

Explosive kills four, wounds six in Al-Mukalla assassination effort

Ahmed Dawood

AL-MUKALLA, Sept. 16 – An explosive device planted on the main road in Al-Mukalla detonated Sunday in the capital of Hadramaut, leaving four soldiers dead and wounding six others.

Fahmi Mahroos, Hadramaut's security manager, said Central Security Forces special commander Colonel Abdulwahhab Al-Wali

was in Hadramaut and traveled the road-in a military vehiclewhich is the main road in Bwais district, a suburb in Al-Mukalla. On the road, there was a pile of bricks placed in a suspicious manner, he said.

Mahroos said the driver stopped and went to remove the bricks from the road; however, the explosive detonated, killed him and two soldiers who were in the vehicle.

Mahroos said that when he received the news, he sent a number of military vehicles to the scene to snatch the corpses of the soldiers. However, another explosive detonated, killing a third soldier and critically wounding six others.

Hadramaut's security administration relocated the dead and the wounded to Sana'a, where those wounded are to be treated. Some experts said there was a possibility

of further explosive devices planted on Al-Mukalla road, according to Mahroos, who expressed concern about the increase in innocent people falling victim to crimes.

This accident occurred following a statement released by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula Saturday calling for its supporters and militants to stage protests and to target American diplomats in Yemen.

Parliament rejects arrival of more **U.S.** Marines to Sana'a embassy

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

SANA'A, Sept. 16 – In a statement released Saturday, parliament said it doesn't approve of any foreign presence-either minor or majoron Yemeni soil under any pretext. The legislative body called for the removal of a recently arrived contingent of U.S. Marine forces to leave the country.

The Marines arrived in Yemen to help increase security at the U.S. embassy in Sana'a, which was at-tacked by protestors Thursday. According to Pentagon spokesman George Little, 50 Marines were deployed. Similar teams have been deployed to Libya and to Sudan in recent days.

Dr. Zaid Al-Shami, an opposition parliament member, said parliament called for the U.S. to withdraw all the just-arrived Marines, asserting that defending the embassy is the Yemeni government's responsibility

Al-Shami said the Yemeni gov- forces to Yemen.'



Yemeni security forces "made inadequate efforts" to secure the embassy, parliament member Dr. Zaid Al-Shami said.

ernment should remedy the consequences of the security failure for Aslami, an independent parliament the embassy. member, said some parliament members understand why the Ma-

"Security made inadequate efforts, yet this is not a justification for the arrival of American Marine

Al-Aslami said the U.S. has a right to send forces to protect its interests, institutions and ambassadors.

team.

caused the government to accept the advent of the American military

"We understand that the major countries need to protect their interests considering the Yemeni army is divided.'

Meanwhile, all parliament members denounced the film maligning Prophet Muhammad that sparked anger among many Muslims protesting outside the embassy, Al-Shami said. He said they strongly refuse the slander of any religion. The parliament demanded a ban

on words maligning religions, calling on the U.S. to officially apologize to Muslims and to remove the film from public consumption as well as punish anyone who contributed to the film's production. The film maligning the Prophet Muhammad was made in the United States.

"We call on everyone to strive to establish a law punishing those who slander religions," Al-Aslami said.

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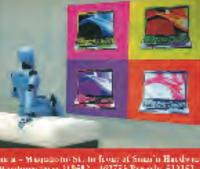
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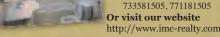
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For his part, Abdulkareem Al-

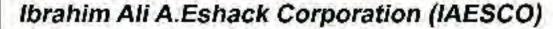
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that the circumstances the Yemeni





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Benomar: Sanctions will be talked over in closed rooms of U.N. council

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Sept. 15 - The international community is strongly committed to supporting Yemen through a comprehensive national dialogue as the sole route for peace, development, security and stability for all Yemenis, U.N. Special Envoy to Yemen Jamal Benomar said during a press conference Saturday.

He commended President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's latest decrees that included the replacement of the head of the National Security Department as well as warning those wishing to disrupt the power transfer deal that punitive action would be taken in accordance with Chapter Seven of the U.N. Charter.

Benomar said the assassination attempt against Defense Minister Mohammed Nasser Ahmed was a gruesome, unjustifiable crime for which the perpetrators should stand trial.

He also said his current visit to Yemen is to assess the political stakeholder's implementation of U.N. Council Resolution Nos. 2014 and 2051, in addition to preparing a detailed report to be handed over to the council for discussion during a session slated to be held Sept 18. The council has been reviewing the situation in Yemen every two months as token of recognition of Yemen's influence on the international peace, according to Benomar.

In reply to the Yemen Times'

those attempting to derail political reconciliation, he said the sanctions would be talked over in closed rooms at the council, in accordance with paragraph 41 of Chapter Seven of the U.N. Charter. The council needs to make sure prior to making a decision, he said.

Benomar said a peaceful transfer of power requires broad participation from everyone, including groups that did not take part in the Gulf initiative.

With regard to the transitional justice law, he said the Yemeni government is working to ready the law and to pass it on to the parliament so that a national reconciliation is realized; however, he affirmed the importance of accountability for every official responsible for human rights violations committed since February 2011.

He called on southerners to take part in the National Dialogue Conference and to speak loudly of their demands in the conference, saying that provocative issues should be left behind in order to lead Yemen out of its current situation and to contribute to building a new Yemen.

Benomar expected that representation would be high for the Friends of Yemen Conference planned for Sept. 27 in New York City. Hadi is also scheduled to attend.

The Friends of Yemen Conference will augment aid for the country and will help Yemen revive its

question about sanctions against economy, he said. He added that the aid would help alleviate those suffering from the current crisis, indicating that half of Yemenis live below the poverty line and suffer from malnourishment.

Immunity deal

"The United Nations has not granted any immunity to any individual because this contradicts its principles," Benomar said.

The immunity is but a political agreement between the opposition coalition parties and the General People's Congress; they agreed on this deal, he said.

"As reservation on our part, we did not propose such a deal because it goes against the principles of the U.N.'

Thabet Al-Ahmadi, a researcher and a journalist, commented on Benomar's performance, saying he is the best international politician to know Yemen and Yemenis in such a brief time. His policies have been based on his knowledge of the people and the nation, according to Al-Ahmadi, adding that Benomar appeared to deal with the political stakeholders as a sheikh while they seemed like miserable children.

"Benomar maneuvers, converses and threatens in case a particular political stakeholder raises his voice more than needed," Al-Ahmadi said. "It is true he deals with the political stakeholders equally, yet his leftist background makes him prone to unintentionally side with the national interest."

Committees seek drug trafficking solutions

Mohammed bin Sallam

SANA'A, Sept. 16 - Dr. Abdulmunim Al-Hakami, head of the Supreme Board for Drugs and Medical Appliances (SBDMA), said the board set up committees for solutions to drug trafficking, concentrating particularly on the crossings traffickers use to smuggle drugs through, in addition to inspecting pharmacies promoting these drugs.

Al-Hakami said medicine monitoring is the responsibility of the local councils in the governorates; the SBDMA's responsibility is lim-

"If there is not a strong deterrent, this phenomenon cannot be eliminated. Thus, issuing a law organizing pharmacies and drugs is immediately required." Yemeni experts in the field of

public health warned against a health catastrophe due to the increase in smuggled drugs that unprecedentedly broke into the Yemeni market during the last period, particularly from 2011 to 2012.

These warnings coincided with a government report revealing that smuggled medicines make up 60 percent of the local drug market The report indicated that Yemenis spend \$177 million annually on drugs made locally or imported

In the last ten years, the SBDMA and the Ministry of Public Health and Population caught more than 1,175 pharmacies in Sana'a and other governorates in possession of counterfeit drugs.

Expert pharmacists and doctors said counterfeit drugs are a real threat to the health of the public and herald a health catastrophe because some health issues need special care such as strokes, cancer and liver and kidney disorders. The wrong treatment could aggravate the health situation of the patient, they said.

Mohammed Al-Aolafi, a doctor in a Sana'a government hospital, said the incorrect use of antibiotics could cause kidney failure, immune system and the digestive system diseases and cancer, which could all result in death. He said smuggled drugs to Yemen are inappropriate for medical use because they are either expired or decayed due to the storage and shipment processes when transferred in poor conditions.

Controversy about Al-Beidh's announced return to Yemen

Samar Qaed

ADEN, Sept. 16 - Political supervisors in Aden doubted the return of Ali Salem Al-Beidh, former vice-president of Yemen and current leader of Al Harak, to Yemen because the unstable political situation doesn't permit him to do so, and the security vacuum could make it easier for enemies to reach him.

In an interview with Agence France-Presse Friday, Al-Beidh announced he intends to return to Aden during the upcoming period.

"Returning to Aden is only a matter of time to discuss it with the Southern Movement's leaders and make the necessary procedures," Al-Beidh told AFP. "I decided to go back to Aden, but I'm still waiting for what the Southern Movement's leaders will decide.'

Mohammed Al-Maslami, a member of Military Retired Men and Activists of Liberation War's Assembly, said, "How can Al-Beidh return since he has no house in Aden?'

"Al-Beidh's return may destroy the south as he destroyed it by his individual decisions in the 1990 unity and the 1994 war. I'm sure he won't come back because the people won't meet him," he added. Al-Maslami said Al-Beidh feared the Southern Movement might achieve what he failed to achieve;

therefore, he said he is coming back Abdulraqeeb Al- Hediani, editor-in-chief of Aden Online, said

Al-Beidh has announced he would return to Aden four times before but never did, adding, "Many supervisors said Al-Beidh's return means giving up his demands and joining the National Dialogue."

Al-Hediani said by returning now, Al-Beidh is unjustified and aims to disturb those organizing the Southern Movement Conference, which would otherwise be held in his absence.

He added that the Southern Movement is witnessing several divisions following the return of prominent southern leaders, which has resulted in divisions among the Southern Movement's supporters.

"Nowadays, each leader is preparing to hold his conference," Al-Hediani said. "Hasaan Ba'aom, Abdullah Al-Hassani and Brigadier Mohammed Ali Ahmed are having separate conferences. Therefore, Al-Beidh announced he is coming back to indicate that he is still controlling and coordinating with the Southern Movement's leaders."

Mohammed Al-Qobati, the head of the political department in the Socialist Party, said it is important to know why Al-Beidh wants to return. Prior to his vice-presidency, Al-Beidh was the general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP).

Al-Qobati questioned why the Preparatory Committee of the National Dialogue didn't meet with Southern Movement leaders, though they are a part of the political crisis in Yemen. The National Dialogue is important, and the participation of the Southern Movement's leaders is essential since the government will apologize for the south, he said.

Al-Qobati reduced the importance of Al-Beidh's return, saying, "His return may lead to political stability because those who return after being abroad for a long time change their views and beliefs.

Al-Beidh is still refusing any solution, including federalism, except separation.

Hajja disputes over governor position leads to Saturday clashes

Ashraf Al-Muraqab

SANA'A, Sept. 16 - On Saturday, armed men in Hajja occupied the Endowment Building, three schools and the Yemen Mobile Telecommunication Company's building.

Sheikh Ameen Al-Qodaimi, the secretary general of the local council in Hajja, said clashes broke out between armed men linked to the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) and armed men affiliated with Sheikh Fahd Dahshosh, head of the General People's Congress' (GPC) Hajja branch.

Al-Qodaimi said clashes followed the appointment of Ali Bin Ali Al-Qaisi as the new governor. This enraged Dahshosh, who was appointed governor of Hajja by way of recommendation, according to Al-Qodaimi.

Journalist Ali Hassan said armed

men forced Hajja University's doctors, who are living with their families in the Endowment Building, to evacuate the building, which overlooks the Central Security Forces compound in the governorate.

He said the armed men positioned themselves in three schools, preventing students from starting the new school year. Moreover, they took the Yemen Mobile Telecommunication Company's building, opposite to Al-Qaisi's house.

Hassan said Dahshosh has been trying to prevent Al-Qaisi from entering the governorate for five months

"Dahshosh tried to prevent the new governor, who arrived in the governorate for the first time two weeks ago after dismissing him and replacing him with Al-Qaisi."

Mohammed Yahia Al-Habit, vice manager of the educational compound in Hajja, denied any occu-

pation of the schools. He said it is all a media campaign launched by media linked to the JMPs, who are against Dahshosh.

Al-Qodaimi said Hajja is exposed to conflicts between the JMPs, the GPC and the Houthis, adding that the governor's office is still vacant, and only employees are there.

Al-Qodaimi called on President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi to intervene to uproot the clashes between the political parties, which have resulted in deaths among civilians.

A statement issued by the Islah Party in Hajja denied the allegations spread by GPC, saying that armed men of the party stormed schools in the governorate.

"What the media spread is untrue and aims to turn the truth upside down. Dahdosh's supporters attacked government facilities and the doctors' houses," the statement read.

Premarital testing considered a guarantee for healthier generation

ited to supervising medicine plants in Yemen.

"The problem is pharmacy owners buy medicine from street vendors, not from official agencies accountable to the Ministry of Public Health and Population."

Al-Hakami said the numerous offices monitoring medicine is a problem as well, and combating drugs trafficking requires strict punitive monitoring.

from abroad. However, there are no precise statistics about size or scale of drug trafficking. The SBDMA's reports indicate there are 45 kinds of drugs that enter Yemen illegally every year. The SBDMA gives a notice of these drugs' names and categories so as to be confiscated.

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Story and photos by Amira Nasser

SANA'A, Sept. 16 - The third campaign for blood donations at Sana'a University's Faculty of Medicine, organized by the Diagnostic Medical Association (DMS), started Sunday and lasts until Thursday.

Doctor Mohammed Al-Maqtari, an associate professor at the Faculty of Medicine, and one DMS' founding members, said informing people about the unknown medical problems they suffer from is one of the basic goals of the DMS. He said pre-marital testing covers health issues that Yemenis tend to shy away from focusing on, yet they suffer from these issues. He said Yemenis marry without paying attention to the importance of the test.

"Our society lacks the knowledge of health awareness, especially in marriage issues," Al-Maqtari said. Ferdoos Al-Ja'ory, head of the DSM and a student at the Faculty of Medicine, said it is important to comprehend the risks that come from ignoring premarital testing. She said it is the duty of people in the medical field to warn society about medical problems.

"Medical problems are one of the biggest barriers for social progress anywhere in the world,"



Blood donations can be made at Sana'a University until Thursday.

she said.

Al-Ja'ory said the DSM opened tents for blood donation to aid people who are sick with Thalassemia and Sickle cell anemia.

"Encouraging people to donate blood is the message that we want to spread among people," she said.

Reem Abdul-Naser, a first year student at the Faculty of Medicine, donated blood, saying there are many people who need these donations.

"I call for all people to give to help patients who need a blood donation, especially the rare blood groups like AB or O-," she said.

Ibrahim Al-Hammadi, from Ibb, said he donated his blood because Thalassemia patients need blood regularly.

"We can give the chance of life to the patients who suffer from the physical pain and the financial ability to cover treatment expenses," he said.

Al-Maqtari said it should be obligatory for people to receive premarital testing in Yemen to protect the coming generations from having health problems.

17 September, 2012



House of Representatives: A house of ineffectiveness

Story and photo by Amal Al-Yarisi

ince the political uprising of last year, the monitoring performance of the parliament has been characterized as weak, with sessions often halted for lengthy time periods, according to a report prepared by the Yemeni Polls Center (YPC) in Sana'a.

The House of the Representatives is almost legislatively paralyzed. Because of the structure of the parliament, members cannot perform their legislative duties while at the same time playing into ineffective political sidings. This has led to a fragile supervising and legislative role, according to Hafit Al-Bukari, the manager of YPC.

Al-Bukari said the legitimacy of the parliament is neither clear nor effective, indicating its term has ended.

"Currently, the parliament drives its legitimacy from political agreements represented by the Gulf initiative," he said.

Parliament today handles insignificant missions in order to complete the roles of government and of the executive authority, separate from its legitimate legislative missions, Al-Bukari said.

"The House of the Representatives has only been responding to political powers, and its performance is intangible."

AbdulazizJubari, an independent parliament member, said the Gulf initiative gave the parliament an in to cooperate with the rest of the government; however, it has not done fulfilled this role.

"The parliament members have been believing that their role is to attend and go," Jubari said.

Ahmed Saif Hashid, another



The House of Representatives demonstrates "intangible" performance, YPC Manager Hafit Al-Bukari said.

independent parliament member, said parliament is still as it was in the past, and it works based on the Gulf initiative. He said the legislative body cannot genuinely reform the situation either now or in the future.

"Change cannot be realized while parliament still performs based on political share and quotas of power that largely impact its performance," he said. "The parliament is one of the corrupt factions."

In addition to its feeble supervisory and legislative role, in the past period, parliament has witnessed a state of tension among its members. For example, some members enter the parliament carrying weapons. Consequently, the parliament head issued a decision banning weapons inside

the building. Ali Al-Ansi, a parliament member, said all members agreed on the decision to ban weapons, indicating that the reason behind the rifts is the differing opinions of the parliamentarians.

However, the weapons ban has not been implemented, according to Mohammed Al-Qubati, an opposition member.

^aThese deeds are legitimately unacceptable, and the breaches of parliament is a breach of national sovereignty."

Al-Bukari said parliament members are the ones who contradict the laws they help create; a shining example is their inability to execute the decision to ban weapons on the grounds.

"The decision suggested by the parliament head is symbolic and useless because it could only be applied inside the parliament. It is supposed to be that parliament members should not carry weapons outside as well." Al-Bukari said members don't

Al-Bukari said members don't remember such a decision because they think they are the state and stand for the law.

"We look for nothing but a state of law and order," parliament member Mohammed Naji Al-Shaef said.

Al-Shaef denied accusations that he broke into the parliament grounds, accusing the deputy head of parliament, Himyar Al-Ahmer, of contravening the parliament decree that bans weapons.

What Al-Ahmer did provoked the members of parliament; thus, some of them ended up coming onto the building grounds by force, with

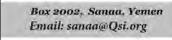




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escorts, according to Al-Shaef.

Al-Qubati said parliament leadership should lift immunity from anyone looking down on its decrees.

For his part, Sheikh Sinan Al-Aji, a parliament member affiliated with the General People's Congress, said all members must implement any decision; this has not happened.

"These people don't know the meaning of the state of law and order," Al-Bukari said. "These members came just to form gangs in the parliament. They don't know the parliament is a legislative council. It should be a model in applying and respecting the law. They count the parliament as a power to strengthen their tribal strength. Anyone showing disrespect for this council doesn't deserve to be one of its members."

He went on to say the state made a mistake by allowing such members to join a state institution.

"The situation of the parliament is bad and almost ineffective because of them."





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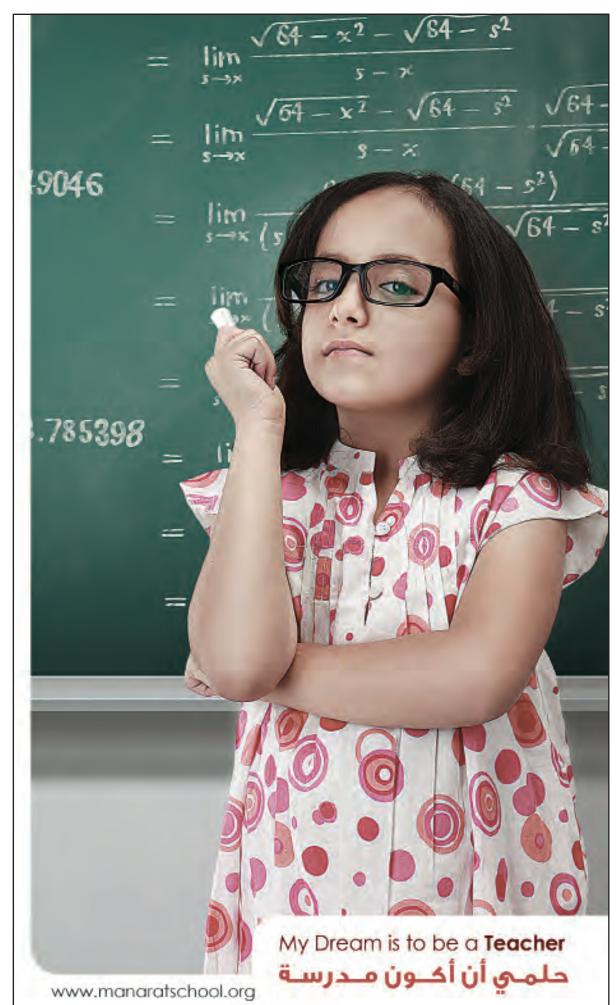
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Feature

17 September, 2012





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Stigma around mentally ill patients slowly fades

Story and photos by Amira Nasser

sychiatry in Yemen suffers from a long series of difficulties despite efforts made by in-country psychologists to follow developments in the psychiatry world.

There are approximately 500,000 psychiatric patients and 1.5 million neurology patients in Yemen, according to 2010 statistics cited by the Al-Amal Psychiatric Hospital. The statistics indicate that about

50 psychologists are working in Yemen, spread across the governorates. This averages out to one psychologist for every 40,000 psychiatric patients.

Doctor Abdullah Abdul Wahab Al-Sharabi, a psychiatry and neurology specialist, said one of the biggest obstacles psychiatrists in Yemen face is the increase in patients despite the stagnant number of doctors.

"There are psychologists working in hospitals and in psychiatry centers, but it's considered few because psychiatry in Yemen is still in the first steps," he said.

Contrary to the statistics, Al-Sharabi said the number of the psychologists in Yemen numbers 70, and they cover different areas.

Yemeni culture and beliefs contribute to the delay in psychiatric therapy development in Yemen. Most people resort to mental health centers after they try all the traditional healing ways. They always use honey and herbs and go to charlatans to heal their patients.

Ali Saleh's niece who was mentally ill, so her parents took her to a sheikh.

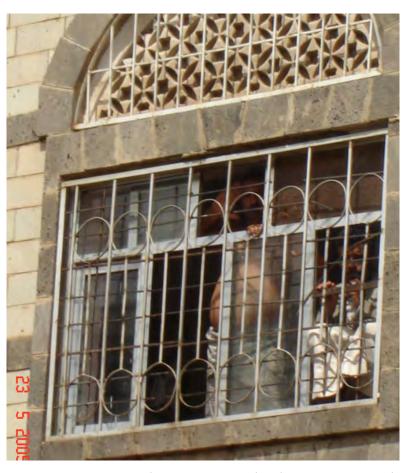
"The sheikh gave her a mixture of honey, which forced her to vomit," he said. "Her family saw her shouting, and they were glad because they thought it meant the genie was leaving her [body]."

Al-Sharabi said even after patients come to the hospital for medical healing, they believe the medicines considered as drugs, which create a large distance to heal the patients in the nearest time.

People opinions in the street match with Al-Sharabi's talk. Abdul Wali Al-Jahmi, a contractor in Sana'a, said many families consider mental illness a stigma, so they don't want to admit a family member is ill. "If we think correctly, psychiatry patients are people who have a disease, and they need to go to the doctor to recover," Al-Jahmi said.



The Al-Amal Psychiatric Hospital houses mentally ill patients.



A man salutes the outside world from his window at the hospital.

when it's already too late, making it difficult for doctors to treat them.

Monira Hassan, a homemaker from Taiz, said in Yemen, the first step to healing those patients is to take them to sheikhs because of the

patients, so they try to get medical treatment as soon as possible.

"People seem to understand doctor's instructions; they keep following up on their relatives in mental health centers, and they show a good

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Ibrahim Al-Qadhi, a mathematics teacher in Sana'a, said he noticed that the majority of Yemenis take their family members to the hospital

lack of awareness.

"People believe that the patient has genie or he has been under spell, so they lose a lot of time before seeking medical treatment," she said.

However, Al-Sharabi assured that since the 1980s, the culture is changing and today, people are better equipped to comprehend the nature and the needs of psychiatry

cooperative spirit with the medical staff," Al-Sharabi said.

He added that psychiatry centers in Yemen offer good services to patients, in parallel with providing medicine in hospitals and pharmacies for patients, but he mentioned it needs time to cross the cultural and traditional barriers remaining in Yemeni society.





Embassy storming in defense of prophet



Protestors outside the U.S. embassy Thursday set tires on fire and burned the American flag.

Story by Ahmed Dawood Photo by Sadeq Al-Wesabi

n the past week, people at gatherings, qat sessions, markets and mosques are always talking about the American-made film depicting the Prophet Muhammad and the reactions to the film in several Arab countries, including Yemen.

The U.S. embassy in Sana'a was stormed by hundreds of heated youth protesting against the "Innocence of Muslims," a short film available on YouTube that insults the prophet.

The demonstrators chanted several slogans such as, "No embassy, no ambassador" and "We don't accept an apology unless the ambassador leaves" in condemnation of the film.

The film enraged Yemenis, but the reaction that followed raised more controversy. Some people supported the protestors' actions while others opposed them.

Hussein Al-Madani, one of the protesters, said he participated in Thursday's protest at the embassy in Sana'a to defend the Prophet Muhammad from those who insulted him.

"This isn't the first time the prophet has been insulted," he said. "We lost patience because the prophet is everything and is dearer than ourselves. If we do nothing to

defend him, we aren't Muslims." Mohammed Ibraheem Amir, another protestor, angrily repeated the phrase "except the Messenger of Allah."

Amir said he is ready to die for the sake of Prophet Muhammad. He called on all Arab and Muslim rulers to cut ties with the U.S. so that it won't happen again.

Yahia Al-Dailami, a religious clerk, said residents took to the streets to express anger because of the film. He said U.S Ambassador Gerald Feierstein was supposed to meet them and apologize to them, but he didn't because he pays no attention to the feelings of Muslims. Al-Dailami said storming the

embassy and trying to burn it is

as ugly as enraging the feelings of Muslims worldwide. He called on the U.S. government to apologize to Muslims and to pledge to prosecute the filmmaker. He also wondered how protestors

were able to storm the embassy despite the high level of security.

Obama must apologize For his part, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi apologized to the U.S. government for what happened, as did the reconciliation government.

Mohammed Ibraheem, an activist at Sana'a's Change Square, wondered why Hadi apologized, saying that U.S. President Barack Obama should have apologized to the families of the people injured during the embassy protests and for the production od such a movie in his country.

Faris Al-Hemiari, a journalist, said it is very necessary that the U.N. adopt legislation preventing insults against revered people of any religion.

Al-Hemiari said he is bewildered as to how embassy security was so easily breached and how protesters were able to reach the embassy. He also wondered why the Yemeni government apologized to the U.S.

He added sending U.S. Marines to protect the embassy against Yemeni law, which is why the parliament has disagreed with the move. He said the government bears all responsibility.

Abdulwahab Al-Humaiqani, the secretary general of the Al-Rashad Party, said Yemenis have the right to express anger against the insulting of the Prophet Muhammad, but they should do so peacefully. He said defending the prophet isn't by way of destroying and attacking because this isn't what the prophet's moral values are about.

He called on the U.S. to respect



Muslims and to stop such acts that insult them. He questioned the contradiction in the American viewpoint because, from his perspective, they consider insulting the prophet as freedom of expression while they are enraged if someone says anything about the Holocaust.

Abdulmalik Al-Fuhaidi, Al-Mo'tamar Net Site's editor-inchief, said defending the prophet can't be done this way. He said there are more civilized ways to

defend him.

Al-Fuhaidi said the majority of protestors didn't watch the movie and knew nothing about it, but they were enraged to hear about the prophet being insulted. The actions by people outside the embassy prove they are ruled by a culture of violence and looting, he said.

"Arabs and Muslims were supposed to agree on producing an international movie, clarifying the truth of Islam instead of violence and chaos," he said.





Sub-Area Manager for Mareb & Shabwa governorates

Background:

The Public Works Project (PWP) is one of the main components of the Social Safety Net. It was established in 1996 with the main objectives of mitigating the adverse effects of the Economic Reform Program on the poor segment of the society.



Medical Experts on the Frontline

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Merlin is an international NGO, based in the UK, saving lives in the world's toughest places. Merlin responds with healthcare, when people are overwhelmed by natural disaster, conflict or disease and in need of immediate help. We focus on treating those who are beyond the reach of existing health services. After the immediate crisis, Merlin stays on to assist recovery. Using our expertise, we support health workers and strengthen existing health services. We build resilience by helping those at risk of future health disasters, to be better prepared.

Merlin announces the following positions for its start-up humanitarian programme in Hodeidah.

Closing date is Thursday, Sept 27th, 2012

Medical vacancies:

- Governorate Nutrition Coordinator- Hodeidah
- District Nutrition Coordinator-Hodeidah
- Nutrition information system officer-Hodeidah
- Health & Nutrition Promotion Officer (BCC)-District Hodeidah
- Medical Officer (Mobile Nutrition team)- District Hodeidah
- Medical officer (Hospital-Stabilisation Centre)- District Hodeidah
- Midwife- District Hodeidah
- Nurse-District Hodeidah
- Pharmacist-Hodeidah

Operational support vacancies:

- Governorate Logistics Officer-Hodeidah
- Finance & Administration Officer-Hodeidah
- WASH officer-Hodeidah
- District Logistics Officer-Hodeidah
- Warehouse Officer-Hodeidah

If interested or for more information, please go to **<u>yemenhr.com</u>** and search Merlin.

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

Main objectives are creation of short-term employment; provision of infrastructure to improve services and environmental conditions of the poor communities; community participation in project selection, preparation and implementation, and, development of local contracting and consulting firms.

The Sub-Area Manager shall be responsible for the smooth implementation of all sub projects activities in Mareb and Shabwa governorates. The office of the sub-area is settled in Mareb.

The main duties to be performed by the Sub-Area Manager are to :

- Manage all the implementation activities for the projects in the governorates and supervise the site works
- Insure the implementation consultants performance and follow up their reporting
- Supervise and review contractors interim certificates
- Insure the full coordination with the Local Authorities and local communities to select the needed infra structure for their districts and arrange to collect the community contribution
- Will be involved in solving all the problems related to the projects implementation with the contractors, consultants, communities,.....etc

Qualification criteria:

- academic background with degree in civil engineering;
- well documented experience, with at least 10 years in the preparation for and implementation of infrastructure works;
- well documented experience in dealing with government officials and the private sector;
- experience in community participatory activities;
- ability to manage and promote team works; and
- good communication and writing skills and fluency in Arabic and English.
- preferably, for the procurement component, having previous experience in dealing with
- international financing agencies and relevant procurement procedure.

All application letters along with a detailed resume should be submitted by 15/10/2012 to PWP director office in Sana'a Almahrokat street branch from Zubairy street Tel. +967 1 409283/7.

The result of the selection will be published at the PWP web site: www.pwp-yemen.org



nexen*

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISOR

Department: **IT & ADMINISTRATION** Location: Sana'a

Job Duties:

6

- Supervises contracted service providers to ensure proper maintenance, a) repair and improvement of company offices and residential facilities.
- Coordinates with the EH&S Department on all safety issues in relation to b) office and residential facilities.
- Plans and supervises the preventive maintenance program for the c) company facilities.
- Responsible for planning accommodations for expat visitors or d) employees arriving to Sana'a.
- Responsible for providing sole source justifications for purchases above e) 10,000 USD & Emergency waivers.
- Runs the Administration help desk. Tracks all requests that are made for f) services or maintenance.
- Responsible for all the aspects of Administration of main conference q) room. Supervise mail room staff & arrangement for training courses and required materials.
- Responsible for renewing all the satellite subscriptions for apartments h) including updating all smart cards' information and keep records up to date.
- i) Keep records/histories of lease/ release information for rented apartments for auditing purposes.
- Responsible of updating Admin inventories, maintaining automotive list, providing statistics and graphs for the annual vehicles accidents, renewing vehicles permits.
- Ensures Apartments and office telephone directory is up to date. Make k) sure all apartments are provided with the latest emergency warden networks and emergency contact numbers.
- Provides Consumption reports for supplies provided by the department. I)
- Makes sure all Sana'a vehicles have drive right, download data base on m) monthly basis with coordination with EH &S.
- Helps manager in visas issuing, travel requests tracking, n) telecommunications payment and records.
- Coordinates with field Administration group to ensure mail, travel 0) arrangement carried efficiently.
- Performs any other tasks requested by IT & Admin Manager, management p) team including generating reports on maintenance, admin activities and providing budget assumption.
- Assists in the preparation of accurate expenditure levels on AFE's and q) G& expenditure for effective management of the departmental budget.
- Involved in the arrangements of company functions such as the annual r) staff party, farewell parties, Board of Directors visits, Labour Day celebration etc.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree in Admin Management, finance, or related field and а. min. of 5 years experience.
- b. Minimum of 5 years experience in administrative supervisory role

k) Helps manager in visas issuing, travel requests tracking, telecommunications payment and records.

Vacancies for Yemeni Nationals Only

- I) Coordinates with field Administration group to ensure mail, travel arrangement carried efficiently.
- Performs any other tasks requested by IT & Admin Manager, management m) team including generating reports on maintenance, admin activities and providing budget assumption.
- Involved in the arrangements of company functions such as the annual n) staff party, farewell parties, Board of Directors visits, Labour Day celebration etc.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of secondary education (12 years) followed by formal а. secretarial training.
- 2-4 years of administrative support experience in an office environment, b. with intermediate experience in word-processing and spread sheet application.
- Very Good knowledge of English. C.
- d. Excellent knowledge of computer applications including word processing, spread sheets, e-mail, lotus Notes and SAP.

ASSET PROTECTION COORDINATOR

Department: Asset Protection

Hadramout, BAK-PF-Block 51 Location:

Job Duties:

- Supervises the contract guard force, to ensure they carry out their a) duties as per the company policy.
- Responsible for the journey management and controls the whereabouts b) of all personnel leaving the BAK PF and monitors the booking in and out log regularly.
- Liaises with the local military to ensure external patrolling is carried C) out efficiently and escorts, when required, are arranged in a timely manner.
- Supervises the search of vehicles and personnel entering and exiting d) the facilities to ensure that unauthorized items do not enter or leave the facilities.
- Controls the removal of company property from BAK PF and this e) includes controlling gate passes and manifests, checking items against documents, processing and signing documents and maintaining a filing system.
- f) Issues permanent ID cards to employees, guests, visitors, contractor companies and vendors as appropriate.
- Carries out patrols of the BAK PF on foot or vehicle a specified number g) of times during the shift. Reports directly to the Asset Protection Superintendent on any security threat that involves Access Control and assists with investigations of theft.
- Supervises and administers contractors' access to the BAK PF to ensure h) that duties are properly carried out and according to their contract.
- Makes weekly reports and detailed end of shift hand-over notes to the i) Asset Protection Superintendent. Will work 2 weeks day shift, 2 weeks night shift.

programming, user maintenance, MACs for phone sets.

- Provides support for the use of Inmarsat terminals. f)
- Performs other related duties as assigned by supervisor. g)
- h) Follows up services provides to ensure service payments and licenses.
- i) Install. Maintain TV satellite network

Minimum Requirements:

CANADIAN NEXEN PE'

- a. Bachelor's degree in Telecommunications engineering or related field
- Two years experience in the related field. b.
- Good understanding of communications software and PC based C. applications.
- Good knowledge of written and verbal English, with a strong technical d. orientation.
- Valid Yemen driving license. e.

Compensation & Benefits Analyst

Department:	Human Resource
Location:	Sana'a

Job Duties:

- a) Responsible for SAP Reviewer role to review and check In-Yemen medical invoices for the contracted hospitals.
- Reviews and process employee's medical expenses claims of In-Yemen b) non-approved hospitals and OOY medical expenses claims for funding. Verifies medical expense claims including medical bills, transport, per diems, airline tickets and generates final settlements for the cases to ensure consistency with the medical policy guidelines and the approved fee guide.
- Monitors the activities of the contracted hospitals to ensure that their C) services meet or exceed their performance under the contract and Nexen's expectations. Resolves employee conflicts with the medical facilities and settles any concerns or miscommunication related to the medical care access and eligibility
- Ensures the National Family Medical Plan is consistent with Nexen's d) integrity and financial SOX controls.
- Reviews, analyzes and recommends to HR Manager appropriate e) medical advances for out of Yemen medical cases.
- Coordinates, in conjunction with Field HR and HSE&SR the medical f) evacuation from the Field to Mukalla/Sana'a.
- Coordinates with the Company's doctor to review special outstanding g) medical cases to obtain his/her opinion and recommendation regarding the treatment alternatives.
- h) Follows up with out of Yemen hospitals and the Company's medical advisor to obtain information about the cases undergoing treatment abroad.
- i) Verifies emergency and sick leaves in accordance with Company's Policy. Conduct regular audit reviews of the job description data base.
- Carries out job evaluation assignments on all new and updated JDs j) and maintains the integrity of the job evaluation system. Responsible for Issuing & calculating all routine National Salary Recommendations including new hires SRs.

- C. Computer skills (Excel, Word, SAP)
- d. Strong command of the English language, both verbal and written

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Department: IT & ADMINISTRATION Location: Sana'a

Job Duties:

- Responsible for creating of the purchase/Service requisitions for IT a) & Admin Department, and other departments when required and forwarding them for release and execution. Providing procurement with the necessary info. Keeping backups of all the quotations and SAP requisitions.
- Responsible for providing sole source justifications for purchases above b) USD 10,000 & Emergency waivers.
- Responsible for requests of accommodations for expat visitors or C) employees arriving to Sana'a.
- Responsible for all the aspects of Administration of main conference d) room, fleet records, vehicles permit renewal, Visas records.
- Assist in renewing all the satellite subscriptions for apartments including e) updating all smart cards' information and keep records up to date.
- Keep records/histories of lease/ release information for rented apartments f) for auditing purposes.
- Responsible of updating Admin inventories, maintaining automotive g) list, providing statistics and graphs for the annual vehicles accidents, renewing vehicles permits.
- Ensures apartments and office telephone directory is up to date. Make h) sure all apartments are provided with the latest emergency warden networks and emergency contact numbers.
- Assists in provision of Consumption reports for supplies provided by the i) department.
- Makes sure all travel requests are processed, keeps records to follow i) up invoices.

- Manages the Access Control Ops room with CCTV and Intrusion j) detection systems and supervises the guards to make sure the monitor and record information.
- Carries out local site inspections on weekly basis, this is to make sure k) that safety and security procedures are implemented.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of Secondary (12 years) education. а.
- 3-5 years' experience in industrial security/access control. b.
- Basic computer skills including word and excel, lotus notes and C. outlook.
- Good knowledge of English written and oral. d.
- Driving license. e.

f.

- Must be physically fit.
- Priority given to personnel having a military, police or a security g. background.
- h. Supervisory experience and leadership ability.

COMMUNICATIONS TECHNICIAN

- **Department: IT & ADMINISTRATION** Location:
 - Sana'a/Hadhramout, BAK-PF, Block 51

Job Duties:

- a) Performs planned maintenance on the Sana'a communications equipment. Includes checking and testing equipment BAKPF to manufacturers specifications, using a variety of tools and specialized test equipment to effect required maintenance.
- b) Maintains necessary records and reports such as service reports, telephone cable records, site logs, equipment inventory etc.
- C) Installs and maintains UPSs, Power supplies and Battery charger.
- d) Provides equipment and user support for video conferencing system.
- e) Maintains PABX and voice mail systems including PABX and voice mail

- Administers the Level Progression Salary Program independently on a k) monthly basis.
- Responsible of Filing & Documenting all job evaluation data & scores I) electronically as per the Compensation & Benefits guidelines.
- Maintains the job description data base in Lotus Notes and ensures m) integrity of the compensation data and processes.
- In conjunction with other HR personnel participates in compensation n) surveys and the analysis of the results and the development of recommendations for Company wide annual salary programs.
- Works closely with managers and supervisors in the development of 0) job descriptions.
- Create and produce reports for Managers/ Supervisors and line p) managers as requested.

Minimum Requirements:

- a. Bachelor's degree in Commerce or Administration or equivalent. Compensation & Benefits certification is a plus.
- 3-5 years experience in HR department, mainly in benefits and/or b. compensation section.
- Advanced knowledge of Excel processing, spreadsheets, and database C. applications.
- High level of proficiency in English and Arabic (both written and verbal)
- Excellent communication skills e.

COST ACCOUNTANT

Department: Location:

Field Finance Hadhramout, BAK-PF, Block 51

Job Duties:

a) Reviews all general ledger coding of a specific area of responsibility (example B14 Opex, B51 Opex, Capex) and analyzes for coding

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discrepancies against the most current budget/outlook. Once discrepancies have been verified, detailed journal entries are posted to correct the miscoded entries. While carrying out this process, the cost accountant will be attentive in identifying irregular activity/coding and will communicate these to the Senior Cost Accountant and the Planning & Reporting Supervisor for investigation.

- Ensures that all tasks related to the month end close for a specific area b) of responsibility are carried out correctly and on time. This includes all regularly defined duties as well as a pre-month end analysis to make certain that the general ledger accurately reflects the financial activity of the operation when the month end does close.
- Assists the Senior Cost Accountant in preparing adjustments and C) accruals for Opex and Capex based on analysis and information obtained from Cost Center Managers.
- For a specific area of responsibility, independently assembles month d) end reports for submission to the Planning & Reporting Supervisor by communicated deadlines. Follows up on any resulting questions from the Planning & Reporting Supervisor promptly.
- Supports the group's planning function by assuming additional e) responsibilities during peak periods of the planning cycles processes. This is intended to allow the Planning & Reporting Supervisor and Senior Cost Accountant to focus on executing the planning cycle processes more proficiently. Aside from this indirect support, there is no direct involvement of this position with the preparation of the annual budget and outlooks.
- Continuously analyze existing procedures and suggest changes to f) increase the efficiency, accuracy or overall quality of the group's work.
- Assists the Planning & Reporting Supervisor and Senior Cost Accountant g) in developing accurate responses to Cost Recovery Audit queries as they relate to Opex and Capex.
- Assists in providing general and analytical support to all field departments h) as required.
- Supports the group's continuity by accurately documenting what has i) taken place, what is pending and what changes/policies have been implemented during the rotation in a complete set of handover notes directed to the rotational partner. To further enhance continuity, handover notes should be discussed with the Planning & Reporting Supervisor prior to leaving on off shift.
- Carries out other similar or related duties as directed by Planning and j) Reporting Supervisor - Field Ops, Senior Accounting Supervisor - Field Ops and Finance Manager.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor's Degree in Commerce or equivalent. а.
- 3-5 years or more general accounting or finance experience. b.
- Good verbal and written English communication skills. C.
- Good working knowledge of SAP, Microsoft Office and Lotus Notes. d.
- Basic knowledge of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) e. and International Oil & Gas industry knowledge.
- Basic internal controls and Sarbanes Oxley compliance f. understanding.
- Basic knowledge of international fiscal systems including petroleum g. sharing contracts and petroleum policies and procedures.

equipment malfunctions and taking corrective action. Utilizes specialized measuring and testing instruments such as but not limited to, voltmeters, ammeters, and meggers etc. Makes standard assessments relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment. Plans and lays out certain work from blueprints, sketches, wiring. Assembles, dissembles and completely overhauls electric motors, drives, pumps, switchgear, generators, etc. Modifies or reconditions parts and fits manufacturers' spares on electrical circuits, motors and switchgear.

- Connects and disconnects high voltage electrical power supplies up to e) 69kv after area has been isolated by Electrical Foreman. Authorized for electrical isolations and issuing electrical isolation permits up to 480 volts.
- f) Carries out other similar or related duties and preventative maintenance work as deemed necessary to support the Plant and Field activities.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of secondary (Technical) education (12 years) followed by a. 2 years' full-time formal training in electrical trades and 3-6 years of related experience.
- b. Good knowledge of English (both written and verbal), good computer skills with familiarity with Microsoft Word & Excel.
- Valid Yemen driving license. C.
- d. Ability to work in a multicultural environment

ESP TECHNICIAN

Department: Maintenance Location:

Hadramout, BAKPF, Block 51

Job Duties:

- a) Installs, maintains, repairs and diagnoses trouble in the Surface Drive Equipment systems, ESP pumps or ESP associated electrical equipment at well sites or in the workshop.
- Participates in planned and preventative maintenance programs b) and breakdown work. Includes checking, adjusting and diagnosing equipment malfunctions and taking corrective action.
- c) Utilizes specialized measuring and testing instruments such as but not limited to, voltmeters, ammeters, and meggers etc. Makes standard assessments relating to load requirements of electrical equipment.
- Plans and lays out subsurface equipment to install downhole and d) works with Logistics and Production Engineering to return downhole equipment pulled to stock or to be sent for repairs. Assembles, and dissembles ESP electrical motors and pumps.
- Modifies or reconditions parts and fits manufacturers' spares on e) electrical circuits, motors, drives and ESP pumps. Required to monitor the run condition of surface equipment as well as make changes to run parameters as requested by Production.
- f) Authorized for electrical isolations on Variable Speed Drive applications up to and including 5 KV

Minimum Requirements:

Engineering degree in Electro-Mechanical or Completion of secondary a. (Technical) education (12 years) followed by 2 years' full-time formal training in ESP trades and 3-6 years of related experience.

resources policies and procedures.

- d) Coordinates with Sana'a HR team the labour relations in all areas of employee issues and relations, to improve labour relations in compliance with Company Policy and Yemen's labour law.
- Participates and implements Human Resources initiatives and projects e) as required, re: assisting in the administration of the annual and probationary performance management review process, coordinating skills ladder review with managers and participating in the job evaluation process.
- Develops and delivers presentations to managers regarding Human f) Resources initiatives and programs and the performance management process, National reconciliation process, National Compensation Structure and Program, Corrective Action etc.
- g) Prepares promotion and level progression letters and translates correspondence in English or Arabic as and when required. Administers National employee data changes for Field employees.
- h) Performs excess / deficit days reconciliations for National employees. Includes collecting timesheets, preparing reconciliation and memo advice to submit to Payroll for payment/ deduction. Administers National employees' Sick Leave, Emergency Leave and Unpaid Leave in accordance with the Company policy.
- Creates and produces reports for HR Manager and line managers as i) requested using the HR information system's (ABRA) standard and ad hoc reports and manipulating data in various spreadsheets.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree in Business Administration or equivalent. а.
- 3-5 years human resources experience including experience in b. recruiting and employee relations.
- Computer skills including Word and Excel (as well as spreadsheets and C. database applications.
- d. High level of proficiency in English and Arabic (both written and verbal)

MECHANICAL TECHNICIAN

Department: Maintenance Location:

Hadramout, BAKPF, Block 51

The Mechanical Technician maintains repairs and installs a variety of equipment at BAKPF and in the field such as pumps, valves, compressors, diesel generators etc.

Job Duties

- a) Maintain commission and carry out major overhauls on Caterpillar, Perkins, Wartsila diesel generators. Perform work from drawings, and diagrams, including both operational and maintenance manuals, to manufacturer's specifications.
- Disassembles equipment using hoists, hand tools and power tools. b) Determines nature of repair and examines parts to detect problems, uses measuring tools such as calipers, micrometers and other instruments to determine correct tolerances
- Services generator/pump drivers, including changing and testing C) lubricants and coolants etc, in accordance with planned procedures.
- Daily inspections of generators, changing fuel nozzles, repairing leaks, d)

Electrical / Instrumentation Technician

Maintenance **Department:** Hadramout, BAKPF, Block 51 Location:

Job Duties:

- a) Installs, repairs, calibrates, troubleshoots and maintains all instrument control systems in the plant and field facilities. Covers control valves, electronic pneumatic transmitters, electronic flow measuring devices, electronic and pneumatic pressure controlling devices, chemical injection facilities from small to medium size pumps, and PLC/data acquisition equipment.
- Troubleshoots and repairs other equipment such as office equipment, b) fire & gas detection systems, etc. within the scope of skill and training.
- Installs, maintains, repairs and diagnoses trouble in the electrical C) systems or electrical equipment. Includes troubleshooting motors, wiring, power supplies (Wartsila, Caterpillar diesel engines and Solar turbines), well site equipment, 69/13.8kv overhead line network, switchgear, power generation control and protection equipment.
- Participates in planned and preventative maintenance programs d) and breakdown work. Includes checking, adjusting and diagnosing

- He will have completed Variable Speed Drive Courses and Submersible b. Pump Course.
- Good knowledge of English (both written and verbal), good computer C. skills with familiarity with Microsoft Word & Excel.
- Valid Yemen driving license. d.
- Ability to work in a multicultural environment e.

HR ANALYST

Department: **Human Resources** Location: Hadhramout, BAK-PF, Block 51

Job Duties:

- a) Provides advice to National employees on policy interpretation, as well as other employee relations issues such as performance management and disciplinary matters, investigating employee grievances and resolving issues.
- b) In coordination with HR-Sana'a participates in the recruitment of Nationals, including posting jobs internally and externally; screening and testing candidates etc.
- Provides coaching and advice to line Supv/mgrs regarding human C)

- changing fuel and air filters. Shipping/Mainline Pumps Fire Water Pumps and Systems.
- e) Repairs and carries out major overhauls on mechanical pumps. Changing mechanical seals, as required. Repair by replacing, reworking, or refinishing worn or damaged parts. Makes adjustments to functional parts of equipment using hand tools, and specialized equipment.
- Reassembles equipment and tests performance. Carries out services f) and inspections on all types of valves including ball valves gate valves and specialized valves associated with storage tanks.
- Carries out planned maintenance on all of the above plant and equipment. g) Includes; checking fluid levels, checking for leaks in mechanical seals as necessary, taking vibration readings, checking for abnormal noises, and performing quarterly alignment checks.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of secondary (Technical) education (12 years) followed by a. 2 years' full-time formal training in mechanical trades and 3-6 years of related experience.
- 2 years experience in an oil and gas environment preferred b.
- High level of proficiency in English and Arabic (both verbal and written) C.
- Valid Yemen driving license. d.
- Ability to work in a multicultural environment e.

APPLICATION CRITERIA:

1. Applications must be submitted through our email address:

Recruitment-Yemen@nexeninc.com

- 2. Applications must be submitted NO later than September 26, 2012
- Selection will be based on the most qualified applicants 3.
- Please make sure that your Application contains all the needed personal contact and qualification information 4.
- 5. Faxed or Handed-In CV'S will NOT be considered
- Only short listed will be contacted for test /interview

8 Opinion



Why is the Arab world so easily offended?

Fouad Ajami WashingtonPost.com First published Sept. 15

odernity requires the willingness to be offended. And anti-American violence across the Middle East and beyond shows, that willingness is something the Arab world, the heartland of Islam, still lacks.

Time and again in recent years, as the outside world has battered the walls of Muslim lands and as Muslims have left their places of birth in search of greater opportunities in the Western world, modernity – with its sometimes distasteful but ultimately benign criticism of Islam - has sparked fatal protests. To understand why violence keeps erupting and to seek to prevent it, we must discern what fuels this sense of grievance.

There is an Arab pain and a volatility in the face of judgment by outsiders that stem from a deep and enduring sense of humiliation. A vast chasm separates the poor standing of Arabs in the world today from their history of greatness. In this context, their injured pride is easy to understand.

In the narrative of history transmitted to schoolchildren throughout the Arab world and reinforced by the media, religious scholars and laymen alike, Arabs were favored by divine providence. They had come out of the Arabian Peninsula in the 7th century, carrying Islam from Morocco to faraway Indonesia. In the process, they overran the Byzantine and Persian empires, then crossed the Strait of Gibraltar to Iberia, and there they fashioned a brilliant civilization that stood as a rebuke to the intolerance of the European states to the north. Cordoba and Granada were adorned and exalted in the Arab imagination. Andalusia brought together all that the Arabs favored – poetry, glamorous courts, philosophers who debated the great issues of the day.

If Islam's rise was spectacular, its fall was swift and unsparing. This is the world that the great historian Bernard Lewis explored in his 2002 book "What Went Wrong?" The blessing of God, seen at work in the ascent of the Muslims, now appeared to desert them. The ruling caliphate, with its base in Baghdad, was torn asunder by a Mongol invasion in the 13th century. Soldiers of fortune from the Turkic Steppes sacked cities and left a legacy of military seizures of power that is still the bane of the Arabs. Little remained of their philosophy and literature, and after the Ottoman Turks overran Arab countries to their south in the 16th century, the Arabs seemed to exit history; they were now subjects of others. The coming of the West to their world brought superior military, administrative and intellectual achievement into their midst and the outsiders were unsparing in their judgments. They belittled the military prowess of the Arabs, and they were scandalized by the traditional treatment of women and the separation of the sexes that crippled Arab society. Even as Arabs insist that their defects were inflicted on them by outsiders, they know their weaknesses. Younger Arabs today can be brittle and proud about their culture, yet deeply ashamed of what they see around them. They know that more than 300 million Arabs have fallen to economic stagnation and cultural decline. They know that the standing of Arab states along the measures that matter -

political freedom, status of women, economic growth - is low. In the privacy of their own language, in daily chatter on the street, on blogs and in the media, and in works of art and fiction, they probe endlessly what befell them.

But woe to the outsider who ventures onto that explosive terrain. The assumption is that Westerners bear Arabs malice, that Western judgments are always slanted and cruel.

In the past half-century, Arabs, as well as Muslims in non-Arab lands, have felt the threat of an encircling civilization they can neither master nor reject. Migrants have left the burning grounds of Karachi, Cairo and Casablanca but have taken the fire of their faith with them. "Dish cities" have sprouted in the Muslim diasporas of Western Europe and North America. You can live in Stockholm and be sustained by a diet of Al-Jazeera television.

We know the celebrated cases when modernity has agitated the pious. A little more than two decades ago, it was a writer of Muslim and Indian birth, Salman Rushdie, whose irreverent work of fiction, "The Satanic Verses," offended believers with its portrayal of Islam. That crisis began with book-burnings in Britain, later saw protests in Pakistan and culminated in Iran's ruling cleric, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, issuing a fatwa calling for Rushdie's death in 1989. The protesters were not necessarily critics of fiction; all it took to offend was that Islam, the prophet Muhammad and his wives had become a writer's material. The confrontation laid bare the unease of Islam in the modern world.

The floodgates had opened. The clashes that followed defined the new terms of encounters between a politicized version of Islam awakened to both power and vulnerability – and the West's culture of protecting and nurturing free speech. In 2004, a Moroccan Dutchman in his mid-20s, Mohammed Bouyeri, murdered filmmaker Theo van Goghon a busy Amsterdam street after van Gogh and a Somali-born politician made a short film about the abuse of women in Islamic culture.

Shortly afterward, trouble came $to \, Denmark \, when \, a \, new spaper there$ publishedadozencartoonsdepicting the prophet Muhammad; in one he wears a bomb-shaped turban, and another shows him as an assassin. The newspaper's culture editor had thought the exercise would merely draw attention to the restrictions on cultural freedom in Europe but perhaps that was naive. After all, Muslim activists are on the lookout for such material. And Arab governments are eager to defend Islam. The Egyptian ambassador to Denmark encouraged a radical preacher of Palestinian birth living in Denmark and a young Lebanese agitator to fan the flames of the controversy. But it was Syria that made the most of this opportunity. The regime asked the highest clerics to preach against the Danish government. The Danish embassies in Damascus and Beirut were sacked; there was a call to boycott Danish products. Denmark had been on the outer margins of Europe's Muslim diaspora. Now its peace and relative seclusion were punctured. The storm that erupted this past week at the gates of American diplomatic outposts across the Muslim world is a piece of this history. As usual, it was easily ignited. The offending work, a 14-minute film trailer posted on YouTube in July, is offensive indeed. Billed as a trailer for "The Innocence

of Muslims," a longer movie to come, it is at once vulgar and laughable. Its primitiveness should have consigned it to oblivion.

It was hard to track down the identities of those who made it. A Sam Bacile claimed authorship, said that he was an Israeli American and added that 100 Jewish businessmen had backed the venture. This alone made it rankle even more offending Muslims and implicating Jews at the same time. (In the meantime, no records could be found of Bacile, and the precise origins of the video remain murky.)

It is never hard to assemble a crowd of young protesters in the teeming cities of the Muslim world. American embassies and consulates are magnets for the disgruntled. It is inside those fortresses, the gullible believe, that rulers are made and unmade. Yet these same dispense diplomatic outposts coveted visas and a way out to the possibilities of the Western world. The young men who turned up at the U.S. Embassies this week came out of this deadly mix of attraction to American power and resentment of it. The attack in Benghazi, Libya, that took the lives of four American diplomats, including Ambassador J. Christopher Stevens, appeared to be premeditated and unconnected to the film protests.

The ambivalence toward modernity that torments Muslims is unlikely to abate. The temptations of the West have alienated a younger generation from its elders. Men and women insist that they revere the faith as they seek to break out of its restrictions. Freedom of speech, granting license and protection to the irreverent, is cherished, protected and canonical in the Western tradition. Now Muslims who quarrel with offensive art are using their newfound freedoms to lash out against it.

These cultural contradictions do not lend themselves to the touch of outsiders. President George W. Bush believed that America's proximity to Arab dictatorships had begotten us the jihadists' enmity. His military campaign in Iraq became an attempt to reform that country and beyond. But Arabs rejected his interventionism and dismissed his "freedom agenda" as a cover for an unpopular war and for domination.

President Obama has taken a different approach. He was sure that his biography — the years he spent in Indonesia and his sympathy for the aspirations of Muslim lands would help repair relations between America and the Islamic world. But he's been caught in the middle, conciliating the rulers while making grand promises to ordinary people. The revolt of the Iranian opposition in the summer of 2009 exposed the flaws of his approach. Then the Arab Spring played havoc with American policy. Since then, the Obama administration has not been able to decide whether it defends the status quo or the young people hell-bent on toppling the old order. Cultural freedom is never absolute, of course, and the Western tradition itself, from the Athenians to the present, struggles mightily with the line between freedom and order. In the Muslim world, that struggle is more fierce and lasting, and it will show itself in far more than burnt flags and overrun embassies.

The Face of Indefinite Detention

Baher Azmy NYTimes.com First published Sept. 14

EFORE he died on Sept. 8, Adnan Farhan Abdul Latif had spent close to 4,000 days and nights in the American prison at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. He was found unconscious, alone in his cell, thousands of miles from home and family in Yemen.

Eleven years ago, he found himself in Afghanistan at the wrong place and the wrong time. It was an unusual set of events that took him there. Years earlier Mr. Latif had been badly injured in a car accident in Yemen. His skull was fractured; his hearing never quite recovered. He traveled to Jordan, seeking medical treatment at a hospital in Amman; then, following the promise of free medical care from a man he met there, journeyed to Pakistan, and eventually to Afghanistan.

Like so many men still imprisoned at Guantánamo, Mr. Latifwas fleeing American bombing – not fighting – when he was apprehended by the Pakistani police near the Afghan border and turned over to the United States military. It was at a time when the United States was paying substantial bounties for prisoners. Mr. Latif, a stranger in a strange land, fit the bill. He was never charged with a crime.

The United States government claims the legal authority to hold men like Mr. Latif until the "war on terror" ends, which is to say, forever. Setting aside this troubling legal proposition, his death and the despair he endured in the years preceding it remind us of the toll Guantánamo takes on human beings.

Adnan Latif is the human face of indefinite detention.

In the landmark 2008 case Boumediene v. Bush, the Supreme Court ruled that Guantánamo detainees were entitled to "meaningful judicial review" of detainees the legality of their detentions, via the writ of habeas corpus -aconstitutional check obligating the government to demonstrate a sufficient factual and legal basis Boumediene decision, in principle, ought to have given hope to Mr. Latif and men like him.

And it was under such principle that two years later, a United States District Court judge hearing Mr. Latif's habeas corpus petition ordered him released, ruling that the accusations against him were "unconvincing" and that his detention was "not lawful." By that time, Mr. Latif had been cleared for release from Guantánamo on three separate occasions, including in 2009 by the Obama administration's multiagency Guantánamo Review

Task Force. Nevertheless, the Department of Justice appealed the district court's decision to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit - which has ruled in the government's favor in nearly every habeas corpus appeal it has heard. The appellate court reversed the trial judge's release order, effectively ruling that evidence against detainees must be presumed accurate and authentic if the government claims it is.

A strong dissenting opinion criticized the appellate court majority for not just "moving the goal posts," but also calling "the game in the government's favor."

But Mr. Latif didn't see it as a game. He was dying inside. Like other men, he had been on a hunger strike to protest his detention. After losing the appeal of his case, he told his lawyer, "I am a prisoner of death."

Three months ago, the Supreme Court declined to hear the appeals of Mr. Latif and six other detainees, who pleaded for the court to restore its promise of meaningful review of their cases.

But what is unsaid in all of the court rulings is that Mr. Latif was imprisoned not by evidence of wrongdoing, but by accident of birth. In Guantánamo's contorted system of justice, the decision to detain him indefinitely turned on his citizenship, not on his conduct. With Mr. Latif's death, there

are now 56 Yemenis who have been cleared for release by the Guantánamo Review Task Force

for imprisoning someone. The since 2009 but who remain in prison. President Obama, citing general security concerns, has imposed a moratorium on any and all transfers to Yemen, regardless of age, innocence or infirmity.

It is fair, and regrettable, to assume that some of these detainees will die there as well.

Mr. Latif, after all, was the ninth man to die at Guantánamo. More men have died in the prison camp than have been convicted by a civilian court (one) or by the military commissions system in Guantánamo (six). In 2006, Salah Al-Salami, a Yemeni, and Yasser Al-Zahrani and Mani Al-Utaybi, both Saudis, were the first men to die at Guantánamo. Their deaths were called suicides. even though soldiers stationed at the base at the time have raised serious questions about the plausibility of the Defense Department's account. (Full disclosure: the Center for Constitutional Rights represents the families of two of the men who died.)

According to the government, three more detainees committed suicide and two others died of natural causes. There has been no independent investigation into any of the deaths, however; there has been no accountability for a range of constitutional and human rights violations at Guantánamo.

The government has not yet identified the cause of Mr. Latif's death, but it is Guantánamo that killed him. Whether because of despair, suicide or natural causes, death has become an inevitable consequence of our politically driven failure to close the prison – a natural byproduct of the torment and uncertainty indefinite detention inflicts on human beings.

The case of Adnan Latif should compel us to confront honestly the human toll of the Guantánamo prison – now approaching its 12th year in operation. We can start this reckoning by releasing the 86 other men at Guantánamo who the United States government has concluded no longer deserve to be jailed there.

Baher Azmy is the legal director of the Center for Constitutional Rights.

Amid tensions in the Middle East, reject all voices of extremism

Nathan Lean WashingtonPost.com First published Sept. 14

> his is a sad time for Americans and global citizens who desire a more peaceful and tolerant

terrorists alike hoped to spread in streets of Tripoli to demonstrate the first place.

Drowned out by rampant political posturing and speculation are the stories of peaceful Libyans who held up signs renouncing the violence in their country, saddened that their religion had been abused and that

against violence and extremism.

The voices of hate that hope to fracture our society along religious lines should have no place in our public discourse. Though they see themselves as entrenched on opposing sides of a growing faith divide, extremists of all religious faiths are actually the crack that runs down the middle, splitting a unified and united world into two warring fragments. It is the responsibility of all peaceloving citizens to respond to this senseless division with consistent and amplified calls for tolerance and inclusion. Refusing to partake in sensational and broad-brushed narratives - and acknowledging the differences between the violent fringes and the non-violent majority - is a necessary first step. For if there was anyone who knew of the distinction between terrorists and ordinary, peaceful Libyan Muslims, it was Stevens, who in the end gave his life for a country and a people he believed in and loved.

Fouad Ajami, a senior fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution, is the author of "The Syrian Rebellion" and "Dream Palace of the Arabs: A Generation's Odyssey."

world. The events of the past two days in Libya, Egypt, and now in Yemen, have tarnished the prospects for political stability in a region on the brink of realizing a brighter future.

The tragic death of the U.S. Ambassador to Libya, Christopher Stevens, an unnecessary and heartbreaking consequence of unbridled anger and hatred, came amidst a wave of violence directed at U.S. diplomatic outposts in the Middle East, sparked, at least in part, by an amateurish anti-Muslim film depicting prophet Muhammad as a desert-wandering imbecile, preoccupied with homosexuality and pedophilia.

But ordinary Libyans should not be swept under the rug with the terrorists, which carefully planned and carried out the Benghazi attack. And to smear Libyans as the "usual suspects" - freedom-hating, anti-American, violent-prone Muslim extremists – is to ignore that reality and buy into the cosmic war narrative that the Islamophobes and

their faithful ally, Stevens, had been taken from them. "Sorry people of America, this is not the behavior of our Islam and Profit [sic]," read one young boy's sign. "Chris Stevens was a friend to all Libyans," read another.

Many in the mainstream media were more obsessed with tracing down nebulous links between the film and a Florida-based pastor than they were with reporting that dozens of Muslim organizations all over the world - from Minnesota to Singapore - condemned the violence in public statements or press conferences.

And, more interesting to some were the film's supposed "100 Jewish donors" (who allegedly gave \$5 million to produce the flick) than the citizens of Benghazi who were resolved in their commitment to raise money and rebuild the U.S. Consulate. While politicians tiptoed lightly around the whole affair, careful not to offend their November voting bases, Libyans declared that they would march through the

Nathan Lean is the editor-in-chief of AslanMedia.com and the author of "The Islamophobia Industry: How the Right Manufactures Fear of Muslims," which will be released Sept. 18, 2012 by Pluto Press.

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Interview

Artist Lamia Al-Kibsi to the Yemen Times:

"Yemen is the last country to be interested in painting."

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

espite all the obstacles standing in the way of Yemeni women artists, Lamia Al-Kibsi– with her stubborn determination—overcomes all barriers she and her colleagues face.

The head of Art House in Sana'a and a prominent artist, she says she is in a country that "doesn't appreciate female artists and their 'remarkable' works."

As a child, Al-Kibsi passed her time painting—painting her teacher, painting the chalkboard in her classroom at school, painting Sana'a landmarks. She would participate in painting competitions at the Gulf level, and once she won first prize.

Instead of buying sweets or jewelry with her Eid money, like all the other girls did, she bought paintbrushes and art books. Al-Kibsi has participated in different national and international art exhibitions, and she says there is a big difference between the art of painting in Yemen and in other countries she's visited.

"I've been to some countries, and I noticed they consider painting an important, essential and main part of life. They highly appreciate this art, while people in Yemen consider it a minor art."

Al-Kibsi says Yemen is full of talented artists, but the problem is finding a place to use their talents.

"We in the Art House try to help those with talents and provide them with consultations, but the house lacks a lot of material and equipment," she says. "The building is very old and inappropriate. We've repeatedly talked to the Ministry of Culture about providing us with a modern, larger building, but they said they cannot pay more than 60,000 riyals (less than \$300) per

month for rent."

Al-Kibsi says she thinks the sidelining of painting as an important art in Yemen is partly from a lack of awareness about the importance of the art by society and officials.

"Yemeni society doesn't realize that colors, beauty and painting are very important to our life and our generation," she said. "Unfortunately, Yemen is the last country to be interested in painting."

Society's stance on women artists

Speaking about the difficulties that face women artists in Yemen, she says, "Yemeni society thinks it's shameful for women to work as an artist. They think that women should stay at home and limit their relations only to their fathers, brothers and husbands."

"We should raise awareness among Yemenis to convince them that art fines are not a disgrace," she says. "Yemeni families consider it reprehensible for girls to express their views though painting."

Al-Kibsi says painters are in need of a special art house for female artists because "current art houses are dominated by male artists, and sometimes those artists stay for long time chewing qat, so they prevent us from practicing our work freely."

As a result of the difficulties women artists face, many appeared strong and active in practicing their craft, but, surprisingly, declined. "We have yowy talented formula

"We have very talented female artists who can compete at a global level."

However, Al-Kibsi also says some Yemeni artists suffer from psychological problems, and some cannot even afford the cost of transportation. For some women artists, it is prohibited from them to go to Art House without their *mahram* (a close relative). "Yemeni paintings are more appreciated outside Yemen," she says. "Unfortunately, Yemeni businessmen buy paintings from foreign artists for a lot of money, while they don't regard original, Yemeni paintings."

Among these challenges and difficulties, Al-Kibsi is optimistic about the future of painting in Yemen.

"This year, various forms of art appeared such as graffiti, photography, painting and sculpture. I'm sure that Yemeni paintings will be globally recognized very soon."



Lamia Al-Kibsi



Al-Kibsi's art is meant to display Yemeni fashions, traditions, history and the faces of Yemen's people.



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Feature



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ridge belps schools deliver the best education poss ensive support, including teacher training, classroom resources and a ning c



An alliance yet to form

where there is less tribalism.

This view is in line with the

attitude triggered following the

breakout of last year's uprising

against former President Ali

AbdullahSaleh'sregime, an uprising

that eventually led to Saleh's

removal from power. Proponents

of this perspective speak of the new

Yemen, considering this alliance as

the People's Democratic Republic

"Taiz and the south are alike,

dissimilar with the population of

the north although people in the

north seek change as well," Taizian

activists cited in the report said.

"What the nation really wants is

non-centralism and distance from

Saleh Hyabik, a political activist

in Hadramaut, said if Yemen

employed a federal system, then the

south could absorb Taiz because the

Taizians are similar to southerners,

vet they hold different opinions

Theoretically, the report said

cooperation between the middle

of the country and the south could

be realized; however, it cannot

practically be achieved because

many of the opposition affiliates

in Taiz, Ibb and Hodeida oppose

fair reconciliation of the southern

"All the northerners deem the

south as a godsend," the report

reads. "They differ only on how to

divide what they get. All of them

In case the uprising in the north

attained its objectives, there would

be an opportunity to re-negotiate

about he social constitution of the

country, said the report, adding

that the Middle Region of Yemen

and southern Yemen would be in a

position conducive to establishing

a powerful political bloc capable of

have the same tribal mindset."

regarding their decisive stance.

Sana'a."

issue.

and the Middle Region of Yemen.

Muaad Al-Maqtari

n October 2011 report released the by International Crisis "Breaking Group. Point? Yemen's Southern Question," indicated the existence of a historical relationship between south Yemen and Yemen's middle region.

According to the report, Yemen's middle consists of Ibb, Hodeida and most importantly Taiz. The report said these governorates have been in touch with the south on a multitude of issues such as immigration, trade and marriage.

Politically, many figures from Taiz once held significant positions in the People's Democratic Republic, particularly people from a district called Al-Hujaria, an area that the once-southern leader Abdulfatah Ismael comes from. Some educated southerners consider Al-Hujaria a rural area of Aden.

Based on cultural, social and historical analogies, the report anticipated the emergence of a political alliance between Taiz and the south. However, thus far, despite half of Aden's population coming from Taiz—especially from Al-Hujaria-this alliance has yet to form.

The report said there are two contradictory political perspectives with regard to the Yemen's middle. The first attempts to make Aden

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION (MOPHP) SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONTROL PROJECT (SCP)) Grant No. (H542) HEALTH POPULATION PROJECT (HPP) Grant No. (H640-RY)

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT for LOCAL PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR ASSISTANT

The Government of Republic of Yemen has received financing from the International Development Association (IDA) toward the cost of the Schistosomiasis Control Project and Health Population Project & intends to apply part of the proceeds to cover the cost of the contracts for recruitment of Project Administrator Assistants (2 no). The Ministry of Public Health and Population now invites Yemeni qualified applicants for the position according to the job descriptions and qualifications specified below

Duties and Responsibilities

- 1. The Assistant for Project Administrator Assistant reports directly to the Project Manager of the Schistosomiasis Control Project, and works closely and coordinates with the Project. He/she is responsible for the administration of the project funds in compliance with the provisions of the Grant Agreement, the Project Implementation Plan and Project Implementation Manual. He/she is also responsible for the management of the PAU and the performance of its staff.
- Specifically and on behalf of the Project Manager, he/she is responsible for: 2.
- (a) coordinating and providing administrative support to the project for the implementation of the Project activities, and acting as the liaison with all the stakeholders concerned including the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), the MOPHP and maintaining regular liaison with the project and the Bank to ensure smooth project implementation on behalf of the Project Manager;
- (b) responsible for contract management for all contracts under the Project;
- (c) responsible for managing the audit team that will conduct independent verification and certification of the project outputs and activities and will compile the project progress reports, and ensuring the timely submission

and Taiz closer on the basis of a transferring political weight as well commented on the success of Alas realizing non-centralism. new alliance that works to transfer the political weight to the south,

country's southern and middle the report.



"All the northerners deem the south as a godsend," the report reads. ... "All of them have the same tribal mindset."

success in Aden

Some of Al-Hujaria's figures represent other districts in modern civil state groups, in addition to being prime ministers of the People's Democratic Republic in spite of the fact that Al-Hujaria doesn't geographically belong to the south let alone hold posts in Sana'a, Aden, Hodeida and Taiz.

Consequently, this reflects the political and social activities of the district. Ali Al-Dalaei, a political activist, said following the independence of Aden in 1967, the Socialist Hujaria was active in the Nationalist front led by Ismael, causing the dismissal of the bourgeois Hujaria-represented by Hael Saeed Ana'am-to Hodeida and Taiz.

chief judge Ahmed Al-Wazeer



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 and Development programs

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On the contrary, if the political regime carries on as is-with an inner circle run by former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Ali Mohsen and Al-Ahmer's strong family-then future cooperation between the sections is uncertain, according to

Hujaria fails in Sana'a but sees

Politically, Al-Hujaria's former



Hujaria's leaders, saying they are symbols of art and sport in Aden, and they were judges and ministers until the south unified with the north. "They failed in Sana'a," Al-

Wazeer said Al-Wazeer said events in August 1968 and in October 1978 in Sana'a reveal the hostility sparked by tribal alliances with Islamic political

movements in the north. The conflict of Al-Hujaria figures in Sana'a and Aden projected Al-Hujaria as ideologically infected.

"The district was on a bordering area prior to unification; it paid the price dearly because of these discrepancies," Al-Wazeer said. "The liberal elite departed Aden because of the leftist policies, but they did not find the right atmosphere in Sana'a, where they suffer from the same destiny."

Abdulrakeeb Abdulwahab was killed in 1968; Isa Mohammed Yousif was executed in 1978. Moreover, Abdullah Abdulalim was forced into exile, and Ahmed Al-Noman was denied nationality in addition to his son, Mohammed, being killed.

Abdulghani Thabet, a leading Nasserite figure, said the ideology and the place of Al-Hujaria made Al-Hujaria's figures leaders for conflicting fronts. They led them to be the first victims; Al-Noman waded through a battle against the tribal-Islamist political alliance as a leader lacking in soldiers and weapons. He faced the same fate as Abdulfatah Ismael, Thabet said.

"To date, the June 13 Movement has not been repeated as a movement, absorbing Al-Hujaria in the state structure in the north," Thabet said. "In the south, the Southern Movement excluded Ismael's group picture with his four comrades who shared the same fate in January 1986."

- of certification required for IDA's no objection
- (d) supervising and directing all PAU staff in the performance of their respective duties and ensuring the efficient functioning of the unit;
- (e) facilitating Bank missions, and following-up on agreed upon action plans with the Project.
- (f) establishing and maintaining a monitoring and evaluation tool for the Projects' performance indicators which will be linked to the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system of the MOPHP;
- (g) submitting periodic progress reports of the project implementation as per the grant agreement, the project appraisal document, and the project operations manual in a timely manner to the Government and the Bank;
- (h) analyzing differences between planned and actual progress of Project implementation and discuss with the Project and propose how to address the delay to the Project Manager;
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- (j) submitting annual external financial audits to IDA in a timely manner;
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- (l) participating in the preparation of annual plans and implementation schedules to ensure that project activities are on schedule and are meeting established performance standards based on technical inputs from the Project;
- (m) assisting in the selection of consultants, the approval of their terms of reference, their briefing, and administration of their contracts in consultation with the Project;
- (n) arranging for the review and approval by the appropriate authorities, of all reports, plans, specifications and other material related to the project in consultation with the Project;
- (o) ensuring that internal and external reports are prepared and filed as required to satisfy IDA and government regulations, auditing requirements, and general public.

Qualifications:

- Qualifications would be the following. However, experience and performance in prior assignments would also be a key factor in the selection process.
- (a) Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, Management or related fields.
- (b) Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in project administration/ management or in coordinating technical and development programming.
- (c) Experience in international agencies is a plus. (d) Health Sector Experience is a plus.
- (e) Good understanding of international procurement, financial management and accounting procedures.
- (f) Proficiency in the use of computers. (g) Fluency in both Arabic and English.

Interested applicants, who meet the above requirements, may submit their applications with their CVs and supporting documents to the address below by October 6, 2012. Selection will be processed in accordance with IDA (World Bank) guidelines for selection and employment of consultants and the IDA Financed Project Management Units (PMUs) Guidelines for Establishment and Operations.

Attention: Dr. Abdul Hakim Al-Kohlani; Project Director

Ministry of Public Health and Population - Program's Building Schistosomiasis Control Project (SCP) - Project Administration Unit (PAU) - 2nd Floor Al – Hasabah – Mazda Street - Sana>a - Republic of Yemen Tel: +967 1 230 347 - Facsimile: +967 1 220 299 - Email: yom-2007@hotmail.com

The role

You will be the contact person with the country IT delegate person for all IT issues relating to the Haradh project, ensuring the reliability of the local e-mail system in the project areas, taking regular backups of all local data, ensuring that the virus protection software is installed, providing training to all project staff, and inducting new staff in Oxfam's computer systems. You will be providing first level hardware maintenance and upgrades, maintaining the Local Area Network and the NT server, managing contracts with external suppliers of goods and services, and ensuring the communication links with head office.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with proven experience in basic hardware and operating systems. You should have the ability to solve some of the hardware problems, provide good support on applications to the users, meet deadlines, organize work effectively, and travel to the field. Any additional experience in emergency relief would obviously be an advantage, proving your resilience and ability to maintain team work under pressure. You should have training skills.

Partnership Development Officer (1 position)

Location: Sana'a Contract Duration: one year

The role

You will ensure all Oxfam teams are well-oriented about Oxfam GB partnership principles and mandatory processes; identify and update the mapping of appropriate partners for Oxfam programmes both state and non state, work with the Head of Development Programmes, Governance Manager, and concerned team to identify and respond to priorities for other civil society programming in Yemen and input into proposal and strategic development. You will be leading all partnership assessments in coordination with project managers and staff; supporting programme teams in the assessment and identification of new partners, and development of roles and responsibilities at programme level. You will assist in periodic updates of all projects in Oxfam systems - use the update opportunities in providing training for the project focal points; support, and lead the development of high quality partners' capacity building plans and ensure that Civil Society Organizations (CSO) partners are benefiting from the delivered plans. Carefully review partnership agreements with its annexes and ensure its consistency, accuracy and completeness by working directly with project teams; work with the Finance team to develop / review guidelines for use by partners in financial planning and management. You will contribute to funding proposals by identifying/ mapping partners that contribute to proposed projects as well as budgeting; develop and periodically update partnership agreements management sheet that reflects the status against the key particulars of each agreement and its annexes

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with 3 years experience in working in development projects at local level and with CSOs; demonstrate good communication skills and ability to work with others and as part of a team. You will have excellent oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic, representation skills, sound computer skills and willingness to travel extensively in country. You will have report writing skills and negotiation and influencing skills.

To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in either of these positions, please send 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 30th September 2012

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



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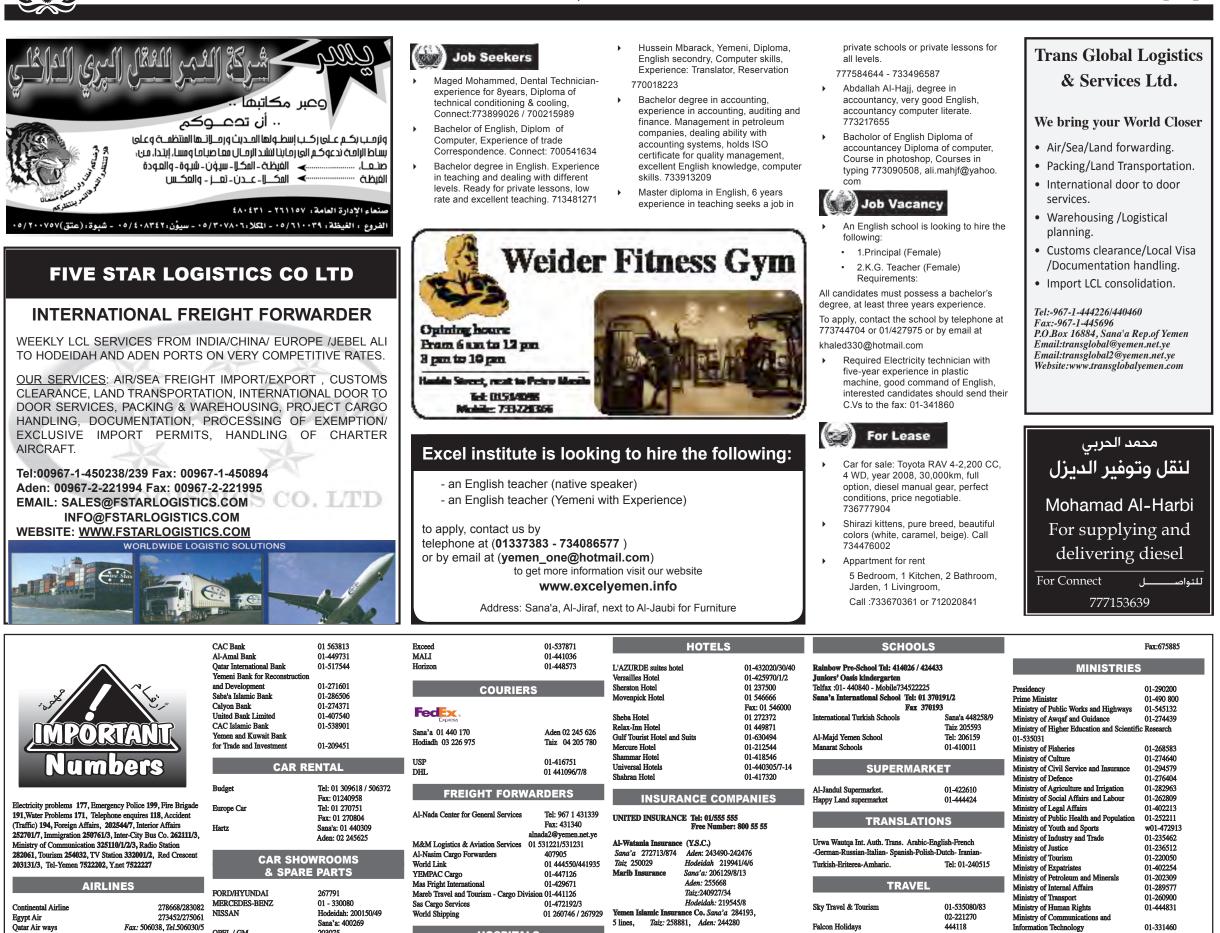
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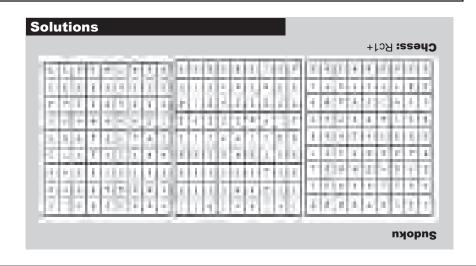
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Coffee Break

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Plays address human rights

Story and photos by Samar Qaed

human rights play within competition the Our Rights Initiative, organized by Future-Partners for Development in cooperation with Equal Access Organization, concluded Saturday at the Cultural House in Sana'a.

Sami Al-Qobati, the coordinator of the competition, said the competition aims to introduce the ability of young people to spread a culture of respecting human rights, which is important to society both in times of political stability and in times of turmoil.

Al-Qobati said the competition targeted youth since they need to be enlightened about their rights.

"Through this competition, we can convey human rights concepts," he said. "The scenarios have been chosen by youth participants themselves." Saleh Al-Saleh, a director, said,

"Theatre is developing with the passage of time. By including rights issues, we aim to find suitable solutions and to eliminate some wrong behaviors."

Al-Saleh said the solutions dramas in Yemen provide aren't enough since professional playwrights cannot delve deeper and solve problems.

Anas Hameed, an actor partici-pating in "Poverty and Expatriation," said the lack of financial support prevents talented youth from presenting their plays. Moreover, the presence of partisan and sectarian policies doesn't provide freedom for playwrights to write about the problems facing the country.

Theatre in Yemen should present human rights issues for Yemenis to instill human rights concepts and the international accords in an understandable way, according



The plays grapple with various human rights issues such as violence against women and job rights.



The competition targeted Yemeni youth in order to teach them human rights concepts.

"Most of the produced works, which focus on human rights, are restricted to holding workshops, training courses and conferences for the same activists; therefore, freedom concepts are absent for the majority of people," he said.

Omar Ja'dal, director of "Be in My Place," said theatre can achieve media and social development not through protesting and destroying but through changing the way of thinking and enlightening people through art.

"Be in My Place," which discusses violence against women, won first place in the competition. "Poverty and Expatriation," which depicts

unemployment and looking for jobs abroad, placed second, and "Ambition," which discusses the rights of people to hold jobs to improve their living situation, came third.

The competition will continue in other five governorates. The winning teams from those governorates will compete in Sana'a next month.





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to Nabeel Khader, a member of the competition's panel.