hrs



The Immoral Case for Drones

Jeremy R. Hammond Foreign Policy Journal First published July 16

cott Shane, in a recent news analysis piece for the New York Times, sets out to present "The Moral Case for Drones", but grievously fails to present anything of the kind-quite the con-

Under that headline, Shane notes that the use of drones for "lethal operations inside sovereign countries that are not at war with the United States raise contentious legal questions." Indeed, the case that drones strikes-which are being conducted in Pakistan, Yemen, and Somalia—are illegal is cut and dry. Article 2 of the U.N. Charter states that "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations." Under the Charter, there are only two circumstances under which the use of force is legitimate (i.e., not illegal): One, when the use of force is in self-defense against armed aggression, and, two, when the U.N. Security Council has authorized it. These drone strikes are not actions that defend the United States from armed aggression against its borders or sovereignty, and they have not been authorized by the Security Council. Thus, they are incontrovertibly illegal. But nowhere in the article does Shane trouble himself to present an argument that the strikes are not in violation of international law, which would seem to be a requirement for any argument that they are also "moral".

Shane next points out that the strikes "have become a radicalizing force in some Muslim countries". which is to say that they have serves only to escalate the threat of terrorism. Once again, he makes no effort to explain how a use of violence that produces the opposite result of that ostensibly intended can possibly be at the same time

a "moral" means by which to address the threat of terrorism.

"And proliferation [of drones] will inevitably put them in the hands of odious regimes," Shane observes, and yet nowhere else comments on how the U.S. setting a dangerous precedent that will "inevitably" be followed elsewhere can possibly at the same time be a "moral" thing to do.

Shane rather attempts to shift attention away from the above objections by implying that "most



Drones, of course, don't identify terrorists. Drone operators and their commanders do that, including by defining any unidentifiable adult male automatically as a "terrorist".

critics" do not focus much on them, but rather "have focused on evidence that they are unintentionally killing innocent civilians." Naturally, this has been the primary focus, but the implication that "most critics" focus on civilian casualties rather than these other objections is highly disingenuous. It is precisely because such actions endanger innocent lives that they are illegal under international law, for instance. The three former objections are quite obviously mutually reinforcing with and not mutually exclusive to the latter. By framing it this way, however, Shane absolves himself of the responsibility of having to actually address the three other objections

in presenting "The Moral Case for Drones".

Proceeding on this basis, Shane allows that "there are serious questions about whether American officials have understated civilian deaths", but he declines to elaborate to explain to readers why U.S. claims of low numbers of civilian casualties are not credible. This is remarkable, given the fact that Shane's name appeared in the byline as co-author with Jo Becker on a Times piece that pointed out how President Obama has "embraced a disputed method for counting civilian casualties", which "in effect counts all military-age males in a strike zone as combatants". All male casualties are assumed guilty "unless there is explicit intelligence posthumously proving them innocent."

Nowhere in presenting his "Moral Case for Drones" does Shane point out this fact. As will become clear, this is quite apparently because in making his "Moral Case",

he adopts this same standard. He continues on to say that since these unspecified "serious questions" exist, "it may be a surprise to find that some moral philosophers, political scientists and weapons specialists believe armed, unmanned aircraft offer marked moral advantages over almost any other tool of warfare." The central argument presented in favor of drones is that "their advantages in identifying targets and striking with precision."

Shane thus presents the "Moral Case" not as his own but attributable rather to others. It is clear he wishes to leave readers with the impression that he, for his part, is objectively looking at both sides of the debate. And yet Shane doesn't trouble himself to point out the obvious problem with this argument: that such "precision" is only as valuable as the accuracy of the information used for "identifying targets", and that the claim that the U.S. is good at doing the latter depends upon defining any adult male as a "terrorist" unless otherwise proven innocent.

Shane quotes one defender of

drones arguing that "all the evidence we have so far suggests that drones do better at both identifying the terrorist and avoiding collateral damage than anything else we have." Drones, of course, don't identify terrorists. Drone operators and their commanders do that, including by defining any unidentified adult male automatically as a "terrorist". Shane demonstrates his lack of objectivity by attempting to relegate this fact to

irrelevance in his "analysis". Shane does allow that, "Clearly, those advantages have not always been used competently or humanely; like any other weapon, armed drones can be used recklessly or on the basis of flawed intelligence. If an operator targets the wrong house, innocents will die." But he doesn't seem to think it appropriate to point out that, likewise, if an operator targets a location where there are unidentified adult males who are in fact civilians, then innocents will die in that case, as well.

Next, Shane cites one study by a political scientist that "considered four studies of drone deaths in Pakistan that estimated the proportion of civilian victims at 4 percent, 6 percent, 17 percent and 20 percent respectively." He found that "even the high-end count of 20 percent was considerably lower than the rate in other settings". Of course, it isn't lower than it would be if there weren't drone strikes, in which case precisely zero civilians would be killed in them. But what "other settings" did this study compare drone strikes to? 46% of those killed in Pakistan's military operations in the Swat region were civilians, and 41% of those killed during Israel's "targeted killings of militants from Hamas and other groups" were civilians.

Is this really the standard by which Americans should judge their government's violence "moral" or not? Does it really follow that since other countries kill more civilians than we do, therefore our violence is "moral"?

Something further must be said about the cited example of Israel here. The 41% figure, Shane notes, comes from "an Israeli human rights group". He refers to B'Tselem, a reputable organization that has compiled credible estimates of civilian casualties. From December 27, 2008 to January 18, 2009, Israel was involved in a full-scale military assault on the defenseless Gaza Strip, codenamed "Operation Cast Lead". during which Israel deliberately targeted residential homes, schools, hospitals, and other civilian infrastructure of Gaza. The numbers provided by B'Tselem are 1,390 Palestinians killed in Gaza, of whom 344 were children and 110 women. Only 20 of the 1,390 were "killed during the course of a targeted killing", and only two of those were actually "the object" of the attack. Not including these victims of targeted killings, 759 of those killed "did not take part in the hostilities". It is not known whether another 32 of those killed were or were not civilians, and only 349 of the 1,390 killed were known combatants. Another 248 were civilian law enforcement officers not engaged in hostilities and who were killed when Israel targeted police stations. Thus, only a quarter of those killed were known to have been participating in hostilities, meaning that 75% of casualties were civilians or of unknown status, with a minimum estimate of 55% of those killed known to have been civilians.

Clearly, Shane could not have been referring to "Operation Cast Lead" in offering a figure of 41%. So where did he pull this figure from? B'Tselem offers three sets of data on Israel's use of targeted killings, categorized as occurring either before, during, or since that attack on Gaza. Up until that assault, Israel had killed 277 Palestinians, of which 150 were the targets of the attack. During, as already noted, 20 were killed, only 2 of whom were the actual targets. Since then, 26 have been killed, 21 of whom were the object of attack. All told, 323 Palestinians have been killed in targeted assassinations by Israel, only 174 of whom were actually the target of attack. Thus, nearly half, 46%, of those killed in such attacks, at a minimum (even allowing the dubious assumption that all of those actually targeted could be fairly considered "combatants") were innocent bystanders-not 41%, as Shane asserts.

We once again return to our question: Is this the standard Americans should really hold themselves to when judging whether their government's violence is "moral" or not?

To bolster the "Moral Case for Drones", Shane next points to the Bureau of Investigative Journalism as having done "perhaps the most detailed and skeptical study of the strikes". He states that "The bureau has documented a notable drop in the civilian proportion of



That such cheerleading for U.S. violence is what passes for "journalism" these days is highly instructive.

drone casualties, to 16 percent of those killed in 2011 from 28 percent in 2008. This year, by the bureau's count, just three of the 152 people killed in drone strikes through July 7 were civilians."

Shane's startling dishonesty is on full display here. He knows perfectly well that the government claims of low civilian casualties depend upon it assuming that any unidentified adult male is a "terrorist". He knows perfectly well that the figure of "three" civilians merely refers to those who were known civilians. He knows perfectly well that this does not imply that the other 149 were therefore combatants. In making this claim, Shane has effectively adopted the same standard as the U.S. government of assuming that every individual killed in drone attacks must be guilty of being a "terrorist" unless otherwise proven innocent. Indeed, his "Moral Case for Drones", when you boil it down, rests entirely upon this assumption.

Take the bureau's data on strikes in Pakistan for this year, for example, and employ the more reasonable assumption that those killed should be presumed to be civilians unless proven otherwise. It reports that on January 10 up to four "alleged militants" were killed (emphasis added), only one of whom was reportedly a senior member of al-Qaeda. One for four. On January 12, as many as "nine militants" were killed, but the reporting cited by the bureau characterizes the identities of the killed men as remaining unknown. One for 13. On January 23, up to four "alleged Turkmeni militants" "possibly allied to al Qaeda" were killed (emphasis added). One for 17. On January 23, two unknown individuals were reportedly killed. One for 19. On February 8, ten "alleged militants" were killed. One for 29. On February 9, at least five were reportedly killed in a targeted assassination of Pakistan Taliban commander Badar Mansoor, including his wife and daughter. Two for 34. Another attack on February 16 "killed six alleged militants" (emphasis added). Etc., etc., etc.

It would superfluous to continue the illustration of how individuals killed are judged to have been "terrorists", when you get right down to it, solely on the government's claims that this was so.

To further illustrate Shane's dishonesty, though, take a report from the bureau from just last month that the CIA was "reportedly reviving the use of highly-controversial tactics that target rescuers and funeral-goers." On June 4, 16 people were killed in such a secondary attack. The day before, "a CIA drone strike targeted people gathered for funeral prayers of militant victims killed in an earlier attack", killing as many as ten. The week before that, a drone strike targeted a mosque, "killing at least three civilian worshippers". That one attack alone thus accounts for Shane's "just three" civilians killed this year. For these other 26 people, including those guilty of trying to rescue victims or attending their funeral, Shane simply follows the U.S. government's lead and defines them all as guilty by default of being "terrorists".

Obama administration's standard of countingany unidentified adult males as "terrorists" and to employ that standard in order to claim that 'just three" civilians have been killed this year—as though he or anyone else knew for a fact that the other 149 were "terrorists"—is absolutely astonishing. That he could adopt this standard as the foundational premise for making the "Moral Case for Drones" is even more appalling. That such cheerleading for U.S. violence is what passes for "journalism" these days is highly instructive. The title of Scott Shane's "analysis" notwithstanding, what it in fact presents is a highly immoral case for drones from a so-called "journalist" who has proven himself to have very little moral integrity indeed.

Shane's willingness to accept the

Correction appended: This article originally misstated the minimum percentage of innocent bystanders killed in Israeli targeted assassinations as 54% and has been corrected. At least 149 of the 323 Palestinians killed in such attacks were not the target of attack, thus 46%, not 54%.



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Report 30 July, 2012

Espionage, political agenda suspected of youths to Iran

Mohammed Al-Samei

raveling to Iran has become a risky business. Some Yemenis believe anyone who travels to Iran is a spy, said journalist Ali Bin Amer, an employee of Aden Radio. Amer traveled to Iran with a group of young people to study cinema; Iran granted them a 15-day course in the subject.

Amer said he went to Iran to develop his media skills; indeed, Iran is deemed one of the advanced countries in this field.

"Many people criticized me on my visit to Iran, though I traveled to improve my professional skills," he said. "The attitude toward those who go to Iran is negative; some accused us of spying on Yemen for the interest of Iran, especially during the current tense relationship between the two countries."

Amer said there was coordination between some Yemeni journalists and Iranian media institutions; visas were granted irrespective of politics or race.

He said he met with several prominent directors in Iranian cinema.

Amer indicated that approximately seventy Yemeni students study at Iranian universities, sent there by the Yemeni government.

He said there are high stakes for those who visit Iran nowadays. For example, a person carrying an Iranian visa is not allowed to enter Saudi Arabia.

Although Amer said the visit to Iran was for a solely professional purpose, some Yemenis say the travel was based on a political agen-

'Iran wants to earn youth loyalty as now they are interested in this country. Iran desires a support for its sectarian project and then will make them Shiites who still hold the conflicts of the past ...'

In May, the Guardian quoted a southern activist named Jamajem as saying that Iran approached him, asking him to assemble a group of Southern Movement activists; after one week, those activists were transferred to Damascus, where they met with Iranian officials at the Iranian embassy.

The Iranian officials told the activists that they would uphold their demands, namely an independent federal Yemen, according to Jama-

jem and other activists who accompanied him.

Yemeni activists deem the travel to Iran is an attempt to better the Iranian image for Yemeni youth, said Mane Sulaiman, an activist in Sana'a's Change Square.

"Iran wants to earn youth loyalty as now they are interested in this country," Sulaiman said. "Iran desires a support for its sectarian project and then will make them Shiites who still hold the conflicts of the past and attempt to arouse them to realize some objectives in the present and justify violence in the future."

Sectarian attraction unfound-

Although some Yemenis claim that Iran endeavors to strengthen its Shiite sect in Yemen, Hussein Abdullah, an official in the Iranian embassy in Sana'a, refuted these allegations.

Yemenis travel to Iran for the purpose of science, medicine, tourism and business, Abdullah said. He said there were no statistics or data specifying the exact number of Yemeni youth traveling to Iran.

He also said Iran doesn't care about the political or sectarian attractions of Yemeni youth; many of them took part in open multi-national conferences.

Politically motivated travel

On the other hand, journalist Muhyei Al-Deen Jurma said the youth who travel to Iran serve as political figures under the pretext of activism.

Jurma said these youths should

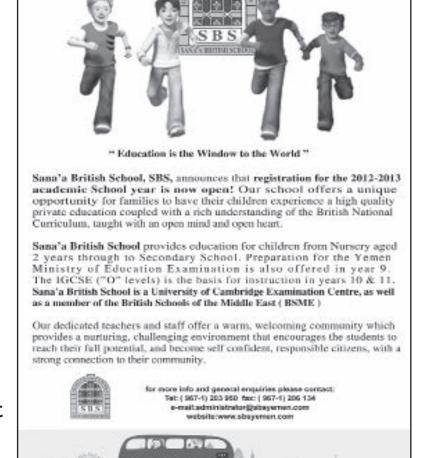


'The attitude toward those who go to Iran is negative; some accused us of spying on Yemen for the interest of Iran, especially during the current tense relationship between the two countries.'

not base their travel on politics; even if they travel, they ought to make their travel constructive and purposeful. For examples, taking courses in cultural and media fields is good, yet Yemen should not become a breeding ground for spies.

Iran has called on Yemen's young people, activists, politicians and journalists to visit the country. Last September, many Yemenis participated in the Islamic Awakening conference in Tehran.

Ali Al-Bukhaiti, a political ana-



SANA'A BRITISH SCHOOL

lyst, said Iran is a powerful country that holds many conferences, just like Turkey and Egypt.

"What is wrong with holding these conferences in Iran as long as they are accessible to all?" He said. "In the Islamic Awakening conference, Shawqi Al-Qadi took part in the conference, though he is a wellknown figure in the Islah party."

He continued, saying, "Is it acceptable to dissuade a person from his sect or party through participation in discussions and conferences.

The Iranian interference in Yemen is in parallel with the Saudi-American interference in the country's affairs. Why is Iran the sole culprit? Iran supports the uprisings in several Arab countries."

Al-Bukhaiti said some travel to Iran to see religious places.

"This is a personal satisfaction. None can coerce the other into changing his sectarian affiliation or religion, and Shiite movement is an intellectual freedom guaranteed for all," he concluded.



اختبار شركات مكافحة الأفات برنامج الاغذية العالمي للأمم المتحدة

يقوم برنامج الأغذية العالمي التابع للأمم المتحدة في اليمن بمراجعة و تحديث قائمة الشركات و المكاتب التي تعمل في مجال مكافحة الأفات الزراعية و القوارض، و الرش الوقائي، و على الشركات المهتمة و المؤهلة ، تقديم طلب مع إرفاق جميع وثائق و بيانات الشركة و التراخيص ذات الصلة، خلال فترة أقصاها نهاية دوام يوم الاربعاء الموافق 15 أغسطس 2012، و يطلب من الشركات المعتمدة لدي برنامج الاغذية العالمي للأمم المتحدة، تقديم طلب مع إرفاق جميع الوثائق و التراخيص ذات العلاقة خلال الفترة الموضحة أعلاه علماً بأن الطلب الوارد من قبل الشركات بعد هذا الموعد لن يأخذ بعين الأعتبار، و ينبغي تقديم الطلب إلى مكتب البرنامج في صنعاء على العنوان التالي، مع كتابة «شركات و مكاتب مكافحة الآفات الزراعية» ، علماً بأن الشركات التي سيتم قبولها في القائمة هي فقط التي سيتم دعوتها للمشاركة في المناقصات.

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Sana'a office

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Closing date for applications is **08th August 2012**

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

Feature 23 July, 2012

Initiative aims to better advise the college bound

Story by Ashraf Al-Muragab Photos courtesy of Guide Me My Way

he Yemen Foundation for Training for the Purpose of Employing inaugurated an initiative called Guide Me My Way that aims to help secondary school graduates choose the right university major.

Project organizers launched the initiative because they say youth are unaware of the importance of selecting their majors; no one guides them to choose an appropriate major, which negatively impacts their scientific and practical levels in the future.

Ahmed Al-Ghazali, head of the project, said that after visiting 15 schools in Sana'a, it was found that 80 percent of secondary school students have not decided what to study at university.

"Our findings stimulated us to launch this initiative as an initial step toward helping secondary school students to choose the right major in accordance with



demands," Al-Ghazali said.

Al-Ghazali said 300 students from 15 schools in the capital city how to choose their majors appro-

their inclinations and the market will take advantage of the project's first phase. As a result, organizers hope students will know



The initiative aims to provide quality post-seconday school Three hundred students from 15 schools in Sana'a will be a part of the project.

priately.

Salwa Muhram, the program coordinator, said the project firstly targets the youth in Sana'a. The encourage them to take action school choices.

contacting the Ministry of Edu-school students toward better and cation and school managers to more relevant post-secondary

second phase will be executed by with respect to guiding secondary

Violence against school children remains a threat

Ghaida Al-Ariqi

any primary school children in Yemen are subject to different kinds of violence, despite warnings from several child-related groups working to end violence against children.

The Shawthb Foundation for Childhood and Development last year reported 100 cases of violence against school children. Maryam Al-

manager, said, "There are many instances of violence against children in schools."

She said the foundation has programs focusing on combating violence against children, adding that they also take part in signing human rights agreements.

Al-Shawafi said the 100 instances of violence against children were registered in six schools the foundation is in charge of. She said there is a special room called the Social Pro-

Shawafi, the foundation's executive tection Room, where school principals assemble with sociologists and talk about these cases. The principals are trained and know about special children's rights provisions.

Dr. Salah Al-Jumaei, a psychologist at Sana'a University, said children are liable to violence due to the stress some teachers experience, in addition to overcrowded classes.

"The teacher could suffer from social or financial hardships, which make him act violently with children," Al-Jumaei said. "The child

may also be aggressive and treat his or her classmates aggressively; this provokes the teacher's violence. At the end of the day, the blame should not lie with the child as they're still immature."

Warning against the impact of violence on school children, Al-Jumaei said there are many negative outcomes from child abuse, including drop outs, absenteeism, failure to study and other negative behavior affecting other students. The child in this situation is insecure and could start to behave abnormally, particularly in the absence of a fully functioning family.

He stressed the importance of distancing children from film violence and said discord in the family could drive children to be violent as well.

Ali Qaed Al-Riashi, head of the Surveillance and Inspection department in the Education Office, spoke about preemptive procedures to limit this phenomenon.

"Elementary age children should be kept separate from adults so

they're not subjected to violence. The department issued a ban on the use of corporal punishment against school children."

When violence is exercised against children, Al-Riashi said, "We call for teachers to be attentive; to investigate and know about problems. Teachers can be dismissed. One teacher was fired last year; the principal of Al-Wahda school beat a pupil violently. He was fired by the Education District before bringing the issue to court."



With vegetables in high demand; prices skyrocket

Mohammed Bin Sallam

ith the start of Ramadan, Yemen has seen an unprecedented increase of food prices.

This price increase is negatively affecting many families and low-income workers who form the majority of residents.

Prices of potatoes, tomatoes, garlic, zucchini and broccoli have increased during Ramadan because of the high demand for them as they are used in traditional Ramadan foods. In some cases prices are more than three times the normal, particularly in Sana'a, putting these vegetables out of reach of many Yemenis.

The price of 18 kgs of potatoes increased to about YR 3,500 when it previously was only YR 2,500. The price of a kg of tomatoes quadrupled from YR 100 to YR 400. A kg of garlic, imported from China, skyrocketed to YR 600 from its original YR 150 said Abdulbasit, a vegetable seller in Al-Asbahi area in Sana'a.

Ali, another vegetable seller, said vegetable prices increased between 30 and 300 percent because many people buy them in spite of widespread poverty among residents.

"It is normal for vegetable prices to increase in local markets at the start of Ramadan because there is no authority to coordinate vegetable distribution based on population in each governorate. There's also no authority to regulate prices," said Mohammed Al-Ba'dani, a vegetable soller.

Sadeq, a vegetable seller, said



Yemeni street vendors explain the sharp increase in prices.

prices will decrease to reasonable levels in the second half of Ramadan because many poor people won't be able to buy them, especially potatoes and tomatoes. It will cause a small recession.

Yemen, classified by the World Food Program as the poorest country in the Persian Gulf, faces price increases of wheat, sugar and milk as they're used more during Ramadan.

Prices of wheat, sugar, rice and

oil saw an unexpected jump of more than 20 percent.

Sa'ad Al-Deen Bin Taleb, the Minister of Trade and Industry, pledged there will not be any shortage of food this year. "This Ramadan will set a higher standard because the ministry will be able to control prices."

Many Yemenis criticized the ministry's absence in controlling food prices in local markets. They asked how the price of 50 kg of sugar could increase by YR 1,000 in one day.

Merchants in Sana'a said the increase comes from the high demands on these substances and the lack of supply made some merchants raise prices.

In a meeting of the Yemeni cabinet, the government acknowledged that food prices have increased. The cabinet described the increase saying, "It is because of some unscrupulous traders taking advantage of the need of people for these foods during Ramadan."

Yemeni customs and traditions practiced only during Ramadan

Ashraf Al-Muraqab

emenis have a particular taste for Ramadan. They receive this it with numerous customs and habits that aren't practiced in other months.

At the start of Ramadan, people begin to decorate and light their homes and buy different kinds of food. Even children insist on fasting though it is difficult for them because of hunger and thirst.

Ali Al-Hawani, a chanter, spoke about Ramadan saying, "Children receive Ramadan with fireworks to show their happiness. They play and chant special religious chants known as Tamasi."

The Tamasi is different from other chants because only children say it while playing, asking Allah to send money for their fathers.

"This kind of chant is like a prayer to Allah to bring good things for people in Ramadan," Al-Hawani added.

Meals and other things sold in Ramadan

It is popular in Yemen for people to exchange food between one another during Ramadan.

Elham No'man, a housewife, said what distinguishes Ramadan is that people pay more attention to local and homemade desserts, particularly Rawani and Shawbia.

People begin to buy chewing sticks, samosa, dates, and desserts in streets at the beginning of Ramadan. Chewing sticks are very common during Ramadan.

Chewing sticks are taken from the Salvadora persica tree (known as Arak in Arabic). This tree is found in the plains of Saudi Arabia and valleys of the Red Sea area or the Arab Gulf.

"I'm used to chewing sticks in Ramadan since I was a child. Their smell reminds me of Ramadan," said Fahd Al-Humaidi.

Special gatherings

Ramadan is distinguished by gatherings of the youth. Ra'woof Al-Nasheri, a young Yemeni man, says that, "Unlike other months, we gather during nights in Ramadan to discuss essential topics and sometimes listen to religious chants and poetry."

"Ramadan is very good to strengthen the role of religious chants. Religious scholars perform these chants and they are popular in Sana'a and Hadramout," Al-Hawani added.

These chants focus on praising the Prophet Mohammed, strengthening unity, denouncing vice and calling for virtue.

Another custom that distinguishes Ramadan is the firing of the Ramadan cannon. It started in Egypt and then moved to Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, the Gulf countries and Yemen.

In previous years, people depended on the firing of the cannon to break the fast.

Invitation for Bids Republic of Yemen Ministry of Public Health and Population Health and Population Project – H640-RY

PROCUREMENT, SUPPLY, and INSTALLATION OF PCs NET WORKS, PRINTERS, COPPIERS AND FAXES for PROJECT ADMINISTRATION UNIT Bid No. (2) G/NCB/2012

This invitation for bids follows the general procurement notice for this project that appeared in United Nations Development Business (UNDB) issue no. (786) on 26th Nov 2010.

The Republic of Yemen has received a grant from the National Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of its Health and Population Project, and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this grant to payments under the contract for procurement and supply, and Installation of Hardware for Project Administration Unit, outreach team and Targeted Governorate Bid No. (2).

The Health and Population Project (HPP) now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for procurement, supply, Installation of Hardware for Inventory and Personnel Affairs as follows:

Description	Amount of Bid Security Required
Lot No. 1 PC computers , Network Components, Printers, UPS's,	1,000
Lot No. 2 Copiers, Faxes, Scanner and Cameras	900

The bidders may bid one or more Lots, and should quote separate prices using the forms provided for one or more Lots. The bid evaluation will be conducted per Lots.

Bidding will be conducted through the National Competitive Bidding procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IDA Grants, and is open to all bidders from eligible source countries as defined in the guidelines.

Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from Project Administration Unit (PAU) and inspect the bidding documents at the address below from 9:00 am to 2:00 pm during official working days.

A complete set of bidding documents in English language may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of USD \$ 100.00 for local bidders, the method of payment will be in cash or certified check and documents will be submitted by hand.

Bids must be delivered to the address below by at 11:00 a.m. on 27th August, 2012. Bids must be accompanied by a bid security as indicated above. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders' representatives, who choose to attend at the address below at 11:00 a.m. on 27th August, 2012.

Project Administration Unit - Health and Population Project (HPP)

Ministry of Public Health & Population

Al-Hasabah Zone, Mazda Street

Program Building — 1st Floor

Tel: +967(1) 234572 - Fax: +967(1) 234559

E-mail: fadhlem@gmail.com



There is an immediate vacancy for a full-time security driver at the British Embassy. Normal daily duties will involve driving British Embassy Staff to official work meetings and functions throughout Sana'a. Drivers are also required to act as part of the security detail supporting British Embassy staff, however training will be given to the successful applicant. Working hours will be 60 hours per week, however the incumbent will be required to be flexible with working hours and be available to travel outside of Sana'a for several days at a time.

The British Embassy offers a competitive package. Subject to achieving security clearance and completion of a probationary period, the package includes: a generous leave entitlement, training and development opportunities, Embassy medical scheme, Eid bonus and Terminal Gratuity scheme. Locally engaged staff salaries are reviewed on an annual basis.

Essential Criteria for Applicants (do not apply if you cannot fulfil these 5 criteria)

- 1. Must have a Yemeni Driver license
- 2. Must be able to pass through security check and have no criminal convictions
- 3. Must be able to communicate clearly in English and Arabic
- 4. Must have previously worked in a professional capacity as a driver in Sana'a
- 5. Must have excellent knowledge of Sana'a

Preferred Criteria for applicants (significant advantage if you fulfil any of the following criteria)

- 1. Experience in driving armoured vehicles
- 2. Previous experience driving for an embassy in Sana'a
- 3. Formal advanced driving qualifications
- 4. Any formal security training or previous military service

Evidence will need to be provided to support claims of previous work experience and/or qualifications. The successful candidate should have a traceable background that can be verified by the PSO prior to the appointment.

Applicants should provide a CV (resume) in English, which includes all relevant qualifications and previous work history. A separate covering letter should describe in no more than 200 words in English why you think you are the right person for the job. Applications should be hand delivered in an envelope no later than 07 August 12:

Management Officer (Human Resources) (Driver Post) British Embassy PO Box 1287 Sana'a

Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

Featurew 23 July, 2012

In hidden mountain villages, disabled ignored



Food support is seasonally delivered to some village families, but a lack of food remains a constant struggle for the population.



Unprecedented physical ailments exist within villages along the Al-Makatara mountainous ridge.



Nestled in a mountainous ridge, villages are home to citizens who have a host of disabilities.

Story by Muaad Al-Maqtari Photos by Mansoor Al-Asbahi

he tribes of Al-Zuriaka exist in hidden villages within the Al-Makatara mountainous ridge in Lahij governorate, in south Yemen. There, unprecedented physical impairments exist, ones that remain largely unseen.

In Al-Azraka village in Zurikat Al-Sham, there is a small cottage where Sharifa Mahyoob, 75, lives with her three daughters. Her daughters grew up disabled.

The family's story was documented by the Ma'an Foundation for development, which paid a visit to Al-Azraka to distribute food aid and to conduct statistical analyses on the disabled.

In a recorded document, Mahyoob said her eldest daughter, Katiba, 30, lost her vision much too soon in life, and her ordeal was exacerbated when she fell from a high place, fracturing her back and paralyzing half of her body.

Jooz, Mahyoob's middle daughter, has a similar story to Katiba's. She lost her sight as well, though she is five years younger. Mahyoob is afraid Jooz would face the same fate as Katiba.

Jawhara, 20, is the youngest and

was exposed to a different impairment. Mahyoob said her daughter Jawahara was unable to endure the pain that her two sisters bore. She went mad knowing nothing of what is around her. This became particularly heightened following the death of her father six years ago.

These three daughters have an elder brother, 35, and younger brother, 18. Mahyoob said the eldest son is blind and the younger one is mentally unstable.

Mahyoob alone is responsible for handling this plight. She is the sole source of income for the family, all tortured souls in a hollow cave that none remembers but death.

A multitude of handicaps

Fatin, Sifyan and Syeon all suffer from rachitic and glaucoma.

Mansour Al-Asbahi, a Ma'an Foundation employee who visited them, said these three handicapped persons lack food, health care and a suitable residence.

The situation worsened when their father committed suicide and their mother died from grief.

Rachitic, an inflammation of the spine, is the biggest hindrance in this village.

Raseel Ali Saif, 22, and his brother Rafee, 20, suffer from rachitic as well. This led their father to flee to

Aden 15 years ago. The mother died five years ago.

These two boys have nobody to help them but their grandmother, who said she does her best to care for them along with their sister, who continuously weeps for lack of food. Food support is seasonally delivered to them.

Amen Al-Masani, a pediatrician in Khalifa Hospital in Al-Turba, south Taiz, said hundreds of children in these villages suffer from impairments in relation to childhood, parenthood and nutritional

Al-Masani said he thought people in these villages were unable to face these problems, which triggers further suffering.

He said cases of impairment are increasing in the villages, calling for a medical study to detect the reason of the prevalent diseases in these villages.

Rahma Afeef, 8, was born with two interconnected heads. Al-Masani said the two heads do the same job. This child was not exposed to a qualified hospital test to diagnose the case.

Al-Masani said glaucoma, blood diseases and respiratory diseases threaten the lives of these village residents.

Abdu Al-Rakeeb Sweileh suffers



Some with mental disabilities are chained and held in mountainous caves.

from a psychological imbalance because of the daily hardships he encounters as he cares for his disabled child, Kabeel, who appears emaciated from the lack of food.

Mentally disabled and kept in

Documents from the Ma'an Foundation indicate that there are a large number of mentally unstable people in these villages. Poverty is

> Nokta Mohammed Abdu, 29, and her siblings Abdu, Maleeka, Bushra

take one meal a day.

the primary reason for psychologi-

cal instability for those who have

nobody to care for them; most only

and Shahd are mentally handicapped and homeless, residing in mountainous caves. Their mother, who used to help them subsist, lost her vision and is unable to help. Some mentally disabled people

are fastened with chains and kept in the mountainous caves. Locals said Azal Al-Magtari used to have a clinic; handicapped flocked to receive medical help. Unfortunately, Al-Magtari could not endure the situation of those disabled. She committed suicide, poisoning her-

According to the foundation, there are approximately 800 cases of people suffering from a disability; the total number of the population is about 10,000.

Drought forms the major problem in these villages where drinking water is not safe.

The locals have no choice but to drink from this water; otherwise they would perish because of

Agricultural products are unavailable. According to Zaeem Al-Magatari, the head of Ma'an Foundation, 70 percent of people in this village live only on one meal a day.

The locals prefer to emigrate in order to look for food, water and medicine. Because the capable leave the village, the villages become housing estates for the sick and the handicapped.

There is no medical organization that diagnoses their diseases and provides them with medications.

The population of Al-Makatara is estimated at 60,000; this means there is one doctor for every 1,416 families and one medical center for every 2,000 families.

Doctor's assistants, nurses and medical guides don't exceed 80 people working in 19 unqualified medical units.

The medical workers in these centers receive cases that cannot be diagnosed by doctors and psychologists; they have no medicine to offer.

Fadl Al-Asbahi, an employee in the field of education, said the rehabilitation of the disabled is scarcely available due to the absence of a specialized foundation.



There is one doctor for every 1,416 fami-

lies in Al-Makatara.



Fadl al-Asbahi said rehabilitation for the disables is scarcely available.





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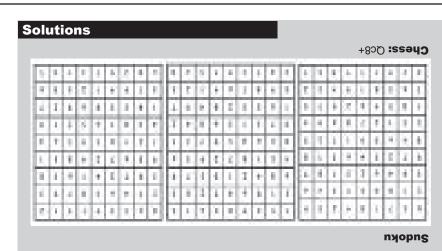


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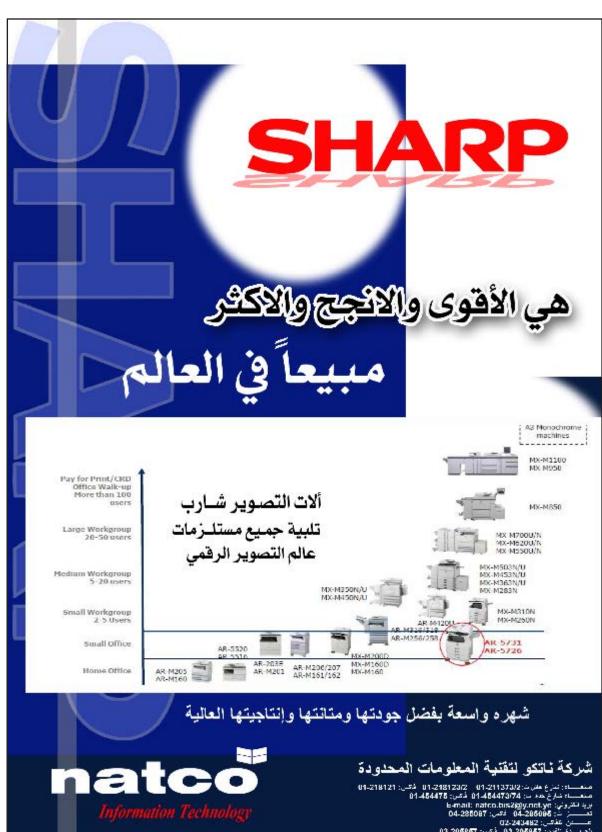


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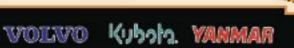


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