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المشغل الأول و الأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن



Saving a fading art: Fuad Al-Qotari carves instruments by hand in his small shop in Sana'a. Working diligently, he produces ouds and the local variation of the stringed instrument, the turbi. For Al-Qotari, instrument-making is a passion. Though not considered the most noble profession by some Yemenis—including Al-Qotari's own family—he has not let criticism stop him from honing his age-old craft. (Report on Page 8)



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13 die in Raima, 2 in Hajja after inhaling fumes

A greater reliance on generators has led to more accidental deaths

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

RAIMA, Aug. 21 — The local council in Raima governorate, located west of Sana'a, announced on Tuesday that 13 people died are believed to have died in their home as a result of inhalation of fumes from their generator. On the same day, two people in Hajja governorate, located north of the capital were also reported to have died of the same cause.

According to the Hassan Al-Amri, the general secretary of the local council in Raima, preliminary investigations indicate that the family was using the generator inside their house and died in their sleep from inhaling an excessive amount of smoke from the gas-run generator.

"The corpses have not been buried yet because coroners are yet to [conduct autopsies] in order to confirm the cause of death," Al-Amri told the Yemen Times.

"Almost daily we receive notifications of deaths [or injuries] caused by generators," said Brigadier Abdulkareem Me'yad, the head of the Civil Defense Authority in Sana'a,

adding that it usually has to do with misuse of the machinery including running it inside the home.

Generators (typically gas-run) are found all over Yemen and have become a necessity for most businesses and homes that have to cope with the country's frequent power outages. Me'yad says the number of deaths have skyrocketed this year something he attributes to an overall increased reliance on generators in homes.

Local merchants say due to their low-cost, imported models from China have fed the market. Cheap models often malfunction though, Me'yad said.

"The Civil Defense Authority is paying field visits to shopowners in an attempt to instruct buyers about [proper use of] the generators," said Me'yad. "This is the only solution as we cannot oblige people to [not buy the faulty models]."

But, much of the problem with generators falls on a lack of awareness on the part of the owner as Me'yad suspects is the case with the family in Raima. He says citizens should never operate their generator in closed places or inside homes as the engines emit carbon monoxide. Generators should be placed in yards or other areas where there is plenty of ventilation.

Last month, a generator explosion inside a house in Mahweet governorate, killing 19 people.

Safety First — 9 tips to keep you and your family safe when operating a generator

- Always read and follow the manufacturer's operating instructions before running Generator.
- Engines emit carbon monoxide. Never use a generator inside your home, garage, crawl space, or other enclosed areas.
- Only use your generator outdoors, away from open windows, vents, or doors.
- Use a battery-powered carbon monoxide detector in the area you're running a generator.
- Gasoline and its vapors are extremely flammable. Allow the generator engine to cool at least 2 minutes before refueling and always use fresh gasoline. If you do not plan to use your generator in 30 days, don't forget to stabilize the gas with fuel stabilizer.
- Maintain your generator according to the manufacturer's maintenance schedule for peak performance and safety.
- Never operate the generator near combustible materials.
- If you have to use extension cords, be sure they are of the grounded type and are rated for the application. Coiled cords can get extremely hot; always uncoil cords and lay them in flat open locations.
- Generators produce powerful voltage - Never operate under wet conditions



Tips provided by the United States National Safety Council, a non-profit organization

Security officer assassinated in Aden

Officials nephew killed in attack, AQAP-link suspected

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

ADEN, Aug. 21 — Several armed men shot Colonel Ali Hadi, the manager of the Political Security Operations Department in Aden, and his nephew who was traveling with him dead on Wednesday in Aden.

According to eyewitness accounts as relayed to security personal, the unidentified number of armed

men drove by Hadi's car where his nephew was sitting beside him, and opened fire. Dozens of bullets were fired, security officials said. The perpetrators were able to quickly flee the scene in their car.

As of now, security officials say they believe Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula affiliate may be behind it the attack.

"Preliminary investigations indicate that the armed men belong to Al-Qaeda [in the Arabian Peninsula]," Mohammed Musa'd, the spokesperson of Aden security, said. "Additionally, [believed] members had made a recent threat to start assassinating leading security personnel in Aden governorate."

Musa'd said previous attempts on been made on Hadi's life.

Security is on high alert and investigations are underway, he added.

Since the beginning of this year, approximately 90 security officers and soldiers have been assassinated in Yemen, according to the Ministry of Interior.



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Quoted



“Many people can make the oud—I wanted a challenge.”

— **Fuad Al-Qotari**, instrument-maker, specializing in the Yemeni turbi, a stringed instrument related to—but slightly different from—the oud.

“Names bring wealth or poverty.”

— Sana’ani **Taha Abdulla**, explaining Yemeni traditions and superstitions which hold that a person’s name influences their destiny.

“Almost daily we receive notifications of deaths [or injuries] caused by generators.”

— **Hassn Al-Amri**, the general secretary of the local council in Raima on people not safely using generators in their homes.

AROUND TOWN



Poultry for sale in Sana’a. One boy grips a chicken in a market in the capital city. (Samar Qaed)

ADVERTORIAL

Sabafon eighth Surprise Card Awards

In a festive celebration, Sabafon telecommunication company announces winners of its either draw for the Surprise Card Awards, which was launched at the beginning of the year.

The celebration which took place in Aden was attended by marketing communication manager Mr. Mohammed Al-Abbadi and a number of distinguished guests, journalists and local figures. The event was

Prisoner attempts suicide, is released to psychiatric ward

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

TAIZ, Aug. 21 — A prisoner was released from Taiz Central Prison on Monday after attempting suicide the previous evening, Taiz Central Prison Director Mohammed Nayef Al-Hemiari said.

The 37-year-old prisoner shut himself in a bathroom and used a lighter to set himself on fire. He did not have access to gasoline, Al-Hemiari said.

Other prisoners put out the fire and the man was taken to the prison’s small health clinic before being transferred to a hospital in Taiz with a burn center. The prisoner was not seriously injured, Al-Hemiari said.

The man had been incarcerated for eight months at the time of the suicide attempt for attacking his father. He was also fined YR50,000 (about \$250), which was paid off by a philanthropist during Ramadan, Al-Hemiari told the Yemen Times.

“The prisoner remained in pris-

on because his father requested [it],” Al-Hemiari said.

The prisoner was released to a psychiatric hospital. Al-Hemiari denied reports that prison employees mistreated certain prisoners.

“The administration treats everybody equally,” he said.

Tawfeeq Al-Shuaibi, the head of the National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedom (HOOD), a local non-profit organization said some prisoners are allowed items such as knives, qat and cigarettes, which are technically prohibited.

“Prisoners aren’t treated equally in Taiz Central Prison. A sheikh’s son isn’t treated like a regular person,” Al-Shuaibi said.

There are sections inside the prison where prisoners are separated based on their social status.

With a capacity for 400, Taiz Central Prison currently accommodates 1,300 prisoners and migrants, according to Al-Shuaibi.

President Hadi establishes committee to mediate Houthi-Salafi conflict in Sa’ada

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SA’ADA, Aug. 21 — President Abdu Rabu Mansur Hadi established a committee on Wednesday tasked with ending the renewed clashes in Damaj, Sa’ada between the Houthis affiliates and Salafis.

President Hadi ordered the committee to meet with five representatives from each

group in order to reach a solution to the conflict, said Hassn Zaid, head of the Al-Haq Party.

Three Damaj residents were killed and eight wounded Tuesday and Wednesday after the two sides exchanged gunfire, Damaj resident Mohammed Al-Wadei said. Machine guns and bazookas were used during the clashes.

“The Houthis tried to enter Talol village in Damaj on Tuesday, but residents stopped them,” Al-Wadei stated.

Ongoing clashes prevented both groups from transporting their wounded to hospitals. The state has not yet intervened, Al-Wadei said.

Mujeeb Al-Humaid, a researcher specialized in Islamic affairs, told the Yemen

Times that the Houth-Salafi conflict started in 2007 when area Houthis attempted to persuade Damaj locals to join their fight against state forces. Locals refused.

Following the end of the sixth government war launched against the Houthis, the Houthis attempted to gain control of Damaj, where the Salafis have maintained control.

13 dead, dozens injured in Houthi-Islah clashes in Amran

Land disputes lead to more bloodshed

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA’A, Aug. 21 — Armed clashes between Houthi members and Islah tribesmen left 13 people dead and dozens injured in Amran governorate on Monday. Seven of the killed were Houthis and six were Islah tribesmen. Clashes continued through Tuesday afternoon.

Amran Security Manager Colonel Mohammed Turaik told the Yemen Times that land disputes were at the root of the conflict. Both sides claim ownership over land on Al-Janah Mountain.

Security forces intervened but could not end the clashes, Turaik said. Both sides had heavy weaponry, including RPGs.

“The Houthis bombarded Sheikh Abdulla Bin Hussein Al-Ahmar’s house with RPGs. The guard’s house was damaged in the attack,” Turaik said. “The governorate

is witnessing chaos and security forces are unable to maintain stability.”

Sheikh Al-Ahmar’s house is used to host tribal meetings and mediations.

National Dialogue Conference (NDC) Houthi representative Ali Al-Emad told the Yemen Times that the Houthis will accept the government’s solution to the ongoing clashes. The alternative is instability, he said.

“The confrontations will perhaps last for weeks if the government keeps its distance from the conflict,” Al-Emad said.

Declared a governorate after unity in 1990, Amran has 20 districts and a population of over 800,000.

Islah Party member Abdulla Abu Rakba said the Houthis started the clashes by taking-over land belonging to Islah affiliates.

“[We] will see further clashes between the two sides in the [coming] days until Islah regains control of those areas currently occupied by



A three-day conference kicked off on Tuesday held by the Judicial Forum, a judiciary union that advocates for the rights of judges, to discuss ways the forum can be more effective in defending members of the judiciary against attacks. Held at the May 22 Hall in Sana’a, 3,000 judges and other judiciary staff are participating. A human rights group that tracks such violations ranging from murder attempts to verbal threats say that 59 such violations have taken place against judges, prosecutors, lawyers and administrators in this line of work since the beginning of the year. The judicial forum was established in 1991 and is headed by Judge Esam Al-Samawi.

the Houthis,” he said.

The majority of armed confrontations between Houthis and Islah tribesmen in Amran and Sa’ada are over strategic properties used by both sides during conflicts.



JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Gender Advisor– (1 position)

Location: Sana’a
Contract Duration: One year

Job Purpose

Mentoring and coaching programme teams in gender; scoping out the potential integration of gender specific activities in programming and ensuring integration of gender sensitive priorities in programming.

Main Responsibilities

- Supporting teams in implementing gender specific programming.
- Lead on gender specific assessments.
- Participate in other programme assessments in order to ensure gender is integrated into assessments and evaluations.
- Build the team’s capacity to implement gender minimum standards.
- Provide strategic gender analysis for programming and advocacy for the country and regional response strategies on an on-going basis.
- Support country teams to ensure MEAL processes are engendered.
- Supporting the organization to learn how programming in crisis contexts can be used as to address gender power imbalances and transformative change.
- Participate in coordination meetings relevant to gender in coordination with gender and protection advisor and gender programme manager.
- Attend representation of Oxfam at national level including cluster.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- A university degree in Social Sciences or related or related discipline.
- 2-3 years experience working with INGOs / NGOs / UN agencies in gender and resilience programming.
- Proven ability to mobilize and influence community.
- Substantial and demonstrable experience working on gender in conflict and crisis affected contexts.
- Preferably experienced in resilience building programming.
- Proven experience in capacity-building.
- Technical expertise in gender in relation to crises.
- Good understanding of gender issues in WASH and Emergency Food Security and Livelihood. Expertise in participatory methods.
- Excellent communication skills, fluency in spoken and written English.
- Proven analytical and strategy development skills.
- Good understanding of monitoring processes, learning, adaptation and evaluation.
- Willingness to work in insecure environments
- A high level of adaptability and willingness to travel to field offices for extended periods.

To apply

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

Closing date for applications is 04th September 2013

With Facebook, small cake shop makes big name

Social media allows business to earn loyal followers



Amal al Yarisi

Facebook is breaking down old advertising patterns, allowing a small cake shop in Hodeida, Yemen to market itself to a targeted audience on one of the world's most visited websites. Fatima Fuad's use of social media to advertise her cakes is setting her apart from the competition.

You could be forgiven for mistaking Fuad's home, where she makes the cakes and sells them, for a clothing boutique or toy store. Fuad is a cake maker and her creations come in all different shapes and sizes, including cakes made in the shape of handbags or dresses.

Fuad, who lives with her three sons, first started baking sweets in 2004. With children to support, she needed to bring in an income but preferred making cakes to relying on her accounting degree.

"I [decided] to make sweets as this industry seemed absent in Hodeida," she said.

She lives in one part of her house and uses the other to prepare

and sell her cakes.

Fuad uses Facebook to market her business, posting pictures of her creations for her fans to see.

"When I finish making a cake ordered by a customer, I take a photo of it and [post] it on my Facebook [page]," She said.

Her Facebook page, Cake4U, has nearly 900 likes and allows customers to message and reserve cakes directly through the social media site.

Others are simply fans who've never ordered a cake but enjoy seeing what Fuad comes up with next. Some fans even offer suggestions for new cake patterns or shapes.

"The Facebook account was [a] new [step] for me and has helped expand my popularity," she said. "My customers have 'liked' my page, and this encourages them to [stay] in touch with me."

Fuad isn't the first person to establish a Facebook page to market her product.

Ahmed Nasser is a sales supervisor at the World Travel Service Bureau (WTSB) in Sana'a. He told the Yemen Times that Facebook is indispensable for anyone selling a product, service or requiring promotion.

WTSB has over 14,000 Facebook

likes. Its customers are pleased because WTSB will answer their questions through Facebook. Nasser told the Yemen Times that WTSB sells a fair amount of tickets through Facebook, allowing customers to directly reserve seats. Their customers come from all parts of Yemen, including Taiz, Dhamar and Hadramout.

Online marketing specialist Mutaz Al-Ansi told Al-Motamar newspaper that Facebook users in Yemen now number 532,420 people. Women make up 25 percent of those users.

Facebook users in the Arab World have reached 51 million people. Those who have traditionally been priced out of print advertisements can take advantage of Facebook's targeted advertising, targeting their ad to an audience of a particular sex, region, religion, relationship status or more.

Fuad credits the success of her shop to Facebook. Despite problems with taxes, power cuts and a small staff of two women, Fuad says she does well.

Cake prices range from \$50 to \$1000. "Customers [can] choose a cake in their price range," she said.

Fuad is self-taught and learned how to make cakes from instructions and videos on the internet.

"I wish I could travel to foreign countries to learn about the industry, but I cannot. The internet was the alternative."

Photos courtesy of Cafe4U



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المعرض اليمني الثاني للاختراعات ٢٠١٣م

Announcement

Second Yemeni Exhibition for Invention - November 2013.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade, in coordination with University of Science and Technology, announces that the Second Yemeni Exhibition for Inventions will be held in Sana'a on 27-28 November 2013.

Any entity who wishes to participate in presenting his/her invention in the exhibition or to contribute in sponsoring the exhibition from companies and author ities visit Intellectual Property Department website (www.yipogov.ye) or Ministry's website (www.moit.gov.ye) for terms of participation or contribution in the sponsorship and fill out application form and send it back electronically to the above mentioned website or to the Ministry's address in Hada street - Near Alrowishan Square.

The deadline for receiving application forms is 30 September 2013. For more information contact mobile: 772525202 or Email: patentiyemen@yahoo.com



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Ethiopian shoes carve out a niche in Yemen

Sellers look to brand Ethiopian leather



Customers prefer the Ethiopian shoes because of their durability and ruggedness.



Story and photos by Sadeq Al-Wesabi

With sweat beads on his head, Adel Abdu, an Ethiopian-native living in Yemen sorts his large stock of new footwear in his small shop near the intersection of Hadda Street and Zubairi in Sana'a.

Next to his shop, there are dozens of other shops near this busy commercial center, selling Ethiopian-made footwear just like Abdu. As Abdu sees it, he and his neighboring vendors are offering a "high quality product at a reasonable price."

Their product is unique in Yemen they say, where a demand for cheap sneakers made in China seems to be growing and although the vendors say business could be better, they are trying to build a customer following.

The footwear in these shops is distinguished by its natural leather, a product well-known in Ethiopia thanks to its large wealth of livestock and animal husbandry. According to statistics compiled by Ethiopia's government, there are a combined 90 million cattle, sheep and goats in the country. Historically, leather has been a major source of income in the country. In addition to its manufactured footwear, the country is also famed for its leather jackets, coats, bags, belts and wallets.

Although animal rights groups have criticized consumers for encouraging the global trade of leather, countries like Italy, Japan, Saudi Arabia and India all import the raw product from Ethiopia.

A worker in one of the cluster of footwear shops, said more and more Yemenis are buying from him, not just the nearby Ethiopian community that frequents the area due to its proximity to the Ethiopian restaurants and the country's embassy.

"I have had Yemenis customers for more than eight years," he said.

Both men and women run the small stores that offer everything from sandals to dress shoes to women's fashion styles.

It isn't hard to see the pride the shoe vendors take in selling a product from their home country, saying it rivals global brands.

"Most of our customers return to us to thank us for the quality of our goods and to buy more products again," said a 40-year-old shop owner Mutahar Al-Hijazi while sitting in front of his stock of shoes as traditional Ethiopian music plays in the background.

Hussein imports his footwear from major Ethiopian manufacturers that were established during Italy's brief occupation of the country between 1936-1941.

A Yemeni taxi driver, Anwar Al-Haidari, started buying the Ethiopian footwear a while ago and is now hooked.

"I used to buy shoes manufactured

in China that would only last for two or three months, but I've bought Ethiopian ones that have lasted many more months," he said. "The price difference between them is not that big despite differences in the quality."

But Abdu and other Ethiopian sellers' goal of really branding themselves in Yemen hasn't quite taken off yet. They hope their business will grow even they

know they are up against a globalized market with international brands backed by huge marketing campaigns. But, the vendors say they will let the shoes speak for themselves.

"When [people] hear about [Ethiopian footwear] they don't believe in its quality, but when they use it, they realize its uniqueness," said a customer, Mohammed Al-Hababi.



BY THE NUMBERS



274 animal species are under threat in Yemen;

1,370 km of oil pipelines span the country;

162,584 acres of land were dedicated to qat cultivation in 2011,

34,837 acres were dedicated to the cultivation of coffee;

27 countries pledged funds to Yemen's transitional government in 2012 and

12 have delivered.

SOURCES: C.I.A. World Fact Book (1-4); Transparency International (5,6).



VACANCY

International Relief and Development, (IRD) Inc., is a non-profit organization specializing in international development and humanitarian assistance in over 40 countries and has been working in Yemen for over four years. IRD works with a wide range of partners to design and implement, and provide technical assistance in the areas of health, economic development, relief, infrastructure, civil society and food security. IRD is seeking to fill the following position to implement its programs in Yemen:

Title: PERFORMANCE COORDINATOR (1 position)
Supervisor: Program Manager
Duration: 12 Months
Location: Hodeidah

General Description of Role:

The Grassroots Theater for Peaceful Transition Project will educate rural Yemeni audiences through live performance about the country's transition processes and disseminate messages on key transition issues associated with the National Dialogue. The Performance Coordinator is responsible for local level relationship building and coordination. He/she will provide theater troupe management, scheduling and coordination with radio community journalists, and monitoring.

Main Responsibilities:

Under the direction of the Program Manager, the Performance Coordinator will:

- Coordinate with officials and stakeholders in the targeted five governorates for conducting the project activities;
- Help and coordinate in retaining and contracting the GTFTT troupe;
- Identify the venues of the performances;
- Prepare the performances' schedules;
- Write the performances' reports;
- Coordinate logistic and procurement activities related to performances and trainings;
- Monitor the performance of the troupe;
- Complete all reporting requirements as defined by the work plan and as directed by the program manager;
- Perform any other duties requested by Program Manager and/or Country Director;

Required qualifications:

- Bachelor degree in communication or social science; or equivalent;
- At least (2) years of knowledge and experience in working with local NGO or INGO in coordinating performances and trainings or related field;
- Strong computer skills and in particular ability to use MS word, excel, and PowerPoint in addition to internet navigation;
- Strong analytical and practical problem-solving skills;
- Ability to communicate effectively, in writing and orally, in Arabic and English;
- Ability to act fast and to handle a high volume of work, multitask and respond to short deadlines;
- Personal commitment, strong interpersonal skills, efficiency, attention to detail and flexibility;
- Ability to work under pressure;
- Sense of diplomacy and team leadership skills;
- Willingness to travel regularly within Yemen – especially to Taiz, Ibb, Sana'a, and Aden;
- Ability to produce high quality reports in English and in a timely manner;
- Ability to manage a team and ensure deliverables of excellence; and
- Has driving license.

Application Procedure:

For all positions, applicants should send a CV and covering letter, both in English, to irdyemen@irdglobal.org with the **title of the position you are applying for in the subject line**. The closing date for applications is **Saturday, September 7th, 2013**.



Announcement Public Tender No. (12) of (2013)

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp. announces its interest to announce its 100% government-financed tender No. (5) of (2013) for the following:

Purchasing, supplying installing, inspecting, commissioning, operating, guarantee and delivering the technical electromechanical alongside all supplements for the Aden Channel studios' hangar-Hoqat (turnkey project).

Candidates interested in participating in this tender shall submit their written applications during working hours to:

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corporation Headquarters, Sana'a-Yemen, next to the Ministry of Public Health & Population, P.O. Box: (2182) Fax number: 00967-1-230761. Tel: 00967-1-231184) (00967-1-230752).

to receive Bidding Documents for an amount of (YR 15, 000 nonrefundable)

The deadline for selling Bidding Documents is **Thursday, September 12, 2013**.

Bids shall be submitted in an envelope with sealing wax, addressed to the Tender Secretariat of the Corporation, indicating tender number, name of the project and name of the bidder. The following documents must be inside the envelope:

1. An unconditional Bank Guarantee for a lump sum amount of (YR1.600.000) or a payable check due within 120 days from date of bid opening. The bank guarantee should be compatible with the format given by the Supreme Committee for Tenders, otherwise it won't be accepted.
2. Copy of valid trade registration and classification certificate
3. Copy of valid sales tax registration certificate
4. Copy of valid tax card
5. Copy of valid Insurance Card
6. Copy of valid Zakat Registration card
7. Copy of valid Profession License

The deadline for receiving bids and opening envelopes is **Wednesday, September 18, 2013, at 11 a.m.** Bids received later than this time will not be accepted.

Envelopes will be opened at the above-mentioned corporation offices at the Corporation Chairman's office, located on the third floor, in attendance of the bidders or their officially delegated legal representatives

Bidders can see bid documents before purchasing during working hours and within 20 days starting from the day the announcement is first published.



VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT

The World Bank office in Sana'a is looking for a skilled and experienced Civil Engineer who should ideally hold an Advanced Degree (Masters or higher) in Road or Transport Engineering and with not less than 8 years of experience, to fill the position of Sr. Highway Engineer in the Transport Sector.

Job Description and Accountabilities:

- Provide technical and engineering input to transport activities in the region (mostly road sector projects), mostly in Yemen, but also in other countries of the region.
- Help to ensure that road and other transport infrastructure projects are prepared and implemented in line with the Bank's safeguards policies and procedures. Participate in quality control for road related operations. Interface with procurement staff on procurement related issues.
- Provide professional input with respect to formulating road sector strategies and policies.
- After some time, manage projects within the Bank's transport portfolio in MNA.
- Help to develop capacity in the Governments' implementing entities to plan, develop and manage road transport networks under their jurisdiction.
- Work in teams in other sector units with roads components in projects, enhance the quality of project design, implementation and supervision, and related technical assistance components.
- Collaborate with (and support) project implementing entities in Yemen and other countries.
- Support formulation and implementation of institutional reforms and capacity building initiatives in the road sector in cooperation with responsible agencies and other partners at country level.
- For projects for which appointed as Task Team Leader, manage fiduciary and other corporate safeguards responsibilities including procurement, and ensuring compliance with the Bank guidelines and the provisions of the legal and financing agreements.

Desired Skills/Competencies:

- Proven knowledge of road/transport infrastructure engineering and economics, including assessment of transport operations and costs, and an appreciation of social and environmental requirements would be valued.
- Demonstrated project/program management skills, aptitude to lead teams, and ability to promote client/beneficiary participation to ensure implementation and long-term sustainability of project/programs. This must be demonstrated by the candidate's senior management position level in governmental or large private sector organizations. High degree of dynamism and self-motivation, as well as the ability to work with minimal supervision. Experience of working on similar programs financed by the World Bank or other development partners.
- Experience in modern road engineering methodologies and options for civil works contracting, including PPP.
- Experience in working in a context of fragility, conflict and violence, including polarization of state-society relations, diminished client capacity, relevance of partnerships, etc.
- It is essential that the candidate is fully fluent in English and Arabic. Must be able to write reports in English.

Interested candidates should apply via the World Bank site www.worldbank.org/jobs section: "employment opportunities" job number **131907**, where you can find full particulars on the vacancy. Closing date for this job is **August 31, 2013**. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.



VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT

Given the rise in frequency and impact of natural disasters, the focus of the international community is shifting to disaster risk prevention and preparedness. The World Bank is seeking to recruit a Disaster Risk Management Specialist as Extended-Term Consultant for one year initially.

Job Description and Accountabilities:

- Provide daily operational support to the Disaster Risk Management and the Climate Change Bank Task Teams
- Lead the implementation of selected components of the Yemen DRM Country Program
- Articulate next phase of the Yemen Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery Country Program 2013-2015 and start its execution
- Provide close and direct support to clients on the preparation of proposal and the implementation of technical assistance in regards to disaster risk management.
- Ensure familiarity with the Bank's portfolio in Yemen from a field based perspective
- Write quarterly progress and constraints reports to be uploaded into the Grant Result Management System, as well as the Result Based Management System-RBMS
- Assist the World Bank Task Team perform Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) training as well as assist perform Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) if and when disaster strike
- Contribute to GFDRR's Knowledge management system by preparing quarterly briefs and case studies, and providing the necessary inputs for the knowledge products developed for the donors and clients
- Upon the request of the World Bank Task Teams participate in preparation and implementation-support missions for the PPCR
- Review and assess the progress made on the PPCR program, by working closely with the PPCR Program Coordination Unit (PPCR PCU) as needed
- Review the PPCR implementation plan prepared by the project and provide support as requested to achieve the set milestones. Review technical documentation and material prepared by the DRM and PPCR and prepare a list of comments to be shared with the Task Team
- Provide guidance to the Task Team on any technical issues arising from the implementation of the DRM and PPCR programs that require action on part of the Team

Desired Skills/Competencies:

- An advanced university degree in International Development, International Relations, or another relevant discipline with a focus on Disaster/Humanitarian Issues and at least 6 years of professional experience
- Deep knowledge of Yemen DRM program and experience working in the country are essential
- Highly developed communication and advocacy skills, including the ability to write concisely and clearly, and to present complex arguments in a clear and persuasive manner
- Demonstrated ability to work in international multidisciplinary environment with clear focus on key business/operational outputs and under tight deadlines
- Proven creativity, resourcefulness, integrity and strong interpersonal skills, including client orientation
- Experience in working in a context of fragility, conflict and violence, including polarization of state-society relations, diminished client capacity, relevance of partnerships, etc.
- A candidate should be fully proficient in written and verbal English and Arabic

Interested candidates should apply via the World Bank site www.worldbank.org/jobs section: "employment opportunities" job number **131908**, where you can find full particulars on the vacancy. Closing date for this job is **August 28, 2013**. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

Yemen's brain drain: The other side of the crisis

Abdel Aziz Aluwaisheg
Arabnews.com
First published Aug. 19

If you are like me, you have probably come across highly accomplished Yemeni professionals living and working in the Gulf and elsewhere. I have met them all over the world, from Jakarta and Singapore, to Riyadh and Dubai, to London and Cardiff, to Detroit, New York and San Francisco.

Among those immigrants I have met, some have maintained strong ties with their homeland, but most have lost meaningful contact with it, except for nostalgic feelings and youth reminiscences. Most have no intention of going back, except to visit. They cite security concerns, social restrictions and tribal traditions, but especially the difficult economic crisis that has gripped Yemen for nearly a decade, with no end that they can see.

There are varying estimates of the number of Yemenis living abroad. Before the recent crisis started in early 2011, their numbers had been estimated at about 2 million, over eight percent of the total population of Yemen. Most lived in the Gulf countries, the United States and Europe.

In addition, it was estimated that over 6 million Yemenis had settled and become citizens of other countries, especially Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and India, in addition to Saudi Arabia and other neighboring countries.

By most reliable accounts, the num-

bers of Yemenis living or settling abroad have significantly increased since the 2011 crisis.

Developing countries have long complained about the "brain drain," whereby the migration of their best students, doctors, nurses, professors, engineers, scientists, and other highly skilled workers to rich countries consistently robs the human capital and fiscal resources of poor countries, from which those migrants typically came, for the benefit of richer countries.

Those concerns led in the past to calls for restricting the flow of highly skilled workers from poor to rich countries. There were demands that developed countries stop recruiting doctors, for example, from developing countries. Some of the parent countries of immigrants sought to legally restrict the emigration of their skilled workers. The Nobel Prize winning economist Jagdish Bhagwati, himself an immigrant from India living in the United States, wrote some of the pioneering work on this issue about 40 years ago.

However, calls for imposing legal restrictions on emigration have largely failed, because the decision to emigrate is largely a personal one. Attempts to restrict it by law could run counter to human rights principles that make it unacceptable to deny citizens the right to travel and emigrate to other countries.

As such, for decades, developing countries have stood helplessly by, while their best and brightest left their parent countries to the West.

To mitigate the negative impact of

emigration, some countries, including Yemen, adopted policies to encourage their emigrants to maintain meaningful contacts with their homelands. Emigrants were encouraged to invest and act as a bridge for the benefit of both their old and adopted countries. Those policies have succeeded where there were profitable investment and trade opportunities to be had, and where the investment climate was hospitable, but not everywhere.

However, over the past few years, Yemen has adopted another, parallel policy, which was launched under the Ali Abdullah Saleh regime, but has continued under the current transitional government. The policy has sought to encourage Yemeni citizens to emigrate and work abroad. It has asked Yemen's friends and neighbors "to absorb some of its manpower," with the hope of reducing unemployment and poverty, and augment foreign reserves, through increased workers' remittances.

While these are noble goals, the net effects of the policy may be negative. First, Yemen, with its very limited resources, spends billions on education from elementary school to university. If its best qualified graduates then emigrate, Yemen would in effect be subsidizing other countries instead of benefiting its own economy.

By encouraging emigration, Yemen would be gradually deprived of the fruits of its training and educational systems, while there are no guarantees that those emigrants would ever return. Their remittances, while important initially, would gradually decline

as they settle in their host countries. Nor is it certain that other benefits would accrue in the near future from their migration to greener pastures.

While economists have long argued the pros and cons of brain drain and they differ on the exact costs and benefits of emigration from poor to rich countries, there are a few facts that are quite clear.

While it is clear that there are significant benefits of migration to the emigrants themselves and their immediate families, through large gains in income and skills. In addition, while their remittances to their home countries are significant, those funds typically decline as they settle in their host countries and start raising families.

As for the assumption that emigrants would act as a bridge between their old and new countries, there is little empirical evidence to support the idea that new immigrants typically engage in trade or foreign direct investment for the benefit of their homelands, as is often claimed. In a place like Yemen, it is less likely due to the concerns I mentioned earlier about its business climate.

While there are clear benefits if the migrants return to their homeland, it is not clear how many Yemeni emigrants would actually return in the foreseeable future. In any case, such intangible benefits, if they ever materialize, have to be weighed against the certain high fiscal cost of encouraging emigration. Taking all those factors into account should then weigh against encouraging emigration.

YT vision statement



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

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



OUR OPINION

Poverty dehumanizes

World Humanitarian Day (WHD) falls every year on August 19. This year's theme is "The World Needs More..."

Ironically, WHD was designated in 2008 by the United Nations (U.N.) General Assembly to coincide with the anniversary of the 2003 bombing of the U.N. headquarters in Baghdad, Iraq.

It turns out that destruction and violence reminds people that we need peace, and we need to work for it. There is no better time to remember our humanity than today. Whether it is because of bloody events in this region or the world in general, or the suffering and instability in our own country, there is need for urgent action.

Renowned sociologist Émile Durkheim has two theories about solidarity and social cohesion. He argued that there is mechanical solidarity and there is organic solidarity. The difference between the two is that in situations of mechanical solidarity, social cohesion and integration comes from the homogeneity of individuals. In other words, people associate with each other because they belong to the same group, and so they help each other because of their "kinship" ties.

Organic solidarity is more calculated. It happens in more advanced societies with divisions of labor. It is the result of the interdependence of people with dependent interests such as co-workers or members of the same professional syndicate.

What Durkheim says is our level of interdependence and individuality within a society is determined to a large extent by the manner in which we help each other as human beings. He argues that people in less economically advanced societies help one another by default as a sort of second nature.

This historically has been the case in Yemeni society. It was very natural for a neighborhood to come together to aid a local who was in trouble regardless of interests. It was usual for someone in the street to ask for assistance from passersby without thinking twice.

Today it's different.

We are not yet an advanced enough society economically where solidarity is structural and where "volunteerism" leads to school credit or a good feature on a resume. But, somehow, we have also lost the mechanical sense of cohesion where people help one another without thinking.

I believe the reason is poverty. Poverty kills solidarity and dehumanizes people. As we celebrate World Humanitarian Day we should consider this. Yes, the world needs more but it is not about quantity. It is rather about the social motivation of human beings to give more.

When I have less, and feel insecure, I am less inclined to associate or support others. In fact, the theory of scarcity clearly explains that when human beings are consumed with a feeling of need, they are less logical, less organized and somehow less human.

So, to get to that place, let's first work on the economics. I hope the rest will fall into place.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Why we shouldn't be afraid of Al-Qaeda in Yemen

Robert Pape and
David Schneyer
Bostonglobe.com
First Published Aug. 16

Last week, the U.S. State Department closed and evacuated 19 of its embassies and issued a worldwide travel alert based on intelligence concerning a terrorist organization based in Yemen. Many Americans are asking what this means. Is an attack on U.S. soil imminent?

While nothing is certain, of course, it is unlikely that such an attack would take place in the United States, or even outside of Yemen.

The intelligence seems to be reliable. But individual data points can be exaggerated or ignored, depending on the domestic political environment of the time. In this case, the State Department acted due to "increased chatter" that it monitored among terrorist groups. Intelligence officials highlighted one communication in particular, in which Al-Qaeda leader Ayman Al-Zawahiri gave his blessing to an attack proposed by Nasser Al-Wuhayshi. Wuhayshi is the leader of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)—a sort of "franchise affiliate" based in Yemen, not to be confused with the central Al-Qaeda organization.

Such information certainly warrants our attention. But talk is cheap, and it is critical that we don't give terrorist organizations more credit than they are worth. In order to understand what a terrorist organization is truly capable of, we must look at its past behavior. In this case, Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Pen-

insula is a deadly organization within its own borders, but it has not demonstrated that it possesses the means to successfully carry out an attack on U.S. soil. The one known attempt (carried out by the so-called "underwear bomber") failed due to incompetence—the device did not properly detonate.

Let's look at the data: AQAP has carried out 39 suicide attacks through 2012, with only one taking place outside of Yemen (just across the border in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia). Suicide attacks represent precisely the sort of attack we would fear—they are far more deadly than any other type. Now, AQAP has certainly proven itself capable of killing foreigners within its own borders, and so we should absolutely take the intercepted communication seriously with respect to our embassy in Yemen. But this is a far cry from being able to carry out an attack on foreign soil.

Consider 9/11, for instance, which obviously we failed to prevent. This failure was not a tactical one, or even a failure to "connect the dots." Rather, it was a failure to properly assess the threat. In fact, a memo stating "Bin Laden determined to attack U.S." made it to the White House by early August, 2001—the intelligence was there, but it was simply not given its due credibility or seriousness.

Clearly, Al-Qaeda proved itself capable of attacking the United States across multiple borders long before 2001. But AQAP has not demonstrated this capability, and "increased chatter" among its leaders, no matter how heavy, is simply not enough evidence to be overly-concerned, unless the government has not revealed other critical details.

Even if Al-Zawahiri were directing the attack—which U.S. intelligence officials confirmed he was not—the main Al-Qaeda group (now based in Pakistan) has not carried out a successful major attack on Western soil since the London bombings in 2005. Ayman Al-Zawahiri giving his blessing to AQAP leaders only proves how weak the main Al-Qaeda group really is.

What does this mean from a policy perspective? Has the Obama administration acted correctly? Even if not, perhaps we should be thankful that it "over-assessed" the threat. Better safe than sorry, right?

Not exactly. While we should applaud our government for doing everything it can to keep us safe, we can still expect better. It is not a question of whether we over-prepare, but whether we use our intelligence as wisely and efficiently as possible. This means systematically using tactical intelligence by examining it through the lens of past strategic behavior.

Of course there will be some terrorist organizations that are so new that we won't have much past strategic behavior to study. In those circumstances, we must rely on judgment of short-term tactical intelligence. But most cases are in the "muddy middle"—where there is a group that has existed for at least several years, we need to qualify the tactical intelligence based on the demonstrated attack pattern of the group. We shouldn't assume every group is capable of a major attack on U.S. soil.

Critics might point to Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab's attempted bombing of a passenger plane over Detroit in 2009 as an example of AQAP's ability to at-

tack U.S. soil. The attack wasn't successful, but not on account of American security—the device simply didn't detonate.

Terrorism is not baseball, where a .333 batting average is considered successful, and where there are opportunities for multiple "at-bats." Globally ambitious terrorist organizations thrive on the element of surprise. A single failed attempt—as in 2009—prompts a violent response from the target nation to neutralize any future threats. That is exactly what the United States did in that case—by introducing full-body scans to airport security to detect precisely the type of device Abdulmutallab used, and by assassinating AQAP leader Anwar Al-Awlaki via drone strikes.

If the attempted 2009 bombing was so easy, AQAP would have sent another bomber in Abdulmutallab's wake, or maybe three or four with him on the same day. The very fact that the device did not detonate does not breed confidence in AQAP's ability to carry out a successful attack.

It is time for a thorough reassessment of our terrorist alert policies. We should absolutely appreciate our government's ability to recognize terrorist threats. But a more specific alert policy based on an organization's past behavior would save time and effort, while preserving peace of mind.

Robert Pape is professor of political science at the University of Chicago, and director of the Chicago Project on Security and Terrorism. David Schneyer is a research associate at the Chicago Project on Security and Terrorism.

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Name-changers

When people leave their original ones behind

Rammah Al-Jubari

When Harb Methqal Saleh, a Dhamar governorate native, went to submit his application to attend the Law College at Sana'a University three years ago, he received some strange looks from employees in the registration department. They weren't questioning his credentials but his first name which means "war" in Arabic.

"I was born during [a time of] war between my tribe and another one. My uncle was murdered in the war," said Saleh, explaining his parents' choice of his unique name as a sort of tribute to his uncle.

Growing up in Dhamar Saleh had accepted and even defended his rare name but after moving to Sana'a and dealing with constant scrutiny and questioning looks, he decided it was time to legally change it.

"When I introduced myself to others they would say, 'We seek refuge from war,'" Saleh said. People he met would poke fun at his name.

People can often put a lot of credence in names, officials at the Civil Status Authority say, the government body tasked with accepting official name request changes. Brigadier Ahmed Al-Hiani, head of the Civil Status Authority, said that over 355 people officially applied to the authority last year to officially change their first names or less commonly, the spelling. It

is not common practice for women to change their surnames after getting married in Yemen, but Al-Hiani says some of the 355 cases were surname changes.

Some also remember times of trends when in the past when people would unofficially change their names. For example, in the '60s, when there was no Civil Status Authority, women would sometimes begin going by a different first name after marriage because it was the marking of a new beginning for them, locals in Sana'a remember.

"People believe that some names bring wealth or poverty," said Taha Abdulla, a 70-year-old Sana'a resident, talking about superstitions people credit to birth names.

Ali Dohaim is one such example. "All the children I had died except [one named] Saleh, so I named my last three children Saleh," said the 60-year-old from Sana'a.

Other major name changes that have been documented in reports include one from the 1990s. Saddam was a popular name then. Many people say they named their children after the now-deceased Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein.

However, Yemeni workers who were smuggled back into Saudi Arabia following the Gulf's War explosion of Yemeni workers due to Yemen's refusal to side with the a coalition in Gulf against Iraq, found that the stigma of Hussein's first name led to their marginalization.

Although most never officially changed their names, people say

many who began going by a different alias stuck with it.

Today the Civil Status Authority says one the major requests they receive for name changes is from people converting to Islam.

Sheikh Abdulla Faraj, the head of the Islam Presentation Committee in Sana'a, said new Muslims are not required to change their names to an Islamic one but many prefer to do so.

"We [can] give them documents accredited by the Ministry of Guidance and Endowments [verifying their desire to change their name]," said Faraj.

But, for people like Saleh, he found out the process can be quite lengthy to legally change a name. He wanted to become a "Kareem," which means generous in Arabic, a stark contrast to his birth name, Harb.

"[The Civil Status Authority] required a verdict issued by a court in my hometown," Saleh said which is in accordance with article 42 of the Civil Status Law.

So Saleh went to Dhamar and asked the court to change his first name from Harb to Kareem.

"The Civil Status Authority isn't authorized to even correct a letter in people's names without a legal verdict," said Hussein Al-Ghazali, a lawyer.

In order to get his court verdict, Saleh had to present proof that Harb was in fact his legal name. He had to present an identity card, two of his relatives had to verify his relation to his father and he had to receive a letter from the Criminal

Investigations Bureau that states he is not accused of any pending crimes. A written statement of the candidate's motives for the name change is also required.

In Saleh's case, he wrote that he no longer wanted to be associated death and destruction as a result of his name.

It took about two weeks for Saleh to complete this process (for some it can be much longer).

Then in accordance with law, the young man had to make a two month announcement in the government-run Al-Thawra newspaper announcing his desire to change his name and asking for any objections. The newspaper does not charge for such announcements.

According to Al-Hiani, the government requires such procedures because Yemen has had issues with people changing their names in order to escape debts they owe. With a lack of central and accurate records throughout the government, the Civil Status Authority says they want to make identity change as transparent as possible.

"Procedures such as getting a verdict and presenting the needed documents are applied to all requests," Al-Hiani said. "Judiciary is the best guarantee that ensures the correctness of any change or amendment in names."

Every five months, central security forces send new lists to the Civil Status Authority of persons accused of crimes and therefore not eligible for a name change, according to Mohamed Aiash, the investigations director at the Civil Status Authority. Aiash remembers one time in 2009 when a man accused of an undisclosed crime was arrested after he tried to change his name.

Although Saleh's university records have not been changed yet, he takes comfort in the fact that according to the state, he can now officially introduce himself as somebody else.

"I was very happy when the court registration's officer said, 'Goodbye, Kareem,'" he said.

Ten most popular names in the Arab World, 2011

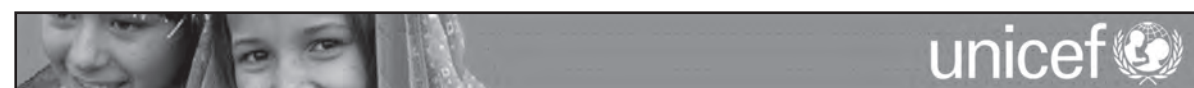
Girls' names:

Lamar
Tala
Dana/Fareeda
Farah/Rudina
Reem
Zainab
Lyan
Retal
Hana/Judi/Remas
Shahd/ Juri/Zahra

Boys' names:

Mohammed
Ahmed
Yusuf
Omar
Ali
Abdulla
Adam
Yasin
Abdulrahman
Eyad

Source:
<http://arabia.babycenter.com/o>



INTERNAL/EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT # 34/2013

If you are a committed, creative Yemeni and are passionate about making a lasting difference for children, the world's leading child rights organization. UNICEF would like to hear from you.

Post Title : Health and Nutrition Officer (4 nos)
Contract type : Temporary Appointment
Level of Post : NOA
Duration : 364 days
Duty Station : Aden, Hodeidah, Taiz and Harad

PURPOSE:

Under close supervision of the Health & Nutrition officer and technical guidance from YCSD section, contributes to the Nutrition and Health project planning, administration, implementation, monitoring and the evaluation of project activities, including teamwork and capacity building.

MAIN DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Collects and analyzes data for the Situation Analysis, Nutrition and Health project planning, management, monitoring and evaluation purposes. Analyzes programme implementation reports and evaluates against established recommendations and plans of action. Prepares tables, graphs and other statistical data. Reports outcome of analysis and proposes corrective actions.
2. Works directly with local councils, communities and vulnerable groups to implement the related programme interventions. Undertakes ongoing visits to UNICEF project sites, assesses local conditions and resources, and monitors UNICEF inputs. Communicates with local counterpart authorities on project feasibility and effectiveness including monitoring the flow of supply and other non-supply assistance.
3. Undertakes follow-up action on programme implementation activities, contributes to teamwork building, and prepares relevant reports. Drafts changes in programme work plans as required.
4. Attends technical cooperation meetings, prepares notes and undertakes follow-up action and coordination related to programme implementation and monitoring.
5. Assists in identification and selection of technical supplies and equipment.
6. Assists in the preparation of the country programme recommendation by drafting CPSS, PSS and other relevant documentation ensuring accuracy and consistency with established rules and regulations. Maintains the computerized programme system database and submits relevant reports
7. Selects and compiles training and orientation materials for those involved in programme implementation, including donor and media visits.
8. Evaluates and analyzes financial and supply reports to ensure appropriateness of documentation, expenditures are within allotments, data is consistent with PIDB. Reports to the Supervisor and/or Head of Office the outcome of reviews.
9. Drafts relevant sections of reports (required for donors, management, annual reports, etc.)

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

University degree in Social Sciences, nutrition and/ or health or related technical field.
One year progressively responsible professional experience in programme design, administration, monitoring and evaluation or related field.
Fluency in English and Arabic is required.

COMPETENCIES REQUIRED:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| i) Core Values (Required) | ii) Core Competencies (Required) | iii) Functional Competencies (Required) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment • Diversity and Inclusion • Integrity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication [II] • Working with People [II] • Drive for Results [II] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating Strategies & Concepts [I] • Analyzing [I] • Applying Technical Expertise [I] • Learning & Researching [II] • Planning and Organizing [II] |

If you meet the requirements stated above, please send your application, enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from www.unicef.org/employ) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to:

yemenhr@unicef.org not later than 3 September 2013. Please indicate your preferred duty location. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: www.unicef.org

UNICEF, is committed to diversity and inclusion within its workforce, and encourages qualified female and male candidates, including persons living with disabilities, to apply to become a part of our organisation. UNICEF is a smoke-free environment.

Only short listed candidates will be contacted.



INTERNAL/EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT # 33/2013

If you are a committed, creative Yemeni and are passionate about making a lasting difference for children, the world's leading child rights organization. UNICEF would like to hear from you.

Post Title : Education Specialist
Contract type : Fixed Term
Level of Post : NOC
Duration : One Year, renewable
Duty Station : Sana'a

PURPOSE:

Under the guidance of the Chief of Education responsible for the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of assigned programme/project(s) within the Education sector.

MAIN DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Contributes towards the preparation of the Situation Analysis by compiling data, analyzing and evaluating information, and contributing to the writing of the Analysis. Actively participate and contribute to the development of country program and the Annual Work Plans.
2. Designs, prepares, implements, monitors and evaluates programme activities. Analyzes and evaluates data to ensure achievement of objectives and/or takes corrective action when necessary to meet programme/project objectives. Contributes to the development and/or introduction of new approaches, methods and practices in project management and evaluation.
3. Plan and supervise implementation of research, assessments on specific areas related to the program produce evidence based reports and advocacy materials necessary to influence policies and attitudes.
4. Participates in intersectoral collaboration with other programme colleagues. Assists in development of appropriate communication and information strategy to support and/or advocate programme development.
5. Undertakes field visits to monitor programmes, as well as conducts periodic programme reviews with government counterparts and other partners. Proposes and/or undertakes action on operational procedures affecting project management and implementation. Provides technical advice and assistance to UNICEF field office teams and government officials and other partners in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programme/project(s).
6. Meets with national and international agencies implementing programmes in education and related field to ensure coordination of activities and maximize the impact of our inputs to the program. Participates in meetings with ministries responsible for programme review, and follows up on implementation of recommendations and agreements.
7. Assists government authorities in planning and organizing training programmes. Identifies training needs and objectives for the purpose of capacity building, programme sustainability, as well as promotion and advocacy.
8. Coordinates with the Operations/Supply staff on supply and non-supply assistance activities ensuring proper and timely UNICEF and government accountability. Certifies disbursements of funds, monitors and submits financial status reports to the Deputy Representative or Representative, as required.
9. Participates in the development of the sectoral workplan, ensures the achievement of specific assigned objectives. Provides guidance and support to staff in meeting project objectives.
10. Ensures the accurate and timely input of project information in the computerized programme system, and issues status reports for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
11. Prepares programme/project status reports required for management, Board, donors, budget review, programme analysis, annual reports, etc.
12. Provide leadership in timely development and operationalization of EPRPs as well as crises program response plans when required, in line with CCCs and humanitarian reform accountabilities

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

Master Degree in Social Sciences, specialization in Education, an advantage, or related technical field.
Five years of progressively responsible professional work experience at the national and international levels in programme management, monitoring and evaluation, in a related field.
Fluency in English and Arabic is required.

COMPETENCIES REQUIRED:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| i) Core Values (Required) | ii) Core Competencies (Required) | iii) Functional Competencies (Required) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment • Diversity and Inclusion • Integrity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication [II] • Working with People [II] • Drive for Results [II] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading and Supervising [II] • Formulating Strategies & Concepts [II] • Analyzing [III] • Relating & Networking [II] • Deciding & Initiating Action [II] • Applying Technical Expertise [III] |

If you meet the requirements stated above, please send your application, enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from www.unicef.org/employ) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to:

yemenhr@unicef.org not later than 3 September 2013. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: www.unicef.org

UNICEF, is committed to diversity and inclusion within its workforce, and encourages qualified female and male candidates, including persons living with disabilities, to apply to become a part of our organisation. UNICEF is a smoke-free environment.

Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

The Yemeni turbi

One man brings stringed instrument back from the verge of extinction

Story and photos by
Ali Abulohoom

When he was 8 years old, Fuad Al-Qotari found a piece of wood lying around while playing with some neighborhood kids. He later learned that the object was actually a turbi, an instrument that had nearly disappeared from the Yemeni music scene after the 1920s.

Shortly after discovering his new find, Al-Qotari left Hashed district and moved with his family to the country's capital, Sana'a, exposing him to more music. He began to follow many of the day's most accomplished musicians and starting saving money for his own instrument.

His first instrument was the oud, and he was fascinated with its construction. "How [this] instrument was made interested me more than playing [it]," Al-Qotari said.

While he played some tunes of other musicians, his curiosity about the oud's design was too strong. He put his instrument in water for hours and waited until it fell apart so that he could study each individual part.

Al-Qotari began replicating the

parts of the instrument and soon began selling his own ouds. After turning 20, Al-Qotari decided he wanted to start making turbis as well. The only one he could track down was at the Musical Heritage Center. He also relied on old videos of performers such as Qasim Al-Akhfash.

"Many people can make the oud, but I wanted a challenge—to bring back the turbi."

In the 1980s, Al-Qotari estab-

The turbi is slimmer than the pear-shaped oud, which is twice as wide. The turbi has seven strings, compared to the oud's 12. And unlike the oud, the turbi has a small mirror on the neck of the instrument. Al-Qotari explained that the mirror functioned similarly to the evil-eye symbol. It protects the musician from the envy and ill-wishes of others.

Al-Qotari is the only person in Yemen making the Yemeni instrument, likely making him the only person in the world reproducing the turbi. Few people play the turbi—demand for the instrument is low.

One turbi takes weeks to make, though it is more profitable than an oud. Al-Qotari uses different kinds of wood, including Tanb, Al Jawz and Al Ambrood wood. He prefers the Tanb because it is light and durable.

One of Al-Qotari's ouds, known for their quality, costs \$500. A turbi costs between \$1,000 and \$1,500.

Slow progress

Musicians have historically been considered members of a low class in Yemen consisting of barbers, butchers and others. While many of the stigmas related to those professions still linger, the 1980s were a more difficult time for a man in his 20s to announce to his family that

lished a small studio in the Old City devoted to his turbi-making.

"I did not inherit this profession, I was not taught these skills by another person. I relied on photos of the turbi and seeing the instrument at the Musical Heritage Center," Al-Qotari said.

Similar, but different

The turbi is a Yemeni instrument and shares many similarities to the oud. But there are also differences.



Visitors go to Al-Qotari's house to spend time, play music and talk as well as purchase instruments.

instrument-making was his chosen path.

Al-Qotari's choice of profession alienated him from his family. Al-Qotari is a pseudonym he chose when he started selling turbis. The name-change was an attempt to seal his profession from his family, who did not consider the profession respectable.

"I found it necessary to change my last name from Al-Qudaimi to Al-Qotari. It was a made-up name so that I wouldn't be associated

with any family and so that no one could identify me," he said.

But Al-Qotari's family did find out.

While attitudes towards musicians and others of that class are changing for the better, Al-Qotari still faces scorn from his family, he said. He closed his studio in the Old City and moved far across Sana'a, near the airport.

"My family's perspective of my profession has not changed [with] the passage of time," he said. "As

blame and harassment continued, [I decided] to move so that I could work in a [more] suitable environment."

The trauma of being cut off from one's family would prove too much for many people, but not for Al-Qotari.

Though his family's feelings towards his profession are less than warm and encouraging, he says that he finds encouragement knowing that he is helping to preserve Yemen's culture and history.

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

MINISTRY OF ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY

PUBLIC ELECTRICITY CORPORATION

EXTENSION FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF TENDER NO: 60/2013 ADEN 150 MW HFO/GAS POWER STATIONS

The Public Electricity Corporation (PEC) announces all local & Internationally qualified specialized and experienced companies, participate in tender no. (60) for the year 2013, to perform installation of 150 MW HFO/Gas Power Stations, at two sites in two lots, which will be funded from the Government of Republic of Yemen . According to the following :

Closing date	Date of Opening of the envelopes
19/9/2013	24/9/2013

الجمهورية اليمنية وزارة الكهرباء والطاقة المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء

تمديد إعلان مناقصة دولية رقم (2013/60) الخاصة بإنشاء محطة كهربائية بقدرة 150 ميغاوات لحافظة عدن

((تعلن المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء لكافة الشركات المحلية والعالمية المؤهلة والمتخصصة عن تمديد المناقصة الدولية رقم (2013/60) الخاصة بإنشاء محطة كهربائية بقدرة 150 ميغاوات لحافظة عدن))
وبحسب الجدول التالي:-

آخر يوم لبيع الوثائق	تاريخ فتح المظاريف
24/9/2013	19/9/2013

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَبَشِّرِ الصَّابِرِينَ * الَّذِينَ إِذَا أَصَابَتْهُمُ مُصِيبَةٌ قَالُوا إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ *

أحر التعازي وعظيم المواساة إلى

عميد أسرة آل سعيد أنعم

الوالد / علي محمد سعيد أنعم

رئيس المجلس الإشرافي الأعلى لمجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم

بوفاة المغفور لها بإذن الله تعالى /

زوجته الفاضلة

سائلين العلي القدير أن يتغمد الفقيدة بواسع الرحمة والمغفرة، ويلهم أهلها وذويها الصبر والسلوان.

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

وَعِزُّ اللَّهِ لِمَيْتِكُمْ

عماد السقاف
مدير مكتب تعز
رئيس تحرير مجلة الأسرة والتنمية

خير الدين النصور
المدير العام التنفيذي
لمؤسسة يمن تايمز

نادية عبدالعزيز السقاف
الناشر / رئيس التحرير
لصحيفة يمن تايمز

المعزون

YEMEN TIMES Radio

"راديو يمن تايمز"

العمل في هذا المشروع في بداية ٢٠١٢، والذي كان تأسيسه من أهم رؤى مؤسس يمن تايمز الراحل، بروفيسور عبد العزيز السقاف، ولذلك سعت ناديا السقاف وهي رئيس تحرير صحيفة يمن تايمز الى تحقيق فكرة البرفسور الراحل، من خلال تأسيس راديو يمن تايمز بمشاركة الكثير من المتطوعين والداعمين ومن امن باهمية الاعلام المستقل ودور الاذاعات المجتمعية. وتعد جزءا من أصواتنا، وهذا الأخير هو برنامج دولي يدعم تأسيس الإذاعات المجتمعية في دول الربيع العربي. حيث يتمحور هذا البرنامج حول العرب الذين سعوا لانه تكون أصواتهم المستقلة مسموعة، بعيدا عن الاحتكارات الحكومية، أو التجارية، بحيث تكون نقطة انطلاق جديدة لكل من يريد الخوض في تجربة الاذاعات المجتمعية المستقلة.

اللغة الانجليزية والعربية والاميين بشكل مباشر والذين وللأسف يشكلون نسبة كبيرة من سكان اليمن. ويسعى ايضا لاجاد فضاءات جديدة لحرية الراي والتعبير في اليمن ومجتمع مدينة صنعاء ليكون منير راديو يمنز تايمز صوت من لا صوت لهم وليعزز مفاهيم الديمقراطية وحرية الراي والتعبير من خلال دوراته برامجية متنوعة تعالج قضايا المرأة والطفل وحقوق الانسان وتدافع عن الحريات من خلال باقة برامجها المتنوعة والتي تخاطب بروح شبابية واجبابية سكان صنعاء واليمن.

التأسيس

"راديو يمن تايمز" هو أول إذاعة مجتمعية في صنعاء، حيث بدأ

للاعلام دور كبير ومهم في الدعوة للتغيير السلمي ، ولكن الصراع اعتاد ان يترك اثرا سلبيا واضحا على طابع استقلال الاعلام مما اثر بشكل مباشر على معايير اساسية مثل الحيادية والموضوعية. وهنا يسعى "راديو يمن تايمز" لتعزز من دور مؤسساتها الاعلامية المستقلة لتصل الى كل من لا تصل اليه صحيفة اليمن تايمز لتكون من الاذاعات الرائدة في اليمن على الرغم من عدم وجود قوانين ناظمة لعمل الاذاعات الخاصة في اليمن.

اهدافنا

يعمل "راديو يمن تايمز" على طرح للجمهور اليمني وجهة نظر جديدة واعلاما جديدا يعايش قضايا المواطنين الذين يجيدون

88.80

راديو يمن تايمز
كلامك يوصل



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Former five-star IDP camp in Yemen now neglected

IRIN
First Published Aug. 14

A giant sun-bleached banner plastered to an abandoned warehouse in Yemen's northwestern Hajjah Governorate welcomes visitors to "Al-Mazraq Camp 2" - a sprawling Emirati-funded project built in late 2009 to accommodate thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) fleeing conflict.

When IRIN last visited three years ago, the camp provided residents with permanent electricity, three meals a day and a resident-to-medical staff ratio of less than 400:1.

Since then, the so-called "five-star camp" has fallen into a state of decay, epitomized by the tatty look of its former humanitarian overseers, the Emirati Red Crescent Society and Yemeni Al-Saleh Social Development Foundation (SDF).

"I remember when there was water and electricity in every tent," said Ibrahim Salem Ali Mustabani, a 46-year-old leader in the community who settled there with his family about four years ago.

"Now we have nothing," he said, pointing to a tattered row of Saudi-purchased tents with UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) branding faded by the harsh desert weather.

Nearby, al-Mazraq Camps I and III continue to operate, sheltering some 12,000 IDPs, but Camp II no longer officially exists. It is now classed as a "settlement" rather than a "camp", housing more than 500 families on an unmanaged site, largely abandoned following the handing over of the site to local partners in 2011.

"It is very sad to hear about the situation in the camp. We were foreigners coming in to provide help," said Saleh M. Al Taaei, the adviser to the UAE Red Crescent Society's Secretary-General at the charity's headquarters in Abu Dhabi, who says they normally just provide emergency aid for a few years to relieve acute humanitarian crises.

"We do not come in to provide

permanent aid - we cannot stay all the time. What happens after we leave is other people's responsibility."

The UAE Red Crescent continues to work in Yemen, and last week the charity distributed 13,000 food baskets to refugees and those living with special needs in various governorates.

Special treatment

UAE President Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan opened the camp in November 2009, the same month Saudi Arabian forces joined the Yemeni government's sixth declared war in as many years against Zaidi Shiite Houthi rebels in neighboring Sa'dah Governorate.

The Red Crescent set out to provide "distinctive services" in Camp II, including 18 doctors and nurses, a psychological support team, a children's health clinic, 24-hour access to electricity and water, daily rations of meat and tea, and electric fans in every tent. On one occasion, a boy who was suffering from heart pains was transferred to the UAE for treatment.

The operation even managed to accommodate IDPs' livestock in separate living quarters, as part of disease and sanitation awareness programs.

This was not the first time the UAE Red Crescent has set-up a "5 star camp". During the Kosovo conflict in the Balkans, the charity built a camp at the Albanian border town of Kukes complete with its own airport.

In May 2013 the charity officially opened a camp for Syrians in Jordan, where refugees live in caravans rather than tents and are supplied with home-delivered hot meals three times a day, according to the UAE Red Crescent.

But such services come at considerable cost; the annual Mazraq camp running costs were almost \$15 million. Other agencies were unable to continue the services, even though, despite a truce in the north of Yemen, the majority of those displaced by the fighting in Sa'ada have yet to return home.

Today, amid pervasive food insecurity, sheep, goats and other livestock live in crowded pens attached to each tent, too valuable to leave out of eyesight. In the absence of a power supply, IDPs have thrown out the electric fans.

No doctors

At the southern edge of the camp, a padlocked shed behind chain-link fencing sits stocked with prescription drugs. Yet according to Mustabani, even if someone broke down the door or pried back the steel bars from its window, the pharmacy would be useless to the community. "No one knows how to use the medicine. All the doctors are gone," he said, rummaging through a weathered steel container nearby loaded with expired saline solution and surgical instruments.

In an adjacent building, everything has been gutted except the Emirati Red Crescent Society plaque bolted to its front door.

"The closest military base looted all of the expensive equipment," Mustabani said, kicking aside refuse in the skeletal structure, formerly Al-Mazraq II's "Minor Surgical Center," according to the plaque.

The closure of these and other medical facilities established for Camp II IDPs has placed health care beyond the reach of most in the community.

When 43-year-old Amr Husayn Al-Husni suffered severe burns on his hands and face last year, "the health clinics in Camps I [UNHCR] and III [Adventist Development and Relief Agency] couldn't help," he said, raising his white UNAIDS cap to reveal blotchy pink scars covering his forehead.

"They referred me to the hospital in Hajja City," about 150 km. and dozens of military checkpoints south of Al-Mazraq.

"There was no equipment there, so they directed me to Hodeida City," another 150km further south along the Red Sea. "But that was too expensive. I had to wait months to collect enough money for treatment. Everyone in the community here contributed what they could; they paid for my hospital bills," he said.

Others in the settlement have been less fortunate, according to Al-Husni. "The number of infant deaths during birth has increased - out of the three camps, it is highest here," he said.

"There's a graveyard down the hill," he added, nodding to a small clearing visible from the pharmacy. "That's where we bury the children."

No plans to move

When al-Mazraq II was originally set-up, government and aid officials worried that its IDPs would grow accustomed to the five-star treatment and refuse to return home should conditions permit.

Indeed, four years on most of Camp II's original population have not moved or returned. But neither have 95 percent of the 300,000 northern IDPs who live in the community, outside the two formal camps.

Despite their deteriorating situation, the Al-Mazraq II community appears to have settled on the conclusion that things could be worse elsewhere, and have refused offers to relocate to the official camps nearby.

"It's cleaner here. And there are too many of us to move," Mustabani said.

Republished with permission from IRIN



Cooks at the camp's central restaurant preparing lunch rations for IDPs.



JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Communications Officer (1 position)

Location: Haradh
Contract Duration: 8 months

Main Responsibilities

- Developing and delivering, with others, a strategy for emergency communications to increase the impact of our programme objectives
- Managing and coordinating our communications in response to the emergency
- Facilitating capacity building of the programme team and assessing/advising on their communications needs.
- Working closely with media and advocacy officers to deliver a coherent and effective range of internal and external communications products
- Attending external coordination meetings, and managing the evaluation/impact assessment of communications from field teams.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- Proven experience in using MS Office applications
- Good knowledge of graphic design programmes is preferable.
- Ability to gather information, collate and systemize for effective communication and networking.
- Ability to work as part of a multi-cultural team and communicate effectively, so you will need to be fluent in English and ideally in Arabic.
- Any additional experience in emergency relief would obviously be an advantage, proving your resilience and ability to maintain team work under pressure.

Partnership Development Officer (1 position)

Location: Haradh
Contract Duration: 11 months

Main Responsibilities

- Ensuring all Oxfam teams are well-oriented about Oxfam GB partnership principles and mandatory processes.
- Identifying and updating the mapping of appropriate partners for Oxfam programmes both state and non state.
- Working 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.
- 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.
- Assisting in periodic updates of all projects in Oxfam systems - use the update opportunities in providing training for the project focal points.
- Supporting and leading the development of high quality partners' capacity building plans.
- Carefully reviewing partnership agreements with its annexes and ensuring its consistency, accuracy and completeness by working directly with project teams;
- Working with the Finance team to develop / review guidelines for use by partners in financial planning and management.
- Contributing to funding proposals by identifying/mapping partners that contribute to proposed projects as well as budgeting.
- Developing and periodically updating partnership agreements management sheet that reflects the status against the key particulars of each agreement and its annexes.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- 3 years experience in working in development projects at local level and with CSOs.
- Good communication skills and ability to work with others and as part of a team.
- Excellent oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic
- Sound computer skills and willingness to travel extensively in country.
- Good 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 the above positions, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for and the location of the job in the email subject, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk

Closing date for applications is 2nd September 2013



YEMEN TIMES

VACANCIES

شواغر

Yemen Times LLC Announces the following vacancies

تعلن مؤسسة يمن تايمز عن الوظائف الشاغرة التالية

Deputy Editor-in-Chief

The deputy editor-in-chief supports the editor-in-chief in managing the establishment's editorial department. Duties include but are not limited to the following:

- ❖ Implementing editorial policy and organizational plan
- ❖ Contributing to the establishment's media strategy
- ❖ Monitoring editorial production efficiently and in a timely manner
- ❖ Supervising the editorial department's staff and encouraging their personal and professional development
- ❖ Managing the newsroom in coordination with other supervisors
- ❖ Representing the organization locally and internationally
- ❖ Contributing to editorial columns and other editorial productions
- ❖ Maintaining Yemen Times values and principles while endorsing its organizational culture based on a professional and free press, human rights, democracy, transparency and good governance
- ❖ Implementing the organization's general policy and promoting to both staff and outsiders
- ❖ Reviewing the establishment's quality control and improvement
- ❖ Ensuring safety, progress, speed and quality of the establishment

Required Qualifications:

- ❖ Yemeni national
- ❖ A master's degree preferably in media or a related field
- ❖ English fluency in writing, speaking, reading and comprehension
- ❖ Computer literacy
- ❖ A minimum of seven years of experience in print media
- ❖ A minimum of three years experience in managing and supervising at least five people
- ❖ A demonstrated leadership skills and an ability to work in a team under pressure and tight deadlines
- ❖ A demonstrated commitment to professionalism in media and a comprehensive understanding of the risks and requirements associated with working in the media in Yemen

Deputy General Manager

The deputy general manager supports the general manager in running the entire establishment. Duties include but are not limited to:

- ❖ Meeting the establishment's advertising and circulation goals and objectives
- ❖ Preparing a marketing plan including pricing policy, that reflects advertising and circulation price lists in coordination with the advertising manager to be reviewed by the CEO
- ❖ Assuring approved advertising, circulation and production budgets are apportioned and followed in an efficient manner
- ❖ Issuing the annual timetable of commercial projects, advertising sections and supplements in cooperation with the editor-in-chief and other editorial staff
- ❖ Preparing business contracts for the business department and submitting drafts to the CEO
- ❖ Supervising the performance of the advertising, circulation and marketing departments
- ❖ In partnership with the financial manager, monitoring the documentation that analyzes activities regarding production, advertising, circulation and marketing
- ❖ Overseeing the development and application of a corporate identity design manual
- ❖ Observing media market development and identifying significant changes for the CEO and other associated colleagues
- ❖ Acting as a proxy for the CEO during absences
- ❖ Maintaining relations with clients and suppliers

Required qualifications:

- ❖ A minimum of five years experience in management, preferably in the private sector
- ❖ A comprehensive knowledge of Yemeni markets and environment
- ❖ A minimum of a bachelor's degree in management or a relevant field
- ❖ Leadership, team work and communication skills
- ❖ A demonstrated commitment to professionalism and demonstrated experience in achievement

نائب رئيس تحرير

يقوم نائب رئيس التحرير بمهام رئيس التحرير في حال غيابه / غيابها ويساعد رئيس التحرير اثناء وجوده لتأدية مهامه، لا فيه مصلحة العمل. تشمل المهام المطلوبة على سبيل المثال وليس الحصر:

- ❖ العمل على تنفيذ توجيهات رئيس التحرير الخاصة بالسياسة التحريرية وخطة عمل المؤسسة
- ❖ المساهمة في إعداد الإستراتيجية الإعلامية للمؤسسة بشكل عام
- ❖ متابعة الإنتاج الإعلامي للمؤسسة بجودة عالية ووقت مناسب
- ❖ الإشراف على الإعلاميين وأداءهم المهني وتطويرهم الوظيفي
- ❖ إدارة غرف التحرير في المؤسسة بالتنسيق مع المدراء المباشرين
- ❖ تمثيل المؤسسة محليا وعالميا
- ❖ المساهمة في كتابة عمود افتتاحية المؤسسة في جميع منتجاتها
- ❖ الحرص على قيم مؤسسة يمن تايمز وتعزيز ثقافتها المؤسسية المبنية على الصحافة المهنية والمصادقية وحقوق الإنسان وتعزيز الديمقراطية والشفافية والحكم الجيد
- ❖ العمل على تنفيذ السياسة العامة للمؤسسة وتعميمها لدى العاملين
- ❖ مراجعة منتجات المؤسسة بعد الإنتاج وتقييمها من أجل تحسين العمل
- ❖ التأكد من سلامة العمل وسرعته وانتظامه

الصفات والمؤهلات المطلوبة:

- ❖ حمل الجنسية اليمنية
- ❖ شهادة جامعية بدرجة ماجستير، يفضل في مجال الإعلام او المجالات الإنسانية ذات العلاقة
- ❖ إجادة تامة للغة الإنجليزية ومهارات الكمبيوتر
- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن ٧ سنوات في مجال الصحافة المطبوعة
- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن ٣ سنوات في مجال الإدارة بحيث لا يقل الموظفين تحت إشراف مباشر عن ٥ موظفين
- ❖ قدرة على العمل الجماعي وقيادة الفريق والعمل تحت الضغط والمواعيد النهائية
- ❖ إثبات الالتزام المسبق بمهنية اعلامية واستيعاب كامل لمخاطر المهنة ومتطلباتها

نائب مدير عام

يقوم نائب المدير العام بمهام المدير العام في حال غيابه / غيابها ويساعد المدير العام اثناء وجوده لتأدية مهامه، لا فيه مصلحة العمل. تشمل المهام المطلوبة على سبيل المثال وليس الحصر:

- ❖ الإشراف على عمليات الإعلان والتوزيع وتحقيق اهداف المؤسسة بشكل عام
- ❖ بالتنسيق مع مدير التسويق والإعلانات الإتفاق على تسعيرة الإعلانات في الجريدة والراديو والموقع وكافة منتجات المؤسسة كما يساهم في تحديد أسعار الاشتراكات وعرضها على المدير العام
- ❖ الإشراف على الموازنات التقديرية للإعلان والإنتاج الإعلامي والتوزيع بطريقة مهنية ووقت مناسب
- ❖ يضع جداول سنوية للمشاريع التجارية للمؤسسة بما فيها الإستراتيجية الإعلانية والملاحق واي مشاريع أخرى بالتنسيق المباشر مع رئيس التحرير
- ❖ إعداد العقود التجارية وعرضها على المدير العام
- ❖ الإشراف على إدارات الإعلان، التسويق والتوزيع
- ❖ بالتنسيق مع المدير المالي يحرص على توثيق كافة تفاصيل عمليات الإنتاج والإعلان والتسويق والتوزيع من ناحية مالية وإدارية
- ❖ الحرص على اسم المؤسسة التجاري وثقافتها المؤسسية وتعزيزها داخليا وخارجيا
- ❖ متابعة السوق الإعلامي وتطوره والتغيرات فيه بما فيها المنافسين واقتراح استراتيجيات للتفوق عليهم
- ❖ يحل محل المدير العام في حال غيابه / غيابها
- ❖ الإشراف على العقود مع العملاء والموردين
- ❖ العمل بشكل مبادر ومستقل وتقديم تقارير مباشرة للمدير العام

المؤهلات المطلوبة:

- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن ٥ سنوات في مجال الإدارة ويفضل في القطاع الخاص
- ❖ خبرة عميقة في السوق والبيئة اليمنية
- ❖ على الأقل شهادة جامعية في الإدارة أو أي تخصص مناسب
- ❖ مهارات قيادية وعمل جماعي ومهارات اتصال عالية
- ❖ التزام وسمعة طيبة وإثبات القدرة على الإنجاز
- ❖ مهارات استخدام الكمبيوتر ومعرفة عالية باللغة الإنجليزية

مدير إدارة وموارد بشرية

يقوم مدير الإدارة والموارد البشرية بمساعدة المدير العام في المؤسسة فيما يتعلق بشؤون الإنتاج والإدارة الداخلية، وعلاقات العمل وقضايا إدارية تشمل المهام التالية على سبيل المثال وليس الحصر:

- ❖ عمل تقييم دوري للعاملين ومساعدتهم في تحديد نقاط قوتهم وضعفهم واقتراح برامج تدريبية لهم بالتنسيق مع رؤساء الإدارات

الصفات والمؤهلات المطلوبة:

- ❖ درجة بكالوريوس في الإدارة، العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية، او مجالات متعلقة
- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن سنتين في إدارة الموارد البشرية او شؤون الموظفين
- ❖ درجة عالية من النزاهة والموضوعية والعمل الجاد
- ❖ إلمام بقانون العمل والتشريعات المتعلقة بعلاقات العمل
- ❖ معرفة بطبيعة بيئة العمل في القطاع الخاص وخصوصيات المجتمع اليمني
- ❖ مهارات اتصال متقنة وقدرة على التحفيز والعمل بروح الفريق
- ❖ مهارات استخدام الكمبيوتر ومعرفة عالية باللغة الإنجليزية

- ❖ العمل على تطوير مناخ العمل المؤسسي والرفع من مستوى البيئة الوظيفية داخل المؤسسة، عن طريق مراجعة وتطوير واقتراح النظم واللوائح الإدارية المتعلقة بالموارد البشرية، والتي تشمل الإجازات والحضور والإنصراف والحوافز والتأمين الصحي وعلاقات العمل وغيرها.
- ❖ تطوير خطط التدريب وبناء القدرات والتأهيل لرفع مستوى الخبرات والمهارات لمختلف كوادر وأقسام المؤسسة، بالتنسيق مع مدراء الأقسام وتبعا لخطة العمل السنوية المشتركة والأهداف العامة للمؤسسة.
- ❖ وضع خطة العمل السنوية والموازنة لقسم الطباعة والإنتاج بالتنسيق مع مدير قسم المطابع ورفعها للمدير العام
- ❖ الإشراف على تنفيذ النظم واللوائح الإدارية المتعلقة بالموارد البشرية، والتقارير عن تطويرها وتنفيذها للإدارة العليا بشكل دوري ومنتظم.
- ❖ توفير المساعدة الفنية للإدارة فيما يتعلق بعمليات التوظيف والتسريح وقضايا شؤون الموظفين.
- ❖ كتابة تقارير دورية عن الأداء العام والخاص لكافة العاملين وتقييمهم من أجل تطويرهم الوظيفي والمهني
- ❖ عمل برامج تعزيز الثقافة المؤسسية وقيم مؤسسة يمن تايمز

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الطلبات التي لا تحتوي رسالة التغطية لن تقبل. آخر موعد لإستقبال الطلبات هو ٣١ أغسطس ٢٠١٣م.

Candidates fulfilling the announced requirements must send their CVs with cover letters displaying why they are best candidates for the job to email: ytreruitment@gmail.com

Applications without a cover letter will not be accepted. Last date to accept applications is Saturday 31st August 2013.

The festival continues

Crowds are still making their way to Yemen's Summer Tourism Festival in Al-Sabeen Park, which will continue through Sept. 1. On Wednesday here were some of the highlights.



Egyptian nationals came to display some of their cultural traditions. This dance from the African nation was a crowd pleaser.



Some Yemeni women in parts of the country dress up for childbirth. A young girl models one of the dress designs.



A man poses as a Sana'ani groom in the Sana'ani Heritage Tent.



A drawing contest was held Wednesday. Out of the 120 children who participated, 20 were chosen as winners.



It's tradition for the groom's friends to help dress him and ensure he is stylish for his big day.



The Saudi team, Jeddah Cruise, thrilled audiences with a captivating show. After a weeks worth of shows, the team will travel to Saudi Arabia on Saturday.

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Historic designs Aden's famed cisterns

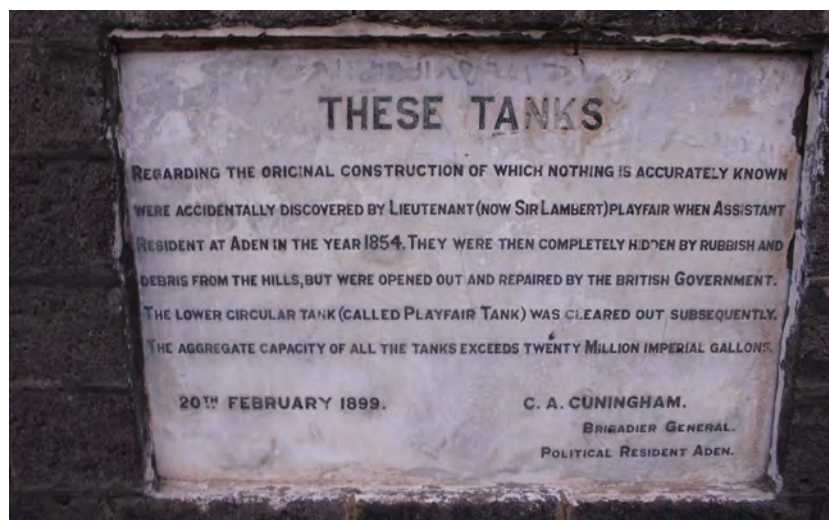
Researchers estimate there were originally about 53 tanks of varying shapes and sizes at the site. After a series of renovations, there are 13 remaining.

Story and photos by Samar Qaed

The city of Aden, the most well-known commercial port in southern Yemen, has long been famed for its ancient series of water storage tanks known as the Cisterns of Tawila because of their location in the Tawila Valley.

There is no conclusive evidence as to when the tanks were built, estimates range from the first century AD to the 11th. However, historians do agree that the structures were an extraordinary architectural feat for the time designed to capture and store water for the city in their interlinked design.

Strategically positioned below Shamsan Mountain in order to capture runoff rain water from the mountain, the cisterns are no longer used to provide a water supply. Instead, they draw tourists—domestically and internationally—who come to appreciate the structures and this architectural feat.



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Rocks from Shamsan Mountain were used to build the walls of the cisterns.



The cisterns originally had a combined capacity of about 20 million gallons, according to one estimate.



A park has been constructed in recent years near the tanks to attract tourists and provide a recreational area for local children.



Local authorities in Aden are working on a renovation plan for the cisterns, some of which have fallen into disrepair.