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Sana’a plans to improve services



City improvement plans for Sana’a include making road improvements, particularly on Seventy Meters Road.

Story and photo by Amal Al-Yarisi

SANAA, Sept. 2 — Sana’a is executing an immediate plan to provide all basic services for its residents in addition to making decorative refinements, Deputy Secretary of the Capital Ameen Juman said.

Juman said the plan comes following the completion of a plan implemented during Ramadan aimed at cleaning capital streets in cooperation with youth initiatives. During the upcoming days, Sana’a will implement a set of plans to improve the situation in the city, Juman said.

"We all observe the actions of capital city leadership on the ground." Sana’a leadership created an urgent plan Saturday to provide all the basic services for residents such as water, electricity and street light maintenance, in addition to improving health and service facility

performances. Currently, Sana’a is witnessing improvements made to some streets after being exposed to damages during last year’s political uprising. "The capital city at the moment is executing a plan to rehabilitate the capital streets," Juman said. Some residents said current Sana’a government leadership has rendered city streets more beautiful, though some things have not been done properly. Hani Al-Qadasi, a private sector employee, said Sana’a underwent a positive change during Ramadan. "Dust and garbage were removed from Khawlan Street and many other places in the city," Al-Qadasi said. "Lamp posts were restored, and this work deserves a vote of thanks."

However, some streets that were rehabilitated have been exposed to potholes once more following the recent bouts of rainfall, he said. Eman Al-Hakim, a student at the University of Modern Sciences, said she saw a difference in terms of the cleanliness of city streets, and she hopes Sana’a will see further improvements so that it becomes a pride point for residents and for Yemenis. The capital city should appear at its best beauty as an honor for all

EXCLUSIVE

Governor of Aden to the Yemen Times:

“I assure you that Aden will be a safe city in the months to come, just as it was in the past.”

Turn to pages 8 and 9 for the interview

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Yemenis, Juman said, indicating the plan that is to be executed will resolve the problems of water, electricity and sanitation, in addition to preparing for the coming school year. "In the course of the upcoming months, we will solve all problems according to our existing ability." Barriers were placed on Seventy Meters Road in an attempt to prevent more traffic accidents there frequently occur in that particular area, he said. The private sector, youth initiatives and civil society organizations all took part and contributed to the plan prepared by capital city leadership, Juman said.

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Drug smuggling busted at Sana’a Airport

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Ashraf Al-Muraqab

SANAA, Sept. 2 — Security and customs apparatuses at Sana’a International Airport prevented the smuggling of more than one million illegal pills into the country Saturday. Naji Al-Muraqab, general manager of Sana’a International Airport, said the drugs arrived in the airport and were discovered inside steam laundries. He said the pills were inside firmly covered iron plates. Investigations of those suspected are still in progress. Details of the incident are to be revealed in the coming days. Al-Muraqab said that the pills were discovered by Brigadier Mohammed Nasser, general

manager of land, sea and air entrances; Khaled Al-Aqeli, director of Sana’a Airport Security; Awsan Jar Allah, Assistant Director of Sana’a Airport; and Sana’a International Airport customs personnel. Al-Muraqab thanked airport employees for exerting great efforts



More than one million pills were confiscated.

to prevent the transfer of drugs at Sana’a International Airport and into the city and the country. Mohammed Al-Tahish, customs manager of Sana’a International Airport, said the pills came from Syria and were in the name of a Syrian living in Yemen. He said procedures are in place to transfer the pills to relevant authorities who can take actions. Al-Tahish said the names of those charged people will be made public the investigation is complete. Recently, security apparatuses obtained \$102,000 inside parcels sent from the U.S. to a person in Yemen through Emirates Airlines.

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Carnival commemorates establishment of Southern Army, leads to peaceful protests

Samar Qaed

ADEN, Sept. 1 — Hundreds of the Southern Movement affiliates held a mass carnival Saturday in Al-Hashimi Square commemorating the 41st anniversary of the establishment of the Southern Army, which coincides with Sept. 1 each year. Leading figures of the movement, including Hassn Baom and former ambassador Ahmed Al-Hassani, were in attendance.

"We are celebrating this day missing our independent state," Mohammed Al-Maslmi, head of the preparatory committee, said. "However, our firm faith to restore the state of the south makes us steadfast about the demeaning of our rights."

Al-Maslmi said all social sectors and factions attended the celebration, though the security circumstances were hard; they felt they were living in their own state.

"We call on the United Nations and the international community to realize our issue and our rights of self-determination."

Brigadier General Hussein Ali Mohsen, the information committee head of the Security and Military Retirees Association, said the celebration was the fruit of a series of extensive efforts by the association.

"In this celebration, we have reviewed the heroic glories of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen," Mohsen said. "We are bridging the gap for the future of



After the carnival celebration, participants protested in Sheik Othman and in Al-Mansoura

the south in order to agree on the core horizons of our issue. We still have one choice: persisting peacefully."

Following the celebration, the participants went on a mass peaceful protest, roaming many streets in Sheik Othman and in Al-Mansoura.

Muneer Al-Sakkaf, a member of the Socialist Youth Union, said the celebration was to remind the political leadership of what happened following 1994—namely, the firing of military and security commanders from the south.

"We call on the political leadership to rethink the situation of

army affiliates in the southern governorates," Al-Sakkaf said.

Al-Sakkaf said the Yemeni government should give the southerners laid off their full rights and job promotions.

Hadi approves of Technical Committee recommendations

Amira Nasser

SANA'A, Sept. 2 — President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi announced Saturday his approval of all the recommended points submitted by the Technical Committee as preparation for the National Dialogue Conference continues.

Amal Al-Bash, spokeswoman for the Technical Committee, said in a previous statement to Al-Thawra newspaper that the Technical Committee delivered the suggested points to Hadi last week. The suggestions, she said, are capable of building a good atmosphere among Yemenis to commence the National Dialogue.

Al-Basha told the Yemen Times that President Hadi requested that the Technical Committee issue a report on the issues he is able make decisions on, such as releasing all the political detainees still held following the events of 2011; healing the wounded; and beginning to implement the decisions made concerning the southern issue and Sada'a.

"These kinds of issues should be solved these days and not transferred to the National Dialogue discussion," Al-Basha said.

Al-Basha also said the most important points of the southern issue is to return the "stolen land" and to follow up on the deported employees. She said apologizing for events in the south and in Sad'a and re-employing those who were deported as a result of the 2011 uprising are a start, adding that granting job vacancies to Sada'a employees is a good idea.

"[We should] consider people who were killed in areas with clashes as martyrs," she said.

The final report of the National Dialogue preparation should be submitted to Hadi at the end of September, while the Technical Committee works in leaps and bounds to finish its mission on time.

"We work according to a schedule to finish on time, but we may ask for a short additional period of time if we can't submit it on time," Al-Basha said.

Binomar to Sana'a to finalize new Transitional Justice Law

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Sept. 2 — Moneer Al-Saqqaf, manager of the Minister of Legal Affairs' Office, said U.N. envoy to Yemen Jamal Binomar will arrive in Sana'a at the end of this week to discuss and to pass the Transitional Justice Law.

Al-Saqqaf said he expects President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi to approve the law in the coming days, and from there the law will move to discussion in parliament.

He said political parties will discuss reforming the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum and will prepare an electoral register.

Mohammed Al-Mekhlafi, the

minister of legal affairs, said in a press release that the law will include four parts. The first part includes revealing human rights violations in Yemen—including listening to victims, their relatives and witnesses; investigating the incidents; and establishing a national record for these violations as an example for future generations.

The second part includes compensating victims and their families both financially and morally.

The third part includes preserving the national history of events through documentation as well as installing memorials and landmarks to remember the victims in more than one place and naming streets after victims.

The fourth part is meant to cre-

ate procedures to prevent future violations, including an institutional amendment for civil and military facilities and establishing a neutral authority to protect human rights.

Al-Mekhlafi said the financial compensation is meant as an apology by state officials for the past.

The preparatory committee of the National Dialogue stated Monday the importance of accelerating the issuance of the Transitional Justice Law by way of agreement between parts of the political process and involved civil society organizations in accordance with international human rights conventions and international standards of transitional justice.

TEDxSana'a conference looks to welcome Yemeni creativity

Nadia Haddash

SANA'A, Sept. 2 — After Yemen obtained permission to hold the TEDxSana'a Conference by the international TED Organization more than one month ago, conference organizers endeavor to make it the most prominent conference and the first of its kind in Yemen.

Event organizer Mazin Al-Habashi said the conference will attract a sea of talents in diverse fields including medicine, art, science, music, society, technology and sports. High-quality video recordings will be shown to the audience during the conference, and the videos will be handed over to TED Sana'a in order to provide participants with the opportunity to reach a worldwide audience, Al-Habashi said.

Wadhah Al-Wasabi, another organizer, said that last Sunday the official website of TEDxSana'a

was released as a first initial step.

"The website will be an important window for communication with the audience seeking to participate and display their original, exceptional talents."

The conference's purpose is to attract the most talented people in various fields, according to organizers who say there are many success stories in the country that merit audience display as a route to inspire talented people everywhere. Organizers said the conference would be a platform for Yemeni creativity and innovation.

Al-Wasabi said applications for participation will be via the TEDx official website, which will offer

the latest conference news.

"We have been waiting long time to hold this conference in Yemen," Waleed Al-Sakkaf, an organizer member, said. "We are very enthusiastic, though it will entail our hard work. We know that there will be positive reaction by the fans of this conference whether application, support or voluntary for the sake of the success of this conference."

The conference will be held at the end of December, and preparations are underway to pave the way. Al-Sakkaf said the hope is that this conference will best biggest and most prominent in Yemen.

Warnings prior to Donors Conference

Muaad Al-Maqtari

SANA'A, Sept. 2 — The World Bank warned against huge dangers threatening the future of Yemen unless the international community takes action and supports Yemen's economy.

Yemen has been facing colossal social and economic challenges; more than half of its population lives on less than two dollars a day, according to a statement released by the bank ahead of the conference. The malnourished children exceed 50 percent, the second-highest malnourishment ratio in the world. Unemployment among youth reaches 40 percent, the statement said.

The birth rate reaches 3.1 percent annually, one of the highest rates in the world; this results in huge pressures on the limited government resources, hindering the expansion of schools and basic services infrastructure, the World

Bank's representative in Yemen, Wael Zakout, said.

Zakout, declared that the support of the Yemen's economy is indispensable to complete the political process for the sake of a prosperous future. He cautioned against big, impending dangers if the international community takes no action to help the Yemeni economy.

"It will be an opportunity for a broad cross section of the international community to discuss with the transitional government the many challenges the country faces, and the sort of support that is needed to restore basic services, create jobs and put the Yemeni economy back on the road to recovery," Zakout said. He will represent the World Bank at the Donors Conference meeting in Riyadh.

Zakout also said the effective implementation of the economic revival plan will rely on the secu-

rity situation and the stable environment conducive to executing the projects.

"Our experience of the 2006 Donors Meeting taught us that while financial pledges are important, it is far more critical that the international community fulfill these pledges, and that the government implements the programs they fund in an effective and transparent way."

"This time we will have an agreement that clearly lays out the commitment of the transitional government to improve governance, to partner with the private sector and civil society, undertake necessary reforms, and put in place effective mechanism for the implementation of donor-supported programs," the statement continued.

He called for the Yemeni government to take serious steps to enforce good governance and to be responsible for essential reforms.

"If the transition in Yemen is

successful, it will benefit not only its people, but will also contribute to regional stability and ensure the safety of global trade routes."

For his part, Dr. Fathi Al-Sakkaf, head of National Center for Consolidating Transparency, said the lack of immediate support for Yemen would lead to the deterioration of the economy and the breakdown of the political reconciliation, in addition to the exacerbation of the humanitarian situation.

He said implementing the Gulf Initiative is not limited to siding with the political process; there must be direct intervention to save Yemen's collapsing economy.

Al-Sakkaf said the importance of providing \$10 billion for Yemen as a direct backup in this current year indicates there is a decrease in Yemen's economic growth and an increase in the unemployment rate, in addition a worsening humanitarian situation in many districts of the country.

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Inbound tourism crippled in Yemen



The island of Socotra is one of the tourist destinations that Yemen is known for.

Story by Amal Al-Yarisi
Photo by Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Although Yemen has many historic, civilized tourist attractions, Yemenis forsake several places, particularly since the breakout of last year's political uprising.

"Travel and tourism agencies almost shut down due to the fragile inbound tourism," Abdulrahman Al-Yarimi, deputy manager of Bazara'a Travel and Tourism Agency, said.

He said the crisis Yemen passed through in 2011 sparked the deteriorated security situation in the country, resulting in grave impacts on tourism. These events sowed worry among people who choose to abstain from visiting certain places in Yemen.

Internal tourism slightly increases during Eid and other holidays. However, the insecurity witnessed in the country, and the neglect of the state toward tourist attractions, has aided the deterioration of inbound tourism, according to Al-Yarimi.

"Some Yemenis prefer outbound tourism to inbound because local tourist destinations are not cared for."

Yahiya Al-Yarimi, a private sector employee, said he doesn't like to make internal trips, indicating the tourist attractions in Yemen are wonderful yet uncared for.

Yahiya Al-Yarimi said the security

situation is volatile.

"How can I go on an internal trip while sheikhs and thugs practice banditry and set up unofficial checkpoints using the power of weapons. The state security is absent."

Sadam Ismael, a taxi driver, doesn't approve of internal tourism because of "the deteriorated security situation that made tourism in Yemen very stagnant, though Yemen is bestowed with unique, historical, natural destinations."

Ismael said he lived in Syria for many years and visited many countries. He noticed the difference between the importance of tourism in Yemen and abroad.

"In Yemen, tourism is uncared for, and most of the tourist attractions are teeming with litter."

In return, there is a multitude of people wishing to get acquainted with Yemen and all its sites. However, they prefer to stay home or to travel elsewhere because such destinations—with their security risks—don't please them or make them happy.

Mohammed Al-Salahi, a Sana'a resident, hopes to visit Mareb and Hadramaut because he prefers to travel within Yemen as opposed to outside of Yemen.

"Internal tourism enables Yemenis to know more about the history and the civilization of their country."

He said inbound tourism has largely worsened due to the neglect

of the state toward this sector.

Aseel Al-Ariqi, a housewife in Sana'a, said she went on trips within the country in which she visited Dar Al-Hajr and the green province of Ibb. She said she was extremely happy about that and hopes to visit other places in Yemen such as Aden, Seiyon and Socotra. However, her financial circumstances make such trips difficult to realize.

"Nowadays, I can barely cover my daily expenses. It is difficult to carry out a tourism trip."

While tourism loses its momentum, the Ministry of Tourism endeavors to enliven the tourism sector and to attract national and international tourists through implementing various programs.

Ahmed Al-Bail, general manager of programs at the Ministry of Tourism, said the ministry launched a number of carnivals in many popular tourist destinations such as Sana'a's Summer Carnival, Damar's Asa'ad Al-Kamil Carnival, Al-Makalla's Al-Baldah Carnival and Aden's Cisterns Carnival. These carnivals aim to attract people.

The Ministry of Tourism established the Tourists Protection Body in reaction to the abductions and security events Yemen experienced last year, according to Al-Bail, who said this body selects the best soldiers in the Central Security Forces.

"They were distributed to many military checkpoints to protect

and facilitate the movement of tourists."

However, the body has not been operative, he said, because "the security offices at the helm have not executed this plan, though there was a ministerial decree with regard to this connection."

Al-Bail said tourist locations require huge support and

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investment, especially at a time when investors fear the implementation of several projects.

He said the ministry strives to promote tourism in the country via its tourism supplements in some Yemeni newspapers, in addition to brochures.

"By contrast, local T.V. channels have not contributed to supporting the Tourism Ministry and letting people know about the tourist destinations in the country. They want money in order to promote

tourism."

For her part, Sabreen Al-Sa'adi, an employee of an electronics shop in Sana'a, said she knows nothing about tourist destinations in Yemen except for Aden and Hodeida. She said the media makes no effort to attract people to Yemen's tourist attractions.

"Media outlets present nothing but abductions and explosions in the news, rendering us to cancel any trip we plan to take. We prefer to remain home."

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Yemen tested by Donors Conference

Ahmed Dawood

The Donors Conference begins in Saudi Arabia on Tuesday, with the purpose of cementing financial support for Yemen so that the country is better prepared to face current economic challenges.

Yemen will be represented in the conference by a delegation headed by Prime Minister Mohammed Salem Basindawa and other ministers.

In 2007, during the rule of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Yemen received financial support from various donor countries, but several donors showed dissatisfaction with the then-government, headed by Mojawar, because it didn't spend the money provided to the coun-

try on the previously agreed upon projects, according to Doctor Saeed Abdelmo'men, a researcher in economic and strategic affairs.

This time, the Donors Conference is being held as Yemen moves forward with a new president and a new government, on whom the donors count to take advantage of the provided financial support to establish vital projects that benefit Yemen's economy.

The question now is: What does Yemen want from the donors, and what will the donors provide for Yemen?

Ameen Sharaf, a journalist and an economic analyst, said Yemen needs a large amount of financial support to carry out vital and important projects and to cover the deficit in this year's budget, estimated at approximately

561 billion riyals.

"Yemen wants the donor countries to pay compensation, which will be given to those affected during last year's uprising or to those included in the Transitional Justice Law, which stipulated that compensation must be given to victims of incidents from 1990 until 2012, which is the time of immunity given for ousted president Saleh."

For his part, Doctor Mohammed Jobran, an economics professor at Sana'a University, said Yemen didn't go to Saudi Arabia to receive help from the donors. He said these countries have to pay what Yemen has spent in its "war on terror."

Jobran said Yemen sustained heavy losses due to efforts to eliminate Al-Qaeda from the country, efforts

which caused the obstruction of economic development and investments in Yemen, halted gas and oil exports and resulted in Al-Qaeda's control over several areas in Yemen.

He said that, since 2002, Yemen has spent \$5 billion to combat extremism.

Mohammed Al-Sadi, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, said the country needs an additional \$11 billion for adequate reconstruction and development post-last year's uprising.

In a press conference held Wednesday, Al-Sadi said reconstruction; security and stability; completion of the National Dialogue progress; writing constitutional amendments; preparing for elections; and other issues concerning basic needs such as water, electricity and health will be discussed during the conference.


It's now a question of what the donors will give and whether or not the donations resulting from the conference will meet the wishes of the reconciliation government.

Abdelmo'men said donors don't provide random donations, but instead, they provide money according to arranged plans for specific projects serving the best interests of Yemen's economy.

He said donors have experience with the former Yemeni government after 2007, when the government was unable to make improvements using donated money.

The current reconciliation government has two choices, Abdelmo'men said, either to direct financial support toward improving Yemen's economy or to fail like those before them. The donors aren't willing to waste more money in a country such as Yemen, which is filled with corruption, he said.

Sharaf said Yemen largely depends on financial support given by the Gulf countries because they fear Yemen will turn to Iran for support, particu-



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TENDER REQUESTED BY: Mercy Corps Yemen, Aden Office

SUBJECT OF THE TENDER: Items for humanitarian hygiene aid

SN	Description	QTY
1	Soap (Branded), Non-perfumed, Non allergic 80g	448,000 bars
2	Washing powder, Concentrated 2 kg	64,000 kg
3	Plastic comb	16,000 pcs
4	Plastic washing basin for washing clothes 20 liters	8000 pcs
5	Towels (cotton 50 x 80 cm)	32,000 pcs
6	Jerry cans (20 liters) white	16,000 pcs
7	Plastic jug	8,000 pcs
8	Women sanitary pads, pack of 10 pads	128,000 pack
9	Mattresses: sponge based single size 180x80x7cm with good quality	48,000 pcs
10	Blanket: 130 cm x 200 small single size	48,000 pcs
11	Kitchen set (includes 2 pots (27x16 cm and 25x13 cm aluminum) (one frying pan, 27x6 cm), 2 big spoon, 2 cutting knives (one big and one medium), cutting board (40x30 cm), 2 plates (one big size and one medium)	8,000 sets
12	Water bucket 15 liters with lid	8,000 pcs
13	Plastic sheet (Sufrah 1x2, roll of 30 meters	534 rolls
14	Plastic mat (Plastic Haseera) 2x3m	16,000

General Information:
Mercy Corps invites sealed bids from eligible applicants for any or all of the above item(s).

Language: The working languages of the open tenders are English & Arabic.

Submission:
Sealed Offers should be submitted in the envelope provided by Mercy Corps with the Name of Vendor and Open tender # (s) specified and should include:
- 2-page Open tender Document initiated by Vendor
- Completed Bid Form
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Yemen's water woes

Peter Salisbury
Foreignpolicy.com
First published Aug. 30

During Yemen's rainy season, which stretches from August to October, the Silah, the cobbled road that intersects the capital Sana'a's ancient Old City, often floods becoming, for a few brief hours, a fast-running river. Over the years, the road has been gradually deepened, with steps built up the side and bridges spanning its width so that the rest of the area does not overflow with water from the surrounding mountains.

At such times it is hard for Sana'anis, the residents of the capital, to countenance the idea that their city is rapidly running out of water. But this may happen sooner rather than later: Sana'a province's water aquifers are being exhausted by rapid population growth, demand for the narcotic qat leaf, and the growing threat of climate change.

Although the country is probably best known abroad for the uprising that unseated former President Ali Abdullah Saleh in 2011, and as a haven for Al-Qaeda, it could soon hold the distinction of being one of the hardest places in the world to get a glass of water. In 2011, it looked like social order in Sana'a was on the verge of collapsing. But regardless of politics, it could soon become a ghost town -- a tourist attraction centered around the Old City as the real estate developments that sprouted up around the city's borders before 2011 are left to rot.

In a 2010 report commissioned by the Yemeni government, analysts at U.S. consultancy McKinsey forecast that if water use in the Sana'a basin was not controlled, the area could completely run out of water by about 2020. "Sana'a will almost certainly face a severe water crisis in the coming years," they wrote, "and might even run out of water in the coming decade." If this were allowed to happen, the analysts reckoned, the implications would be dire: "Scarcity of water resources can have staggering consequences on health, property, population migration and ultimately the very fabric of society."

Sana'anis already know what it feels like to run out of water. In 2011, protesters took to the streets across the country, to often brutal and murderous response from troops loyal to Saleh, and fighting broke out in Sana'a between the Republican Guard, run by Saleh's son, Ahmed Ali, and tribal militiamen associated with his rival, Hamid al-Ahmar. The economy came to a grinding halt. Just as importantly, tribesmen in the southern Marib province blew up a key pipeline connecting the area with the port of Ras Issa in the south, the main source of domestic fuel supplies.

Most potable water in Yemen is produced from a series of deep underground aquifers using electric and diesel-powered pumps. Some of these pumps are run by the government, but many more are run by private companies, most of them unlicensed and unregulated. Because of this, it is nigh on impossible to control the volume of water produced. By some (conservative) estimates, about 250 million cubic meters of water are produced from the Sana'a basin every year, 80 percent of which is non-renewable. In

recent years, the businessmen who produce the water have had to drill ever-deeper wells and use increasingly powerful pumps to get the region's dwindling water reserves out of the ground.

When the oil pipeline was cut off, the price for black-market diesel shot up, and with it the price of water. Electricity was cut off across the country. Government water supply -- which is erratic at best, and only covers about 60 percent of urban homes and (at most) 40 percent of rural households -- dried up completely. The price of water on the black market can run up to 5,000 Yemeni Riyals (YR) a truck but peaked at 12,000 YR in 2011.

Businesses were forced to shut down across the country. Factories couldn't get fuel so their owners laid off workers in the hundreds. Constant blackouts made doing business nearly impossible. With growing numbers of people out of work and prices for food and water rapidly increasing, it became harder and harder for average Yemenis to make ends meet, particularly the 10 million plus people living on \$2 a day or less.

Abdullah, a lifelong resident of Sana'a's Old City, finds thinking back to 2011 painful. It was, he says, "the nightmare of my life." During the darkest days of the crisis, he and some of his wealthier neighbors paid for a truck to come and deliver water to the Al-Alami quarter of the Old City where he lives. At first, a handful of people turned up. But as word spread, the queue grew into the hundreds, pushing and shoving to get to the truck. Fights broke out between neighbors who previously had never exchanged a cross word in their lives. And then the truck ran out of water.

"It was the worst day of my life," he says. "After the crisis, my mother told me, Abdullah, we are fine now. But if we don't have fuel, and if we don't have electricity, then we don't have water. I think, where will we be in five, in 10 years' time?"

Sana'anis have long been aware that something is not quite right with their water supply. Every quarter of the Old City has its own walled garden, owned by the state and rented to local residents at a nominal fee. Local families tend to the gardens on behalf of their neighbors, distributing the fruit and vegetables they produce on the basis of need. In the past, each garden had its own well, attached to the local mosque, which also serviced the local community, while most crops were largely rain-fed. Until a new sewage system was built in the 1980s, wastewater from the mosques and houses was also used to irrigate the crops.

When he was a child, Abdullah's mother used to take him to the Al-Alami garden in the afternoons. Today, he surveys an expanse of cracked earth walled off from the bustle of outside world. "We used to have a lot of fruit and vegetables, but not any more," he says. "They planted cactuses, but they didn't take. Now the family that looks after the garden has started building houses. This was all green; there was no earth like this. I loved to come here with my mother in the afternoons. Who would come here now?"

He points to the Al-Alami well, one of the oldest and biggest in the city. It dried up when he was too young to understand its importance. The water, maybe 100 feet under

ground, had been used up completely. Now, the garden is irrigated using water from new diesel pumps which draw water from wells drilled hundreds of yards underground. Most of the water is now fed to a set of taps built along the side of the local mosque, from which locals who can't afford trucked supplies collect water most mornings.

Bernd Schoenewald, a water expert at KfW, a German development bank, who works with Yemeni technocrats on water issues, says that there are two scenarios for Sana'a over the coming decade.

"The depletion is obvious," he says. "Water pumps have to go deeper and deeper, wells are getting less productive and the Yemeni government is well aware of it. Different studies have tried to come up with short and medium term solutions like reducing irrigation. However, in the long run, 10 to 15 years from now, there are only two options: getting additional water from outside into Sana'a basin, either transferring water from other basins or pumping desalinated water from the Red Sea coast to Sana'a; or moving people from Sana'a to other basins which would result effectively in moving the capital city."

The government needs billions of dollars to make the first option work -- in 2010, the McKinsey analysts reckoned that simply maintaining basic water supplies in Sana'a would cost \$9 to 10 billion over 20 years. However, the second option -- mass migration -- may well occur of its own accord, Schoenewald says. "It would be a natural consequence of inactivity."

Sana'anis do not have a monopoly on suffering. Hodeidah province is one of the poorest parts of Yemen, and according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) acute child malnutrition there is as bad as in Somalia and Afghanistan. Once one of the greenest parts of the country, it is drying up after a decade of poor rainfall and rising water prices.

In late February, Yahyan arrived early at a school building in the Mansouria district of Hodeidah to collect a \$50 payment from the British charity Oxfam. It wasn't enough to keep his extended family of 72 going, he said, but was a help. About six miles from the school, Yahyan's home is surrounded by emaciated earth which he says was once fertile land. A neighboring farm, which can afford the diesel for a water pump, stands out on the horizon, an oasis of green in the middle of what resembles an arid desert. Yahyan, who is about 90 years old, says that when Ibrahim Al-Hamdi was president he grew watermelons here. "It rained; it was the best time of my life. I was a big farmer," he says. Al-Hamdi was assassinated in 1977.

In the cushioned mafraj, or meeting-room, of his spacious home in the Hadda district of Sana'a, Mohamed Al-Iryani pauses for thought. He is trying to explain how it came to this. Al-Iryani, Yemen's ambassador to Germany in 2011, was sacked after publicly criticizing the Saleh regime's brutal crackdown on protesters. He is now out of work and considering a return to the development sector. A water resource engineer, he was part of the team that drafted Yemen's first water laws in the 1990s and was appointed the country's first water minister in 2002.

Al-Iryani partly blames the in-

roduction of modern drilling techniques and diesel pumps for the growing scarcity of water in Yemen (Schoenewald describes it as a "curse for Yemeni water resources") which arrived shortly after oil was discovered in the country. "The main reason is the uncontrolled use of technology, drilling wells, installing water pumps and not having any control over the quantity being pumped out," he explains. "Yemeni farmers are, by their culture, rain fed farmers, and in the best case they had stream water or streams, and they used to cherish water very highly. The new technology made people think there was a sea under the ground. Pump as much as you can and there will be no limit to the water."

The situation is exacerbated by a lack of regulation and huge government fuel subsidies, which make producing water using pumps relatively cheap, Schoenewald says. If the subsidies weren't in place, people would not be able to turn as much of a profit from irrigating crops, which accounts for 90 percent of all water use in Yemen. In the long term, he says, farming needs to become more efficient.

Even then, the most profitable cash crop for Yemeni farmers

would be qat, a mildly narcotic leaf chewed at social meetings in mafrajes like Al-Iryani's, as it has been for decades. Qat brings with it many other social issues ("traditionally, only wealthier Yemenis chew qat at weekends, today about half of the population is chewing daily," Schoenewald says), but it also accounts for about 40 to 50 percent of the water used in agriculture, a huge amount for something with no nutritional or social benefits.

"The willingness of qat farmers to pay for water is the highest among the farmers because of the return, which is very high," Al-Iryani says, citing revenue of about \$8,000 per hectare for qat farmers, higher than any other crop. Qat only grows in mountainous areas, so is mainly farmed in the country's northern highlands, including Sana'a province.

Efforts have been made to curb the production of qat and to improve the efficiency of farming in Yemen, and in 2011, after a conference on water, the Saleh government signed the "Sana'a declaration," pledging to use "efficiently every single drop of water" resource development and management. But the damage has already been done. "Using water more efficiently would help in the

short to medium term but the high population growth means that the demand will inevitably rise," Schoenewald says. Sooner or later Sana'a will run out of water.

Al-Iryani agrees, but points out that neighboring Saudi Arabia, with a more or less identical population size and miniscule water resources, has been able to meet its people's needs. But Saudi Arabia is far richer in another resource--oil--and can afford to desalinate seawater. It has also been able to build an economy that does not depend on water-intensive activities like farming (in fact, Riyadh is overseeing a gradual phasing out of domestic wheat production). The real issue, Al-Iryani says, is one of development.

"[The problem] is the failure of our social and economic development to really diversify and to bring people into new economic activities that are less water dependent," he says. Yet it is clear that Saleh's successor, Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, and the coalition government headed by Prime Minister Mohammed Basindawa are currently in no position to focus on development issues as they deal with a once-again deteriorating security situation. That will need to change sooner rather than later.



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Medical tents provide free eye care relief



Special tents are set up in various governorates to provide free eye treatment for Yemeni citizens who cannot otherwise afford the expensive medical care.

Story and photos
by Amira Nasser

Yemenis lack opportunities for adequate eye care and the finances to cover medical treatment and eye surgery expenses, according to Doctor Motahar Al-Shaer, an associate professor in the Ophthalmology Department at Sana'a University.

Cataract extraction surgery presents more than 90 percent of eye dis-

eases that exist in Yemen. Moreover, there are also blue water and optical fractures, which appear mostly frequently within youth, Al-Shaer said.

"The most successful operation that we made is cataract removal surgery," he said.

Al-Shaer said diabetes affects more than 20 percent of Yemenis, and the disease is considered a direct cause for imbalances of the retina, which increase day by day.

Eye disease cases are concentrated in coastal areas, especially in

Tihamma. In these areas, residents live in very difficult financial conditions, which forces them to wait for free medical care provided by certain charities that work in Yemen, according to Al-Shaer.

Ahmed Ziad, executive manager of the Health Ebsar Campaign, said there are plans to provide free tents for medical eye care in Taiz, Aden and Hodeidah after Eid, and the tents will be staffed by the Noor Al-Aeyoon Center.

"We will target children to avoid

the deterioration in their medical eye cases," he said.

Ziad said specialists in eye surgeries participate in these tents, and the specialists are willing to adopt some cases to follow up on later at their private offices.

Ali Hommad Al-Fadli, an elderly man, traveled from Bani Sa'ad, Al-Mahweet, for a retina surgery on his right eye at the Noor Al-Aeyoon Center after they took case from the free medical tents in Al-Mahweet.

"Three years ago, I had a retina

surgery in my left eye, and I see well now, but I also need to do it in my right eye," he said.

Abdul-Wali Salah, from Bani Al-Harith district in Sana'a, said he is still following up on his son's case in his district, but the cataract extraction surgery that his son needs will be performed in Sana'a.

"My son has atrophy in his brain, and he is in need of a cataract extraction surgery for both his eyes," he said.

Al-Shaer said the free medical

tents are available in different governorates throughout the country. They are sponsored by charities and focus on eliminating visual disabilities and sending difficult cases to the Noor Al-Aeyoon Center in Sana'a.

Al-Shaer said there is collaboration between the districts in the education offices and the medical tents to follow children's cases.

"Every two months, we do the medical tents in different governorates, and in each tent we do about 120 surgeries," Al-Shaer said.

وَبَشِّرِ الصَّالِحِينَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا أَصَابُوا مَصِيْبًا قَالُوا لِلَّهِ وَأَنَا إِلَيُّ رَاجِعُونَ

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{ إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون }

Governor of Aden Waheed Rasheed to the Yemen Times:

“I assure you that Aden will be a safe city in the months to come, just as it was in the past.”

Aden governorate has witnessed several changes in security and services since President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi was inaugurated. Among these changes was appointing Waheed Rasheed as governor of Aden. He was appointed at a time during which Aden suffers from finding itself in a security vacuum, with disorder on several sides.

Rasheed is attempting to find solutions for the situation in the governorate, in spite of the obstacles and challenges.

The Yemen Times met Rasheed to talk about several issues regarding the governorate.

Interview and photos by Samar Qaed

Who is at the helm of Aden governorate nowadays?

Authority is a compound, intricate issue. I took the helm of Aden governorate in exceptional circumstances and at a time when services were almost deteriorated. I was authorized to master the governorate. The major mission was to resolve the problems governorate offices have been undergoing.

The more these offices collaborate with one another and appear administratively competent, the stronger the decrees will be. If the governorate offices are going through exceptional times as they are now, then administrative decisions will endure many problems. We endeavor to build harmony between all the urgent issues in the governorate so that we grant power to the decrees set for the sake of the governorate.

When I assumed the responsibility of the governorate, dozens of facilities were out of work and paralyzed. And the general managers had been off duty for a long time. That contributed to hindering administrative decisions.

What about the labor strike, where workers demanded their rights in the governorate? What has been done about this issue?

The country was in state of political turmoil in general. The employees came out into the streets in protest. Many of them protested against the authoritarian managers. Thus, the strikes were politicized.

Of course, there was violation of people's rights for a long period. It was not dealt with positively. Since my appointment as governor, I faced strikes at the Ministry of Public Works and Highways, Al-Jamhuri Hospital and the Finance Ministry. They all say that their living standard is not satisfactory, in addition to complaining about the price hikes. There were legal issues that the government could have dealt with early in order to deter the stagnation of these issues, resulting in surprise trouble.

If these issues were resolved step by step, we would have been able to deal with them and terminate the crises. Aden is the economic capital, embracing many government offices. It has roughly 60,000 employees. The management of this governorate requires sanity and wisdom in order make people believe that the authority is theirs. Consequently, the more the locals are satisfied, the more effective the decisions are. In the end, we should have a concerted point: protecting the city against misuse.

How will you solve the problem of Abyan's displaced—currently residing in Aden—considering this problem reflects negatively on education?

We have been discussing this with Abyan's governor and the government's executive authority. The basic services—water and electricity—have been restored to Abyan. The services have started improving nowadays. The problem still exists because people cannot return; their homes are destroyed. We try to accommodate the IDPs (Internally

Displaces Persons) in a few schools so that the schools are rehabilitated in preparation for the upcoming school year normally and better than last year, which ended on the basis of a formerly decided plan.

Since you took office, Aden has been suffering from many environmental problems, in addition to the aggravation of the water and electricity crises. Do you think certain persons attempt to spark problems?

We have been striving to treat the situations which we have been suffering from with the least intervention of politics. Indeed, there are exaggerations in terms of the street cleaners' demands, though their salaries are YR 35,000 compared to the capital city street workers, whose salaries are YR 25,000. Moreover, we have provided health and social insurance estimated at YR 350 million; the street workers in other governorates don't enjoy this privilege.

It is true that these workers have rights, but they shoulder a responsibility. If they have not performed their duty, I will apply law and order in addition to other treatments. I will not allow the deterioration of services while I have the authority and potential.

Although the electric generators are operating, power cuts are continuous. Why?

“

Consequently, the more the locals are satisfied, the more effective the decisions are. In the end, we should have a concerted point: protecting the city against misuse.

The electricity issue in Aden is not limited to Waheed Rasheed. It is not a one-night or one-day issue. It has been accumulated for 25 years. The electricity problem in Aden dates back to the time prior to Reunification Day. Now, talks about troubles have doubled due to the open political atmosphere. We pledged to residents to resolve the power generation issue through providing 60 megawatts every month. However, this month has seemed long because of the financial procedures. We have opened a \$32 million account for this project.

What are the major obstacles you encounter as governor?

I don't want to talk over the obsta-



Governor of Aden Waheed Rasheed

cles; we seek to find a stable atmosphere to work. The other thing is that I have been granted full power by the president, yet this power should be based on lawful dimensions so that it yields tangible results for residents. The problem is not pertinent to the resources. It is possible to provide dozens of billions in a very brief period. However, the administrative preparedness that can take advantage of these sums is the problem.

Some people wonder about the absent role of local councils in the governorate.

Local councils should not bear more than they can. Local councils have been out of date. These councils' restoration is needed; restoration is essential as well for the state so that the entire society makes a move.

What about the crisis of changing Aden's district managers, resulting in strikes by some district councils?

There is no crisis. Some managers were replaced. This is normal because change is the stamp of life. These managers have long been in office. Change was executed following negotiations with those managers, and some were given warnings to work on improving services in their districts, yet there was no progress.

With this regard, there are accusations directed at you, especially from the General People's Congress (GPC), saying you strive to enable the Islah party to take control of Aden by means of appointing general managers affiliated with the party. Is this true?

I want the public opinion and journalists to prove that on the ground. If they find a political, partisan ratio of figures have been appointed at the expense of others, they can talk about that in due time.

What has been roused is baseless. The majority of managers in Da'ar Sa'ad, Sheik Othman and Al-Buraika were appointed by the GPC. I appointed a manager for Al-Mualla who is connected with GPC. If an Islahi manager is appointed, is this forbidden? Is he considered one of the state staff?

You set up a fact-finding com-

mittee with regard to financial breaches committed by local council leadership during the 2011 investment project in the governorate. Was this decree a warning letter after the objection of local council leadership to the last appointments?

That was not a warning. And the purpose of this step was just a punishment. It is to avoid repeating the same mistakes once again. This step was taken by the government in case violations take place. This is public money; transparent accountability should be implemented. In the Gulf Cup 20, held in Aden, there were approximately 19

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The security problem is commonplace nationwide, not just in Aden. We opened the main street of Al-Mualla that was blocked for one year by protestors. There were other districts that were blocked. Now they are open.

police vehicles. Now there are five. Fourteen vehicles have been unavailable; where are they? It is not reasonable to remain silent.

We want to calm the situation down. There other issues that should be dealt with clearly in order to know what is what.

Regarding the security situation, do you have a plan at the moment to end insecurity in Aden?

The security problem is commonplace nationwide, not just in Aden. We opened the main street of Al-Mualla that was blocked for one year by protestors. There were other districts that were blocked. Now they are open. You should compare

the security situation in March, April and nowadays.

It is true that some still hold their weapons and bullets are still heard. However, the security situation file is positively in progress. Security has not fully restored thus far, but I assure you that Aden will be a safe city in the months to come, just as it was in the past.

You are saying the situation in the city is positive. One month ago, Al-Qaeda infiltrated the Political Security compound more than once.

I admit there are security gaps and breaches. To restrict these problems, it is indispensable that we exert our utmost. The security administration needs to elevate its performance and make a plan to accommodate the whole security staff in Aden in the months to come.

But many observers say Al-Qaeda would not be successful without the collusion of some sides. For instance, surveillance cameras were removed from the Radio and Television complex one day before the attack.

Yes, there are downsides in the security apparatus. I cannot deny that. The obvious example of weakness is that police stations in Aden have not recovered yet.

The breaches in these apparatuses are not purposeful but resulted from the general situation experienced by the entire nation, leading to the weakness of the administrative and security apparatus.

What about the investigations?

The investigations are on progress. We made a plan during the last week, and a group of the Al-Qaeda affiliates were captured. They are being cross-examined now.

How do Al-Qaeda affiliates come from Lahj and Abyan into Aden with weapons, passing by several checkpoints in such a sensitive security situation?

Weapons were distributed before. They are in Aden and are being used; we are trying to solve this problem.

As for Al-Qaeda, the security apparatuses have to pursue and arrest them to eliminate their presence

and arrest whoever owns weapons inside the city.

We also suffer because some media work for some people to make them prominent. They increase the presence of some terrorist bodies in the media.

Sadeq Haid, Aden's security chief, announced that police stations lack soldiers and equipment. What did you do regarding that?

We informed the Ministry of Interior at the end of March, and it provided us with equipment, but it didn't meet our needs.

People think Aden Security Department doesn't do its duties. How do you evaluate Aden's security chief?

He is a qualified person, but he was appointed in a very complicated and difficult situation.

South Yemen's flags are present everywhere in the streets. Is the reconciliation government serious about instilling unity in the city?

We are working according to the Gulf Initiative, which provided freedom for each resident in the country. I think people can say what they want on the condition that they don't resort to violence.

As for separation signs in the city, we informed the Southern Movement's leaders from the outset to respect other people.

I really wonder whether those people belong to Aden or not. Unfortunately, those people don't represent Aden and the people of Aden. If they resort to violence, the state will do its duty.

Aden has become a place for the Southern Movement's activities, which sends supporters from different southern governorates. There are also accusations of Iran and Al-Qaeda's presence. How are you going to deal with these challenges?

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We are working according to the Gulf Initiative, which provided freedom for each resident in the country. I think people can say what they want on the condition that they don't resort to violence.

What is required to face these challenges is to adhere to the Gulf Initiative, which, in my opinion, came to solve the problem of Aden as a main part of the political impasse in Yemen.

By solving this problem, many problems will be solved. Therefore, I call upon the government to dedicate more effort to solve Aden's problems. All organizations in the governorate are allowed to participate and present their views at the National Dialogue Conference (NDC).

People who direct erupting violence came from outside Aden because they failed to create disorder in Aden while in their areas. They thought they will be known by the

world by coming to Aden. However, they only sent negative messages to the world and couldn't convey a true issue.

Can you mention those interested in creating chaos and confusion in Aden?

There are several parties, and there is no need to mention certain names. Those who couldn't take advantage of the unity, which occurred 22 years ago, are the same people who are currently creating chaos. They failed on May 22, 1990, and they will fail now. The problem will be solved, and Yemen will continue to be unified as it is.

Do the activities of the Southern Movement increase chaos in Aden?

The disadvantages of the Southern Movement are more than its achievements. They can't defend and argue about their views. We wanted them to be a part of the national issue.

The Southern Movement, at the beginning, addressed issues concerning public rights of people, but then they used these rights for their



"The electricity issue in Aden is not limited to Waheed Rasheed," he said.

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The Southern Movement still has an opportunity to join the National Dialogue and present the issues of the people rather than presenting people's agendas as if they were agendas of a certain political group.

advantage, and this was a huge mistake by the movement.

The Southern Movement still has an opportunity to join the National Dialogue and present the issues of people rather than presenting people's agendas as if they were agendas of a certain political group.

It is said that Ali Salem Al-Beidh will soon return south to participate in the NDC because of regional pressure on him. What do you think is the importance of Al-Beidh's return?

Each Yemeni has the right to come back to his country. I don't understand why it is specified that he is returning to the south only. He is free to come back anywhere, but he has to be committed to law.

He is calling for separation of the south from the north. Do you think he will quit demanding this or will his presence raise more problems?

This isn't a problem because those who call for separation are found in Al-Dale'a, Yafe', Hadramout and Aden. He mustn't bring an extremist ideology, violence and armed escalation to the south. If he wants to come back and participate in the NDC, he has to present clear views. Al-Beidh is a political leader, and no one will accept that he creates chaos.

Can you explain how Ahmed Abdullah Al-Hassani, a former ambassador, was arrested in Aden Airport?

I personally followed this incident,

and it was like a movie. He was greeting people after being released without giving any details about the incident. I immediately gave orders to investigate the matter, but later I felt it was arranged as media hype.

It is said that the Houthis are participating with the Southern Movement in Aden. Is it true?

Yes. It is true that they have activities, but the media inflates these issues, making Aden as Sa'ada. It is true that we face problems from different sides in an exceptional situation. We call upon all parties, particularly those who joined the Gulf Initiative, to do their duties toward their country.

How was the Aden Port agree-

“

Those who couldn't take advantage of the unity, which occurred 22 years ago, are the same people currently creating chaos. They failed on May 22, 1990, and they will fail now. The problem will be solved, and Yemen will continue to be unified as it is.

“

I hope the Ministry of Transportation will adopt a policy to promote the port and sign agreements with several companies to end monopolization and allow companies to compete with each other and hence create more investment opportunities and work opportunities for people in the city.

ment with Dubai Ports International Company (DIPC) terminated?

The Dubai Ports International Company has not been committed to the years-old agreement. The economic income of Yemen has become scant.

The Yemeni government disapproved of many mistakes committed by the company. Hence, a committee was formed by the cabinet to discuss the issue with DIPC, but the latter didn't accept that. Therefore, the Transportation Ministry was connected, since it is responsible for signing the agreement with the company, and the agreement was terminated.

I hope this action will have a positive benefit, and no other companies will be given an opportunity to monopolize the port in the future.

How will Aden and Yemen benefit by terminating this agreement?

This is related to the Ministry of Transportation currently. Promotion for the port must be made, and agreements must be signed with other navigation companies because Aden Port is a main passage.

I hope the Ministry of Transportation will adopt a policy to promote the port and sign agreements with several companies to end monopolization and allow companies to compete with each other and hence create more investment opportunities and work opportunities for people in the city.

But the minister of transportation survived an assassination attempt an hour after terminating the agreement. Do you think those businessmen and influential people who lost their benefits will let it pass peacefully?

It is normal that terminating the agreement will be faced with resistance, and we are used to it. I hope the government will adopt a clear policy to end monopolization.



Geologist Position # 1259 – Sana'a Office For Yemeni Nationals Only

Basic Function :

The primary role for this Geologist will be to review field performance in the selected reservoirs and maintain Geological data bases to assist further field development as well in areas where exploration potential is deemed to exist. The major challenges will involve structural interpretation in a complexly faulted area, and stratigraphic interpretation of a carbonate margin play.

Job Duties:

- Maintains the geology data base and construct geological maps from well logs and seismic data.
- Becomes a super user on Petrel, Geolog, Geographics, Petrosys and related geological and geophysical software and applications.
- Prepares maps for regular reports and as requested by the asset team.
- Assists with geological models development from well logs, cross-sections, and maps.
- Assists Sr. Geologist with updating the asset management plan geological information.
- Assists with hydrocarbon resource size estimates in generated prospects and related risk assessments.
- Assists the multi-disciplinary team following development well drilling operations to evaluate results.
- Participates in the annual evaluation and reporting of total field reserves
- Travel internationally and to the Operating sites up to a few times each year.

Minimum Requirements:

- B.Sc. in Geology or equivalent.
- Minimum 2 years of related Geology experience is preferred.
- Must have at least a basic understanding of well log analysis and economic evaluations.
- Knowledge of extensional tectonics is required; experience in complex fault interpretation is a decided benefit.
- Knowledge of carbonate margin interpretation is beneficial.
- Past experience in both development and exploration is beneficial.
- Excellent Microsoft Excel, PowerPoint and Word skills.
- Must be knowledgeable in the areas of decision analysis.
- Must have at least a basic understanding of well log analysis and economic evaluations.
- Exposure to oil field operations would be helpful.
- Excellent presentation, team, interpersonal relations skills and business understanding is required.
- Good knowledge of English a definite asset.

◆ To Apply for this Job please apply to: Recruiting_YEMSANA@petromasila.com
◆ Applications should be submitted NO later than Sept 16, 2012. Faxed applications will not be considered.
◆ Make sure that you mention the job title you are applying for in the email subject.
◆ Only short listed candidates will be contacted.



Geophysicist Position # 1258 – Sana'a Office For Yemeni Nationals Only

Basic Function :

This position mainly includes interpretation of seismic data to prepare depth corrected maps in order to support development and delineation drilling in Petromasila. As well in areas where exploration potential is deemed to exist, the major challenges will involve structural interpretation and depth conversion in a complexly faulted area, and stratigraphic interpretation of a carbonate margin play.

Job Duties:

- Maintain the seismic and geophysical data in the assigned area(s).
- Carry out seismic interpretation & perform time-depth conversion in order to optimize drilling locations for both development and exploration activities in PM under the direction of the Geophysicist Specialist.
- Become a super user for SeisWorks 2D and 3D, Petrel and Petrosys to provide support to the technical staff if required.
- Assists Geophysicist Specialist with on-going geophysical support/interpretation for drilling locations in PM under the direction of the Geophysicist Specialist.
- Assists in designing and supervising seismic acquisition and other geophysical methods.
- Assists in seismic processing QC including multiple attenuation, resolution enhancement and depth imaging.
- Prepares detailed time & depth structure maps of captured acreage and working with a multi-disciplinary team to develop an inventory of leads and commercially viable drillable prospects and effectively presenting recommendations to management.
- Works independently and within multi-disciplinary teams on recommendations for future projects.
- Works with Reservoir Engineering Supervisor – Team Leads on asset team geophysical tasks as assigned.
- Travels internationally and to the Operating sites up to a few times each year.

Minimum Requirements:

- B.Sc. Geophysics or equivalent.
- Minimum of 2 years development/exploration experience or related experience.
- Knowledge of extensional tectonics is required; experience in complex fault interpretation is a decided benefit.
- Some experience in extensionally faulted environments is an asset.
- Knowledge of carbonate margin interpretation is desirable.
- Past experience in both development and exploration is beneficial.
- Excellent Microsoft Excel, PowerPoint and Word skills.
- Oracle experience is an asset.
- Exposure to oil field operations would be helpful.
- Excellent presentation, team, interpersonal relations skills and business understanding is required.
- Good knowledge of English is a definite asset.

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قضية الكهرباء بعدن ليست قضية وحيد رشيد ولا قضية يوم وليلة، هذه قضية تراكمات ٢٥ سنة.

لكسر ومنع احتكار الميناء لطرف واحد وأن تسمح بالتنافس لأكثر من مشغل لأن التنافس هو الذي يولد الحركة، فكلما زادت الحركة ستكون لدينا رسوم أفضل وبالتالي خلق استثمار أكثر وفرص عمل جديدة للناس داخل المدينة.

لكن وزير النقل تعرض لمحاولة اغتيال من مسلحين بعد ساعة واحدة من إلغاء الاتفاقية... هل تتوقع أن التجار والمتنفذين المستفيدين من هذه الاتفاقية سيبررونها بسلاح؟ طبيعي أن يكون هناك عملية مقاومة ونحن متعدين على هذا الشيء، لكن نأمل من الحكومة أن يكون لديها سياسة واضحة فيما يتعلق بإنهاء الاحتكار.

تشكيل لجنة من مجلس الوزراء ومتابعة هذا الموضوع والجلوس مع الطرف الآخر ولكن لم يتم الاستجابة منهم، لذلك تم متابعة هذا الشأن من وزارة النقل المسئول المباشر بالتوقيع معهم وتم إلغاؤها ونأمل أن يكون لهذا الإجراء نتائج إيجابية وأن لا يسمح لأي جهة في المستقبل أن تحتكر الميناء.

كيف ستستفيد عدن والدولة من إلغاء هذه الاتفاقية؟

الموضوع مركزي متعلق بوزارة النقل في الوقت الحالي، لكن يجب أن تشغل شركات الترويج للميناء وتتعاقد مع الخطوط الملاحية الأخرى، لأن ميناء عدن يعتبر ميناء مرور بشكل أساسي، نأمل أن تتبنى وزارة النقل سياسة الترويج وتتعاقد مع بعض الشركات

يضخم هذه القضايا جداً، وكان عدن أصبحت صعدة، صحيح تواجها مشاكل من أكثر من جهة، ونحن ندعو الجميع خاصة الذين اشتركوا بالمبادرة الخليجية أن يمارسوا مسؤولياتهم تجاه هذا الوطن.

تم إلغاء اتفاقية تأجير موانئ عدن لشركت موانئ دبي.. العديد من الناس يتساءلون كيف تم إلغاء الاتفاقية؟

موانئ دبي لم تفر بالتزاماتها تجاه الميناء والاتفاق له عدة سنوات، وأينما ما يزال المردود ضئيل وسلب منذ تلك السنوات، والجانب اليمني لم يكن موافقاً على كثير من الأخطاء التي تمارس من قبلهم من اتخاذ سياسة غير مسؤولة داخل الميناء، بالتالي تم

ولكنه ينادي بفك الارتباط مع صنعاء فهل تتوقع بأنه سيتنازل عن مطالبه أم أن وجوده سيخلق مشاكل أكبر؟

الذين ينادوا بفك الارتباط موجودين بداخل الضالع ويافع وحضرموت وعدن فما هي المشكلة؟ المهم هو أن لا يأتي بفكر متطرف وأن لا يمارس العنف ولا التصعيد المسلح داخل الجنوب، إذا أراد أن يأتي ويشارك في مؤتمر الحوار الوطني عليه أن يطرح رأيه ووجهة نظره، فعلي سالم البيض كان قائد سياسي، لكن أن يمارس العنف لزعة الوضع العام فهذا لن يقبل به أحد.

صف لنا كيف تمت عملية اعتقال السفير السابق أحمد عبد الله الحسيني في مطار عدن والتي وصفت بالغامضة؟

من متابعتي الشخصية للموضوع أقول أن

لا يستطيع الدفاع عن رأيه بشكل حقيقي بالإضافة إلى أنه لا يمتلك قوة الحجة. نحن كنا نريد للحراك أن يكون قوة في صلب القضية الوطنية.

وقد طرح الحراك في بدايته قضايا تصب في مصلحة الناس وكل ما يخص الحقوق العامة، لكنهم لاحقاً استغلوا وخطفوا حقوق الناس ليتم المتاجرة والعبث بها، ومن هنا كان الخطأ الفادح الذي ارتكبه الحراك. نحن نقول هنا للحراك بأنه ما زالت لديهم الفرصة للحاق بالحوار الوطني، وأن يطرحوا قضايا الناس وتقديمتها على أي قضايا أخرى وعدم محاولة اختطاف الأجندة الخاصة بالمواطنين وتصويرها على أنها أجندة تخص مجموعة سياسية.

سمعنا مؤخراً بأنه ربما سيعد علي سالم البيض إلى الجنوب قريباً بسبب الضغوط الإقليمية

المشكلة أن الذين جاؤوا من خارج عدن جاؤوا ليمارسوا العنف داخل المدينة، لأنهم فشلوا في أن يديروا صراخهم السياسي من داخل مناطقهم واعتقدوا أنهم لو قدموا إلى عدن سيكنونوا على مرأى ومسمع العالم وهم اليوم لم يسجلوا سوى رسائل سلبية للعالم ولم يستطيعوا أن يعكسوا حجم قضية وطنية للناس، وما تزال القضية لليوم تعكس أزماتهم الداخلية كأشخاص ومجموعات.

هل ممكن أن تسمي لي من صاحب المصلحة في خطط كل الأوراق في عدن وزرع الفوضى وتوتر الوضع العام فيها؟

توجد عدة أطراف ولا داعي للتسمية لأنها ليست الجواب الشافي، لكنهم الذين لم يستغلوا فرصة الوحدة ليبنوا نظام وطني حقيقي منذ ٢٢ سنة، هم اليوم أنفسهم الذين يخلقون الأزمات داخل هذا الوطن.

المشكلة أن الذين جاءوا من خارج عدن جاءوا ليمارسوا العنف داخل المدينة، لأنهم فشلوا في أن يديروا صراخهم السياسي من داخل مناطقهم

طرح الحراك في بدايته قضايا تصب في مصلحة الناس وكل ما يخص الحقوق العامة، لكنهم لاحقاً استغلوا وخطفوا حقوق الناس ليتم المتاجرة والعبث بها

إذا حلت الأزمة بعدن تكاد حلت الكثير من المشاكل في الوطن بشكل عام، ولهذا أدعو الحكومة دائماً أن تعطي جهد لحل قضايا المحافظة

الحادثة كانت أشبه ما يكون بفيلم سينمائي، كيف أفرجوا عنه وخرج بوجهه تحيته للجميع ولم يتكلم بالتفاصيل، وأنا عند سماعي لهذه القضية أمرت بالتحقيق لكن شعرت لاحقاً أن الحادثة كانت مجرد فرقة إعلامية.

هناك حديث حول نشاط لجماعة الحوثي في عدن واشتراكها مع الحراك؟ ما صحة هذا الكلام؟

نعم توجد أنشطة لهم لكن الجانب الإعلامي

التي تطالبه بالمشاركة في الحوار الوطني القادم.. ما أهمية عودة شخصية مثل البيض بالنسبة لكم؟

أي مواطن يعني يحق له العودة إلى هذا البلد ولا أدري لماذا يحدد عودته إلى الجنوب... هو لديه الحرية أينما أراد أن يعود، لكن عليه أن يلتزم ويتحلى بالنظام والقانون.

وهم الذين فشلوا في ٢٢ مايو ٩٠ ويسعون إلى تكرار فشلهم حالياً من خلال خلق مزيد من الأزمات، لكن هذا الشعب يضي وستحل القضية والجمهورية اليمنية باقية.

هل أداء الحراك في الوقت الحالي يزيد من تأجيج الصراع في عدن؟

مشاكل وسيليات الحراك في الجنوب أكثر من إنجازاته، ليس لديه قوة الرأي لأنه

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التسجيل مستمر

محافظ محافظة عدن المهندس وحيد رشيد لـ «يمن تايمز»

ستعود عدن خلال أشهر مدينة آمنة كما كانت عليه سابقا



المهندس وحيد رشيد، محافظ محافظة عدن

منذ انتخاب الرئيس عبد ربه منصور هادي ومحافظة عدن تشهد مجموعة من التغيرات سواء في الجانب الأمني أو الخدماتي، وكانت من ضمن هذه التغيرات تعيين المهندس وحيد رشيد محافظاً لمحافظة عدن، حيث جاء قرار تعيينه في ظل انفلات أمني تشهده المحافظة وخلل في أكثر من جانب.

ويسعى رشيد إلى عمل معالجات للأوضاع التي تعاني منها المحافظة، رغم الصعوبات والتحديات التي تواجهه.. يمن تايمز التقت بالمهندس وحيد رشيد للحديث حول العديد من القضايا المتعلقة بالمحافظة..

لقاء وتصوير: سمر قائد

من يدير محافظة عدن اليوم؟

قضية السلطة هي قضية مركبة ونحن استلمنا المحافظة في ظل ظروف استثنائية وخدمات شبه منهارة، وقد أعطيت لي صلاحيات كبيرة بممارسة مهامني داخل المحافظة، طبعاً أغلب هذه المهام تكون في حل الإشكاليات الموجودة داخل أجهزة المحافظة.

فكل ما كانت هذه الأجهزة متناغمة ومنتجة بكفاءة إدارية لأجل المواطن كلما كانت قراراتها قوية، وكل ما كانت هذه الأجهزة تمر بفترات استثنائية مثل الوضع الحالي فإن القرار الإداري سيعاني من مشاكل عديدة. ونحن نحاول أن نوائم بين جميع القضايا الطارئة في المحافظة حتى نتضمن من إعطاء قوة قرار إداري لأجل المحافظة. وأنا عندما استلمت المحافظة كانت عشرات المرافق في المحافظة في حالة إضراب وشلل وكان مدرء العموم لا يمارسون صلاحياتهم لفترة طويلة.. كل هذا ساهم في عرقلة القرار الإداري.

الإضرابات العمالية في المحافظة المطالبة بالحقوق إلى أين وصلت؟

البلد كانت بحالة غليان سياسي بشكل عام والموظفين خرجوا من مرافقهم إلى الشارع، والكثير منهم خرجوا ضد مدرء متنفذين وبالتالي عمليات الإضراب هذه لم تكن حقوقية بقدر ما كانت سياسية.

طبعاً كان هناك هضم لحقوق الناس لفترة طويلة ولم يتم التعامل بإيجابية معها، وواجهتني منذ بداية تعييني محافظاً لعدن إضراب في وزارة الأشغال ومستشفى الجمهورية ووزارة المالية وجميعهم يقولوا بأن مستحقاتهم ليست بالمستوى المطلوب بالإضافة إلى الغلاء المعيشي، فهناك قضايا حقوقية كان من المفترض أن تتعامل معها السلطة منذ فترة طويلة جداً بحيث لا تتجمع وتصب بوقت واحد وتتل دفقة واحدة.

هذه القضايا لو كانت دُلت بالتدرج كنا نستطيع أن نتعامل معها وننتهي منها بدون أزمات، فعدن عاصمة اقتصادية بها أجهزة كثيرة وفيها ما يقرب من ٦٠ ألف موظف والمطلوب منا أن نديرها بنوع من العقل والحكمة كي نعزز للناس أن هذه السلطة سلطتهم وبالتالي كلما كان المواطن راض كلما كانت قراراتنا متمكنة وفي الأخير لا بد أن نصل إلى نقطة مشتركة وهي حماية هذه المدينة من أي عبث.

كيف ستحل مشكلة نازحي أبين في عدن خصوصاً إنها تنعكس سلباً على التعليم؟

نحن في نقاش مع محافظ أبين والسلطة التنفيذية في الحكومة، الخدمات الأساسية تم إعادة إلى أبين وخدمات المياه والكهرباء بدأت تتحسن هذه الأيام. المشكلة قائمة بسبب أن الناس لم يستطيعوا العودة لأن بيوتهم دمرت. ونحن نحاول جمع النازحين في أقل عدد من المدارس حتى نبدأ بترميم المدارس ويبدأ العام الدراسي شبه اعتيادي وأفضل من العام الذي مضى وفق الخطة المتبعة.

في ظل توليكم قيادة محافظة عدن عانت المحافظة من مشكلات في البيئة والنظافة إضافة إلى تفاقم أزمتي الماء والكهرباء.. هل ترون أن هناك من يفشل المشاكل في طريقكم؟

نحن نسعى إلى عمل معالجات للأوضاع التي نعاني منها بأقل نسبة من التداخلات السياسية، طبعاً هناك مطالب مبالغ فيها من عمال النظافة في عدن والذين تصل رواتبهم إلى ٣٥ ريال مقارنة بعمال أمانة العاصمة الذين تصل رواتبهم إلى ٢٥ ألف، بالإضافة

إلى أننا وفرنا لهؤلاء العمال ضمان اجتماعي وصحي داخل التأمينات بـ ٣٥٠ مليون ريال في حين أن عمال النظافة في المحافظات الكبرى لا يتمتعون بمثل هذا الضمان. صحيح أن هؤلاء العمال لهم حق لكن عليهم واجب، وإن لم يؤديوا هذا الواجب فأننا سأسخدم النظام والقانون وسأضطر لعمل معالجات أخرى ولن أسمح أن تتردى الخدمات في حين أن لدينا سلطة وإمكانات.

أيضاً رغم تشغيل المولدات الكهربائية ما زالت الانقطاعات الكهربائية مستمرة..

قضية الكهرباء بعدن ليست قضية وحيد رشيد ولا قضية يوم وليلة، هذه قضية تراكمات ٢٥ سنة. الكهرباء في عدن فيها مشكلة من قبل الوحدة وليس اليوم والآن جاء الحديث عن المشاكل بسبب أن الأجواء السياسية عندنا أصبحت منفتحة. ونحن وعدنا المواطنين بحل قضية المولدات بدعمهم بـ ٦٠ ميغا خلال شهر لكن ما حصل أن هذا الشهر طال بسبب الإجراءات المالية بعد أن فتحنا حساب بمبلغ ٣٢ مليون دولار للمشروع.

ما هي أبرز المعوقات التي تقف في طريق عمل المحافظ وحيد رشيد للارتقاء بالخدمات والوضع العام في عدن؟

لا نريد أن نتحدث عن المعوقات لأننا نبحث عن جو الاستقرار لكي نعمل، الشيء الآخر توجد صلاحيات كثيرة مخولة من رئيس الجمهورية ووزارة المالية وجميعهم يقولوا بأن مستحقاتهم ليست بالمستوى المطلوب بالإضافة إلى الغلاء المعيشي، فهناك قضايا حقوقية كان من المفترض أن تتعامل معها السلطة منذ فترة طويلة جداً بحيث لا تتجمع وتصب بوقت واحد وتتل دفقة واحدة.

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الحساس؟ السلاح موجود في عدن ووزع في فترات مختلفة ويتم استخدامه ونحن في قيد المعالجة، وبشأن القاعدة المطلوب من الأجهزة الأمنية محاصرتها وتصغيرها. وعلى الجهاز الأمني أن يرتقي بمستوى أدائه وأن يتابع من يمتلك السلاح ويحاصره داخل المدن.

ولكننا أيضاً نعاني من مشكلة إعلامية بسبب قيام بعض الوسائل بالتطويل لبعض الجهات لكي يتم رفع أوضاعها فيقوموا بتصعيد دور هذه الجهات الإرهابية في الإعلام.

أعلن صادق حيد مدير أمن عدن في وقت سابق أن هناك نقص في الأفراد والعتاد في أقسام الشرطة.. ماذا عملتم في هذا الشأن؟

نحن رفعنا خطة مباشرة في نهاية شهر مارس لوزارة الداخلية وتم تزويدنا بالمعدات والكثير من الآليات، لكنها لم تكن بالمستوى المطلوب.

كيف تقيم أداء مدير أمن عدن خاصة أن الناس يرون أن إدارة أمن المحافظة شبه مشلولة ولا تقوم بعملها؟

الرجل كفاءة كبيرة لكنه جاء في وضع استثنائي ومعقد جداً.

تنتشر أعلام دولة الجنوب في كل شوارع عدن.. هل حكومة الوفاق الوطني جادة في ترسيخ الوحدة اليمنية في المدينة؟

نحن نعمل ضمن المنظومة الخليجية وحكومة وفاق وطني، وجاءت المبادرة الخليجية ورفعت سقف الحرية في البلد، وبهذا الشأن نحن ننظر أن الإنسان يقول ويفعل ما يشاء أهم شيء أن لا يمارس العنف. وفيما يتعلق بمظاهر ما يسمى بالانفصال نحن أشعرنا قيادات وأعضاء الحراك منذ البداية أن يحترمو مساحة حريات الآخرين التي رحبت بهم بصور واسعة وأعطتهم جو من الحرية.

وليس فقط في عدن، ونحن فتحنا في وقت سابق الشارع الرئيسي بالمعلا الذي منع المرور منه لمدة عام من قبل المتظاهرين، وأيضاً كانت هناك مديريات أخرى لا نستطيع دخولها والآن فتحت، يجب أن تقارنوا الوضع الأمني في عدن في مارس وأبريل وحالياً. أصبح أنه ما يزال هناك وجود للأسلحة بيد البعض وما زال البعض يسمع رصاص، لكن الملف الأمني إيجابي وفي تطور، وصحيح أن الأمن لم يصل للمستوى المرجو لكن أطمئنكم أن عدن ستعود خلال أشهر مدينة آمنة كما كانت عليه سابقاً.

تقول أن الوضع إيجابي في المدينة.. لكن قبل شهر كانت هناك اختراقات لتنظيم القاعدة على مبنى الأمن السياسي لأكثر من مرة..

نعترف أنه توجد ثغرات أمنية واختراقات لكن مستوى هذه المشاكل وتقليصها تتطلب منا بذل مزيد من الجهود، فالمطلوب من الإدارة الأمنية أن تطور من أدائها، وتعمل خطة تستوعب من خلالها كل الكوادر الأمنية الموجودة في عدن خلال الأشهر القادمة.

لكن كثير من المراقبين يقولون أن تنظيم القاعدة ما كان لينجح في هذه الخروقات لولا وجود تواطؤ من بعض الجهات، فمثلاً لماذا أزيلت كاميرا المراقبة عن محيط مبنى الإذاعة والتلفزيون قبل يوم واحد من الهجوم؟

نعم هناك نقاط ضعف في الجهاز الأمني، ولا أستطيع أن أنكرها وأوضح مثال لنقاط الضعف أن مراكز الشرطة داخل عدن إلى اليوم لم تستعد قوامها. والخروقات الموجودة في هذه الأجهزة غير متعمدة لكنها ناتجة عن وضعية عامة تعيش فيها البلد أضعفت الجهاز الأمني والإداري.

إلى أين وصلت التحقيقات؟ التحقيقات جارية ونحن عملنا خطة خلال الأسبوع الماضي وتم اللقاء القبض على مجموعة من عناصر التنظيم وهم الآن قيد التحقيق.

كيف يدخل السلاح ويأتي المقاتلون من مسلحي القاعدة من لحج وأبين ويمرون بعدة نقاط تفتيش صعبة في المدينة في ظل هذا الوضع الأمني

بخصوص الوضع الأمني هل لديكم خطة في الوقت الحالي لإنهاء الانفلات الأمني في عدن؟

المشكلة الأمنية موجودة في الوطن بأكمله

وبهذا الخصوص هناك اتهامات توجه ضدكم خصوصاً من المؤتمر الشعبي العام تقول بأنكم تسعون إلى تمكين حزب التجمع اليمني للإصلاح في عدن من خلال تعيين عدد من مدرء العموم المنتخبين للحزب.. ما مدى صحة ذلك؟

أدعو الرأي العام والصحفيين بأن يعكسوا هذه المقولة على الواقع، فإذا وجدوا أنه فعلاً هناك نسبة سياسية أو حزبية جاءت على حساب الأخرى أن يتحدثوا حول ذلك في حينه.

ما يتم طرحه كلام عام، فأغلب المدرء الموجودين في دار سعد والشيخ عثمان والبريقة هم من الذين عينهم المؤتمر الشعبي العام، وقمت بتعيين مدير لمديرية المعلا أيضاً من المؤتمر الشعبي العام، وإذا تم تعيين شخصية من الإصلاح كمدير لإحدى المديريات فهل هذا ممنوع؟ ألا يعتبر من كوادر الدولة؟

أعلنتم تشكيل لجنة للتحقيق في الخروقات المالية لقيادات المجلس المحلي للبرنامج الاستثنائي ٢٠١١ للمحافظة.. هل كان هذا القرار بمثابة رسالة إنذار بعد اعتراض قيادات المجلس المحلي على قرارات التعيين الأخيرة؟

ليس إنذار، وليس الغرض من هذه الخطوة العقاب فقط ولكن حتى لا نغص بنفس الأخطاء مرة أخرى. وهذه كانت خطوة من الخطوات التي اتخذتها الدولة أنه في حال أي خروقات يجب التحقيق. هذه أموال عامة والأصل أن يتم فيها المحاسبة بنوع من الشفافية ففي خليجي عشرين كان هناك ما يقرب من ١٩ سيارة مرور والآن موجودة خمس سيارات فقط، فأين ذهب الـ ١ سيارة والتي كانت مجهزة بكافة التجهيزات. ليس من المعقول أن نظل ساكتين.

نحن نريد أن نهدئ الأوضاع لكن هناك قضايا عامة يجب أن نمارس فيها نوع من الوضوح وبالتالي نعرف ما لنا وما علينا.

كيف يدخل السلاح ويأتي المقاتلون من مسلحي القاعدة من لحج وأبين ويمرون بعدة نقاط تفتيش صعبة في المدينة في ظل هذا الوضع الأمني

بشكل متكرر فالدولة موجودة وستقوم بأداء واجبها

ولأسف نجد نسبة كبيرة من أفراد الحراك لا يمثلوا عدن ولا أهل

عدن أساساً، وإذا لجأوا لاستخدام العنف بشكل متكرر فالدولة موجودة وستقوم بأداء واجبها

أصبحت عدن محور نشاط الحراك الذي يدفع بأنصاره من كل المحافظات الجنوبية وهناك اتهامات لنشاط إيراني في عدن وكذلك القاعدة.. كيف ستعامل عدن مع كل هذه التحديات؟

عدن أم المدن وعاشت هذه الألوان والأنواع من قبل، المطلوب للتغلب على هذه التحديات اليوم الالتزام بالمبادرة الخليجية التي شعرنا منذ الوهلة الأولى للتوقيع بأنها جاءت لحل مشكلة عدن كمكون رئيسي من مكونات الأزمة داخل الجمهورية اليمنية.

وإذا حلت الأزمة بعدن تكاد حلت الكثير من المشاكل في الوطن بشكل عام، ولهذا أدعو الحكومة دائماً أن تعطي جهد لحل قضايا المحافظة، فالمطلوب من كل الفعاليات الموجودة في المدينة التي لها وجهة نظر أن تشارك معنا في مؤتمر الحوار الوطني.

Live ammo, RPG-style fireworks and weddings

Story and photos
by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

Mohamad Al-Yusfi, a resident in a popular neighborhood in Sana'a, explains the strange feelings weddings cause him and his family these days. The feelings are nightmare-like.

Thursday is the worst day of every week for him because several weddings are always held in Sana'a on Thursdays. They cause Al-Yusfi insomnia, particularly those weddings held inside camps in streets, which block roads and make loud noise because of the microphones used.

"Live ammunition is also being used, which makes me feel as if I'm in an armed attack."

Many residents in Sana'a shoot

live ammunition and fireworks during weddings as a gesture of happiness. Barely can people differentiate between the sounds of bullets and the sounds of fireworks.

"When I hear bullets and fireworks, I feel as if war has broken out in our neighborhood," Al-Yusfi said. "Sometimes heavy guns are used, and then I feel undoubtedly that it is war and not a wedding."

For his part, Haj Abdulwahab Al-Khawlani, a Sana'a resident, said weddings in the capital city aren't as beautiful as they were in the past. Neighborhood residents used to enjoy such occasions.

"Now, residents suffer from weddings, and even their children can't sleep," he said.

Al-Khawlani said the sound of fireworks is a source of concern and a disturbance for elderly and sick people. He said the use of fireworks

is negligent toward the rights of neighbors.

Ali Al-Harazi, a customer in a fireworks shop, said new kinds of fireworks were imported this year.

"They are of different sizes and prices," Al-Harazi said. "Some fireworks are like RPGs (rocket-propelled grenades). It is written on their cover B20, B30 and B40, and they are being sold for 3,000 riyals or 4,000 riyals (about \$19)."

Al-Harazi said some young men use fireworks that are called bombs—the sound of which is very loud. They are shaped like bombs, rockets and bazookas.

Lama Al-Haddad, a nurse in Maka Hospital in Al-Asbahi, spoke about injuries caused by fireworks, saying, "There are several victims of fireworks. A child lost his eyes when small fireworks, like a rocket, hit his eye. Another child burnt himself when a firework burst in his face. Moreover, a child sparked his firework near the kitchen, which caused a fire inside of it."

Fireworks present a danger not only to those who use them but also to people near the area where they are launched from because they can cause temporary or permanent disabilities, according to Doctor Abdurrahman Shamsan.

"Fireworks also cause noise pollution, which affects the eardrum and in return causes a functional imbalance in the function of the brain," Shamsan said.

Adel Al-Sharjabi, sociology professor at Sana'a University, said fireworks spread boosts of murderous tendencies among children, particularly in a country where arms are found everywhere.

"It is noticed that some children use strong fireworks to frighten people, and this increases the aggressive side and boosts violence among children," he said.

Relevant authorities asserted a

determination to combat fireworks.

Abdulqadir Helal, secretary of the capital, said in an interview with Yemen Times that he coordinated with general prosecution authorities to take effective actions against smugglers who bring fireworks into Sana'a. However, this trade remains active, and fireworks are publicly sold.

After Eid, weddings were held all across Sana'a, and fireworks and live ammunition were often used for celebratory purposes.

The large demand for fireworks increased during the holiday, in-

dicating that the Sana'a Security Administration failed to follow and track down those who purchase fireworks.

"Why doesn't the police take effective measures to prevent this phenomenon that penetrates our society?" Mohammed Al-Mazna'i, a college student, asked.

Mohammed Al-Faeq, an Imam in Sana'a, said, "Unfortunately, many people spent money to disturb residents. Isn't it better to spend this money on charity works for people who starve of hunger instead of wasting it?"

The Ministry of Interior prepared 20 military vehicles from Central Security Forces, 10 from police and 10 from Military Police for a campaign aimed to prevent shooting live ammunition and fireworks at weddings in Sana'a.

Interior Ministry Security Media said the interior minister gave orders to put 40 military vehicles under the control of Security Administration in the capital.

The military vehicles will spread in different areas in the capital to detain whoever shoots fire during weddings.



Live ammunition is a common feature at Yemeni weddings.



Children often play with fireworks that make sounds similar to gunfire, scaring neighborhood residents.

Announcement of Tender (3/2012)

Tax Authority announces its desire to issue public tender No. 3/2012 for the printing and supply of two billion three hundred million banderol stamps on locally produced cigarettes to be funded from government source 100%.

Bidders willing to participate in this tender have to submit written requests during official working hours to the following address:

**Tax Authority – General Department of Supply and Maintenance /
Procurement Department**

Southern Safiah – Besides the Ministry of Finance – P.O. Box 11366-5746

To purchase and receive tender documents against a non-refundable fee of {40.000} Yemeni Riads Non refundable .

Latest deadline for purchasing tender documents is 03.10.2012

Bids should be submitted in sealed envelopes with red wax to the address of the Tax Authority bearing the name of the Authority, project and tender number as well as name of bidder and should include the following documents:

1. Unconditional bank guarantee for a lump sum amount of 15,000,000 Yemeni Riads valid for 150 days as of the date of envelopes opening or a payable check.
2. Effective copy of the registration and classification certificate.
3. Effective copy of sales tax certificate + tax identification card.
4. Effective copy of insurance card + Zakat card.
5. Copy of profession practice permit

Foreign companies are excluded from submission of the above indicated certificates and cards and it is sufficient to provide qualification legal documents issued in countries to which these companies are affiliated.

Latest deadline for reception of bids and opening envelopes is at 10:00AM, Monday 08.10.2012. Bid submitted after this deadline will not be accepted and will be returned unopened.

Envelopes will be opened at the office of the Deputy Chairman by presence of bidders or their official representatives via signed and stamped power of attorney.

Companies willing to participate in this tender may review tender documents before purchasing them during official working hours within 40 days of the date of this announcement.

Our website: www.tax.gov.ye



OXFAM

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Civil Society Programme Officer

Contract Duration: One Year with possible extension

Location: Sana'a

The role

In this key role you will make an important contribution to formulating, refining, and implementing Oxfam policy related to Yemen, contribute to the implementation of the Oxfam Yemen country strategies 2011-2016 and programs, analyze the political and social economic developments in the country, work with the Oxfam risk management tools to assess risks and opportunities, monitor the progress and implementation of counterparts' programmes, and maintain direct contact with partner organisations and other stakeholders and institutions. You will coordinate, negotiate, and make agreements and plans, and follow these through, work closely with local partners, and facilitate the networking between them and relevant external actors. You will be responsible for contributing to the (further development and) implementation of the Oxfam Joint Country Analysis and Strategy, supporting humanitarian preparedness and response in relation to Yemen, developing proposals and reports to donors and monitoring programmes funded by external donors.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with several years of professional experience working with non-government organizations with relevant academic degree, preferably in a development related field. You will have proven experience in working on governance and in capacity building of civil society organizations, good understanding of poverty and development issues with good knowledge of equal opportunities and diversity, and distinguished demonstration of social, intercultural and communication skills with the ability to work individually and as part of a team. Equally important will be your influential communication skills in both Arabic and English, your knowledge and skills in computer usage, and your willingness to travel extensively within Yemen and if necessary outside of Yemen.

To apply

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

Closing date for applications is 13th September 2012

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

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Building a Better World

Announcement of Job Vacancies

CHF International Yemen, EASE Program

Program Background:

Through the EASE program, CHF International Yemen aims to meet emergency needs of conflict-affected populations in Southern Yemen and to arrest the increasing levels of malnutrition through a holistic approach consisting of Economic Recovery (ER), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Non-Food Item (NFI) distribution activities. The program will work in four governorates (Aden, Lahj, Taiz, Abyan) and focuses on achieving three objectives: 1.) provide basic support to conflict-affected populations through distribution of essential NFIs; 2.) increase access to potable water, sanitation facilities, and increase knowledge / awareness of hygiene practices; and 3.) increase livelihood opportunities to conflict-affected populations through provision of livestock and vocational trainings.

Submission Guidelines:

- Application should consist of a one page cover letter and detailed CV. Cover letter should include the applicant's earliest date of availability to begin work with CHF.
- Applications should be submitted to: hr@chfyemen.org the subject line of the email should be the name of the position being applied for (i.e. "Deputy Program Director", "Finance Manager", etc.)
- Applications submitted after September 10, 2012 will not be considered. Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

POSITIONS:

DEPUTY PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Based in Aden, the Deputy Program Director will oversee all activities and technical staff in the Aden, Lahj and Taiz offices and will be responsible for implementing the programmatic vision of the State's Head Program Director (PD). The Deputy Program Director will lead all aspects of the program in the absence of the PD and will be the primary national staff representative for other NGOs and at senior level coordination meetings occurring in the north. In particular he/she will:

- Oversee program management and implementation of the Aden, Lahj and Taiz offices
- Ensure the program complements existing efforts by federal government ministries, local NGOs and international NGOs with related activities
- Hire, train, and manage all of the program's financial and administrative staff (Finance Officer, HR / Admin Officer, Logistics Officer, Guards and Cleaner)
- Monitor and manage staff to increase their capacity to run and implement program activities
- Prepare required progress reports for the PD
- Uphold and enforce CHF Yemen policies and procedures
- Directly supervise the Senior Water Engineer, Senior Hygiene Promoter, ERMIS Officer and Program Officers
- Assist with any other duties as required by the Program Director

Qualifications:

- 5+ years of program management experience in Southern Yemen
- Experience working with officials of ministries and partner organizations preferred
- Ability to travel to and work in challenging environments
- Excellent organizational skills and ability to determine priorities
- Capable of working under pressure and in results-oriented with the ability to meet strict deadlines
- Ability to prepare clear and concise reports
- Demonstrated computer and typing skills; Excel and Word skills are essential

Education and Experience: University degree in a related field with a minimum of 5 years of relevant program management experience with NGOs/INGOs

Language Skills: Fluency in written and verbal English and Arabic is required. Must be able to read and interpret documents, and communicate with others as necessary to perform job duties effectively.

Duration: Length of contract is approximately one year in length.

FINANCE MANAGER: The Finance Manager (FM) will oversee financial system for the program, including all USAID and CHF compliance financial management, accounting and procurement systems. Based in Aden, he/she will report on matching contributions, monitor how costs and funds expenditures against budgets. The FM will also ensure compliance with USAID / OFDA rules and regulations, and will analyze and make recommendations per budget expenditures to the management team to ensure that program deliverables are met within budget. In particular he/she will:

- Follow and implement pre-existing financial, accounting, billing, and auditing procedures in accordance with CHF Yemen and USAID / OFDA standards
- Coordinate the preparation of the program's financial statements, monthly financial reports, and other information requests
- Hire, train, and manage all of the program's financial and administrative staff (Finance Officer, HR / Admin Officer, Logistics Officer, Guards and Cleaner)
- Supervise the preparation of monthly cash projections for the submission of monthly funding requests to USAID / OFDA
- Authorize and oversee the management of petty cash funds
- Review all purchase orders, payment vouchers, consultant agreements, subcontracts, etc and ensure proper documentation is kept for all financial transactions
- Coordinate with the HR / Admin Officer to prepare staff salaries, ensure wire transfers, direct deposits, checks and cash payments are made on-time
- Supervise the preparation of project/program budget, provide profit and loss reports with turn-outs to program managers upon request with appropriate spending justification, if necessary
- Assist with any other duties as required by the Program Director

Qualifications:

- Excellent communication skills
- Excellent organizational skills and ability to determine priorities
- Expertise in use of QuickBooks accounting software
- Capable of working under pressure and in results-oriented with the ability to meet strict deadlines
- Ability to prepare clear and concise reports
- Demonstrated computer and typing skills; QuickBooks, Excel and Word skills are essential

Education and Experience: Degree in related field, preferable in accounting or business management, and at least 4-5 years of financial management experience. Master's Degree is related field preferred.

Language Skills: Fluency in written and verbal English and Arabic is required. Must be able to read and interpret documents, and communicate with others as necessary to perform job duties effectively.

Duration: Length of contract is approximately one year in length.

SENIOR HYGIENE PROMOTER: The Senior Hygiene Promoter will design and supervise all hygiene promotion activities. Based in Aden, this position is expected to travel to project sites in different governorates to work with stakeholders on the implementation and training of hygiene promotion activities. In particular he/she will:

- Design curricula and oversee implementation of hygiene promotion trainings
- Coordinate water point rehabilitation activities with the Senior Water Engineer to ensure proper selection of 13 water points and inclusion of stakeholders
- Design curricula and oversee implementation of trainings for 15 area water committees, on how to (Motivate) self-care; (Include) to ensure the benefit from the water; safe for consumption
- Coordinate distribution of vouchers for hygiene promotion kits and water treatment kits with the Logistics Officer
- Train Community Mobilizers on hygiene promotion and ensure their implementation of trainings
- Design and oversee implementation of hygiene promotion assessment campaign (to be implemented by a subcommittee)
- Prepare required progress reports for the PD and PD
- Assist with any other duties as required by the Program Director

Qualifications:

- 4+ years of WASH program implementation experience
- Ability to travel to and work in challenging environments
- Excellent organizational skills and ability to determine priorities
- Capable of working under pressure and in results-oriented with the ability to meet strict deadlines
- Ability to prepare clear and concise reports
- Demonstrated computer and typing skills; Excel and Word skills are essential

Education and Experience: University degree in a related field with a minimum of 4 years of relevant program implementation experience with NGOs/INGOs

Language Skills: Fluency in written and verbal English and Arabic is required. Must be able to read and interpret documents, and communicate with others as necessary to perform job duties effectively.

Duration: Length of contract is approximately one year in length.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY OFFICER: The Economic Recovery (ER) Officer will design and supervise all ER activities. Based in Aden, this position is expected to travel to project sites in different governorates to work with government representatives and partner organizations on the implementation and training of all ER activities. In particular he/she will:

- Oversee curricula selection, beneficiary selection and implementation of vocational trainings (to be implemented by subcommittee)
- Design and oversee implementation of cash distribution activities
- Coordinate and oversee implementation of voucher system for business distribution activities, in coordination with the Logistics Officer
- Prepare required progress reports for the PD and PD
- Coordinate with other implementation staff to ensure beneficiaries are provided with (policy) support
- Assist with any other duties as required by the Program Director

Qualifications:

- 3+ years of economic recovery or vocational training program implementation experience
- Ability to travel to and work in challenging environments
- Excellent organizational skills and ability to determine priorities
- Capable of working under pressure and in results-oriented with the ability to meet strict deadlines
- Ability to prepare clear and concise reports
- Demonstrated computer and typing skills; Excel and Word skills are essential

Education and Experience: University degree in a related field with a minimum of 3 years of relevant program implementation experience with NGOs/INGOs

Language Skills: Fluency in written and verbal English and Arabic is required. Must be able to read and interpret documents, and communicate with others as necessary to perform job duties effectively.

Duration: Length of contract is approximately one year in length.

SENIOR WATER ENGINEER: The Senior Water Engineer will manage and supervise all water-related rehabilitation activities. Based in Aden, but with travel to Taiz and Lahj, this position will report to the Deputy Program Director. In particular he/she will:

- Undertake a field level needs assessment / survey / data collection of proposed water point rehabilitations, in coordination with Community Mobilizers. Develop necessary bill of quantities; prepare detailed report of assessment/survey findings
- Oversee, supervise (to may be required) and monitor construction contractors and related activities ensuring compliance with technical quality, cost efficiency and maintenance of construction projects
- As required, coordinate with/ assist contractors with procurement and logistical requirements to ensure timely completion of construction works
- Develop or adapt monitoring / tracking system to control payment and works progress and regularly review and record construction progress
- Prepare weekly and monthly (summary) site monitoring/tracking work logs against compliance with construction contracts, ensure monthly and quarterly monitoring results - progress reporting, update expense budget collection
- Prepare required progress reports for the PD and PD
- Coordinate construction activities with local / regional Ministry of Water technical authorities
- As required work and coordinate activities with CHF logistics and finance / accounting teams
- Assist with any other duties as required by the Program Director

Qualifications:

- Previous assignments in related construction - project management or engineering
- Ability to understand and interpret engineering drawings and bill of quantities
- Good organizational skills and the ability to prioritize and deliver tasks / activities on time
- Good understanding of water supply, related construction issues and WASH (water and sanitation health issues)

Education and Experience: 5-8 years of relevant professional experience in construction project management or engineering with an international contractor, NGO or other international organization. Bachelor's degree (BS) in engineering or construction preferred.

Language Skills: Fluency in written and verbal English and Arabic is required. Must be able to read and interpret documents, and communicate with others as necessary to perform job duties effectively.

Duration: Length of contract is approximately one year in length.

Human Rights Minister says government to sign agreement on political detainees

Story by Mohammed Al-Samei
Photo by Mohammed Al-Emad

Minister of Human Rights Horia Mashhoor said the reconciliation government is planning to sign an international agreement with regard to political prisoners. The agreement is meant as an official bid to cast serious importance on this issue, taking into consideration hundreds of revolutionary detainees whose fates are thus far unknown, based on reports and lists received by the Interior Ministry.

Hymayia (Protection) Organization, in cooperation with the General Assembly of the revolutionary detainees, held a seminar Thursday titled, "Yemen's Revolutionary Detainees, Unknown Fate, and Waiting for Justice." During the seminar, Mashhoor said the ministry will continue looking for detainees who are compulsorily held because of their political views and support for the revolution; the search will go on until they are found and released, in addition to investigating torture offenses they sustained and referring the



In July, Yemenis came together to protest for the release of political detainees held since 2011.

perpetrators to the courts.

Mashhoor said she considered the intelligence offices' and the security apparatuses' denial of holding detainees as false, indicating that some detainees were released,

though these offices denied their detention.

Some of the released detainees visited her, she said, and described their ordeal in prison, particularly the cruelty of the crimes committed

against them by the former regime; some became mentally unstable.

For his part, Dr. Abdusalam Ahmed, a representative of the U.N. High Commission, said the commission intends to open an

office in Yemen, hoping the Yemeni government would improve the country's humanitarian situation. He called for the General Assembly of the revolutionary detainees and the Protection Organization to continue their efforts pursuing the issue of the missing detainees.

Suppressing the revolution through compulsory confinement

Ismael Al-Dailami, a lawyer, said the main purpose of the compulsory confinement is to clamp down on the revolution and to create intimidation in the hearts of the revolutionaries.

He said the way to stop compulsory confinement is to have a neutral judiciary, rule of law and implementation of the international agreement for saving individuals from compulsory confinement.

Dr. Abdullah Al-Shaleef, head of the Raqeeb Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms, said compulsory confinement is a compound crime because it violates a cluster of human rights. This kind of crime has been ascribed to despotic regimes, particularly military ones, according to Al-Shaleef.

He said compulsory confinement rose in Yemen during pre-Reunification due to the common racial and partisan disputes at that time; it spread notably following the Nasserite coup attempt in the north of Yemen; the destiny of many remains unknown.

Compulsory confinement cases have been on the rise since the breakout of the youth revolution, Al-Shaleef said, adding that former President Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime strived to foil the revolution via abductions and confinement of revolutionary youth.

Warning against veiling the mass massacres

Abdulkareem Tha'abal, head of the General Assembly of the Revolution Detainees, warned the 'regime remnants' against manipulating the detainees for the purpose of their narrow self-interests and making them the scapegoats of their criminal plots.

He expressed worry that some security and military figures loyal to the former president would attempt to obscure the crimes committed against the youth, whose fates remain unknown to this day.



JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Public Health Engineer Officer (2 positions)

Location: **Haradh**
Contract Duration: **8 months**

The role

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

What we're looking for

We are looking for people who have a university degree preferably in the fields of civil engineering or related fields with 3 years practical experience working in Water and Sanitation in emergency relief programs. You should have a good understanding of Oxfam's work in PH in emergencies and experience of undertaking assessments and analyzing the results. Any additional experience in emergency relief would obviously be an advantage, proving your resilience and ability to maintain teamwork under pressure. Diplomatic and tactful, you'll be a sensitive and experienced communicator, able to keep a calm head and reassure those around you. You will have influential communication skills in both Arabic and English, and an ability to gain the confidence, trust, and respect of everyone around you.

Public Health Engineer Assistant (2 positions)

Location: **Haradh**
Contract Duration: **8 months**

The role

You will be working closely with the Public Health Engineer Team to assist in identifying, designing and constructing water and sanitation facilities that meet community needs. Moreover, you will supervise local contractors, masons, carpenters, skilled and unskilled laborers within the community. You will supervise construction of water infrastructure and undertake regular water quality testing at the main water points and households. You will be preparing progress and situational reports, ensuring that all programmes take gender issues fully into account; liaising closely with the Public Health Promotion and Livelihood Teams throughout the planning, design and implementation stages of the Public Health Engineering Programme.

What we're looking for

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

Public Health Promotion Officer (2 positions)

Location: **Haradh**
Contract Duration: **8 months**

The role

You will be initiating and supervising PH activities, assessing and analyzing public health needs and support, strengthening the capacity of water and sanitation committees, as well as supervising and monitoring the distribution and proper use of non-food items to IDPs. You will set up programme impact/process monitoring systems and collect relevant secondary data relating to disease patterns, train and set up Watsan committees in IDPs camp / rural villages, facilities and government programmes. You will contribute to the Public Health strategy for Sa'ada Emergency Response Program; design and plan hygiene education and awareness campaigns that involve community participation.

What we're looking for

We are looking for people who have a university degree or higher qualification, preferably in the fields of Public Health or related disciplines with 4 years practical experience working in Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion emergency relief programs. You will have knowledge and experience in undertaking assessments and analyzing the results and ability to present concise reports. Any additional experience in emergency relief would obviously be an advantage, proving your resilience and ability to maintain teamwork under pressure. Diplomatic and tactful, you'll be a sensitive and experienced communicator. You will have influential communication skills in both Arabic and English, and an ability to gain the confidence, trust, and respect of everyone around you.

Public Health Promotion Assistant – (2 positions)

Location: **Haradh**
Contract Duration: **8 months**

The role

You will assist in the assessment and development of Public Health promotion activities; assist in the implementation of public health promotion in the areas of Oxfam operations. You will participate in technical assessments; assist in community mobilization; reflect the interest of beneficiaries. You will support the community based public health promoters/water users in the field location to develop a work plan for incorporation of public health issues in their locations; provide capacity building support to Oxfam Partners. You will follow up monitoring log frame and produce regular weekly/monthly reports and submit to the Public Health officer; supervise and monitor the distribution and proper use of non-food items/ hygiene kits to IDPs; support and strengthen the capacity of Water and Sanitation committees and other groups to carry out health promotion activities in the camp.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone who is qualified in Public Health Promotion related disciplines with experience in working with local partners and an understanding of community-based and gender-sensitive approaches to

water and sanitation work. Any additional experience in emergency relief would obviously be an advantage, proving your resilience and ability to maintain teamwork under pressure. You will be diplomatic and tactful; be a sensitive and experienced communicator. You will have influential communication skills in both Arabic and English; have knowledge of assessment and reporting methods; have proven analytical, planning, organization and planning skills, as well as the ability to take initiative and identify priority areas for work.

Emergency Food Security and Livelihood Project Officer (1 position)

Location: **Haradh**
Contract Duration: **7 months**

The role

You will provide support to and monitor livelihoods programme activities at the community level, facilitate organizational capacity building for partners within the formal and informal sector, ensure monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of livelihood programme, and encourage mainstreaming of gender into livelihoods recovery programming by increasing knowledge of the staff, community structures and beneficiary communities. You will provide support and supervise Partner staff in implementing EFSL activities; work with the Partner staff to ensure that process guidelines and systems are used. You will work with Public Health team, to ensure the programmes are appropriately integrated and monitor the impact of our work on the beneficiaries.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with at least 3 years experience in Livelihoods programmes and a degree in a relevant discipline (preferably sociology, agriculture, microenterprise development). Any additional experience in emergency relief would obviously be an advantage, proving your resilience and ability to maintain team work under pressure. You will have proven understanding of small business development; understanding of gender equity, development and the poverty context in Yemen, ability to network and link widely with Civil Society Organizations and government bodies, strong understanding of local socio-economic development issues, institutions and communities, considerable experience in training and capacity building, excellent written and verbal communication skills (in both English and Arabic) including representation, and report writing skills.

Administration Assistant (2 positions)

Location: **Haradh**
Contract Duration: **8 months**

The role

You will ensure the necessary admin systems and practices are

in place, support programme needs as arising with photocopying, faxing, and translation; ensure proper maintenance of contact lists of staff, NGOs, partners; provide efficient administrative support to all members of staff. You will organize meetings, workshops for the programme; provide records of the meeting; support all hotel accommodation and travel arrangements for Oxfam staff and visitors; maintain files of all the administrative documents; keep inventory of all office and accommodation items and stationery.

What we are looking for

We are looking for someone with at least 2 years experience in administration and ability to demonstrate adaptability and flexibility; excellent spoken and written communication and writing skills in English and Arabic, and knowledge and skills in computer usage. Any additional experience in emergency relief would be an advantage, demonstrating resilience and ability to maintain team work under pressure. You will have proven experience in handling administrative tasks and maintaining effective communication and filling systems in the office, responsible for office telephone switchboard.

Translator (1 position)

Location: **Haradh**
Contract Duration: **8 months**

The role

You will translate all project materials from Arabic to English and vice versa with support from relevant staff to review and comment particularly on technical terms and wording used by Oxfam. You will ensure accuracy and the best translation of wording and verbal communication from Arabic to English and the opposite. You will do other duties assigned by your line manager; participate in field activities and translate from Arabic to English all the communication made by the Arabic speakers.

What we are looking for

We are looking for someone with a first degree in English studies or any other relevant area and at least two years of progressive experience in translation as well as working in a multicultural environment. The ideal candidate will have proven interest in field work and willingness to provide oral translation in the field. You must have note-taking skills, ability to write meetings minutes, ability to perform under pressure individually and within a team. You will have good computer skills and ability to meet deadlines.

To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in any of these positions, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job and the location of the job you are applying for in the email subject, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk.

Closing date for applications is **13th September 2012**

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

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Tree planting project ups neighborhood environmental awareness

Story and photos
by Amira Nasser

Last week, Save Yemen's Flora and Fauna Foundation organized a series of activities in Shohda'a Al-Sabeen school, in Sana'a, to commemorate World Tree Day. A number of volunteers traveled to Bait Sayd, close to Hadda village.

Jawhara Al-Zindani, a member of the foundation, said they aim to celebrate World Tree Day every year for four years, and this year the theme was, "Plant it today for a better tomorrow."

"This year we have chosen about 15 houses in Bait Sayd to plant fruit trees in their gardens, and we plant other trees on the pavement near those houses," Al-Zindani said.

Malek Ali Jaber, a Bait Sayd resident, said volunteers called him ahead of time and told him they



Save Yemen's Flora and Fauna Foundation went to Bait Sayd to plant trees by 15 houses in the neighborhood.

would come to plant fruit trees in his house.

"The spirit of enthusiasm spread

throughout the neighborhood for people to pay attention to the neighborhood's cleanliness. At least each



Girls don't hesitate to hold daggers to make space for plants.

person can clean in front of his house."

The volunteers started their job in

the area by dividing themselves into groups and starting to collect plastic garbage. Then, they worked together

to dig the earth and plant the trees.

"We come to this neighborhood to clean and to plant trees," Mohammed Al-Sabehi, one of the volunteers, said. "Also, at the same time, [we hope to] to raise awareness among people about the importance of cleaning the surrounding environment."

As soon as the volunteers started to work, neighborhood children joined in and participated. Boys and girls called each other to come outside and to start cleaning the garbage from the street.

Bait Sayd used to be famous for its green area and its fig trees. However, after the urban sprawl infiltrated the land, Bait Sayd became covered with garbage and construction waste.

Many Bait Sayd residents hope that these kind of activities will return the neighborhood to its former natural beauty and will improve the environmental awareness of residents.

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